



European Site Conservation Objectives: Supplementary advice on conserving and restoring site features

**Holme Moor and Clean Moor Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
Site Code: UK0012883**



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Date of Publication: 4 February 2019

About this document

This document provides Natural England's supplementary advice about the European Site Conservation Objectives relating to Holme Moor and Clean Moor SAC.

This advice should therefore be read together with the SAC Conservation Objectives available [here](#)

You should use the Conservation Objectives, this Supplementary Advice and any case-specific advice given by Natural England, when developing, proposing or assessing an activity, plan or project that may affect this site.

This Supplementary Advice to the Conservation Objectives presents attributes which are ecological characteristics of the designated species and habitats within a site. The listed attributes are considered to be those that best describe the site's ecological integrity and which, if safeguarded, will enable achievement of the Conservation Objectives. Each attribute has a target which is either quantified or qualitative depending on the available evidence. The target identifies as far as possible the desired state to be achieved for the attribute.

The tables provided below bring together the findings of the best available scientific evidence relating to the site's qualifying features, which may be updated or supplemented in further publications from Natural England and other sources. The local evidence used in preparing this supplementary advice has been cited. The references to the national evidence used are available on request. Where evidence and references have not been indicated, Natural England has applied ecological knowledge and expert judgement. You may decide to use other additional sources of information.

In many cases, the attribute targets shown in the tables indicate whether the current objective is to 'maintain' or 'restore' the attribute. This is based on the best available information, including that gathered during monitoring of the feature's current condition. As new information on feature condition becomes available, this will be added so that the advice remains up to date.

The targets given for each attribute do not represent thresholds to assess the significance of any given impact in Habitats Regulations Assessments. You will need to assess this on a case-by-case basis using the most current information available.

Some, but not all, of these attributes can also be used for regular monitoring of the actual condition of the designated features. The attributes selected for monitoring the features, and the standards used to assess their condition, are listed in separate monitoring documents, which will be available from Natural England.

These tables do not give advice about SSSI features or other legally protected species which may also be present within the European Site.

If you have any comments or queries about this Supplementary Advice document please contact your local Natural England adviser or email HDIRConservationObjectivesNE@naturalengland.org.uk

About this site

European Site information

Name of European Site	Holme Moor and Clean Moor Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
Location	Somerset
Site Map	The designated boundary of this site can be viewed here on the MAGIC website
Designation Date	1 st April 2005
Qualifying Features	See section below
Designation Area	7.5766
Designation Changes	<i>None</i>
Feature Condition Status	Details of the feature condition assessments made at this site can be found using Natural England's Designated Sites System
Names of component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Holme Moor and Clean Moor SSSI
Relationship with other European or International Site designations	None

Site background and geography

Holme and Clean Moors encompass two small wetlands in the upper reaches of the Hillfarrance Brook within the Vale of Taunton & Quantocks National Character Area ([NCA Profile 146](#)).

These wetlands support internationally important mire communities with local, nationally rare and uncommon plant species. Holme and Clean Moors SAC is important as an outlier of calcareous fens in south-west England. The site occupies an unusual ecological situation on the spring line at the foot of a scarp slope. There are important species-rich transitions from Saw Sedge fen to mire with black bog-rush and blunt-flowered rush, as well as to fen-meadow vegetation with purple moor-grass and meadow thistle.

These sites are fed by base-rich springs. The most species-rich example of alkaline fen is on Clean Moor, where black bog-rush *Schoenus nigricans* and blunt-flowered rush *Juncus subnodulosus* have many associates including small sedges such as *Carex pulicaris*, *C. panicea* and *C. viridula* ssp *brachyrrhyncha*, and other low growing species such as marsh lousewort *Pedicularis palustris*, fragrant orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*, common spotted-orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* and southern marsh-orchid *D. praetermissa*. On Holme Moor a community dominated by great fen-sedge *Cladium mariscus* with hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum* occurs, with a transition to fen-meadow vegetation with purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*.

Both wetlands have been reduced in extent and modified by drainage and are now surrounded by intensive agriculture. Management on Holme Moor is currently carried out by local volunteers, with Clean Moor receiving some annual management. The mire habitat is surrounded by secondary woodland which has slowly encroached on to the mire habitat.

About the qualifying features of the SAC

The following section gives you additional, site-specific information about this SAC's qualifying features. These are the natural habitats and/or species for which this SAC has been designated.

Qualifying habitats:

- **H6410. *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinia caerulea*); Purple moor-grass meadows**

Molinia meadows are found mainly on moist, moderately base-rich, peats and peaty gley soils, often with fluctuating water tables. They usually occur as components of wet pastures or fens, and often form mosaics with dry grassland, heath, mire and scrub communities. This habitat type includes the most species-rich *Molinia* grasslands in the UK, in which purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* is accompanied by a wide range of associated species, including rushes, sedges and tall-growing herbs. The more impoverished forms of *Molinia* pasture on acidic substrates are excluded from the Annex I definition.

In the UK these grasslands are represented by two NVC types:

M24 *Molinia caerulea* – *Cirsium dissectum* fen-meadow

M26 *Molinia caerulea* – *Crepis paludosa* mire

M24 *Molinia* – *Cirsium* fen-meadow is the more widespread and diverse community. It comprises a heathy form found mainly in south Wales, south-west England and Northern Ireland, a form with tall herbs in the fen systems of East Anglia, and a more widespread 'typical' form widely but locally distributed in southern Britain.

M26 *Molinia caerulea* – *Crepis paludosa* mire occurs more locally in wet grasslands and fens in uplands and upland margins of northern England and north Wales. The vegetation has a distinctive sub-montane character, manifested in the presence of species with a northern distribution, such as marsh hawk's-beard *Crepis paludosa* and globe-flower *Trollius europaeus*.

H6410. *Molinia* meadows is a qualifying feature but not the primary reason for designation for Holme Moor and Clean Moor SAC.

- **H7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae* *
Priority feature**

This Annex I type comprises the more species-rich examples of great fen-sedge *Cladium mariscus* fen, particularly those stands enriched with elements of the *Caricion davallianae* (i.e. small-sedge fen with open low-growing sedge vegetation). Davall's sedge *Carex davalliana* itself is extinct in the UK. Such stands occur in the following situations:

1. sites with a mixture of closed, species-poor *Cladium* beds, which at their margins have transitions to species-rich small-sedge mire vegetation;
2. sites where *Cladium* beds retain their species-richness owing to management; and
3. situations where *Cladium* fen is inherently species-rich, possibly owing to the fact that conditions do not allow the *Cladium* to grow vigorously and dominate the vegetation.

At most sites several NVC types are found as complex mosaics with other fen types, and in most cases the species-rich stands are less extensive than species-poor *Cladium* vegetation.

This is a relatively small site but it is important as an outlier of calcareous fens in south-west England, where *Cladium* is a local and rare species. The site occupies an unusual ecological situation on the spring line at the foot of a scarp slope. Although not currently managed, management continued until comparatively recently and in part explains the high species-richness of this site. There are important

species-rich transitions from *Cladium* fen to mire with black bog-rush *Schoenus nigricans* and blunt-flowered rush *Juncus subnodulosus*, as well as to fen-meadow vegetation with purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*.

- **H7230 Alkaline fens**

Alkaline fens consist of a complex assemblage of vegetation types characteristic of sites where there is tufa and/or peat formation with a high water table and a calcareous base-rich water supply. The core vegetation is short sedge mire (mire with low-growing sedge vegetation) of the following NVC types:

- M9 *Carex rostrata* – *Calliergon cuspidatum/giganteum* mire
- M10 *Carex dioica* – *Pinguicula vulgaris* mire
- M13 *Schoenus nigricans* – *Juncus subnodulosus* mire

At most sites there are well-marked transitions to a range of other fen vegetation. Alkaline fens may also occur with various types of swamp (such as species-poor stands of great fen-sedge *Cladium mariscus*), wet grasslands (particularly various types of purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* grassland) and areas rich in rush *Juncus* species, as well as fen carr and, especially in the uplands, wet heath and acid bogs.

There is considerable variation between sites in the associated communities and the transitions that may occur. Such variation can be broadly classified by the geomorphological situation in which the fen occurs, namely: flood plain mire, valley mire, basin mire, hydroseral fen (i.e. as zones around open waterbodies) and spring fen. Another important source of ecological variation is altitude, with significant differences between lowland fens, which are rich in southern and continental species, and upland fens, which are rich in northern species.

Holme Moor and Clean Moor SAC are situated on the north-facing slope of the upper reaches of a small valley and are fed by a mix of acidic and base-rich springs. The most species-rich example of alkaline fen is on Clean Moor, where black bog-rush *Schoenus nigricans* and blunt-flowered rush *Juncus subnodulosus* have many associates including the moss *Scorpidium scorpioides*, small sedges such as *Carex pulicaris*, *C. panicea* and *C. viridula* ssp *brachyrrhyncha*, and other low growing species such as lousewort *Pedicularis palustris* and the orchids *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* and *D. praetermissa*. In addition to NVC type M13 *Schoenus nigricans* – *Juncus subnodulosus* mire around the base-rich seepages there is also species-poor swamp with great fen-sedge *Cladium mariscus* and hemp agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, and fen meadow on Holme Moor. Holme Moor & Clean Moor is important as a south-westerly site for alkaline fen.

Qualifying Species:

Not Applicable

Table 1: Supplementary Advice for Qualifying Features: H6410. *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*); Purple moor-grass meadows

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
Extent and distribution of the feature	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain the total extent of the feature to 0.3 Ha	<p>There should be no measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent and area of this feature, and in some cases, the full extent of the feature may need to be restored. The baseline-value of extent given has been generated using data gathered from the listed site-based surveys.</p> <p>Area measurements given may be approximate depending on the methods, age and accuracy of data collection, and as a result this value may be updated in future to reflect more accurate information. The extent of an Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely-associated habitat features.</p> <p>Where a feature is susceptible to natural dynamic processes, there may be acceptable variations in its extent through natural fluctuations. Where a reduction in the extent of a feature is considered necessary to meet the Conservation Objective for another Annex I feature, Natural England will advise on this on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments</p> <p>Pulteney 1985</p>
Extent and distribution of the feature	Spatial distribution of the feature within the site	Maintain the distribution and configuration of the feature, including where applicable its component vegetation types, across the site	<p>A contraction in the range, or geographic spread, of the feature (and its component vegetation and typical species, plus transitional communities) across the site will reduce its overall area, the local diversity and variations in its structure and composition, and may undermine its resilience to adapt to future environmental changes.</p> <p>This may also reduce and break up the continuity of a habitat within a site and how well its typical species are able to move around the site to occupy and use habitat. Such fragmentation can impact on their viability and the wider ecological composition of the Annex I habitat. Smaller fragments of habitat can typically support smaller and more isolated populations which are more vulnerable to extinction.</p>	<p>Pulteney 1985</p> <p>Natural England. 2012</p>

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
			<p>These fragments also have a greater amount of open edge habitat which will differ in the amount of light, temperature, wind, and even noise that it receives compared to its interior. These conditions may not be suitable for some of the typical and more specialist species associated with the Annex I habitat feature.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	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	<p>This recognises the increasing likelihood of natural habitat features to absorb or adapt to wider environmental changes. Resilience may be described as the ability of an ecological system to cope with, and adapt to environmental stress and change whilst retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning. Such environmental changes may include changes in sea levels, precipitation and temperature for example, which are likely to affect the extent, distribution, composition and functioning of a feature within a site. The vulnerability and response of features to such changes will vary.</p> <p>Using best available information, any necessary or likely adaptation or adjustment by the feature and its management in response to actual or expected climatic change should be allowed for, as far as practicable, in order to ensure the feature's long-term viability.</p> <p>The overall vulnerability of this SAC to climate change has been assessed by Natural England (2015) as being moderate, taking into account the sensitivity, fragmentation, topography and management of its habitats and supporting habitats.</p> <p>This means that this site is considered to be vulnerable overall but moderately so. This means that some adaptation action for specific issues may be required, such as reducing habitat fragmentation, creating more habitat to buffer the site or expand the habitat into more varied landscapes and addressing particular management and condition issues. Individual species may be more or less vulnerable than their habitat itself. In many cases, change will be inevitable so appropriate monitoring would be advisable.</p>	<p>Natural England, 2015. Climate Change Theme Plan and supporting National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability assessments ('NBCCVAs') for SACs and SPAs in England [Available at http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4954594591375360].</p>

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Hydrology: Water table	Maintain a hydrological regime that provides a sub-surface water table during the summer (range - 2 to -48 cm below ground level) and a winter water table \pm at the surface. Inundation should be absent or only occasional to a minor degree in winter	<p>Defining and maintaining the appropriate hydrological regime is a key step in moving towards achieving the conservation objectives for this site and sustaining this feature. Changes in depth, duration, frequency, magnitude and timing of water supply can have significant implications for the assemblage of characteristic plants and animals present.</p> <p>This target is generic and as precise tolerances are not known, further site-specific investigations may be required to fully inform conservation measures and/or the likelihood of impacts.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Key structural, influential and/or distinctive species	<p>Maintain the abundance of the typical species listed below to enable each of them to be a viable component of the Annex 1 habitat</p> <p>Tawny Sedge <i>Carex hostiana</i> Carnation Sedge <i>Carex panacea</i> Flea Sedge <i>Carex pulicaris</i> Meadow Thistle <i>Cirsium dissectum</i> Southern Marsh-orchid <i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i> Blunt-flowered Rush <i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> Marsh Valerian <i>Valeriana dioica</i> Marsh Helleborine <i>Epipactis palustris</i> Marsh Lousewort <i>Pedicularis palustris</i> Black Bog-rush <i>Schoenus nigricans</i></p>	<p>Some plant or animal species (or related groups of such species) make a particularly important contribution to the necessary structure, function and/or quality of an Annex I habitat feature at a particular site. These species will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural species which form a key part of the Annex I habitat's structure or help to define that habitat on a particular SAC (see also the attribute for 'vegetation community composition'). • Influential species which are likely to have a key role affecting the structure and function of the habitat (such as bioturbators (mixers of soil/sediment), grazers, surface borers, predators or other species with a significant functional role linked to the habitat) • Site-distinctive species which are considered to be a particularly special and distinguishing component of an Annex I habitat on a particular SAC. <p>There may be natural fluctuations in the frequency and cover of each of these species. The relative contribution made by them to the overall ecological integrity of a site may vary, and Natural England will provide bespoke advice on this as necessary. The list of species given here for this Annex I habitat feature at this SAC is not necessarily exhaustive. The list may evolve, and species may be added or deleted, as new information about this site becomes available.</p>	<p>This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments</p> <p>Pulteney 1985</p> <p>Somerset Rare Plants Group 2010</p>

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Maintaining integrity of hydrological catchment	Maintain the full range of hydrological/hydrogeological aspects of a site's catchment that contribute to its functioning and the maintenance of the feature	The movement, quality and distribution of water within a site's wider catchment and outside of the site's boundary will affect its ability to support this wetland habitat feature. Catchment size will vary. A site's water table and other hydrological aspects may be affected by changes in the use of the land surface, water abstraction, flood alleviation, development and mineral extraction in the wider catchment.	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	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, to within typical values for the habitat. For this feature, soil P index should typically be index 0 (< 9 mg l ⁻¹)	Soil is the foundation of basic ecosystem function and a vital part of the natural environment. Its properties strongly influence the colonisation, growth and distribution of those plant species which together form vegetation types, and therefore provides a habitat used by a wide range of organisms. Soil biodiversity has a vital role to recycle organic matter. Changes to natural soil properties may therefore affect the ecological structure, function and processes associated with this Annex I feature.	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Vegetation community composition	Ensure the component vegetation communities of the feature are referable to and characterised by the following National Vegetation Classification type : <i>M24 Molinia caerulea-Cirsium dissectum</i> fen-meadow	This habitat feature will comprise a number of associated semi-natural vegetation types and their transitional zones, reflecting the geographical location of the site, altitude, aspect, soil conditions (especially base-status and drainage) and vegetation management. In the UK these have been categorised by the National Vegetation Classification (NVC). Maintaining or restoring these characteristic and distinctive vegetation types, and the range of types as appropriate, will be important to sustaining the overall habitat feature. This will also help to conserve their typical plant species (i.e. the constant and preferential species of a community), and therefore that of the SAC feature, at appropriate levels (recognising natural fluctuations).	Pulteney 1985
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Vegetation community transitions	Maintain the pattern of natural vegetation zonation/transitions.	Transitions/zonations between adjacent but different vegetation communities are usually related to naturally-occurring changes in soil, aspect or slope. Such 'ecotones' retain characteristics of each bordering community and can add value in often containing species not found in the adjacent communities.	Pulteney 1985

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
			Retaining such transitions can provide further diversity to the habitat feature, and support additional flora and fauna.	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Vegetation: undesirable species	Maintain the frequency/cover of the following undesirable species to within acceptable levels and prevent changes in surface condition, soils, nutrient levels or hydrology which may encourage their spread. <i>Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i></i>	Undesirable non-woody and woody vascular plants species may require active management to avert an unwanted succession to a different and less desirable state. Often they may be indicative of a negative trend relating to another aspect of a site's structure and function. These species will vary depending on the nature of the particular feature, and in some cases these species may be natural/acceptable components or even dominants. Alder saplings and seedlings frequently colonise the mire. Shade from these can adversely impact on key mire species.	This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments Pulteney 1985
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Water quality	Where the feature is dependent on surface water and/or groundwater, [maintain water quality and quantity to a standard which provides the necessary conditions to support the feature	For many SAC features which are dependent on wetland habitats supported by surface and/or ground water, maintaining the quality and quantity of water supply will be critical, especially at certain times of year. Poor water quality and inadequate quantities of water can adversely affect the structure and function of this habitat type. Typically, meeting the surface water and groundwater environmental standards set out by the Water Framework Directive (WFD 2000/60/EC) will also be sufficient to support the achievement of SAC Conservation Objectives but in some cases more stringent standards may be needed. Further site-specific investigations may be required to establish appropriate water quality standards for the SAC.	
Supporting processes (on which the feature relies)	Air quality	Maintain as necessary, the 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).	This habitat type is considered sensitive to changes in air quality. Exceedance of these critical values for air pollutants may modify the chemical status of its substrate, accelerating or damaging plant growth, altering its vegetation structure and composition and causing the loss of sensitive typical species associated with it. Critical Loads and Levels are recognised thresholds below which such harmful effects on sensitive UK habitats will not occur to a significant level, according to current levels of	More information about site-relevant Critical Loads and Levels for this SAC is available by using the 'search by site' tool on the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk).

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
			<p>scientific understanding.</p> <p>There are critical levels for ammonia (NH₃), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and critical loads for nutrient nitrogen deposition and acid deposition. There are currently no critical loads or levels for other pollutants such as Halogens, Heavy Metals, POPs, VOCs or Dusts. These should be considered as appropriate on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Ground level ozone is regionally important as a toxic air pollutant but flux-based critical levels for the protection of semi-natural habitats are still under development. It is recognised that achieving this target may be subject to the development, availability and effectiveness of abatement technology and measures to tackle diffuse air pollution, within realistic timescales.</p>	
Supporting processes (on which the feature relies)	Conservation measures	Maintain the management measures (either within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) which are necessary to Maintain the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature	<p>Active and ongoing conservation management is needed to protect, maintain or restore this feature at this site. Further details about the necessary conservation measures for this site can be provided by contacting Natural England.</p> <p>This information will typically be found within, where applicable, supporting documents such as Natura 2000 Site Improvement Plan, Site Management Strategies or Plans, the Views about Management Statement for the underpinning SSSI and/or management agreements.</p> <p>Conservation measures for this feature typically include grazing, cutting, scrub management, weed control, recreation/visitor management. Also covered is maintenance of surface drainage features such as drains, grips, gutters and foot drains. Retention of suitable land use infrastructure/patterns to enable site management e.g. pastoral livestock farming.</p> <p>Local volunteers currently manage Holme Moor and the Land owner arranges for Clean Moor to be cut on rotation.</p>	Natural England's Views About Management - Holme Moor & Clean Moor SSSI
Version Control				

Attributes	Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
Advice last updated: N/A			
Variations from national feature-framework of integrity-guidance: N/A			

Table 2: Supplementary Advice for Qualifying Features: H7210. Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*; Calcium-rich fen dominated by great fen sedge (saw sedge) *

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
Extent and distribution of the feature	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain the total extent of the feature to 0.5 Ha	<p>This target is included as there should be no measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent of this feature. Area measurements given may be approximate depending on the nature, age and accuracy of data collection.</p> <p>The extent of an Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely-associated habitat features. Where a reduction in the extent of a feature is considered necessary to meet the Conservation Objective for another Annex I feature, Natural England will advise on this on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments</p> <p>Edgington 1989</p>
Extent and distribution of the feature	Spatial distribution of the feature within the site	Maintain the distribution and configuration of the feature, including where applicable its component vegetation types, across the site	Distribution includes the spatial pattern or arrangement of this habitat feature, and its component vegetation types, across the site. Changes in distribution may affect the nature and range of the vegetation communities present, the operation of the physical, chemical, and biological processes in the system and the resiliency of the site and its features to changes or impacts.	<p>Edgington 1989</p> <p>Fojt 1991</p>
Structure and function (including its typical species)	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	<p>This recognises the increasing likelihood of natural habitat features to absorb or adapt to wider environmental changes. Resilience may be described as the ability of an ecological system to cope with, and adapt to environmental stress and change whilst retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning. Such environmental changes may include changes in sea levels, precipitation and temperature for example, which are likely to affect the extent, distribution, composition and functioning of a feature within a site. The vulnerability and response of features to such changes will vary.</p> <p>Using best available information, any necessary or likely adaptation or adjustment by the feature and its management in response to actual or expected climatic change should be allowed for, as far as practicable, in order to ensure the feature's long-term viability.</p>	Natural England, 2015. Climate Change Theme Plan and supporting National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability assessments ('NBCCVAs') for SACs and SPAs in England [Available at http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4954594591375360].

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
			<p>The overall vulnerability of this SAC to climate change has been assessed by Natural England (2015) as being moderate, taking into account the sensitivity, fragmentation, topography and management of its habitats and supporting habitats.</p> <p>This means that this site is considered to be vulnerable overall but moderately so. This means that some adaptation action for specific issues may be required, such as reducing habitat fragmentation, creating more habitat to buffer the site or expand the habitat into more varied landscapes and addressing particular management and condition issues. Individual species may be more or less vulnerable than their habitat itself. In many cases, change will be inevitable so appropriate monitoring would be advisable.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Exposed substrate	Maintain a low cover of exposed substrate of between 5% & 25% across feature.	<p>For this wetland habitat type, maintaining some continuous extent of exposed, open ground surface is required to support the establishment and supply of those component species which often rely on wet and sparsely-vegetated conditions.</p> <p>This will vary depending on nature of vegetation community. For some strongly spring-fed sites, a higher value may be appropriate.</p>	This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Hydrology	At a site, unit and/or catchment level (as necessary, maintain the natural hydrological processes to provide the conditions necessary to sustain the feature within the site	<p>Defining and maintaining the appropriate hydrological regime is a key step in moving towards achieving the conservation objectives for this site and sustaining this feature. Changes in source, depth, duration, frequency, magnitude and timing of water supply can have significant implications for the assemblage of characteristic plants and animals present. This target is generic and further site-specific investigations may be required to fully inform conservation measures and/or the likelihood of impacts.</p> <p>Wheeler <i>et al.</i> (2009) provide range and mean for summer & winter water levels for those wetland NVC types constituting Annex 1 habitats. This provides a rough guide to appropriate levels, but it is critical that individual sites and their needs are</p>	Wheeler. 2009

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
			<p>considered as there is considerable variation within the NVC communities listed and recorded water levels.</p> <p>The ditch surrounding the site has been cleaned out, possibly modifying the sites hydrology. However, there is currently no detailed survey on the impact this has had on the site hydrology.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Hydrology	Maintain a high piezometric head and permanently high water table (allowing for natural seasonal fluctuations) on groundwater dependent sites.	<p>Defining and maintaining the appropriate hydrological regime is a key step in moving towards achieving the conservation objectives for this site and sustaining this feature. Changes in source, depth, duration, frequency, magnitude and timing of water supply can have significant implications for the assemblage of characteristic plants and animals present.</p> <p>This target is generic and further site-specific investigations may be required to fully inform conservation measures and/or the likelihood of impacts. Some examples of H7210 are largely groundwater dependent (e.g. Holme Moor and Clean Moor).</p> <p>No details on the site hydrology is known but understanding that site has a groundwater feed.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Invasive, non-native and/or introduced species	Ensure invasive and introduced non-native species are either rare or absent, but if present are causing minimal damage to the feature	<p>Invasive or introduced non-native species can be a serious potential threat to the structure and function of these habitats, because they are able to exclude, damage or suppress the growth of their associated typical species, reduce structural diversity of the habitat and prevent the natural regeneration of characteristic site-native species. Once established, the measures to control such species may also impact negatively on the features of interest (e.g. use of broad spectrum pesticides).</p> <p>There are currently no non-native species known from this site.</p>	This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Presence/cover of woody species	Maintain a low cover of not more than 10% of scrub or trees within stands of H7210.	Native trees and shrubs occur naturally on bog and fen surfaces but an abundance of scrub and trees on bogs and fens is sometimes regarded as detrimental because they are indicators and perpetrators of drying out and may cause	

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
species)			<p>damage to vegetation structure through shading effects. Birch, pine, willow and rhododendron (an invasive non-native species) are the main species of concern. The seeds of most invasive woody species are wind dispersed, so trees are able to establish on raised bog and fen surfaces.</p> <p>Colonisation by Alder is a known issue on this area. This requires regular management to reduce extent.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Supporting off-site habitat	Maintain the extent, quality and spatial configuration of land or habitat surrounding or adjacent to the site which is known to support the feature	<p>Include only where applicable. The structure and function of the qualifying habitat, including its typical species, may rely upon the continued presence of areas which surround and are outside of the designated site boundary. Changes in surrounding land-use may adversely (directly/indirectly) affect the functioning of the feature and its component species.</p> <p>This supporting habitat may be critical to the typical species of the feature to support their feeding, breeding, roosting, population dynamics ('metapopulations'), pollination or to prevent/reduce/absorb damaging impacts from adjacent land uses e.g. pesticide drift, nutrient enrichment.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Key structural, influential and/or distinctive species	<p>Maintain the abundance of the typical species listed below to enable each of them to be a viable component of the Annex 1 habitat;</p> <p>Tawny Sedge <i>Carex hostiana</i> Flea Sedge <i>Carex pulicaris</i> Blunt-flowered Rush <i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> Meadow Thistle <i>Cirsium dissectum</i> Southern Marsh-Orchid <i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i> Parsley Water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i> Marsh Helleborine <i>Epipactis</i></p>	<p>Some plant or animal species (or related groups of such species) make a particularly important contribution to the necessary structure, function and/or quality of an Annex I habitat feature at a particular site. These species will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural species which form a key part of the Annex I habitat's structure or help to define that habitat on a particular SAC (see also the attribute for 'vegetation community composition'). • Influential species which are likely to have a key role affecting the structure and function of the habitat (such as bioturbators (mixers of soil/sediment), grazers, surface borers, predators or other species with a significant functional role linked to the habitat) • Site-distinctive species which are considered to be a 	<p>This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments</p> <p>Somerset Rare Plants Group. 2010</p>

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
		<p><i>palustris</i> Long-stalked Yellow Sedge <i>Carex viridula ssp brachyrrhyncha</i> Narrow Buckler-fern <i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> Broad-leaved cotton-grass <i>Eriophorum latifolium</i></p>	<p>particularly special and distinguishing component of an Annex I habitat on a particular SAC.</p> <p>There may be natural fluctuations in the frequency and cover of each of these species. The relative contribution made by them to the overall ecological integrity of a site may vary, and Natural England will provide bespoke advice on this as necessary. The list of species given here for this Annex I habitat feature at this SAC is not necessarily exhaustive. The list may evolve, and species may be added or deleted, as new information about this site becomes available.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Vegetation community composition	<p>Ensure the component vegetation communities of the feature are referable to and characterised by the following National Vegetation Classification type:</p> <p>M24 <i>Molinia caerulea-Cirsium dissectum</i> fen-meadow</p>	<p>This habitat feature will comprise a number of associated semi-natural vegetation types and their transitional zones, reflecting the geographical location of the site, altitude, aspect, soil conditions (especially base-status and drainage) and vegetation management. In the UK these have been categorised by the National Vegetation Classification (NVC).</p> <p>Maintaining or restoring these characteristic and distinctive vegetation types, and the range of types as appropriate, will be important to sustaining the overall habitat feature.</p>	Edgington 1989
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Water chemistry	<p>Maintain the low nutrient status of irrigating water, ensuring it is rich in base ions, particularly calcium.</p>	<p>UKTAG (2012) provides threshold values for nitrate concentration in groundwaters for different wetland types. The threshold values will mainly be used in the characterisation of GWDTE status for the WFD, primarily as a risk screening tool, to assess if sites are 'at risk' or 'not at risk' from groundwater mediated nutrient pressure.</p> <p>Due to the complex cycling of nutrients within many GWDTE, these threshold values are less well suited for application within sites but rather just to groundwater that is directly feeding the site.</p> <p>No details on the site water chemistry are known</p>	UKTAG. 2012
supporting processes (on which the feature relies)	Air quality	<p>Maintain as necessary, the concentrations and deposition of air pollutants to at or below the site-relevant Critical Load or</p>	<p>This habitat type is considered sensitive to changes in air quality. Exceedance of these critical values for air pollutants may modify the chemical status of its substrate, accelerating or damaging plant growth, altering its vegetation structure and</p>	More information about site-relevant Critical Loads and Levels for this SAC is available by using the 'search by site' tool on the Air

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
		Level values given for this feature of the site on the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk).	<p>composition and causing the loss of sensitive typical species associated with it. Critical Loads and Levels are recognised thresholds below which such harmful effects on sensitive UK habitats will not occur to a significant level, according to current levels of scientific understanding.</p> <p>There are critical levels for ammonia (NH₃), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and critical loads for nutrient nitrogen deposition and acid deposition. There are currently no critical loads or levels for other pollutants such as Halogens, Heavy Metals, POPs, VOCs or Dusts. These should be considered as appropriate on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Ground level ozone is regionally important as a toxic air pollutant but flux-based critical levels for the protection of semi-natural habitats are still under development. It is recognised that achieving this target may be subject to the development, availability and effectiveness of abatement technology and measures to tackle diffuse air pollution, within realistic timescales.</p>	Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk).
Supporting processes (on which the feature relies)	Conservation measures	Maintain the management measures (either within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) which are necessary to maintain the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature	<p>Active and ongoing conservation management is needed to protect, maintain or restore this feature at this site. Further details about the necessary conservation measures for this site can be provided by contacting Natural England. This information will typically be found within, where applicable, supporting documents such as Natura 2000 Site Improvement Plan, Site Management Strategies or Plans, the Views about Management Statement for the underpinning SSSI and/or management agreements. This habitat in most cases requires ongoing cutting or grazing maintain its open character.</p> <p>Local volunteers currently manage Holme Moor and the Land owner arranges for Clean Moor to be cut on rotation.</p>	Natural England. 2014
Version Control Advice last updated: N/A				
Variations from national feature-framework of integrity-guidance: N/A				

Table 3: Supplementary Advice for Qualifying Features: H7230. Alkaline fens; Calcium-rich spring water-fed fens

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
Extent and distribution of the feature	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain the total extent of the feature to 0.24 hectares.	<p>There should be no measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent and area of this feature, and in some cases, the full extent of the feature may need to be restored.</p> <p>The baseline-value of extent given has been generated using data gathered from the listed site-based surveys. Area measurements given may be approximate depending on the methods, age and accuracy of data collection, and as a result this value may be updated in future to reflect more accurate information.</p> <p>The extent of an Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely-associated habitat features. Where a feature is susceptible to natural dynamic processes, there may be acceptable variations in its extent through natural fluctuations.</p> <p>Where a reduction in the extent of a feature is considered necessary to meet the Conservation Objective for another Annex I feature, Natural England will advise on this on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments</p> <p>Pulteney 1985</p>
Extent and distribution of the feature	Spatial distribution of the feature within the site	Maintain the distribution and configuration of the feature, including where applicable its component vegetation types, across the site	<p>Distribution includes the spatial pattern or arrangement of this habitat feature, and its component vegetation types, across the site.</p> <p>Changes in distribution may affect the nature and range of the vegetation communities present, the operation of the physical, chemical, and biological processes in the system and the resiliency of the site and its features to changes or impacts.</p>	Fojt 1991
Structure and function	Vegetation community	Ensure the component vegetation communities of the	This habitat feature will comprise a number of associated semi-natural vegetation types and their transitional zones, reflecting	This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
(including its typical species)	composition	feature are referable to and characterised by the following National Vegetation Classification types: M13 <i>Schoenus nigricans</i> – <i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> mire M22 <i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> – <i>Cirsium palustre</i> fen-meadow	the geographical location of the site, altitude, aspect, soil conditions (especially base-status and drainage) and vegetation management. In the UK these have been categorised by the National Vegetation Classification (NVC). Maintaining or restoring these characteristic and distinctive vegetation types, and the range of types as appropriate, will be important to sustaining the overall habitat feature. For this feature this may typically be the M9, M10 & M13 types	England's site condition assessments Pulteney 1985
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Invasive, non-native and/or introduced species	Ensure invasive and introduced non-native species are either rare or absent, but if present are causing minimal damage to the feature	Invasive or introduced non-native species can be a serious potential threat to the structure and function of these habitats, because they are able to exclude, damage or suppress the growth of their associated typical species, reduce structural diversity of the habitat and prevent the natural regeneration of characteristic site-native species. Once established, the measures to control such species may also impact negatively on the features of interest (e.g. use of broad spectrum pesticides). No non-native species have been recorded from this site	This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Presence/cover of woody species	Maintain a low cover of woody species of not more than 10% scrub/tree cover. No woody species in flushes or springs; low <i>Salix</i> sp acceptable more than 5m from edge of spring/flush feature.	Native trees and shrubs occur naturally on bog and fen surfaces but an abundance of scrub and trees on bogs and fens is sometimes regarded as detrimental because they are indicators and perpetrators of drying out and may cause damage to vegetation structure through shading effects. Birch, pine, willow and rhododendron (an invasive non-native species) are the main species of concern. The seeds of most invasive woody species are wind dispersed, so trees are able to establish on raised bog and fen surfaces.	This attribute will be periodically monitored as part of Natural England's site condition assessments
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Browsing and grazing by herbivores	Maintain appropriate levels of grazing,	These habitat features are often preferentially grazed and may be vulnerable to significant overgrazing pressure associated with the management of the wider local landscape. Deer are present on site and may preferentially graze species of conservation concern.	
Structure and	Exposed	Maintain the exposure of the	For this wetland habitat type, maintaining some continuous	Natural England 2012

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
function (including its typical species)	substrate	substrate to appropriate levels, which will typically be between 5% & 25% across feature.	extent of exposed, open ground surface is required to support the establishment and supply of those component species which often rely on wet and sparsely-vegetated conditions. The open nature and sometimes skeletal nature of the substrate supporting these features requires a higher upper threshold than for some other wetlands.	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Key structural, influential and/or distinctive species	<p>Maintain the abundance of the typical species listed below to enable each of them to be a viable component of the Annex 1 habitat</p> <p>Tawny Sedge <i>Carex hostiana</i> Carnation Sedge <i>Carex panacea</i> Flea Sedge <i>Carex pulicaris</i> Meadow Thistle <i>Cirsium dissectum</i> Blunt-flowered Rush <i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> Marsh Valerian <i>Valeriana dioica</i> Marsh Helleborine <i>Epipactis palustris</i> Marsh Lousewort <i>Pedicularis palustris</i> Black Bog-rush <i>Schoenus nigricans</i></p>	<p>Some plant or animal species (or related groups of such species) make a particularly important contribution to the necessary structure, function and/or quality of an Annex I habitat feature at a particular site. These species will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural species which form a key part of the Annex I habitat's structure or help to define that habitat on a particular SAC (see also the attribute for 'vegetation community composition'). • Influential species which are likely to have a key role affecting the structure and function of the habitat (such as bioturbators (mixers of soil/sediment), grazers, surface borers, predators or other species with a significant functional role linked to the habitat) • Site-distinctive species which are considered to be a particularly special and distinguishing component of an Annex I habitat on a particular SAC. <p>There may be natural fluctuations in the frequency and cover of each of these species. The relative contribution made by them to the overall ecological integrity of a site may vary, and Natural England will provide bespoke advice on this as necessary. The list of species given here for this Annex I habitat feature at this SAC is not necessarily exhaustive. The list may evolve, and species may be added or deleted, as new information about this site becomes available.</p>	Somerset Rare Plants Group 2010
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Hydrology	At a site, unit and/or catchment level (as necessary, maintain natural hydrological processes to provide the conditions necessary	Defining and maintaining the appropriate hydrological regime is a key step in moving towards achieving the conservation objectives for this site and sustaining this feature. Changes in source, depth, duration, frequency, magnitude and timing of	Wheeler. 2009

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
species)		to sustain the feature within the site, including a high piezometric head and permanently high water table (allowing for natural seasonal fluctuations).	<p>water supply can have significant implications for the assemblage of characteristic plants and animals present.</p> <p>This target is generic and further site-specific investigations may be required to fully inform conservation measures and/or the likelihood of impacts. Wheeler <i>et al.</i> (2009) provide range and mean for summer & winter water levels for those wetland NVC types constituting Annex 1 habitats. This provides a rough guide to appropriate levels, but it is critical that individual sites and their needs are considered as there is considerable variation within the NVC communities listed and recorded water levels.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Water chemistry	Maintain the low nutrient status of irrigating water, ensuring it is rich in base ions, particularly calcium.	<p>UKTAG (2012) provides threshold values for nitrate concentration in groundwaters for different wetland types. The threshold values will mainly be used in the characterisation of GWDTE status for the WFD, primarily as a risk screening tool, to assess if sites are 'at risk' or 'not at risk' from groundwater mediated nutrient pressure.</p> <p>Due to the complex cycling of nutrients within many GWDTE, these threshold values are less well suited for application within sites but rather just to groundwater that is directly feeding the site.</p>	UKTAG. 2012
Structure and function (including its typical species)	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	<p>This recognises the increasing likelihood of natural habitat features to absorb or adapt to wider environmental changes. Resilience may be described as the ability of an ecological system to cope with, and adapt to environmental stress and change whilst retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning.</p> <p>Such environmental changes may include changes in sea levels, precipitation and temperature for example, which are likely to affect the extent, distribution, composition and functioning of a feature within a site. The vulnerability and response of features to such changes will vary. Using best available information, any necessary or likely adaptation or adjustment by the feature and its management in response to</p>	Natural England. 2015

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
			<p>actual or expected climatic change should be allowed for, as far as practicable, in order to ensure the feature's long-term viability.</p> <p>The overall vulnerability of this SAC to climate change has been assessed by Natural England (2015) as being moderate, taking into account the sensitivity, fragmentation, topography and management of its habitats and supporting habitats.</p> <p>This means that this site is considered to be vulnerable overall but moderately so. This means that some adaptation action for specific issues may be required, such as reducing habitat fragmentation, creating more habitat to buffer the site or expand the habitat into more varied landscapes and addressing particular management and condition issues. Individual species may be more or less vulnerable than their habitat itself. In many cases, change will be inevitable so appropriate monitoring would be advisable.</p>	
Structure and function (including its typical species)	Functional connectivity with wider landscape	Maintain the overall extent, quality and function of any supporting features within the local landscape which provide a critical functional connection with the site	<p>This recognises the potential need at this site to maintain or restore the connectivity of the site to its wider landscape in order to meet the conservation objectives. These connections may take the form of landscape features, such as habitat patches, hedges, watercourses and verges, outside of the designated site boundary which are either important for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of those typical species closely associated with qualifying Annex I habitat features of the site.</p> <p>These features may also be important to the operation of the supporting ecological processes on which the designated site and its features may rely. In most cases increasing actual and functional landscape-scale connectivity would be beneficial. Where there is a lack of detailed knowledge of the connectivity requirements of the qualifying feature, Natural England will advise as to whether these are applicable on a case by case basis.</p>	
supporting	Air quality	Maintain as necessary, the	This habitat type is considered sensitive to changes in air	More information about site-

Attributes		Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)
processes (on which the feature relies)		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).	<p>quality. Exceedance of these critical values for air pollutants may modify the chemical status of its substrate, accelerating or damaging plant growth, altering its vegetation structure and composition and causing the loss of sensitive typical species associated with it.</p> <p>Critical Loads and Levels are recognised thresholds below which such harmful effects on sensitive UK habitats will not occur to a significant level, according to current levels of scientific understanding. There are critical levels for ammonia (NH₃), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and critical loads for nutrient nitrogen deposition and acid deposition. There are currently no critical loads or levels for other pollutants such as Halogens, Heavy Metals, POPs, VOCs or Dusts. These should be considered as appropriate on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Ground level ozone is regionally important as a toxic air pollutant but flux-based critical levels for the protection of semi-natural habitats are still under development. It is recognised that achieving this target may be subject to the development, availability and effectiveness of abatement technology and measures to tackle diffuse air pollution, within realistic timescales.</p>	relevant Critical Loads and Levels for this SAC is available by using the 'search by site' tool on the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk).
Supporting processes (on which the feature relies)	Conservation measures	Maintain the management measures (either within and/or outside the site boundary as appropriate) which are necessary to Maintain the structure, functions and supporting processes associated with the feature	<p>Active and ongoing conservation management is needed to protect, maintain or restore this feature at this site. Further details about the necessary conservation measures for this site can be provided by contacting Natural England.</p> <p>This information will typically be found within, where applicable, supporting documents such as Natura 2000 Site Improvement Plan, Site Management Strategies or Plans, the Views about Management Statement for the underpinning SSSI and/or management agreements.</p> <p>Land owner arranges for Clean Moor to be cut on rotation.</p>	Natural England. 2014
Version Control Advice last updated: N/A				
Variations from national feature-framework of integrity-guidance: Attribute Integrity of tufa has been removed as tufa formations are not known from this site,				

Attributes	Targets	Supporting and Explanatory Notes	Sources of site-based evidence (where available)

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