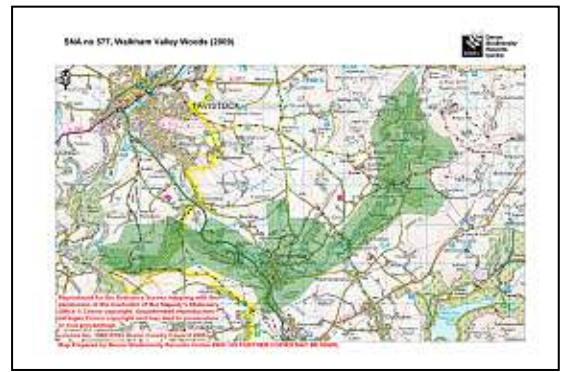


1. SNA details

SNA name:	Walkham Valley
SNA unique number:	577
SNA area (ha):	1,392.27



2. Summary of nature conservation interest

Priority BAP habitats

Main Regional Nature Map habitat:	Woodland
Other Regional Nature Map habitat(s):	
Other UK BAP habitats:	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Upland Oakwood, Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture, Fens, Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Lowland Meadow, Wet Woodland, Hedges, Rivers.

This SNA occurs mostly in Dartmoor National Park and follows the valley along the River Walkman past Horrabridge. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland occurs along the steep valley sides leading into areas of acid grassland and heathland on the higher ground of West Down. The woodlands at Sampford Spiney and Grenofen are significant for their ancient oakwoods. Water logged areas where streams meet the river have resulted in areas of marshy grassland, bogs, wet woodland and purple moor grass and rush pasture. There are also some areas of lowland meadows in this SNA.

Important species or species assemblage	Status
Lichens at Sampford Spiney and Grenofen Woods. 80 species of lichens recorded in Grenofen Wood including rare species e.g. <i>Parmelia horescens</i> .	
Otter	S.41, DBAP
Bats e.g. Lesser & Greater Horseshoe, Brown Long-eared, Noctule.	S.41 (all) DBAP (Greater Horseshoe)
Common Dormouse	S.41, DBAP
Butterflies associated with acid grassland and heathland at West Downs e.g. High Brown Fritillary, Pearl Bordered Fritillary.	S.41 DBAP (pearl bordered fritillary)
The river is a spawning ground for Salmon and Sea Trout.	
Breeding Riverine birds e.g. Dipper, Grey Wagtail.	Amber (Grey Wagtail)

For a list of further species recorded in this SNA see Appendix 1.

Nature conservation designations

Please refer to a site's formal citation for a complete consideration of the reasons for its designation.

Designation	Site Name	Description
SSSI	Grenofen Wood and West Down	Woodland with important lichen communities & an area of acidic grassland & open heathland. Butterfly interest.
SSSI	Sampford Spiney	Ancient oak woodland with exceptional lichen flora that contains many rare species. The oakwoods, streams & marshes are also important for their breeding populations of birds & invertebrates

Most of this SNA is in Dartmoor National Park, the rest is in the Tamar Valley AONB.

At the time of writing this report there were no County Wildlife Sites in this SNA because there are currently no County Wildlife Sites designated within Dartmoor National Park.

There is 1 Regionally Important Geological Sites within this SNA.

3. UK BAP Priority habitat maintenance and restoration targets for SNA no 577 (the measurement unit is hectare unless stated otherwise and are rounded up/down)

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

UK BAP priority habitat	Upland Oakwood	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Upland Mixed Ashwoods	Wet Woodland	Lowland beech & yew woodland **	Undetermined Woodland	Woodland TOTAL	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Lowland Meadow	Fens	Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture	TOTAL
Minimum area *	116	13	6	12			147	60	3		0.25	210.25
Maximum area #	128	25	6	12	37 **	4	212	60	3	173	0.25	448.25

* current extent of habitat = a + b

a) sum of all the areas of criterion 1 polygons

b) number of criterion 2 polygons multiplied by the minimum mappable unit for that habitat

[criterion 3 polygons not included]

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

** The Accuracy of this habitat data is questionable as this habitat type is not usually found in Devon. These areas of woodland are more likely to be lowland mixed deciduous woodland.

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 semi-natural broadleaved woodland:

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

The 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.

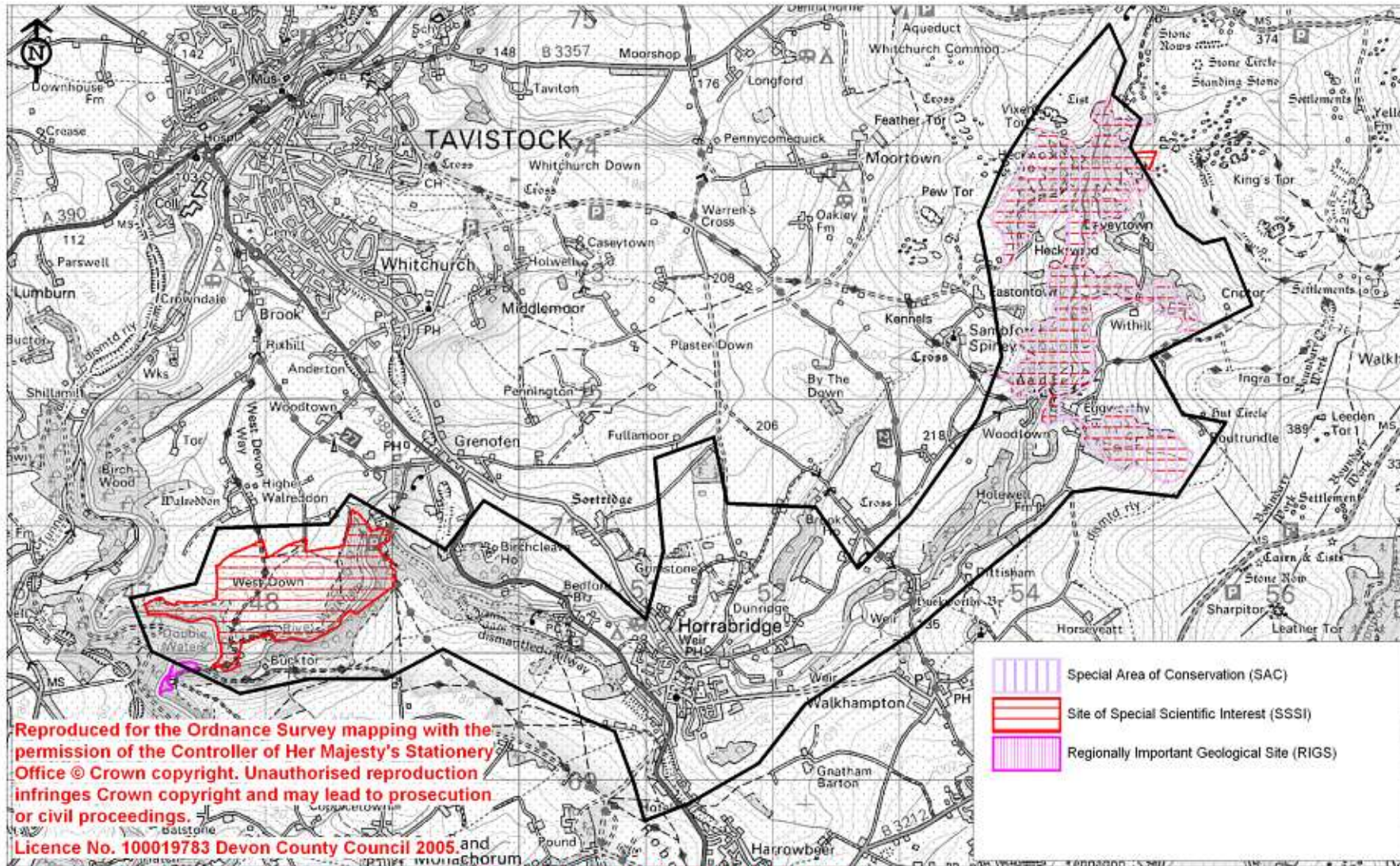
6. Other information

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:

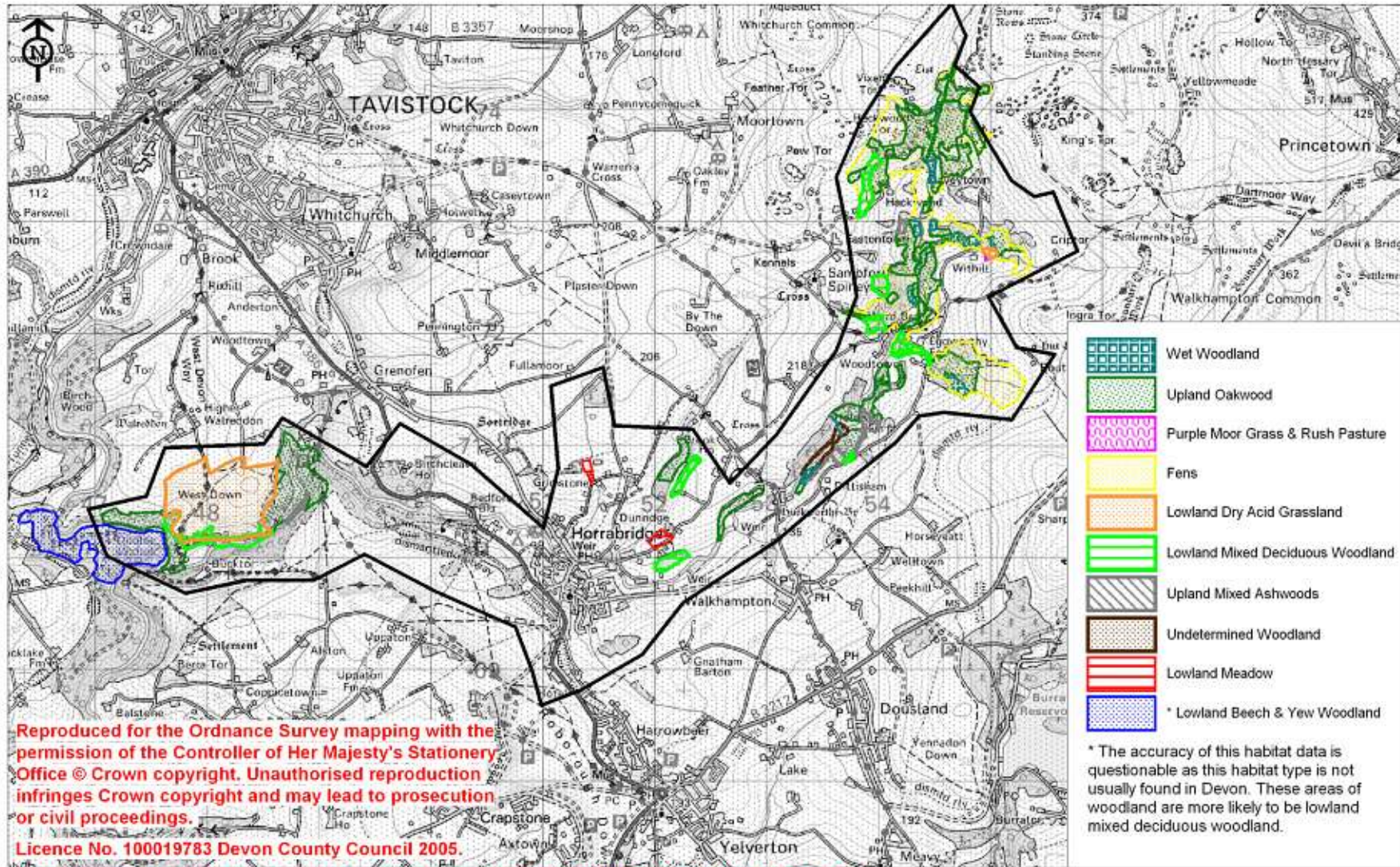
- Restoration targets for BAP habitats additional to the main nature map habitat.
- Maps detailing areas for restoration
- Nature conservation objectives
- And so on.

Sites within SNA no 577, Walkham Valley Woods (2009)



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UKBAP priority habitat within SNA no 577, Walkham Valley Woods (2009)



Appendix 1: Legally protected & notable species recorded within SNA no 577

Common name	Scientific name	Status
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	S.41; DBAP
Yellow Bartsia	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	DN2
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	Decline
Ivy-Leaved Bellflower	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	DN3
Pearl-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	S.41; DBAP; Nb
Round-leaved Crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus omiophyllus</i>	DN1
High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	S.41; RDB2
Slow-Worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	S.41
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	S.41
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	S.41; DBAP; Nb
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Decline
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	S.41; Decline
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	S.41
Hornet robberfly	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	S.41
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Decline
White Admiral	<i>Ladoga camilla</i>	Decline
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	S.41
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	WCA
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	WCA
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	S.41
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	Nb
Brown Long-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	S.41
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	WCA
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA
Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	WCA
Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	S.41; DBAP
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	S.41
Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	S.41; DBAP
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	S.41

WCA

Wildlife and Countryside Act

S.41

Species or habitat of principal importance in England (i.e. English BAP priority species / habitats – 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.

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

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

DN2 **Devon Notable**²: 26-50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

DN3 **Devon Notable**³: Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

Nb **Nationally Notable B:** known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.

Decline Substantial local decline in Devon