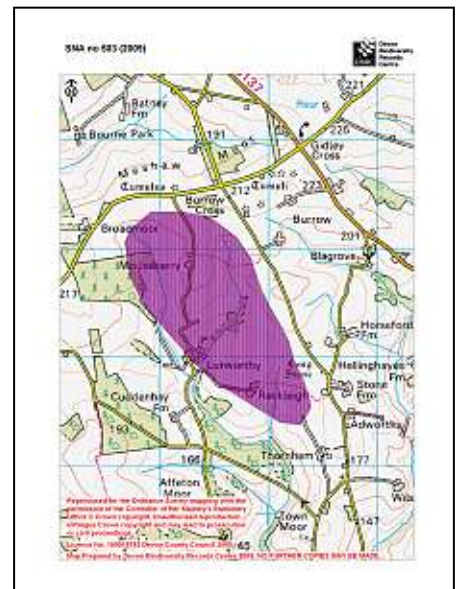


1. SNA details

SNA name:	Rackleigh Moor
SNA unique number:	503
SNA area (ha):	180.73



2. Summary of nature conservation interest

Priority BAP habitats:

Main Regional Nature Map habitat:	Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture
Other Regional Nature Map habitat(s):	
Other UK BAP habitats:	Lowland Heathland, Hedges.

This SNA is an undulating area of farmland with tributaries of the Little Dart River originating within it and running down through stream valleys. It is adjacent to another purple moor grass and rush pasture SNA: 409. It includes Mouseberry Moor.

Areas of purple moor grass and rush pasture occur in a mosaic with heathland plant communities in the stream valleys, valley sides or where springs originate. These areas provide good habitat for birds and invertebrates.

Important species or species assemblage	Status
Flowering plants associated with purple moor grass and rush pasture e.g. Meadow Thistle, Sneezewort, Marsh Violet.	
Flowering plants associated with lowland heathland e.g. Cross-leaved Heather, Tormentil, Willow and Gorse scrub.	
Devon notable flowering plant species e.g. Round-leaved Crowfoot, Marsh Valerian, Sharp Rush.	Devon notable plant species
Butterfly food plants e.g. Devils Bit Scabious.	
Butterflies e.g. Marsh Fritillary, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Marbled White.	S.41 (Marsh Fritillary & Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary) DBAP, Nationally notable (Marsh Fritillary)
Other invertebrates e.g. dragonflies, damselflies, spiders, flies, beetles.	
Birds e.g. Curlew, Reed Bunting, Tree Pipit, Willow Tit, Meadow Pipit.	S.41 (Reed Bunting) DBAP (Curlew) Red bird list (Reed Bunting, Willow Tit) Amber bird list (Curlew, Meadow Pipit)

Species listed above in bold have been recorded in County Wildlife site surveys or as incidental records. Other species listed are likely to be found associated with this habitat.

Nature conservation designations

There are no statutory sites within this SNA.

The SNA includes 6 'culm grassland' County Wildlife Sites covering habitats including: species rich molinia mire and rush pasture and semi-improved neutral grassland.

There are no Regionally Important Geological Sites within this SNA.

3. UK BAP Priority habitat maintenance and restoration targets for SNA no 503

(the measurement unit is hectare unless stated otherwise and is rounded up/down)

Maintenance targets (current extent of habitat) – 100 % favourable condition (based on NBN habitat layers)

UK BAP priority habitat	Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture	Lowland Heathland	TOTAL
Minimum area *	0.25		0.25
Maximum area #	20	6	26

* current extent of habitat = a + b

a) sum of all the areas of criterion 1 polygons (*Definitely is*)

b) number of criterion 2 polygons multiplied by the minimum mappable unit for that habitat (*Definitely present within polygon but not mappable*)
[criterion 3 polygons not included] (*Probably the Priority Habitat but some uncertainty of interpretation*)

current extent of habitat = criterion 1 + criterion 2 + criterion 3

Theoretical restoration/creation targets using Rebuilding Biodiversity (RB) methodology:

The Rebuilding Biodiversity in the South West Technical Manual, November 2005 suggests the following restoration/creation targets for a Strategic Nature Area profile where the priority habitat is purple moor grass & rush pasture.

- 30% cover of priority habitat
- 30% cover of other semi-natural habitat
- 40% cover of other land uses.

This SNA profile will be further developed as follows:

4. Opportunities for habitat restoration and creation in the SNA

This is an optional but desirable section to be completed by local experts and which would outline the practical opportunities for habitat restoration and creation on the ground. This may include emphasising the importance of an SNA for habitats additional to the primary one for which it was identified or, indeed, for particular species.

This section can also be used to develop more realistic habitat restoration targets, which could then be used to refine the theoretical targets listed above.

5. Constraints to habitat restoration and creation in the SNA

As above, but in this case outlining the constraints to habitat restoration and creation in the SNA.

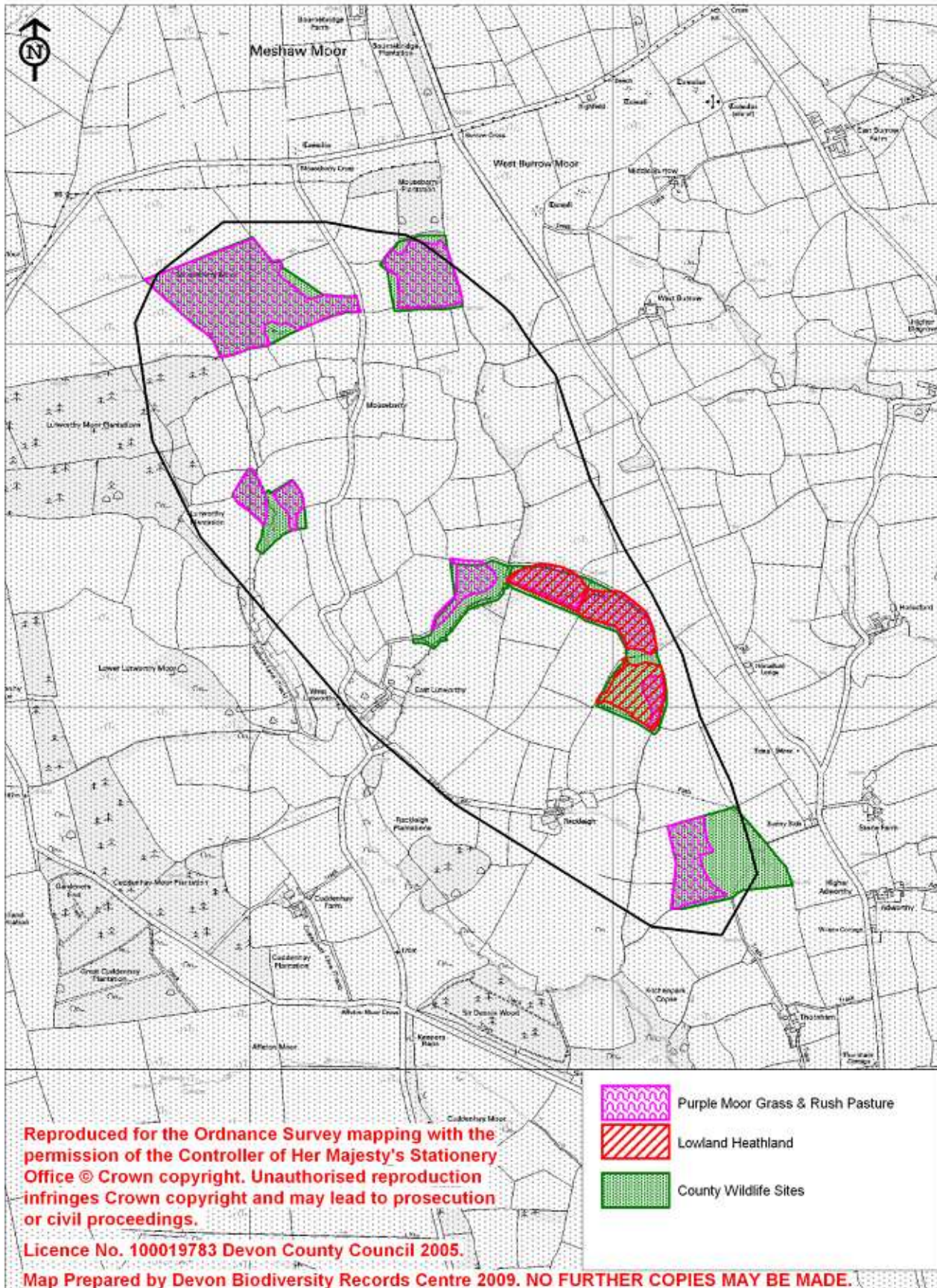
6. Other information

This is another optional section reliant upon local knowledge of the SNA. This section can be used for any other information that might be useful. It may be particularly useful for those SNAs within which there current projects or for which projects are planned.

Contents could include:

- Restoration targets for BAP habitats additional to the main nature map habitat.
- Maps detailing areas for restoration
- Nature conservation objectives
- And so on.

Designated sites and selected UKBAP priority habitats within SNA no 503 (2009)



Legally protected and notable species recorded within SNA 503

Common Name	Scientific name	Status
a Bat	Chiroptera	WCA
Curlew	Numenius arquata	S.41; DBAP; Amber
House Martin	Delichon urbica	Amber
Marsh Valerian	Valeriana dioica	DN3
Red Deer	Cervus elaphus	DA
Round-leaved Crowfoot	Ranunculus omiophyllus	DN1
Sharp Rush	Juncus acutus	NS; DN1
Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Amber

WCA **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)**

DA **Deer Act 1991:** deer protected under the Deer Act.

S.41 **Species or habitat of principal importance in England (i.e. English BAP priority species / habitat)** – see Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).

DBAP **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species:** these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.

NS **Nationally Scarce:** 15-100 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.

Devon Notable Species: species recorded from 2km squares in the Atlas of Devon Flora 1984 (R.B. Ivimey-Cook, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Exeter).

DN1 **Devon Notable¹:** 1-25 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

DN3 **Devon Notable³:** Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

Amber List Bird species of medium conservation concern, such as those whose population is in moderate decline, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.