

## NELMS target statement for **Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs (NCA 132)**

Your application is scored and a decision made on the points awarded. Both top priorities and lower priorities score points but you should select at least one top priority.

Scoring is carried out by...

**Comment [m1]:** Text to be confirmed: dependent upon development with scoring system – but this section will be standard text, not critical for local authoring process.

## Choosing priorities

To apply you should choose at least one of the top priorities, and you can choose lower priorities - this may help with your application.

### Top priorities

Priority group	Priority type
<a href="#">Biodiversity</a>	Priority habitats
	Priority species
<a href="#">Water</a>	Water quality
	Flood and coastal risk management
<a href="#">Historic environment</a>	Designated historic and archaeological features
	Undesignated historic and archaeological features of high significance
<a href="#">Woodland priorities</a>	Woodland management
	Woodland planting
<a href="#">Landscape</a>	
<a href="#">Climate Change</a>	
<a href="#">Multiple environmental benefits</a>	

### Lower priorities

Priority group	Priority type
<a href="#">Lower priorities</a>	Water quality

	Archaeological and historic features
	Woodland

## Biodiversity - top priorities

### Priority habitats

You should carry out land management practices and capital works that maintains, restores and creates priority habitats.

Maintain priority habitat such as:

- lowland calcareous grassland
- lowland meadow
- floodplain grazing marsh
- wood pasture and parkland
- lowland fen
- reedbeds

Restore priority habitats (especially proposals which make existing sites bigger or help join up habitat networks) such as:

- lowland calcareous grassland
- lowland meadow
- floodplain grazing marsh
- wood pasture and parkland
- lowland fen
- reedbeds

Create priority habitats – to extend or link priority habitat to increase connectivity and reduce fragmentation. Defra is looking for proposals to create priority habitat that will also contribute significantly to improvements in:

- water quality
- air quality
- flood and management

### Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

**Comment [WI(2):** Other priority habitats in the NCA are:  
Purple moor grass and rush pasture  
Lowland heathland  
Traditional orchards

Proposals to maintain or restore Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs including SACs) with eligible features are a priority, and both on-site and off-site options (such as to reduce diffuse water and air pollution impacts on SSSIs) are relevant.

### Priority species

For the majority of priority species found on the priority habitats listed above, their ecological requirements can be met through good generic habitat management. Managing for those essential elements associated with priority habitats - in particular bare ground, areas of scrub, varying sward structures will allow these species to thrive.

A number of priority species associated with the area require specific and tailored management and advice. You should carry out land management practices and capital works that meet the specific needs of the following priority species:

- Shriill carder bee
- Corn bunting
- Lapwing
- Turtle dove
- Stone curlew
- Willow tit
- Pearl-bordered Fritillary
- Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary
- Marsh Fritillary
- Duke of Burgundy
- Brown hairstreak
- Lunar yellow underwing
- Desmoulin's whorl snail
- *Anaptychia ciliaris* subsp. *Ciliaris* (A lichen)
- *Caloplaca flavorubescens* (A lichen)
- Lesser horseshoe bat
- Pheasants eye
- Red hempnettle
- Corn buttercup
- Wild candytuft
- Broad fruited corn salad

Further guidance on the priority species in this area that require more tailored targeted management and advice, as listed, can be found:

- [Links to guidance on those bespoke species' needs found in this [area](#)]

**Comment [m3]:** Standard links to be provided.

Parts of this area are targeted for their breeding wader assemblage, i.e. they contain area(s) assessed as being nationally significant for two or more species (of Lapwing, Redshank, Curlew & Snipe). Where your land includes such areas, you should carry out land management practices and capital works that:

- maintain/enhance conditions for breeding waders

Parts of this area are targeted for their woodland bird assemblage, i.e. they contain area(s) assessed as being nationally significant for four or more species (of Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Tree Pipit, Redstart, Pied Flycatcher, Spotted Flycatcher, Wood Warbler, Marsh Tit, Lesser Redpoll and Hawfinch). Where your land includes such areas, you should carry out land management practices and capital works that:

- maintain/enhance conditions for woodland birds

This area has also been identified as a hotspot for wild pollinators, farmland birds and other wildlife associated with the wider countryside – through the Wild Pollinator and farm Wildlife package implement these options to make sure these species thrive all year around:

- option 1
- option 2

## Water - top priorities

### Water quality

The area has particular issues with:

- phosphates and nitrates in the Hampshire Avon catchment, particularly the Nadder including the Sem tributary, the Wylde and the Eastern and Western Arms of the Upper Avon.
- sediment in the Hampshire Avon catchments, particularly within the catchments on the Upper Greensand and clay geologies but also across the chalk, especially where tracks form sediment pathways.

This includes:

- groundwater drinking sources particularly groundwater source protection zones including the Bulford, Deans Farm and Fonthill catchments
- Drinking waters affected by pesticides near the Lower Test
- Natura 2000 site, The River Avon, which is affected by nitrates and sediment

You should consider options and capital works that address these issues. These are detailed in the Nutrient Management Plan guidance document. These options help to improve water quality by controlling the source or the movement of potential pollutants. For this area, this includes:

- nutrients from fertilisers and manures
- sediment problems from soil erosion and run-off

### **Flood Risk Management**

Applications that select options to address flood risk issues within the area will also be welcomed, primarily within the flood risk priority areas of:

the River Nadder catchment upstream of Wilton, the River Wylde catchment and tributaries upstream of Quidhampton, the Hampshire Avon catchment and tributaries between Salisbury and Upavon, between Salisbury and Downton and tributaries above Enford, the Salisbury Bourne catchment between Laverstock and Collingbourne Ducis and the river catchment of The Were upstream of Warminster.

. You should consider options that:

- reduce the amount and rate of surface water run-off
- reduce soil erosion
- slow the movement of floodwaters on floodplains
- could accommodate the storage of groundwater when levels are high

These are detailed in X guidance document.

## **Historic environment - top priorities**

Active management is important for the long term survival of historic environment remains and to protect them against damage and decay brought about through cultivation, scrub growth, burrowing animals or poor maintenance. These features cannot be recreated once they have been lost.

In this area there are a number of designated heritage features and other historic environment features reflecting a long history of human settlement and occupation. Across the area there is a high density of monuments and landscape features dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period. These include Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments, ancient field systems, chalk cut figures, water meadows and parkland landscapes. The area is special for its prehistoric ritual landscape with features such as bronze-age barrows, Neolithic long barrows, causwayed enclosures and it contains Stonehenge World Heritage Site which comprises one of the richest concentrations of early prehistoric monuments in the world. Much of the area has been intensively used for military activity since the 19th century. Farmsteads are typically large, arranged in a loose courtyard pattern, with often

two or more large aisled threshing barns. Free standing staddle granaries are also characteristic. There is a concentration of timber framed aisled barns, with other farm buildings typically using local Chilmark Stone or clunch in a chequered pattern with knapped flint. Cob and thatch is often used for smaller buildings, with brick and flint common in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The 2014 Heritage at Risk 2014 survey has identified [xx%] of designated features as being 'at risk', particularly from arable ploughing, burrowing animals and scrub encroachment.

Comment [WI(4): Data to be added

The following historic environment features are a high priority for active management in this area:

- Designated Features - archaeological features of national significance (Scheduled Monuments), Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG)
- Designated and undesignated traditional farm buildings and non-domestic historic buildings on holdings
- Undesignated historic and archaeological features of high significance which are part of the Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE), particularly if they are within the Stonehenge World Heritage Site.

You should carry out land management practices and capital works that:

- revert archaeological sites under cultivation to permanent grass
- reduce damaging cultivation and harvesting practices through minimum tillage or direct drilling where this offers a suitable level of protection
- remove scrub and bracken from archaeological or historic features
- maintain below-ground archaeology under permanent uncultivated vegetation or actively manage earthworks, standing stones and structures as visible 'above ground' features
- maintain and restore historic water management systems, including those associated with water meadows and designed water bodies
- restore historic buildings that are assessed as a priority in the area.
- address the condition of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, through the proactive maintenance or restoration of structures or features that make a major contribution to the design intentions or feel of the parkland, provide for their biodiversity and amenity value].
- address the condition of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site and maximises opportunities for its protection, enhancement and amenity value.
- deal with specific issues that are causing damage or decay to archaeological and historic features, but which are not covered by standard options.

## Woodland - top priorities

### Woodland management

Management of all woodland to improve structure and species mix is important for biodiversity and to make them more robust in relation to future threats such as climate change, pests and diseases.

Certain types of woodland are a high priority for bringing into management, including:

- protected woodland – those designated for their national biodiversity value
- priority woodland habitat – other unmanaged broadleaved woodland
- priority species – all woodland within current red squirrel range, or within areas important for woodland butterfly and woodland bird species
- Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) restoration – conversion of conifer plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites to broadleaf woodland where they are in close proximity to existing broadleaf woodland
- United Kingdom Forestry Standard – unmanaged conifer woodland within catchments subject to eutrophication and acidification, both to reduce pressures on the water environment and improve biodiversity

Woodlands not included in the categories above are a lower priority for management.

All management should comply with the United Kingdom Forestry Standard and other relevant guidance such as 'Managing Ancient and Native Woodland in England'.

### **Woodland planting**

High priority areas for the planting of new woodlands include:

- biodiversity – planting to buffer and link existing woodlands and other semi natural open habitats within priority woodland habitat networks
- water quality – planting designed to reduce and intercept diffuse pollution from agriculture
- flood risk – planting designed to increase infiltration of heavy rain into the ground, reduce erosion, or slow the flow of floodwaters on floodplains

In order to provide the required biodiversity and/or water benefits, new woodland planting needs to be in the right part of the landscape and to the right design.

## **Landscape – top priorities**

High priorities are the management, restoration or re-creation of landscape features that contribute significantly to the local character by reinforcing the overall pattern and scale of the landscape, together with other important features that give an area its unique and distinctive sense of place.

Top priority in **Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs** is the restoration of these features:

- **Small farm woodlands, generally found on steeper slopes and some parts of the floodplain, and other distinctive tree features – copses, clumps, shelterbelts, which are generally found on the ridge tops.**

- **Grassland within the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site**

## Climate Change

Climate change will pose variable threats and opportunities in different landscapes. Priority should be given to targeted features and issues that are particularly vulnerable to or affected by climate change.

You should carry out land management practices and capital works that help to:

- make existing priority habitat sites bigger
- extend or link priority habitat to increase connectivity and reduce fragmentation
- reduce the impacts of climate change on local communities, for example by targeted planting of woodland to reduce flood risk
- reduce loss of carbon and emissions of other greenhouse gases
- increase carbon uptake, for example by tree planting
- increase carbon storage, for example by converting arable land to permanent grassland
- provide shade for wildlife and livestock

## Multiple environmental benefits

### Opportunities for multi-objective agreements

You should look to provide for multiple priorities by selecting options that achieve multiple environmental benefits.

In the **Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs** you have the greatest opportunity to achieve multiple objectives which:

- **establish new priority habitat within sub-catchments where they're likely to improve water quality, reduce run-off rates into watercourses, add to biodiversity and landscape character**
- **change arable cropping systems to low-intensity grassland within the World Heritage site where the new management system will protect historical features and benefit farmland birds, water quality, landscape character, groundwater resources, flood risk and biodiversity**
- **establish new woodland on the floodplain and valley sides of the Hampshire Avon to benefit biodiversity, landscape character, water quality, and flood risk**
- **enhance the matrix of species rich grassland and arable areas for the benefit of priority habitats and species (particularly birds), to benefit historical features and maintain the open landscape.**



- Select options such as the use of rural sustainable drainage systems, buffer strips and erosion control in the Hampshire Avon catchment to improve both water quality and support flood risk management.

## Lower priorities

You should select one of the top priorities. However, you can also select lower priorities as well as this will attract points used to score your application.

You should consider the following other priorities that are of specific interest in this area.

## Historic environment - lower priorities

The Historic environment features set out below are a lower priority.

- Maintain designated and undesignated traditional farm buildings.
- Undesignated SHINE features of medium and low Significance
- Priority Undesignated Historic Parklands

## Woodland – lower priorities

### Woodland Management

Woodlands not included in the top priority categories listed above are a lower priority for management but may still be supported.

### Woodland Planting

Areas are prioritised for new planting based on their potential to create biodiversity and water benefits. Woodland planting schemes are scored depending on where the proposed scheme is in relation to the opportunity maps for woodland planting in England and how well the planting design will benefit biodiversity and water.

Lower priorities for appropriately designed biodiversity schemes exist across the whole of England. Opportunities for new woodland planting for water only exist in certain parts of England.

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