Planning Inspectorate

Advice Note 10

Habitats Regulations Assessment Report

Appendix 6: UK Sites Conservation Objectives and Supplementary Advice Attributes

Document Reference: 7.7.18

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UK Sites Conservation Objectives

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

As stated in Section 10.2.6 of the main HRA Report (Rev 004), conservation objectives apply to SPAs and the individual features and/or assemblages of features for which the site has been designated.

For those European Marine (SPA) and Ramsar sites where LSE could not be excluded, the conservation objectives are as follows (as of 15 December 2020) and are to ensure that, subject to natural change, the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;
- The populations of qualifying features; and
- The distribution of qualifying features within the site.

These conservation objectives are the same for each SPA assessed. For Ramsar sites, Natural England states that a decision has been made by Defra and Natural England not to produce Conservation Advice packages. As the provisions on the Habitats Regulations relating to HRAs extend to Ramsar sites, Natural England considers the Conservation Advice packages for the overlapping European Marine Site designations to be, in most cases, sufficient to support the management of the Ramsar interests.

Given that the populations and distribution of qualifying features are reliant on the extent, distribution, structure, function and processes of supporting habitat, assessment of indirect effects on the latter two conservation objectives is considered to encapsulate assessment of the conservation objectives related to supporting habitat, through consideration of SACO attributes relating to supporting habitat. As such, only the latter two conservation objectives relating to qualifying features have been taken forward for assessment. Natural England in their advice on the draft HRA Report (dated 20 September 2019, see Appendix 4), confirmed they were content with this approach as the Conservation Objectives relating to supporting habitats are encapsulated within the assessment of 'indirect effects' upon the qualifying features.

Natural England, during a meeting held on 13 February 2019, requested that Supporting Habitat (Water Column) was included in the marine assessments of each SPA since this was listed as a feature within their advice on operations. Similar advice was received from Natural England in regard to Supporting Habitat (Freshwater and Coastal Grazing Marsh) and onshore assessments. As both Supporting Habitat (Freshwater and Coastal Grazing Marsh) and Supporting Habitat (Water Column) are not listed as a qualifying feature of the SPAs, SACO attributes were chosen from those listed for each site that were considered relevant. The attributes assessed are presented in the tables within Section 10 of the main HRA Report (Rev 004). The full list of SACO attributes of the qualifying features of each site (excluding Supporting Habitat (Water Column) and Supporting Habitat (Freshwater and Coastal Grazing Marsh) are presented in this appendix.

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Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

As stated in Section 10.2.7 of the main HRA Report (Rev 004), conservation objectives apply to UK SACs and the individual features and/or assemblages of features for which the site has been designated.

For those European Marine (SAC) and Ramsar sites in the UK where LSE could not be excluded, the conservation objectives are as follows and are to ensure that, subject to natural change, the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Habitats Directive, by maintaining or restoring:

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of the qualifying species;
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats;
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying species;
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely;

- The populations of each of the qualifying species; and
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

These conservation objectives are the same for each UK SAC assessed.

For the sites where LSE could not be ruled out, an assessment of relevant conservation objectives (including consideration of sites specific targets) has been undertaken in Section 10 of the main HRA Report (Rev 004).

UK Sites Supplementary Advice Attributes

Natural England's SACO presents attributes which are ecological characteristics or requirements of the classified species or habitats within a site. The listed attributes are those which best describe the site's ecological integrity and which, if safeguarded, will enable achievement of the conservation objectives. These attributes have a target which is either quantified or qualified depending on the available evidence. The target identifies as far as possible the desired state to be achieved for the attribute.

In many cases, the attribute targets show if the current objective is to either 'maintain' or 'restore' the attribute. The targets given for each attribute do not represent thresholds to assess the significance of any given effect. Instead, these targets are used along with the conservation objectives, and any case-specific advice issued by Natural England when assessing a project that may affect site integrity. Any proposals or operations which may affect the site, or its features, should be designed so they do not adversely affect any of the attributes in the SACO or achievement of the conservation objectives.

Where available, site-specific SACO have been taken into account when considering potential adverse effects on site integrity. For those impacts for which an LSE could not be ruled out, the equivalent attributes and their targets have been screened into the assessment and these assessments are presented in Section 10 of the main HRA Report (Rev 004).

At the request of the Examining Authority in ExQ1 HAB1.1.18, the list of attributes for UK designated sites have been reviewed against the most recent supplementary advice (December 2020) and a full list of attributes for each feature of the designated sites assessed is presented in this appendix. The attributes assessed are presented in each SACO table and assessment table for each site in Section 10 of the main HRA Report (Rev 004).

Chichester and Langstone Harbour SPA/Ramsar (Marine Assessment in Table 10.3 of HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004))

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 366, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	Yes
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	Yes
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Maintain the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Subtidal sediment = 603.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Water column – maintain the areas of open water in the harbours and wider Solent used by red-breasted merganser for feeding and roosting.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size (typically >15 ha).	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depth, typically 2-4 m deep.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Salmon, brook lamprey, minnow, gobies, eels, stickleback, gobies, flatfish, herring, shrimps, Nereis) at preferred sizes (eg.<11cm)	Yes
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the breeding population to a level, which is above 109 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Maintain the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment and water column habitat extents have not been quantified.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover (generally <15%) throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. crustacea, annelids, sandeel, herring, clupeidae) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the breeding population at a level which is above 93 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean count or equivalent.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh= 626.45 ha, coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment and the water column = unquantified.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover which should be <10% throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (e.g. Sandeel, sprat) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the breeding population at a level, which is above 126 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh= 626.45 ha, coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment, freshwater and coastal grazing marsh, and water column = unquantified.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain the mix or heights of vegetation types within and immediately adjacent to nesting areas .	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Sandeel, sprat, coarse fish, crustacea, annelids) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Maintain the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Subtidal sediment = 603.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Water column – maintain the areas of open water in the harbours and wider Solent used by red-breasted merganser for feeding and roosting.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size (typically >15 ha).	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depth, typically 2-4 m deep.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Salmon, brook lamprey, minnow, gobies, eels, stickleback, gobies, flatfish, herring, shrimps, Nereis) at preferred sizes (eg.<11cm)	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes

Chichester and Langstone Harbour SPA/Ramsar (Onshore Assessment in Table 10.4 of HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the breeding population to a level, which is above 109 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Maintain the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment and water column habitat extents have not been quantified.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover (generally <15%) throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. crustacea, annelids, sandeel, herring, clupeidae) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the breeding population at a level which is above 93 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean count or equivalent.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh= 626.45 ha, coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment and the water column = unquantified.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover which should be <10% throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (e.g. Sandeel, sprat) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the breeding population at a level, which is above 126 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh= 626.45 ha, coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment, freshwater and coastal grazing marsh, and water column = unquantified.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain the mix or heights of vegetation types within and immediately adjacent to nesting areas .	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Sandeel, sprat, coarse fish, crustacea, annelids) at preferred sizes.	Yes

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 17,712, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha and Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy; Water column = unquantified.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain and overall field sizes within at least 0.5 km of roosting and feeding areas.	Yes
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for feeding	Maintain the extent and distribution of predominantly short (<10 cm) grassland swards in areas used for feeding.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (e.g. Zostera, Ulva spp., Spergularia, Puccinellia, Triglochin, Aster trifolium, Plantago, Salicornia spp, Agrostis stolonifera, Lolium perenne, Trifolium repens) at preferred sizes.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 3,417, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.4 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within grassland (marsh)	Maintain water availability within feeding areas to maintain moderately high water tables that provide shallow surface water.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain a high density of channel networks within intertidal feeding areas and shallow slope gradients to the length/perimeter of ditches, drains, pools and scrapes.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain around nesting, roosting and feeding sites.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of standing water of 1-5 cm deep.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (e.g. earthworm, leatherjacket, grassland/marsh invertebrates, Hydrobia, Macoma, Corophium, Nereis) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Redshank (Tringa totanus), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the non-breeding population to a level which is above 4,287, whilst avoiding deterioration from	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
		its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,917.32 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 235.39 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha; Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain the area of open and unobstructed terrain around roosting and feeding sites, and no overall reduction in field size, where relevant.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depths, typically <0.4 m deep.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Hydrobia, Corophium, Nereis, hatching midges) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 323, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy; Water column = unquantified.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of standing water at optimal depths, typically 0.1-0.3 m deep.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Eleocharis palustris, Potamogeton, Elodea, Rumex, Glyceria, Chara, hatching midges, insects, molluscs, crustaceans, Hydrobia, cereal grains and potatoes) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Pintail (Anas acuta), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 124, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	Yes
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,917.32 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 241.35 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.19 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.48 ha, Reedbeds = 23.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha; Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy; Water column = unquantified.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within grassland (marsh)	Maintain water availability in feeding sites to provide shallow surface water and damp field conditions.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of standing water at optimal depth, typically <0.3 m deep.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Scirpus, Eleocharis, Carex, Potamogeton, Glyceria, surface plankton, hatching midges, Hydrobia, crustaceans, caddisflies, diptera, beetles) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Shoveler (Spatula clypeata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	Yes
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 2,553, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha, Reedbeds = 23.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha; Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy. Water column = unquantified.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Salicornia, Atriplex, cereal grains, Polygonum, Eleocharis, Rumex, Ranunculus, Hydrobia, flies, caddisfly, beetles, bugs, hatching midges) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of standing water of optimal depth, typically <0.1 m deep.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
		phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	
Teal (Anas crecca), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 3,947, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	Yes
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	RRestore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy. Water column = unquantified.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: habitat structure	Maintain the availability of grasslands in close proximity (typically<50 m) to open water.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain and overall field sizes in and around feeding and roosting areas.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for feeding	Maintain the extent and distribution of predominantly short (<5 cm) swards in areas used for feeding.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of standing water of optimal depth, typically <0.3 m deep.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Zostera, Enteromorpha, Polygonum, Eleocharis, Rumex, Ranunculus, Agrostis stolonifera, Puccinellia maritima, Salicornia spp., hatching midges) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the non-breeding population to a level which is above 1,491 individuals, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing and feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.065 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.48 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain a high density of channel networks within intertidal feeding areas.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain around roosting and feeding sites.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (e.g. Arenicola, Nereis) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 2,937, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.19 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
		waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy.	
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain a high density of channel networks within intertidal feeding areas.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain the area of open and unobstructed terrain around roosting and feeding sites.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (e.g. earthworm, leatherjackets, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Carcinus, Nereis) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Curlew (Numenius arquata), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 564, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Intertidal seagrass = 261.06 ha.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain the area of open and unobstructed terrain around roosting and feeding sites.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Balanus, Mytilus, Carcinus, Gammarus, Littorina, dipertan flies, kelp-fly larvae) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Turnstone (Arenaria interpres), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 407, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain around roosting and feeding sites.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Bathyporeia and Mytilus spat, wrack flies, sandhoppers) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Sanderling (Calidris alba), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the non-breeding population to a level which is above 3,271, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing and feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the density of channel networks within intertidal feeding areas.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain around roosting and feeding sites.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Nereis, Arenicola and Notomastus) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Grey plover (Pluvialis squatarola), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the non-breeding population to a level which is above 1,012, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing and feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh =	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
		unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy.	
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the width of beach sections.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain the area of open and unobstructed terrain around nesting, roosting and feeding sites.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Invertebrates, marine worms, crustaceans and molluscs) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
hiaticula), Non-breeding		Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Ringed plover (Charadrius hiaticula), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the non-breeding population to a level which is above 53,977, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing and feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,35.491 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures	No

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
		are not being undermined or compromised.	
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain a high density of channel networks within intertidal feeding areas.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain around nesting, roosting and feeding sites.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Nereis, Macoma, Hydrobia, Crangon, Carcinus, dipertan flies, beetles, caddisfly, wasps, sawflies, mayflies) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Assemblage of species: abundance	Restore the overall abundance of the assemblage at a level which is above 108,811, whilst avoiding deterioration	No
		from its current level as indicated by the latest peak mean count or equivalent.	
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Assemblage of species: diversity	Maintain the species diversity of the bird assemblage.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	Yes
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Subtidal sediments = 603.86 ha, Saltmarsh = 626.45 ha, Reedbeds = 23.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha; Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, the areas of importance for waterbirds around the harbours are indicated in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy. Water column = unquantified.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: quality of supporting non-breeding habitat	Maintain the structure, function and availability of the following habitats which support the assemblage feature for all stages (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) of the non-breeding period: intertidal sediments, intertidal seagrass beds, intertidal rock, saltmarsh, subtidal sediments, coastal lagoons, reedbeds, grazing marsh, water column, improved grassland and arable fields.	Yes

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attribute relevant to AA Yes/No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Waterbird assemblage, Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Solent and Dorset Coast SPA (Assessment in Table 10.6 of the HRA Report, APP-491, rev 004)

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the breeding population to a level, which is above 109 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Maintain the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment and water column habitat extents have not been quantified.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover (generally <15%) throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. crustacea, annelids, sandeel, herring, clupeidae) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the breeding population at a level which is above 93 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean count or equivalent.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh= 626.45 ha, coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment and the water column = unquantified.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus	Supporting habitat: vegetation	Maintain vegetation cover which should be <10% throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
sandvicensis), Breeding	characteristics for nesting		
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (e.g. Sandeel, sprat) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the breeding population at a level, which is above 126 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable breeding habitat which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh= 626.45 ha, coastal lagoons = 22.4 ha and intertidal sediment= 2,935.49 ha. Supralittoral sediment, freshwater and coastal grazing marsh, and water column = unquantified.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or	No
		Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain the mix or heights of vegetation types within and immediately adjacent to nesting areas .	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Sandeel, sprat, coarse fish, crustacea, annelids) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Maintain the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Subtidal sediment = 603.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Water column – maintain the areas of open water in the harbours and wider Solent	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
		used by red-breasted merganser for feeding and roosting.	
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size (typically >15 ha).	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depth, typically 2-4 m deep.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Salmon, brook lamprey, minnow, gobies, eels, stickleback, gobies, flatfish, herring, shrimps, Nereis) at preferred sizes (eg.<11cm)	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes

Portsmouth Harbour SPA (Marine Assessment in Table 10.9 of HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 100 individuals, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of shallow coastal water habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing and feeding) at: Intertidal Sediment = 831 Ha, Intertidal Seagrass = 77 Ha, Coatal Lagoons = Unquantified and Water Column = Unquantified.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size (typically >15 ha).	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depth, typically 2-4 m deep.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. salmon, brook lamprey, minnow, gobies, eels, stickleback, gobies, flatfish, herring, shrimps, Nereis) at preferred sizes (eg. <11 cm).	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Maintain the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Subtidal sediment = 603.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Water column – maintain the areas of open water in the harbours and wider Solent used by red-breasted merganser for feeding and roosting.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size (typically >15 ha).	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depth, typically 2-4 m deep.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Salmon, brook lamprey, minnow, gobies, eels, stickleback, gobies, flatfish, herring, shrimps, Nereis) at preferred sizes (eg.<11cm)	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar (Onshore Assessment in Table 10.10 of the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Feature	Attributes	Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 2,290 individuals, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	Yes
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal Sediment = 831 Ha, Intertidal Seagrass = 77 Ha, Saltmarsh = 40 Ha, Freshwater and Coastal Grazing Marsh = 9 Ha and Water Column = Unquantified.	Yes
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain open and unobstructed terrain and overall field sizes within at least 0.5 km of roosting and feeding areas.	No
bernicla), Non-breeding			
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for feeding	Maintain the extent and distribution of predominantly short (<10 cm) grassland swards in areas used for feeding.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Zostera, Enteromorpha, Ulva lactuca, Spergularia, Puccinellia, Triglochin, Aster trifolium, Plantago, Salicornia spp, Agrostis stolonifera, Lolium perenne, Trifolium repens) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Non-breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the non-breeding population at a level which is above 8,010, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal Sediment = 831 Ha, Intertidal Seagrass = 77 Ha, Saltmarsh = 40 Ha, Freshwater and Coastal Grazing Marsh = 9 Ha and Coastal Lagoons = Unquantified.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No

Feature	Attributes	Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain a high density of channel networks within intertidal feeding areas.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Nereis, Macoma, Hydrobia, Crangon, Carcinus, dipertan flies, beetles, caddisfly, wasps, sawflies, mayflies) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa	Non-breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the non-breeding population evel which is above 70 individuals, whilst avoiding	No

Feature	Attributes	Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
islandica), Non-breeding		ioration from its current level as indicated by the mean peak count or equivalent.	
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Restore the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at: Intertidal Sediment = 831 Ha, Intertidal Seagrass = 77 Ha, Saltmarsh = 40 Ha, Freshwater and Coastal Grazing Marsh = 9 Ha and Coastal Lagoons = Unquantified.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within grassland (marsh)	Maintain high water tables that provide surface water and/or damp field conditions with [20-30%] of the area soggy or flooded overall.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: hydrology/flow within intertidal	Maintain the availability of fresh water on mudflats within feeding and resting areas.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the density of channel networks within intertidal feeding areas.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: landscape	Maintain the area of open and unobstructed terrain around roosting and feeding sites, and no overall reduction in field size.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for roosting	Maintain a vegetation structure of key roost sites dominated by bare ground or a short sparsely-vegetated sward.	No

Feature	Attributes	Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability and area of standing water of appropriate depth and extent.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. earthworm, leatherjacket, chironomids, Macoma, Cardium, Nereis) at preferred sizes.	Yes
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between roosting and feeding areas.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Black-tailed godwit (Limosa limosa islandica), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar (Assessment in Table 10.12 of the HRA Report, Rev 004)

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the breeding population to a level which is above 49 whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Maintain the extent, distribution and availability of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Coastal lagoons = 47 ha, Intertidal sediments = 2,176, Water column = unquantified.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. crustacea, annelids, sandeel, herring, clupeidae) at preferred sizes.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover (generally<15%) throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a a whole.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the breeding population to a level which is above 231 whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh = 954ha, coastal lagoons = 47ha, intertidal sediment = 2,176 ha, water column = unquantified.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
sandvicensis), Breeding			
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover which should be <10% throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. sandeel, sprat) at preferred sizes.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Sandwich tern (Thalasseus sandvicensis), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the breeding population at a level which is above 267 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh = 954 ha, Coastal lagoons = 47 ha, Intertidal sediment = 2,176 ha, Freshwater and coastal grazing marsh = unquantified, Water column = unquantified.	
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain vegetation cover which should be <10% throughout areas used for nesting, providing sufficient bare ground for the colony as a whole.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. sandeel, sprat, coarse fish, crustacea, annelids) at preferred sizes.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Restore the size of the breeding population at a level which is above 2 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Reduce the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Restore the extent, distribution and availability of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding). Saltmarsh = 954 ha, coastal lagoons = 47 ha, intertidal sediment = 2,176 ha, water column = unquantified.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Restore the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain the mix or heights of vegetation types within and immediately adjacent to nesting areas - including height (generally<3 cm)	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. sandeel, sprat) at preferred sizes.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features [avoiding deterioration from existing levels].	No
Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Maintain the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Subtidal sediment = 603.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Water column – maintain the areas of open water in the harbours and wider Solent used by red-breasted merganser for feeding and roosting.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size (typically >15 ha).	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depth, typically 2-4 m deep.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Salmon, brook lamprey, minnow, gobies, eels, stickleback, gobies, flatfish, herring, shrimps, Nereis) at preferred sizes (eg.<11cm)	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality -	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
	dissolved oxygen	≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

Pagham Harbour SPA/Ramsar (Assessment in Table 10.14 of the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Breeding population: abundance	Maintain the size of the breeding population at 15 breeding pairs whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Disturbance caused by human activity	Restrict the frequency, duration and / or intensity of disturbance affecting roosting, nesting, foraging, feeding, moulting and/or loafing birds so that they are not significantly disturbed	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Predation - all habitats	Restrict predation and disturbance caused by native and non-native predators	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the breeding season	Maintain the extent, distribution and availability of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of its breeding cycle (courtship, nesting, feeding) at: Intertidal coarse sediment: 43.83ha. Intertidal mud: 116.76 ha. Intertidal sand and muddy sand 1.83ha. Coastal Lagoon: 13.21 ha Water column: Extent is unknown. The figures for extents are based on best available evidence, and due to a shifting baseline may differ from those at time of designation.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk). Critical level (Ammonia : Supralittoral sediment and open water: Critical Level (µg NH3/m3 annual mean): 3 (2-4 µg NH3 m-3) (set for Higher Plants). Nox: Supralittoral sediment and open water : Critical Level (µg Nox/m3 annual mean): 30 (set for all vegetation). Critical Level (µg Nox/m3 24-hour mean): 75 (set for all vegetation)	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: landform	Maintain the availability of shallow sloping nesting sites, grading to <30 cm above water level, restricting the probability that they will flood.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: vegetation characteristics for nesting	Maintain the mix or heights of vegetation types within and immediately adjacent to nesting areas .	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain availability of key prey items (e.g. sandeel, sprat, coarse fish, crustacea, annelids) at preferred prey sizes.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Connectivity with supporting habitats	Maintain safe passage of birds moving between nesting and feeding areas.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to [Good/High] Status, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration to levels equating to High Ecological Status avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Common tern (Sterna hirundo), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution of supporting habitat for the non-breeding season	Maintain the extent and distribution of suitable habitat (either within or outside the site boundary) which supports the feature for all necessary stages of the non-breeding/wintering period (moulting, roosting, loafing, feeding) at Intertidal sediment = 2,935.49 ha, Intertidal seagrass beds = 261.06 ha, Intertidal rock = 49.69 ha, Subtidal sediment = 603.86 ha and Coastal lagoons = 22.40 ha. Water column – maintain the areas of open water in the harbours and wider Solent used by red-breasted merganser for feeding and roosting.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: air quality	Maintain concentrations and deposition of air pollutants at below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: conservation measures	Maintain the structure, function and supporting processes associated with the feature and its supporting habitat through management or other measures (whether within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) and ensure these measures are not being undermined or compromised.	No

Feature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water area	Maintain the number of waterbodies of optimal size (typically >15 ha).	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water depth	Maintain the availability of water at optimal depth, typically 2-4 m deep.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the distribution, abundance and availability of key food and prey items (eg. Salmon, brook lamprey, minnow, gobies, eels, stickleback, gobies, flatfish, herring, shrimps, Nereis) at preferred sizes (eg.<11cm)	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Supporting habitat (water column)	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	No

South Wight SAC (Assessment in Table 10.22 of the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Feature /Subfeature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Reefs	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent, spatial distribution and types of reef (and each of its subfeatures) [subject to natural variation in sediment veneer].	No
Reefs	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of reef communities according to the map.	Yes
Reefs	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Reefs	Structure: physical structure of rocky substrate	Maintain the surface and structural complexity, and the stability of the reef structure.	Yes
Reefs	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Reefs	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Reefs	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes and stability, across the habitat.	No
Reefs	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Reefs	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	No
Reefs	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Reefs	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration [at / to] levels equating to [Good / High] Ecological Status [(specifically ≥ XX mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year)], avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Reefs	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features	Yes
Reefs	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Intertidal rock	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent of intertidal rock at 293.89 ha, and spatial distribution as defined on the map [subject to natural variation in sediment veneer].	No
Intertidal rock	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal rock communities according to the map.	Yes
Intertidal rock	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Intertidal rock	Structure: physical structure of rocky substrate	Maintain the surface and structural complexity, and the stability of the reef structure.	Yes
Intertidal rock	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Intertidal rock	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Intertidal rock	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes and stability, across the habitat.	No
Intertidal rock	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Intertidal rock	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	Yes
Intertidal rock	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal rock	Supporting processes: water	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration [at / to] levels equating to [Good / High] Ecological Status	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
	quality - dissolved oxygen	[(specifically ≥ XX mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year)], avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	
Intertidal rock	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features	Yes
Intertidal rock	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent of infralittoral reef at 199.57 ha, and spatial distribution as defined on the map [subject to natural variation in sediment veneer].	No
Infralittoral rock	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of infralittoral rock communities according to the map.	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Structure: physical structure of rocky substrate	Maintain the surface and structural complexity, and the stability of the reef structure.	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Infralittoral rock	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes and stability, across the habitat.	No
Infralittoral rock	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Infralittoral rock	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Supporting processes: water	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
	quality - contaminants	according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	
Infralittoral rock	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration [at / to] levels equating to [Good / High] Ecological Status [(specifically ≥ XX mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year)], avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features	Yes
Infralittoral rock	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent of circalittoral reef at 6065.68 ha, and spatial distribution as defined on the map [subject to natural variation in sediment veneer].	No
Circalittoral rock	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of circalittoral rock communities according to the map.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Structure: physical structure of rocky substrate	Maintain the surface and structural complexity, and the stability of the reef structure.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Circalittoral rock	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes and stability, across the habitat.	No
Circalittoral rock	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No

Feature /Subfeature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Circalittoral rock	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration [at / to] levels equating to [Good / High] Ecological Status [(specifically ≥ XX mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year)], avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features	Yes
Circalittoral rock	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of stony reef [subject to natural variation in sediment veneer].	No
Subtidal stony reef	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of stony reef communities.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Structure: physical structure of rocky substrate	Maintain the surface and structural complexity provided by geogenic structures (ie cobbles, boulders) and the structural organisation of the substrate.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Subtidal stony reef	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes and stability, across the habitat.	No
Subtidal stony reef	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Subtidal stony reef	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration [at / to] levels equating to [Good / High] Ecological Status [(specifically ≥ XX mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year)], avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features	Yes
Subtidal stony reef	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of all caves and individual dimensions of each cave across the site [subject to natural variation in sediment veneer].	No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of sea cave communities according to the map.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Structure: physical structure of rocky substrate	Maintain the surface and structural complexity, and the stability of the rocky structure within the cave.	No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Structure: morphology	Maintain the characteristic morphology of the habitat.	No

Feature /Subfeature	Attributes	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes and stability, across the habitat.	No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: light levels	Maintain the natural light availability to the caves.	No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminant levels to concentrations where they are not adversely impacting the infauna of the feature.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	No
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration [at / to] levels equating to [Good / High] Ecological Status [(specifically ≥ XX mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year)], avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes

Solent Maritime SAC (Assessment in Table 10.20 in the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Estuaries	Extent and distribution	Restore the total extent and spatial distribution of the estuary to ensure no loss of integrity, whilst allowing for natural change and succession.	Yes
Estuaries	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Restore the presence and spatial distribution of estuary communities.	Yes
Estuaries	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the Species composition of component communities.	Yes
Estuaries	Structure: sediment movement, sources and sinks	Restore the sediment regime and budget within the estuary, including sediment sources, sinks and movement.	No
Estuaries	Structure: substrate composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution, composition and character of substrate across the feature (and each of its subfeatures).	Yes
Estuaries	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Estuaries	Structure: morphology	Maintain the characteristic morphology of the estuaries within the SAC.	No
Estuaries	Structure: freshwater sources	Maintain the natural freshwater flow / volume into the estuary.	No
Estuaries	Structure: habitat zonation	Maintain the estuary zonation, which is affected by both changes in salinity gradient and tides in the estuary from river to sea (horizontally) and with shore height (vertically) from terrestrial to subtidal.	No
Estuaries	Structure: tidal regime	Maintain the tidal range, currents and circulation patterns across the feature (and each of its subfeatures).	No
Estuaries	Structure: topography	Maintain the characteristic physical form (e.g. coastal plain or bar built), topographic features of the estuary and the overall topography on which the morphology relies.	No
Estuaries	Structure: water density	Maintain the natural water density or gradient across the feature (and each of its subfeatures).	No
Estuaries	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Estuaries	Function: connectivity	Maintain connectivity of estuarine features to surrounding rivers, freshwater, marine and coastal habitats, to ensure larval dispersal and recruitment, maintain nursery grounds for mobile species, and to allow movement of migratory species.	No
Estuaries	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure (High / Medium / Low) does not cause alteration to the biotopes, natural disturbance levels and stability, across the feature.	No
Estuaries	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminant levels to concentrations where they are not adversely impacting the infauna of the feature (or its subfeatures).	Yes
Estuaries	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High/Good Status (according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Estuaries	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg L-1 (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of year) avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Estuaries	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Estuaries	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Extent of the feature within the site	Restore the total extent of saltmarsh features to at least 1,095 hectares.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Distribution of the feature, including associated transitional habitats, within the site	Maintain the range and continuity of the habitat and its natural transitions within saltmarsh types and to other habitats seaward and landward.	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Future extent of habitat within the site and ability to respond to seasonal changes	Maintain the ability to achieve long-term fluctuations in the extent of habitat in response to coastal processes.	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function: presence and patterning of creeks and salt pans	Maintain naturally-occurring patterns of creeks and salt pans.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function: presence of unvegetated surfaces	Maintain the degree of patterning of patches of bare mud of varying sizes in a mosaic with saltmarsh vegetation.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function: sediment size and availability	Maintain the availability and size range of those sediments typical of the feature at the site.	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function: surface elevation and topography	Maintain any desirable variation in elevation and / or topography across the site that supports the habitat type.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function (including its typical species): key structural, influential and distinctive species	Maintain the abundance of the species listed to enable each of them to be a viable component of the Annex I habitat feature	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function: vegetation community composition	Ensure the component vegetation communities of the feature are referable to and characterised by the following National Vegetation Classification types: SM10, SM12, SM13, SM14, SM15, SM16, SM17, SM18 and SM20.	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function: vegetation structure - zonation of salt marsh vegetation	Maintain the full range of zonations (low-mid, mid, mid-upper and transitional zones) between component saltmarsh communities found in H1330 (Atlantic salt meadows).	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Structure and function: vegetation - undesirable species	The frequency / cover of the following undesirable species are maintained at acceptable levels and are not encouraged by changes in surface condition, soils, nutrient levels or changes to hydrology: Spartina anglica, Phragmites australis.	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: adaptation and resilience	Maintain the feature's ability, and that of its supporting processes, to adapt or evolve to wider environmental change, either within or external to the site.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: conservation measures	Maintain the management measures (either within and / or outside the site boundary as appropriate) that are necessary to maintain the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: functional connectivity with wider coastal sedimentary system	Maintain adequate inputs of sediment in the water column from the sediment sources (offshore / eroding cliffs, etc).	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: morphological setting	Maintain the morphological setting of the habitat within the wider estuarine and coastal system.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: sediment nutrient status and nutrient cycling	Maintain both the sediment nutrient status to within typical values for the habitat and the processes that sustain effective nutrient cycling by the saltmarsh feature.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: sedimentary processes	Maintain the sedimentary processes (suspended sediment, sediment transfer, etc) that sustain the elevation and topography of the marsh surface.	Yes
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: tidal processes	Maintain the degree of tidal immersion and emersion that supports the function of the habitat type.	No
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Supporting processes: water quality	Where the feature is dependent on estuarine water, ensure water quality and quantity is restored to a standard that provides the necessary conditions to support the feature.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal coarse sediment.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Intertidal coarse sediment	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal coarse sediment communities, according to the map.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the faunal quality of this sub-feature to Good Status (a minimum mean IQI score of ≥ 0.64), with no sustained deterioration within the status.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Structure: sediment total organic carbon content	Maintain the total organic carbon (TOC) content in the sediment at existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Structure: topography	Maintain the presence of topographic features, while allowing for natural responses to hydrodynamic regime, by preventing erosion or deposition through human-induced activity.	No
Intertidal coarse sediment	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure [High / Medium / Low] does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminants (<1cm from the surface) to below the OSPAR Environment Assessment Criteria (EAC) or Effects Range Low (ERL) threshold. For example, mean cadmium levels should be maintained below the ERL of 1.2 mg per kg.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain sediment transport pathways to and from the feature to ensure replenishment of habitats that rely on the sediment supply.	No
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Intertidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal mud.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal mud communities according to the map.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the faunal quality of this sub-feature to Good Status (a minimum mean IQI score of ≥ 0.64), with no sustained deterioration within the status.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Structure: sediment total organic carbon content	Maintain total organic carbon (TOC) content in the sediment at existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Structure: topography	Maintain the presence of topographic features, while allowing for natural responses to hydrodynamic regime, by preventing erosion or deposition through human-induced activity.	No

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Intertidal mud	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure [High / Medium / Low] does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminants (<1cm from the surface) to below the OSPAR Environment Assessment Criteria (EAC) or Effects Range Low (ERL) threshold. For example, mean cadmium levels should be maintained below the ERL of 1.2 mg per kg.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain sediment transport pathways to and from the feature to ensure replenishment of habitats that rely on the sediment supply.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Intertidal mud	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal mixed sediments.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal mixed sediment communities according to the map.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the faunal quality of subfeature at Good Status (a minimum mean IQI score of ≥ 0.64), the level of the highest previous Infaunal Quality Index (IQI) assessment status, with no sustained deterioration within the status.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Structure: sediment total organic carbon content	Maintain total organic carbon (TOC) content in the sediment at existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Structure: topography	Maintain the presence of topographic features, while allowing for natural responses to hydrodynamic regime, by preventing erosion or deposition through human-induced activity.	No
Intertidal mixed sediments	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure [High / Medium / Low] does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminants (<1cm from the surface) to below the OSPAR Environment Assessment Criteria (EAC) or Effects Range Low (ERL) threshold. For example, mean cadmium levels should be maintained below the ERL of 1.2 mg per kg.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain sediment transport pathways to and from the feature to ensure the replenishment of habitats that are reliant on the sediment supply.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg L-1 (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Intertidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal sand and muddy sand.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal sand and muddy sand communities according to the map.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the faunal quality of subfeature to Good Status (a minimum mean IQI score of ≥ 0.64), the level of the highest previous Infaunal Quality Index (IQI) assessment status, with no sustained deterioration within the status.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Structure: sediment total organic carbon content	Maintain total organic carbon (TOC) content in the sediment at existing levels.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Structure: topography	Maintain the presence of topographic features, while allowing for natural responses to hydrodynamic regime, by preventing erosion or deposition through human-induced activity.	No
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure [High / Medium / Low] does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminants (<1cm from the surface) to below the OSPAR Environment Assessment Criteria (EAC) or Effects Range Low (ERL) threshold. For example, mean cadmium levels should be maintained below the ERL of 1.2 mg per kg.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain sediment transport pathways to and from the feature to ensure the replenishment of habitats that rely on the sediment supply.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg L-1 (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Extent and distribution	Restore the total extent and spatial distribution of seagrass beds.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Extent of supporting habitat	Maintain the area of habitat that is likely to support the subfeature.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Restore the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal seagrass bed communities.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the subfeature.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Structure: rhizome structure and reproduction	Restore the exent and structure of the rhizome mats across the site, and conditions to allow for regeneration of seagrass beds.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Structure: biomass	Restore the leaf / shoot density, length, percentage cover, and rhizome mat across the feature at natural levels (as far as possible), to ensure a healthy, resilient habitat.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure [High / Medium / Low] does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: light levels	Maintain the natural light availability to the seagrass bed.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: morphology	Maintain the natural physical form and coastal processes that shape the seagrass bed.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminants (<1cm from the surface) to below the OSPAR Environment Assessment Criteria (EAC) or Effects Range Low (ERL) threshold. For example, mean cadmium levels should be maintained below the ERL of 1.2 mg per kg.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Intertidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Extent of the feature within the site	Restore the total extent of saltmarsh features to at least 1,095 hectares.	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Distribution of the feature, including associated transitional habitats, within the site	Maintain the range of the habitat and natural transitions within saltmarsh types and to other habitats seaward and landward.	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Future extent of habitat within the site and ability to respond to seasonal changes	Maintain the ability for colonisation each year of the annual species that comprise the habitat.	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Structure and function: presence and patterning of creeks and salt pans	Maintain naturally-occurring patterns of creeks and salt pans.	No

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Structure and function: presence of unvegetated surfaces	Maintain the degree of patterning of patches of bare mud of varying sizes in a mosaic with saltmarsh vegetation.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Structure and function: sediment size and availability	Maintain the availability and size range of those sediments typical of the feature at the site.	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Structure and function (including its typical species): key structural, influential and distinctive species	Maintain the abundance of the species listed to enable each of them to be a viable component of the Annex I habitat feature: Aster tripolium, Puccinellia maritima, Salicornia species, Sueada maritima and Atriplex portulacoides. SM27 also includes Sagina m	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Structure and function: vegetation community composition	Maintain the species composition of component vegetation communities and associated transitions, allowing for successional changes in response to natural processes.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Structure and function: vegetation structure - zonation of saltmarsh	Maintain any existing zonations between H1310 (Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand) habitat and other adjacent saltmarsh or intertidal communities.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Structure and function: vegetation - undesirable species	The frequency / cover of the following undesirable species are maintained at acceptable levels and are not encouraged by changes in surface condition, soils, nutrient levels or changes to hydrology: Spartina anglica.	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: adaptation and resilience	Maintain the feature's ability, and that of its supporting processes, to adapt or evolve to wider environmental change, either within or external to the site.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: conservation measures	Maintain the management measures (either within and / or outside the site boundary as appropriate) that are necessary to maintain the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: functional connectivity with wider coastal sedimentary system	Maintain adequate inputs of sediment in the water column from the sediment sources (offshore / eroding cliffs, etc).	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: morphological setting	Maintain the morphological setting of the habitat within the wider estuarine and coastal system.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: pre-marsh processes	Maintain the pre-marsh biological processes that aid the stabilisation of intertidal sediment surfaces and support successful seedling establishment.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: sediment nutrient status and nutrient cycling	Maintain both the sediment nutrient status to within typical values for the habitat and the processes that sustain effective nutrient cycling by the saltmarsh feature.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: sedimentary processes	Maintain the sedimentary processes (suspended sediment, sediment transfer, etc) that sustain the elevation and topography of the marsh surface.	Yes
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: tidal processes	Maintain the degree of tidal immersion and emersion and tidal flows that supports the function of the habitat type.	No
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Supporting processes: water quality	Where the feature is dependent on estuarine water, ensure water quality and quantity is restored to a standard that provides the necessary conditions to support the feature.	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Extent of the feature within the site	Restore the total extent of saltmarsh features to at least 1,095 hectares.	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Distribution of the feature, including associated transitional habitats, within the site	Restore the range of the habitat including natural transitions with other saltmarsh types.	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Future extent of habitat within the site and ability to respond to seasonal changes	Maintain the ability to achieve seasonal fluctuations in the extent of habitat and the suitability of surrounding areas for colonisation.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Structure and function: presence and patterning of creeks and salt pans	Maintain naturally-occurring patterns of creeks and salt pans.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Structure and function: sediment size and availability	Maintain the availability and size range of those sediments typical of the feature at the site.	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Structure and function (including its typical species): key structural, influential and distinctive species	Maintain the abundance of the species listed to enable each of them to be a viable component of the Annex I habitat feature: Spartina maritima, S. alterniflora, S. townsendii, Arthrocnemum perenne, Puccinellia maritima, Salicornia species, Sueada maritima	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Structure and function: vegetation community composition	Maintain the species composition of component vegetation communities and associated transitions, allowing for successional changes in response to natural processes.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Structure and function: vegetation - undesirable species	The frequency / cover of the following undesirable species are maintained at acceptable levels and are not encouraged by changes in surface condition, soils, nutrient levels or changes to hydrology: Spartina anglica.	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: adaptation and resilience	Maintain the feature's ability, and that of its supporting processes, to adapt or evolve to wider environmental change, either within or external to the site.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: air quality	Restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: conservation measures	Maintain the management measures (either within and / or outside the site boundary as appropriate) that are necessary to maintain the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: functional connectivity with wider coastal sedimentary system	Maintain adequate inputs of sediment in the water column from the sediment sources (offshore / eroding cliffs, etc).	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: morphological setting	Maintain the morphological setting of the habitat within the wider estuarine and coastal system.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: sediment nutrient status and nutrient cycling	Maintain both the sediment nutrient status to within typical values for the habitat and the processes that sustain effective nutrient cycling by the saltmarsh feature.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: sedimentary processes	Maintain the sedimentary processes (suspended sediment, sediment transfer, etc) that sustain the elevation and topography of the marsh surface.	Yes
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: surface elevation and topography	Maintain any desirable variation in elevation and / or topography across the site that supports the habitat type.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: tidal processes	Maintain the degree of tidal immersion and emersion that supports the function of the habitat type.	No
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Supporting processes: water quality	Where the feature is dependent on estuarine water, ensure water quality and quantity is restored to a standard that provides the necessary conditions to support the feature.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of subtidal coarse sediment.	No
Subtidal coarse sediment	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of subtidal coarse sediment communities according to the map.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the sub-feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the	No

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
		exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminant levels to concentrations where they are not adversely impacting the infauna of the sub-feature.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain all hydrodynamic and physical conditions such that natural water flow and sediment movement are not significantly altered or prevented from responding to changes in environmental conditions.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg L-1 (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Subtidal coarse sediment	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of subtidal mixed sediment.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of subtidal mixed sediment communities according to the map.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the sub-feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	
Subtidal mixed sediments	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminant levels to concentrations where they are not adversely impacting the infauna of the habitat.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain all hydrodynamic and physical conditions such that natural water flow and sediment movement are not significantly altered or prevented from responding to changes in environmental conditions.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg L-1 (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Subtidal mixed sediments	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Subtidal sand	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of subtidal sand.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of subtidal sand communities according to the map.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the sub-feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminant levels to concentrations where they are not adversely impacting the infauna of the sub-feature.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain all hydrodynamic and physical conditions such that natural water flow and sediment movement are not significantly altered or prevented from responding to changes in environmental conditions.	No
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95	Yes
		% of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Subtidal sand	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Extent and distribution	Restore the total extent and spatial distribution of seagrass beds.	No
Subtidal seagrass beds	Extent of supporting habitat	Maintain the area of habitat that is likely to support the sub-feature.	No
Subtidal seagrass beds	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Restore the presence and spatial distribution of subtidal seagrass bed communities.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Structure: species composition of component communities	Maintain the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the sub-feature.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Structure: rhizome structure and reproduction	Restore the extent and structure of the rhizome mats across the site, and conditions to allow for regeneration of seagrass beds.	No
Subtidal seagrass beds	Structure: biomass	Restore the leaf / shoot density, length, percentage cover, and rhizome mat across the sub-feature at natural levels (as far as possible), to ensure a healthy, resilient habitat.	No
Subtidal seagrass beds	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the	No

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
		exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: light levels	Maintain the natural light availability to the seagrass bed.	No
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: morphology	Maintain the natural physical form and coastal processes that shape the seagrass bed.	No
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	Out
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminant levels to concentrations where they are not adversely impacting the infauna of the sub-feature.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: sedimentation rate	Maintain the natural rate of sediment deposition.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status (according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Subtidal seagrass beds	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.	No
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of mudflat and sandflat communities according to the map.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the faunal quality of this feature to Good Status (a minimum mean IQI score of ≥ 0.64), with no sustained deterioration within the status.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the feature (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	No
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Structure: sediment total organic carbon content	Maintain total organic carbon (TOC) content in the sediment at existing levels.	No
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Structure: topography	Maintain the presence of topographic features, while allowing for natural responses to hydrodynamic regime, by preventing erosion or deposition through human-induced activity.	No
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure [High / Medium / Low] does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminants (<1cm from the surface) to below the OSPAR Environment Assessment Criteria (EAC) or Effects	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
seawater at low tide		Range Low (ERL) threshold. For example, mean cadmium levels should be maintained below the ERL of 1.2 mg per kg.	
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain sediment transport pathways to and from the feature to ensure replenishment of the feature, and / or replenishment of habitats that rely on the sediment supply from the feature.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Extent and distribution	Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of subtidal sandbanks to ensure no loss of integrity, while allowing for natural change and succession.	No
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Distribution: presence and spatial distribution of biological communities	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of subtidal sandbank communities according to the map.	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Structure: species composition of component communities	Restore the species composition of component communities.	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly	Structure: sediment composition and distribution	Maintain the distribution of sediment composition types across the feature (and each of its sub-	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
covered by sea water all the time		features) (presence / absence of areas mapped in GIS), compared to an established baseline, to ensure continued structural habitat integrity and connectivity.	
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Reduce the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Structure: topography	Maintain the presence of topographic features, while allowing for natural responses to hydrodynamic regime, by preventing erosion or deposition through human-induced activity.	No
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Structure: volume	Maintain the existing volume of sediment in the sandbank, allowing for natural change.	No
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Structure and function: presence and abundance of key structural and influential species	[Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species*, to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat.	No
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: energy / exposure	Maintain the natural physical energy resulting from waves, tides and other water flows, so that the exposure does not cause alteration to the biotopes, and stability, across the habitat.	No
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: sediment contaminants	Restrict surface sediment contaminant levels to concentrations where they are not adversely impacting the infauna of the feature (and each of its sub-features).	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain all hydrodynamic and physical conditions such that natural water flow and sediment movement are not significantly altered or prevented from responding to changes in environmental conditions.	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High / Good Status according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes

Feature /Subfeature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status (specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Restore water quality to mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels at which biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	Yes
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Yes

Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC (Assessment in Table 10.30 of the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Feature	Attribute	Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Population: population size	Restore the population as a viable component of its natural habitats within the site.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Population: recruitment and reproductive capability	Restore the reproductive and recruitment capability of the species.	Yes
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Presence and spatial distribution of the species	Restore the presence and spatial distribution of the species and their ability to undertake key life cycle stages and behaviours.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Structure and function: biological connectivity	Restore connectivity of estuarine features to surrounding rivers, freshwater, marine and coastal habitats, to ensure larval dispersal and recruitment, maintain nursery grounds for mobile species, and to allow movement of migratory species.	Yes
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Maintain the extent and spatial distribution (as shown on the map) of the following supporting habitats: estuaries; saltmarsh; subtidal coarse sediment; subtidal mixed sediment; subtidal sand; freshwater.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting habitat: food availability	Maintain the cover/abundance of preferred food items required by the species.	Yes
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Structure: Non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread and impacts of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting habitat: sediment regime	Maintain the natural supply of coarse and fine sediment to the river	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting processes: fisheries - exploitation	All exploitation (e.g. netting or angling) of shad species should be undertaken sustainably without compromising any components of the population.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting processes: physico-chemical properties	Maintain the natural physico-chemical properties of the water.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting processes: sediment movement and hydrodynamic regime	Maintain all hydrodynamic and physical conditions such that natural water flow and sediment movement is not significantly altered or constrained.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Reduce aqueous contaminants to levels equating to [High / Good] Status (according to Annex VIII and X of the Water Framework Directive), avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Yes
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting processes: water quality - dissolved oxygen	Maintain the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration at levels equating to High Ecological Status especially during key migratory periods [(specifically ≥ 5.7 mg per litre (at 35 salinity) for 95 % of the year)], avoiding deterioration fro	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting processes: water quality - nutrients	Maintain water quality at mean winter dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels where biological indicators of eutrophication (opportunistic macroalgal and phytoplankton blooms) do not affect the integrity of the site and features.	No
Allis shad (Alosa alosa)	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg suspended concentrations of sediment, plankton and other material) in areas where this species is, or could be present.	No

River Itchen SAC (Assessment in Table 10.24 of the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Attributes for Atlantic Salmon		Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Population (of the feature)	Adult run size	Restore the population to that expected under un-impacted conditions, allowing for natural fluctuations. This should include a seasonal pattern of migration characteristic of the river and maintenance of the multi-sea- winter component. Ensure that the stock exceeds its Conservation Limit in 4 out of 5 years The Conservation Limit indicates the minimum desirable adult spawning stock levels (expressed as annual number of eggs deposited) below which stocks should not be allowed to fall. Conservation limit for the River Itchen is considered to be 1.63 million eggs per year.	Yes
Population (of the feature)	Juvenile densities	Restore juvenile densities at those expected under unimpacted conditions throughout the site, taking into account natural habitat conditions and allowing for natural fluctuations.	Yes
Population (of the feature)	Spawning distribution	Restore the distribution of spawning to reflect unimpacted conditions through the site and avoid reductions in existing levels.	No
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Distribution of supporting habitat	Restore the distribution and continuity of the feature and its supporting habitat, including where applicable its component vegetation types and associated transitional vegetation types, across the site.	No
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Extent of supporting habitat	[Maintain OR Restore] the total extent of the habitat(s) which support the H3260 feature to that characteristic of the natural fluvial processes associated with the river type	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Biological connectivity	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	Yes
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Biotope Mosaic	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Flow Regimes	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Riparian zone	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Sediment regime	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Soils, substrate and nutrient cycling	Maintain the properties of the underlying soil types, including structure, bulk density, total carbon, pH, soil nutrient status and fungal: bacterial ratio, within typical values for the supporting habitat	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Thermal regime	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Vegetation composition: invasive non-native species	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Water Quality-Acidification	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Water Quality-Nutrients	Restore the natural nutrient regime of the rivers, with any anthropogenic enrichment above natural/background concentrations limited to levels at which adverse effects on the feature are unlikely. See information for H3260 feature in table 1	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Woody Debris	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Adaptation and Resilience	Restore the feature's ability, and that of its supporting habitat, to adapt or evolve to wider environmental change, either within or external to the site	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Air Quality	Maintain or, where necessary, restore concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to at or below the site-relevant Critical Load or Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk).	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its	Conservation Measures	Restore the management measures (either within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) which are necessary to restore the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature and/or its supporting habitats	No

Attributes for Atlantic Salmon		Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
supporting habitat relies)			
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Control of grazing activity	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Fisheries - exploitation	Ensure exploitation (e.g. netting or angling) of Atlantic salmon is undertaken sustainably without compromising any components of the population, including multi- sea winter fish and seasonal components of the adult run.	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Fisheries - introduction of fish species	Ensure fish stocking/introductions do not interfere with the ability of the river to support self-sustaining populations of the feature	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Fisheries - introduction of salmon	Ensure fish stocking/introductions do not interfere with the ability of the river to support self-sustaining populations of the feature	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Integrity of off-site habitats	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	Yes
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Screening of intakes and discharges	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its	Vegetation structure: cover of submerged macrophytes	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No

Attributes for Atlantic Salmon		Target	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
supporting habitat relies)			
Supporting Processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Water quantity/quality	Where the feature or its supporting habitat is dependent on surface water and/or groundwater restore water quality and quantity to a standard which provides the necessary conditions to support the feature Water quality data is found within the H3260 section of this document (Table 1.)	No

River Avon SAC (Assessment in Table 10.26 of the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Attributes		Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Atlantic Salmon			
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Conservation measures	Maintain management or other measures (within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) necessary to restore the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature.	No
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Extent of supporting habitat	Restore the total extent of habitat(s) which support the feature; 498.24 hectares of H3260 habitat (water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation)	No
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Distribution of supporting habitat	Restore the distribution and continuity of the feature and its supporting habitat, including where applicable its component vegetation types and associated transitional vegetation types.	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Adaptation and resilience	Maintain the feature's ability, and that of its supporting habitat, to adapt or evolve to wider environmental change, either within or external to the site	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Air quality	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Biotope (habitat) mosaic	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Riparian zone	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Woody debris	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Flow regime	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Sediment regime	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Thermal regime	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Biological Connectivity	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	Yes
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Water quality-nutrients	Restore the natural nutrient regime of the river, with any anthropogenic enrichment above natural/background concentrations limited to levels at which adverse effects on the feature are unlikely	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Water quality -organic pollution	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Water quality -acidification	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Vegetation composition: invasive non-native species	See general advice for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Fisheries - introduction of salmon and/or other fish species	Ensure fish stocking/introductions do not interfere with the ability of the river to support self-sustaining populations of the feature	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Fisheries - exploitation	Ensure exploitation (e.g. netting or angling) of Atlantic salmon is undertaken sustainably without compromising any components of the population, including multi-sea winter fish and seasonal components of the adult run.	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Control of livestock grazing activity	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Vegetation structure: cover of submerged macrophytes	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature	Screening of intakes and discharges	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No

Attributes		Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
and/or its supporting habitat relies)			
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Integrity of off- site habitats	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	Yes
Population (of the feature)	Adult run size	Restore the population to that expected under un-impacted conditions, allowing for natural fluctuations. This should include a seasonal pattern of migration characteristic of the river and maintenance of the multi-sea- winter component. As a minimum, the Conservation Limit for the river system should be complied with.	Yes
Population (of the feature)	Spawning distribution	Restore the distribution of spawning activity to reflect un-impacted conditions through the site, and avoid reductions in existing levels	No
Population (of the feature)	Juvenile densities	Restore the densities of juvenile salmon at those expected under un-impacted conditions throughout the site, taking into account natural habitat conditions and allowing for natural fluctuations	Yes
Sea Lamprey			
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Conservation measures	Maintain management or other measures (within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) necessary to restore the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the features	No
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Extent of supporting habitat	Restore the total extent of habitat(s) which support the features; 498.24 hectares of H3260 habitat (water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation)	No
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Distribution of supporting habitat	Maintain the distribution and continuity of the features and their supporting habitat, including where applicable its component vegetation types and associated transitional vegetation types, across the site	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Adaptation and resilience	Maintain the feature's ability, and that of their supporting habitat, to adapt or evolve to wider environmental change, either within or external to the site	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies	Air quality	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No

Attributes		Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	River biotope (habitat) mosaic	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Riparian zone	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Woody debris	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Flow regime	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Sediment regime	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Supporting habitat: structure/ function	Biological connectivity	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	Yes
	Water quality -nutrients	Restore the natural nutrient regime of the river, with any anthropogenic enrichment above natural/background concentrations limited to levels at which adverse effects on the features are unlikely.	No
	Water quality -organic pollution	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Water quality -acidification	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Vegetation composition: invasive non-native species	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Fisheries - introduction of fish species	Ensure fish stocking/introductions do not interfere with the ability of the river to support self-sustaining populations of the features	No
	Fisheries - exploitation	All exploitation (by netting or angling) of lamprey species should be undertaken sustainably without compromising any of the attributes of the population	No
	Control of livestock grazing activity	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No

Attributes		Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
	Vegetation structure: cover of submerged macrophytes	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Screening of intakes and discharges	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
	Integrity of off-site habitats	See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No
Population (of the feature)	Population abundance	Maintain the abundance of the lamprey and bullhead populations at a level which is close to that expected under un-impacted conditions throughout the site (subject to natural habitat conditions and allowing for natural fluctuations), whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest count or equivalent.	Yes
	Juvenile densities	Maintain juvenile densities at those expected under un-impacted conditions throughout the site, taking into account natural habitat conditions and allowing for natural fluctuations	Yes

River Axe SAC (Assessment in Table 10.28 of the HRA Report, APP-491, Rev 004)

Attributes for Sea Lamprey		Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
Population (of the feature)	Juvenile densities	Restore juvenile densities at those expected under unimpacted conditions throughout the site, taking into account natural habitat conditions and allowing for natural fluctuations	Yes
Population (of the feature)	Population abundance	Restore the abundance of the population to a level which is close to that expected under unimpacted conditions throughout the site (subject to natural habitat conditions and allowing for natural fluctuations), whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent. *Petromyzon* sp.i. Should reflect distribution under near-natural conditions *Lampetra* sp.i. Should reflect distribution under near natural conditionsii. As a minimum, *Lampetra* should be present in not less than 50% of all sampling sites surveyed with suitable habitat present within the natural range. iii. Where *Lampetra* have been found in the past they should be present in 90% of all sampling sites if suitable habitat remains. size classes should be present There should be no reduction in bullhead densities from existing levels, and in any case no less than 0.5 m-2 in lowland rivers (source altitude ≤100m).	Yes
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Distribution of supporting habitat	Maintain the distribution and continuity of the feature and its supporting habitat, including where applicable its component vegetation types and associated transitional vegetation types, across the site	No
Supporting habitat: extent and distribution	Extent of supporting habitat	Maintain the total extent of the habitat(s) which support the feature to 25.78 hectares of H3260 habitat (water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Biological connectivity	See general advice for river habitat (H3260	Yes
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Biotope mosaic	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Control of livestock Grazing activity	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Fisheries - exploitation	All exploitation (e.g. netting or angling) of lamprey species should be undertaken sustainably without compromising any components of the population,	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Fisheries - introduction of fish species	Ensure fish stocking/introductions do not interfere with the ability of the river to support self-sustaining populations of the feature	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Flow regime	See general advice for river habitat (H3260).	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Integrity of off-site habitats	See general advice for river habitat (H3260).	Yes
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Riparian zone	See general advice for river habitat (H3260).	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Screening of intakes and discharges	See general advice for river habitat (H3260).	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Sediment regime	See general advice for river habitat (H3260).	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Soils, substrate and nutrient cycling	Restore the properties of the underlying soil types, including structure, bulk density, total carbon, pH, soil nutrient status and fungal: bacterial ratio,	No

Attributes for Sea Lamprey		Targets	Attributes relevant to AA Yes/No
		within typical values for the supporting habitat	
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Vegetation composition: invasive non- native species	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Vegetation structure: cover of submerged macrophytes	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Water quality - acidification	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Water quality- nutrients	Restore the natural nutrient regime of the rivers, with any anthropogenic enrichment above natural/background concentrations limited to levels at which adverse effects on the feature are unlikely	No
Supporting habitat: structure/function	Woody debris	See general advice for river habitat (H3260)	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Adaptation and resilience	Restore the feature's ability, and that of its supporting habitat, to adapt or evolve to wider environmental change, either within or external to the site	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Conservation measures	Restore the management measures (either within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) which are necessary to Restore the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature and/or its supporting habitats.	No
Supporting processes (on which the feature and/or its supporting habitat relies)	Water quantity/ quality	Where the feature or its supporting habitat is dependent on surface water and/or groundwater Restore water quality and quantity to a standard which provides the necessary conditions to support the feature See the target above for the H3260 habitat feature	No