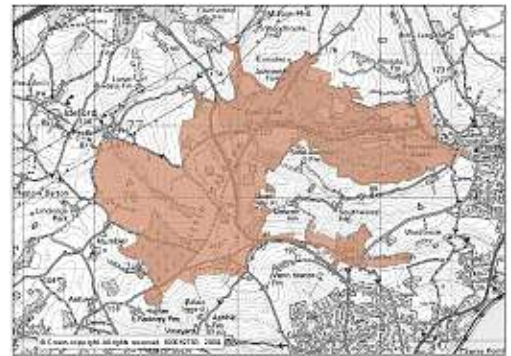


1. SNA details

SNA name:	Little Haldon
SNA unique number:	620
SNA area (ha):	795.48



2. Summary of nature conservation interest

Priority BAP habitats

Main Regional Nature Map habitat:	Lowland Heath, Woodland
Other Regional Nature Map habitat(s):	
Other UK BAP habitats:	Lowland dry acid grassland, wet woodland, ponds.

This SNA is part of Haldon ridge. Approximately half of the SNA is forestry but on the exposed plateau of Little Haldon (SSSI) there are fragments of lowland heathland of a type restricted to south west Britain and of very limited extent in Devon. Habitat diversity is provided by an area of oak-ash woodland grading into heathland communities. Neighbouring areas that have been designated County Wildlife Sites consist of a range of habitats including acid grassland areas, marshy grassland, wet and dry heathland, deciduous woodland, bog, valley mire, wet woodland and ponds. This mosaic of habitats support a number of important species:

Important species or species assemblage	Status
Butterflies and moths: wall brown, pretty chalk carpet, lackey, shaded broad-bar, dusky brocade, lackey, white ermine, buff ermine, dot moth, shoulder striped wainscott, grey dagger, grayling, small heath.	S.41
Reptiles: Adder, common lizard.	S.41
Birds associated with heathland habitats and farmland: skylark, linnet, yellowhammer, woodlark, nightjar (breeding), cirl bunting. Dartford warbler, stonechat (breeding)	S.41 (skylark, linnet, yellowhammer, woodlark, nightjar, cirl bunting) DBAP (nightjar, cirl bunting) Red bird list (skylark, linnet, yellowhammer, nightjar, cirl bunting) Amber bird list (woodlark, dartford warbler, stonechat)
Common dormouse	S.41, DBAP
Brown hare	S.41, DBAP
Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus devoniensis</i>)	DBAP, Devon notable species, nationally scarce

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	Little Haldon Heaths	Wet and dry heath, lowland bog, Molinia mire, rush pasture, unimproved acidic grassland, wet secondary broadleaved woodland, alder & willow carr.

In addition the SNA includes 6 County Wildlife Sites covering habitats including: Wet and dry heath, lowland bog, rush pasture, semi-improved acidic grassland, marshy grassland, neutral grassland, secondary broadleaved woodland, coniferous woodland, bracken, scrub, willow carr, valley mire and ponds.

There are no County Geological Sites in this SNA.

3. UK BAP Priority habitat maintenance and restoration targets for SNA no 620

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

Maintenance targets (current extent of habitat) – 100 % favourable condition

UK BAP priority habitat	Lowland Heathland	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Wet Woodland	Undetermined woodland	Lowland beech & yew woodland **	Woodland TOTAL	Lowland Fens !!	TOTAL
Minimum area *			0.25					0.25
Maximum area #	137	50	12	117	3	182	116	435

* 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. The NBN habitat layer for lowland beech and yew was not mapped using local information. These areas of woodland are more likely to be lowland mixed deciduous woodland.

!! The NBN habitat layer has a large area in this SNA mapped as 'lowland fen' however there is some doubt over the accuracy of this. The NBN habitat layer for fen was not mapped using local information. Little reference could be found to fen habitat in survey data relating to this area and there is often confusion over the definition of fen and how it overlaps with mire, swamp and bog.

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 lowland heath:

- 60% cover of priority habitat
- 0% cover of other semi-natural habitat
- 40% cover of other land uses.

This SNA 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.

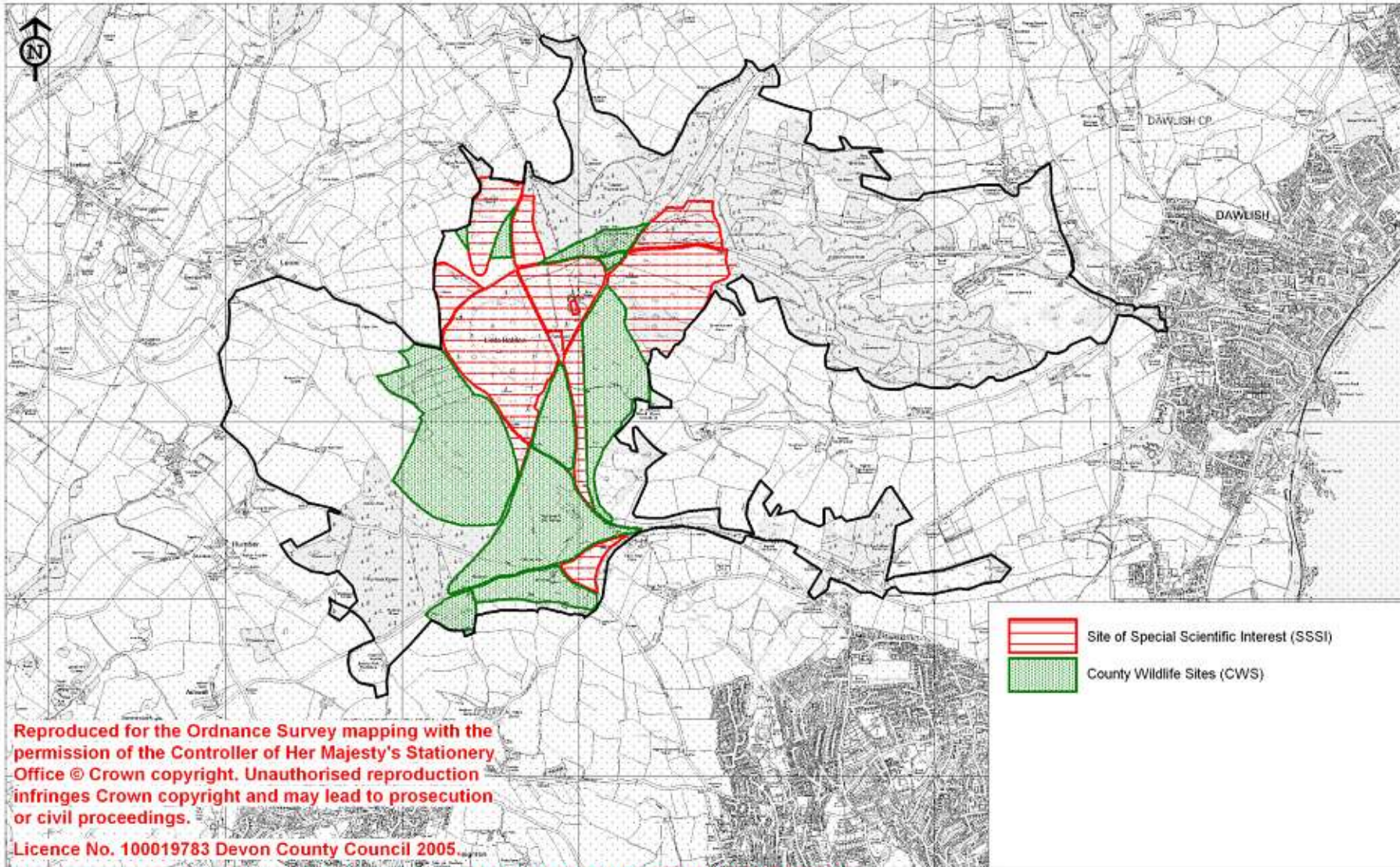
6. Other information

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 within SNA no 620 (2008)



Selected UK BAP priority habitats within SNA no 620 (2008)

