




Kent Team
 The Countryside Management Centre, Coldharbour Farm
 Wye, Ashford
 Kent, TN25 5DB
 Tel: +44 (0)1233 812525
 Fax: +44 (0)1233 812520
 Email: kent@english-nature.org.uk

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES and DEFINITIONS OF FAVOURABLE CONDITION for DESIGNATED FEATURES OF INTEREST:

These Conservation Objectives relate to all designated features on the SSSI, whether designated as SSSI, SPA, SAC or Ramsar features.

Name of Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	
Folkestone Warren SSSI	
Names of designated international sites	
Special Area for Conservation (SAC)	N/A
Special Protection Area (SPA)	N/A
Ramsar :	N/A
Relationship between site designations	

Version Control information	
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Prepared by:	Phil Williams
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Other notes/version history :	
Quality Assurance information	
Checked by	Name: Phil Williams Date: 13 Aug. 07
	Signature 

Conservation Objectives and definitions of Favourable Condition: notes for users

Conservation Objectives

SSSIs are notified because of specific biological or geological features. Conservation Objectives define the desired state for each site in terms of the features for which they have been designated. When these features are being managed in a way which maintains their nature conservation value, then they are said to be in 'favourable condition'. It is a Government target that 95% of the total area of SSSIs should be in favourable condition by 2010.

Definitions of Favourable Condition

The Conservation Objectives are accompanied by one or more habitat extent and quality definitions for the special interest features at this site. These are subject to periodic reassessment and may be updated to reflect new information or knowledge; they will be used by Natural England and other relevant authorities to determine if a site is in favourable condition. The standards for favourable condition have been developed and are applied throughout the UK.

Use under the Habitats Regulations

The Conservation Objectives and definitions of favourable condition for features on the SSSI may inform the scope and nature of any 'appropriate assessment' under the Habitats Regulations. An appropriate assessment will also require consideration of issues specific to the individual plan or project. The habitat quality definitions do not by themselves provide a comprehensive basis on which to assess plans and projects as required under Regulations 20-21, 24, 48-50 and 54 - 85. The scope and content of an appropriate assessment will depend upon the location, size and significance of the proposed project. Natural England will advise on a case by case basis.

Following an appropriate assessment, competent authorities are required to ascertain the effect on the integrity of the site. The integrity of the site is defined in paragraph 20 of ODPM Circular 06/2005 (DEFRA Circular 01/2005) as the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified. The determination of favourable condition is separate from the judgement of effect upon integrity. For example, there may be a time-lag between a plan or project being initiated and a consequent adverse effect upon integrity becoming manifest in the condition assessment. In such cases, a plan or project may have an adverse effect upon integrity even though the site remains in favourable condition.

The formal Conservation Objectives for European Sites under the Habitats Regulations are in accordance with paragraph 17 of ODPM Circular 06/2005 (DEFRA Circular 01/2005), the reasons for which the European Site was classified or designated. The entry on the Register of European Sites gives the reasons for which a European Site was classified or designated.

Explanatory text for Tables 2 and 3

Tables 2, 2a and 3 set out the measures of condition which we will use to provide evidence to support our assessment of whether features are in favourable condition. They are derived from a set of generic guidance on favourable condition prepared by Natural England specialists, and have been tailored by local staff to reflect the particular characteristics and site-specific circumstances of individual sites. Quality Assurance has ensured that such site-specific tailoring remains within a nationally consistent set of standards. The tables include an audit trail to provide a summary of the reasoning behind any site-specific targets etc. In some cases the requirements of features or designations may conflict; the detailed basis for any reconciliation of conflicts on this site may be recorded elsewhere.

Conservation Objectives

The Conservation Objectives for this site are, subject to natural change, to maintain the following habitats and geological features in favourable condition (*), with particular reference to any dependent component special interest features (habitats, vegetation types, species, species assemblages etc.) for which the land is designated (SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar) as individually listed in Table 1.

Habitat Types represented (Biodiversity Action Plan categories)

- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Maritime cliff & slope
- Littoral rock
- Inshore sublittoral rock
- Standing waters

Geological features (Geological SiteTypes)

- EC Coastal and river cliffs
- IA Active processes

(*) or restored to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable.

Standards for favourable condition are defined with particular reference to the specific designated features listed in Table 1, and are based on a selected set of attributes for features which most economically define favourable condition as set out in Table 2, Table 2a and Table 3:

Table 1 Individual designated interest features

BAP Broad Habitat type / Geological Site Type	Specific designated features	Explanatory description of the feature for clarification	SSSI designated interest features	SAC designated interest features	SPA bird populations dependency on specific habitats			Ramsar criteria applicable to specific habitats			
					Annex 1 species	Migratory species	Waterfowl assemblage	1a Wetland characteristics	2a Hosting rare species &c	3a 20000 waterfowl	3c 1% of population
Lowland Calcareous Grassland											
	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> grassland (CG4)	Tor grass	*								
	<i>Bromus erectus-Brachypodium pinnatum</i> grassland (CG5)	Upright brome-Tor grass	*								
	Outstanding assemblage of rare and scarce species:- <i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> (Sch.8) <i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i> (Sch 8) <i>Frankenia laevis</i> <i>Brassica oleracea var oleracea</i> <i>Parapholis incurve</i> <i>Silene nutans</i> <i>Inula crithmoides</i> <i>Limonium binervosum agg</i>	Early spider orchid Bedstraw broomrape Sea-heath Wild cabbage Curved hard-grass Nottingham catchfly Golden samphire Rock sea-lavender	*								

BAP Broad Habitat type / Geological Site Type	Specific designated features	Explanatory description of the feature for clarification	SSSI designated interest features	SAC designated interest features	SPA bird populations dependency on specific habitats			Ramsar criteria applicable to specific habitats			
					Annex 1 species	Migratory species	Waterfowl assemblage	1a Wetland characteristics	2a Hosting rare species &c	3a 20000 waterfowl	3c 1% of population
	<p>Outstanding invertebrate assemblage:- Broad assemblage types:- (a) F11 unshaded early successional mosaic Specific assemblage types:- F111 sand & chalk F112 open short sward F113 exposed sea cliff</p> <p>(b) W22 litter-rich fluctuating wetland Specific assemblage types:- W221 undisturbed fluctuating marshland W211 open water on disturbed sediments</p>	High quality invertebrate assemblages including scarce species with high habitat fidelity	*								
	Inveterbrate species <i>Pyropteron chrysidiformis</i>	Fiery clear-wing moth	*								
Maritime Cliff & Slope											
	<i>Crithmum maritimum - spergularia rupicola</i> (MC1)	Rock samphire – Rock sea-spurrey	*								
	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (MC4)	Wild cabbage	*								
	<i>Festuca rubra - Armeria maritima</i> (MC8)	Red fescue – Thrift	*								

	<i>Festuca rubra - Daucus carota sudsp gummifer</i> (MC11)	Red fescue – Sea carrot	*								
BAP Broad Habitat type / Geological Site Type	Specific designated features	Explanatory description of the feature for clarification	SSSI designated interest features	SAC designated interest features	SPA bird populations dependency on specific habitats			Ramsar criteria applicable to specific habitats			
					Annex 1 species	Migratory species	Waterfowl assemblage	1a Wetland characteristics	2a Hosting rare species &c	3a 20000 waterfowl	3c 1% of population
Littoral Rock (Chalk)											
	Assemblages of flora and fauna on chalk reef		*								
EC Coastal and River Cliffs IA Active Processes											
	Cliff and shore exposures of the Cenomanian, Turonian and Coniacian Stages (the Lower, Middle and Upper Chalk)	Chalk cliffs and foreshore	*								
	Sedimentology and stratigraphy of Folkestone Beds and Gault	Clay cliffs with fossils	*								
	Key site for coastal geomorphology particularly rotational slippage of chalk over clay	Active processes	*								

NB. Features where asterisks are in brackets (*) indicate habitats which are not notified for specific habitat interest (under the relevant designation) but because they support notified species.

Table 2a Habitat extent objectives

Conservation Objective for habitat extent	To maintain the designated features in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extents (extent attribute). Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:
Extent - Dynamic balance	On this site favourable condition requires the maintenance of the extent of each habitat type (either designated habitat or habitat supporting designated species). Maintenance implies restoration if evidence from condition assessment suggests a reduction in extent.

Habitat Feature (BAP Broad Habitat level, or more detailed level if applicable)	Estimated extent (ha) and date of data source/estimate	Site Specific Target range and Measures	Comments
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	52.3 ha (Kent Habitat Survey 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the current area of chalk grassland. [from what date?] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Habitat Maps 1-3
Maritime Cliff & Slope	74.9 ha (Kent Habitat Survey 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the current area of maritime cliff and slope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Habitat Maps 1-3 It is likely to be very difficult to make accurate assessments of extent for certain habitats, especially if they form complex mosaic with other habitats. The emphasis here should be more on assessing whether any component habitat has been obviously reduced by anthropogenic factors, such as agricultural development, fly tipping, etc.
Littoral Rock (Chalk)	51.4 ha (Kent Habitat Survey 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in extent of littoral rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Habitat Maps 1-3
Inshore Sublittoral Rock	0.1 ha (Kent Habitat Survey 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in extent of inshore sublittoral rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Habitat Maps 1-3

Audit Trail
Rationale for habitat extent attribute (Include methods of estimation (measures), and the approximate degree of change which these are capable of detecting).
Rationale for site-specific targets (including any variations from generic guidance)
Other Notes

Table 2b Species population objectives

Conservation Objective for species populations	To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:
Population balance	On this site favourable condition requires the maintenance of the population of each designated species or assemblage. Maintenance implies restoration if evidence from condition assessment suggests a reduction in size of population or assemblage.

Species Feature (species or assemblage)	List supporting BAP Broad Habitats	Population Attribute (eg presence/absence, population size or assemblage score)	Site Specific Target range and Measures (specify geographical range over which target applies ie site, BAP broad habitat or more specific)	Comments
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> (Early spider orchid)	Lowland calcareous grassland	Recorded from: 2003 TR296393 1995 TR27853865 1983 TR270385 1991 TR242374 1987 TR237376	No decline of more than 10% in overall number	Indirect attributes assessed using habitat guidance (CG2-4)
<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i> (Bedstraw broomrape)	Lowland calcareous grassland	1986 TR284388 (Abbots Cliff)	No decline of more than 10% in overall number	Indirect attributes assessed using habitat guidance (CG2-4)

Species Feature (species or assemblage)	List supporting BAP Broad Habitats	Population Attribute (eg presence/absence, population size or assemblage score)	Site Specific Target range and Measures (specify geographical range over which target applies ie site, BAP broad habitat or more specific)	Comments
<i>Frankenia laevis</i> (Sea-heath)	Maritime cliff & slope	1988 TR303395 (Shakespeare Cliff)	Species should be present	Indirect attributes assessed using habitat guidance (MC1)
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var <i>oleracea</i> (Wild cabbage)	Lowland calcareous grassland / Maritime cliff & slope	2003 TR296393 1990 TR2437	Species should be present	Indirect attributes assessed using habitat guidance (CG2-4)
<i>Parapholis incurva</i> (Curved hard-grass)	Maritime cliff & slope	1998 TR291389 (Samphire Hoe)	Species should be present	Indirect attributes assessed using habitat guidance (MC1, MC8)
<i>Silene nutans</i> (Nottingham catchfly)	Lowland calcareous grassland / Maritime cliff & slope	1987 TR302395 1989 TR291389 1974 TR2638	Species should be present	Individual guidance table – see Table 3a below
<i>Inula crithmoides</i> (Golden samphire)	Maritime cliff & slope	TR291389 (Samphire Hoe)	Species should be present	Indirect attributes assessed using habitat guidance (MC1)
<i>Limonium binervosum</i> agg (Rock sea-lavender)	Maritime cliff & slope	1987 TR3039 (Shakespeare Cliff)	Species should be present	Indirect attributes assessed using habitat guidance (MC1)
Invertebrate assemblage:- F11 unshaded early successional mosaic Specific assemblage types:- F111 sand & chalk F112 open short sward F113 exposed sea cliff	Lowland calcareous grassland / Maritime cliff & slope	Direct Monitoring of assemblage score based on presence/absence of specified proportion of species typical of habitat listed in ISIS	Monitor the assemblage once in every 6 year monitoring cycle Using defined invertebrate sampling protocols, thresholds to be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F11 Site Quality Index (SQI) Score 180 • F111 sand & chalk: Weighted Species Score: 25 • F112 open short sward: Weighted Species Score: 10 • F113 exposed sea cliff: Weighted Species Score: 4 	This attribute is to be assessed through specialist survey

Species Feature (species or assemblage)	List supporting BAP Broad Habitats	Population Attribute (eg presence/absence, population size or assemblage score)	Site Specific Target range and Measures (specify geographical range over which target applies ie site, BAP broad habitat or more specific)	Comments
Invertebrate assemblage:- W22 litter-rich fluctuating wetland Specific assemblage types:- W221 undisturbed fluctuating marshland W211 open water on disturbed sediments	Standing waters	Direct Monitoring of assemblage score based on presence/absence of specified proportion of species typical of habitat listed in ISIS	Monitor the assemblage once in every 6 year monitoring cycle Using defined invertebrate sampling protocols, thresholds to be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> W22 Site Quality Index (SQI) Score 180 W221 undisturbed fluctuating marshland: Weighted Species Score: 7 W211 open water: Weighted Species Score: 4 	This attribute is to be assessed through specialist survey.
Invertebrate species Fiery clear-wing moth (<i>Pyropteron chrysidiformis</i>)	Maritime cliff & slope / Shingle	Direct Monitoring of sites	Species should be present	This attribute is to be assessed through specialist survey

Audit Trail
Rationale for species population attributes (Include methods of estimation (measures), and the approximate degree of change which these are capable of detecting).
Rationale for site-specific targets (including any variations from generic guidance)
Indirect attributes for <i>Frankenia laevis</i> and <i>Inula crithmoides</i> assessed using habitat guidance for maritime cliff & slope, rather than saltmarsh as in CMS guidance.
Other Notes

Table 3a Site-Specific definitions of Favourable Condition - Lowland calcareous grassland

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE FOR THIS HABITAT / GEOLOGICAL SITE-TYPE	To maintain the Lowland calcareous grassland at Folkestone Warren in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:
Site-specific details of any geographical variation or limitations (where the favourable condition standards apply)	

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
CG4 Brachypodium pinnatum; CG5 Bromus erectus - Brachypodium pinnatum; Lowland calcareous grassland	Sward structure: bare ground	Record extent of bare ground (not rock) distributed through the sward, noticeable without disturbing the vegetation, in period May-July. Measure annually if possible.	No more than 10%.	Outside target indicates management problems eg over-grazing.	Yes
	Sward structure: localized bare ground	Record extent of localized bare ground around rabbit warrens. Measure annually if possible.	No more than 0.05 ha ie approx 20x20 metres	Outside target indicates rabbit grazing and disturbance levels are too high.	Yes

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
	Sward structure: litter	Record cover of litter where in a more or less continuous layer, distributed either in patches or in one larger area.	Total extent no more than 25% of the sward	Outside target indicates biomass removal is insufficient eg under-grazed.	Yes
	Sward structure: average height	Record sward height in period May-July.	CG4 & CG5 Sward 2-15 cms	Outside target indicates insufficient grazing or over-grazing.	Yes
	Sward composition: grass/herb ratio	Proportion of non-Graminae (“herbs”), in period mid- May - early July, before hay cut (meadows), or mid-May - late July (pastures).	40-90% herbs	Low proportion outside target indicates eutrophication, usually from fertilisers, or insufficient removal of biomass, leading to dominance by grasses.	Yes
	Sward composition: positive indicator species	Record the frequency of positive indicator species in period May-July. <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> , <i>Bromopsis erecta</i> , <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> , <i>Asperula cynanchica</i> , <i>Campanula glomerata</i> , <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> , <i>Cirsium acaule</i> , <i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> , <i>Galium verum</i> , <i>Genista tinctoria</i> , <i>Gentianella</i> spp., <i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> , <i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> , <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> /L. <i>saxatilis</i> , <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> , <i>Linum catharticum</i> , <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> , <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> (<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>), <i>Plantago media</i> , <i>Polygala</i> spp., <i>Primula</i>	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> (if CG4), or with <i>Bromopsis erecta</i> (if CG5) frequent plus at least two species/taxa frequent and four occasional throughout the sward	Choice of species related to NVC type and restriction to unimproved grassland, considered satisfactory when inside target. Among possible species that could be used, choice further restricted by ease of identification, visibility in recording period.	Yes

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
		veris, Sanguisorba minor, Scabiosa columbaria, Serratula tinctoria, Succisa pratensis, Thymus spp., Viola hirta.			
	Sward composition: negative indicator species	Record the frequency and % cover of negative indicator species. Record in period May-July. Cirsium arvense, Cirsium vulgare, Rumex crispus, Rumex obtusifolius, Senecio jacobaea, Urtica dioica.	No species/taxa more than occasional throughout the sward or singly or together more than 5% cover	Invasive species chosen to indicate problems of eutrophication and disturbance from various sources when outside target eg poaching, stock feeding.	Yes
	Sward composition: negative indicator species	CG3 only: Record % cover of Brachypodium pinnatum, in period May-July.	No more than 10% cover	Outside target indicates insufficient removal of biomass eg under-grazing.	Yes
	Sward composition: negative indicator species	Record the frequency and % cover of all tree and scrub species excluding Juniperus communis, considered together. NB If scrub/tree species are more than occasional throughout the sward but less than 5% cover, they are soon likely to become a problem if grazing levels are not sufficient or if scrub control is not being carried out.	No more than 5% cover.	Invasive species outside target shows that habitat is not being managed sufficiently eg under-grazed.	Yes
Silene nutans (Nottingham catchfly)	Niche availability	Mapping (area)	Sufficient area of suitable habitat to maintain population No loss of extent of suitable habitat	Baseline survey needed to establish locations and extent of colonies.	Yes

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
	Bare ground and sward height	Visual assessment and measure with ruler ⁵	5-20% bare ground and sward height generally <20 cm within patches of suitable habitat.	Able to persist in taller grassland, but usually associated with fairly short swards with little competition from other species.	Yes
	Negative indicators: encroachment	Mapping and visual assessment	No encroachment of coarse grassland or scrub onto pockets of suitable habitat	Most easily monitored by repeat-mapping of distribution and extent of scrub.	Yes
Invertebrate assemblage F11 unshaded early successional mosaic	Vegetation heterogeneity: diverse surface topography of vegetation types	Record Structural Recording Surveys (SRS) of 6m radius at sample stops to determine number of structural surfaces and representation of preferred surfaces within the assessed unit. Preferred surfaces are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bare ground or sparse lichen/bryophyte cover • tight grazed & other very short swards • longer grasses/forbs • coarser & tussocky grasses, larger forbs • young scrub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 or more surfaces present in at least 20% of SRSs • Single surface present in no more than 10% of SRSs 		Yes
	Early successional surfaces: horizontal bare soil	Estimate amount of bare ground visible without disturbing the vegetation.	At least 1% of the site has horizontal bare ground that is sunny and firm, yet friable.	Only record as bare ground areas that will not become vegetated over later in the season. 1% of 1ha is 10m x 10m.	Yes

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
	Early successional surfaces: sloping / vertical (microcliffs & slopes)	Estimate amount of bare ground visible without disturbing the vegetation.	At least 1% of the site has sloping / vertical bare ground that is south or south-east facing and firm, yet friable.	Only record as bare ground areas that will not become vegetated over later in the season. 1% of 1ha is 10m x 10m.	Yes
	Nectar sources	Visual estimate of the presence of flowering species across the unit + assessment of their likelihood to flower.	At least 40% of the unit sward area is able to flower in the season	This includes all the forbs and grasses though the latter should not dominate the sward and so be recorded as favourable in the absence of forbs, and would include shrubs such as hawthorn but not the trees such as ash or oak.	Yes
	Seed heads	Record the cover of seed heads in winter or assess the likelihood of target being met from summer visit and knowledge of current management practices	Unit surface area with 15% or more with seed heads persisting over winter.	The seed head resource is a proxy measure for a whole range of structural attributes, including the seed heads themselves, the range of stem heights and diameters (some being hollow), the litter of the previous season, attached dried curled leaves etc.	Yes

Audit Trail
Rationale for limiting standards to specified parts of the site
Rationale for site-specific targets (including any variations from generic guidance)

Rationale for selection of measures of condition (features and attributes for use in condition assessment) (The selected vegetation attributes are those considered to most economically define favourable condition at this site for the broad habitat type and any dependent designated species).
Other Notes
The methodology for a 'Structural Recording Survey' and 'Structural Monitoring Transect' is described in the CSM guidance for Invertebrates.

Table 3b Site-Specific definitions of Favourable Condition - Maritime Cliff & Slope

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE FOR THIS HABITAT / GEOLOGICAL SITE-TYPE	To maintain the Maritime Cliff & Slope at Folkestone Warren in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:
Site-specific details of any geographical variation or limitations (where the favourable condition standards apply)	

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
Hard maritime cliff and slope: MC1, 4, 8, 11	Vegetation structure: vegetation zones and transitions	A baseline transect-based study should be carried out to assess the zonation patterns typical of the site. Subsequent assessments should be comparisons with this baseline, using similar methods. The position of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The range of zones and transitions typical of the site, including transitions to other habitats, should be maintained. • There should be no obvious recent disruption of the site's characteristic zonation pattern, as defined through previous 	Maritime cliffs may support up to five vegetation zones including - maritime rock crevice/cliff ledge community, maritime therophyte community, maritime grassland, maritime heath, maritime scrub. However, very sheltered sites may lack any clear zonation pattern.	Yes

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
		transects should ideally be recorded using GPS.	base-line studies.		
	Vegetation structure: maritime therophyte vegetation	Record the percentage area of bare ground within clearly defined sample areas or using transects.	The average area of bare ground should not fall below 10% of the defined area.	There should be some bare ground, but this is likely to vary from site to site and from season to season. Because of the seasonal nature of this community it can only be properly assessed during spring or early summer.	
	Vegetation composition: maritime therophyte vegetation	Field observations using e.g. structured walk, transects.	At least one of the following annual species should be at least occasional: <i>Cerastium diffusum</i> ssp <i>diffusum</i> , <i>Catapodium marinum</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>ferronii</i> .	The vegetation is likely to be an <i>Armeria maritima</i> - <i>Cerastium diffusum</i> ssp <i>diffusum</i> therophyte community (MC5), which is known to support a number of rare winter annuals, such as <i>Herniaria ciliolata</i> , <i>Mibora minima</i> , and <i>Ononis reclinata</i> .	
	Vegetation composition: rock-crevice and cliff-ledge vegetation	Record key species using Oblique Fixed Point Photography.	Viable populations of any of the following species found on the site should be maintained: <i>Armeria maritima</i> , <i>Asplenium marinum</i> , <i>Aster tripolium</i> , <i>Cochlearia officinalis</i> , <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> , <i>Lavatera arborea</i> , <i>Ligusticum scoticum</i> , <i>Limonium</i> spp, <i>Plantago maritima</i> , <i>Sedum rosea</i> , <i>Spergularia rupicola</i> , <i>Brassica oleracea</i> and <i>Inula crithmoides</i> .	On these calcareous cliffs the uncommon <i>Brassica oleracea</i> maritime cliff-ledge community (MC4) is present.	Yes

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
	Vegetation composition: negative indicator species	Assess the frequency of undesirable species using e.g. structured walk, transects.	The following species should be no more than rare: <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , <i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , <i>Rumex crispus</i> , <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> .	'Weed' species characteristic of fertile soils may be a problem. At some sites it may be necessary to include non-native invasive species such as <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> or <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> .	Yes
	Indicators of local distinctiveness: notable species	Use GPS to pinpoint location of notable species on an annotated map. For small populations use fixed point photography. Survey should be carried out at the season appropriate for the species.	Populations of notable species (vascular plants, bryophytes, lichens, fungi and invertebrates) should be maintained or enhanced	This attribute is only applicable (mandatory) for those spp which are recognised as part of the reason for notification of the habitat feature but are not notified features in their own right or covered by other targets for this feature.	Yes
	Indicators of local distinctiveness: coastal scrub	Use the method developed for monitoring scrub in the common standards guidance for woodlands.	Use the targets developed for monitoring scrub in the common standards guidance for woodlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In more sheltered situations, scrub can become overly dominant, and spread at the expense of maritime grassland. In these situations it is unlikely to be seen as a feature of interest, and scrub clearance programmes may be required. Juniper is sensitive to shading and will decline if succession allowed to proceed to woodland. 	Yes

Audit Trail
Rationale for limiting standards to specified parts of the site
Rationale for site-specific targets (including any variations from generic guidance)
Sward height as a measure of vegetation structure has not been included as there is no mechanism on the sheer cliffs to control this factor.
Rationale for selection of measures of condition (features and attributes for use in condition assessment) (The selected vegetation attributes are those considered to most economically define favourable condition at this site for the broad habitat type and any dependent designated species).
Other Notes
Note 5 of the 7 attributes used for CA.

Table 3c Site-Specific definitions of Favourable Condition – Littoral Rock

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE FOR THIS HABITAT / GEOLOGICAL SITE-TYPE	To maintain the Littoral Rock at Folkestone Warren in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:
Site-specific details of any geographical variation or limitations (where the favourable condition standards apply)	
Refers to chalk reef (wave-cut platform).	

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
Littoral Rock	Distribution of biotopes Spatial arrangement of biotopes at specified locations	Assess the geographic distribution of specified biotopes identified for the site. Assess the zonation pattern or the juxtaposition of specified biotopes.	Maintain the distribution and/or spatial arrangement of biotopes, allowing for natural succession/known cyclical change	Where changes in distribution/spatial pattern are known to be clearly attributable to cyclical succession or an expected shift in distribution then the target value should accommodate this variability. Where there is a change in biotope distribution/spatial pattern outside the expected variation or a loss of the conservation interest of the site, then condition should be considered unfavourable.	Yes
	Extent of sub-feature or representative/not able biotopes	Assessment of the extent of (a) biotope(s) identified for the site due to their nature conservation importance.	No change in the extent of the biotope(s) identified for the site allowing for natural succession/known cyclical change.	Where there is natural variation in extent or in cyclical succession between biotopes, then the target value should accommodate this variability. The target needs to identify biotopes that would be expected to be part of that natural cycle. Where there is a change in extent outside the expected variation	

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
				or a change in the structure of the sub-feature leading to a loss of the conservation interest of the site, then condition should be considered unfavourable.	
	Presence and/or abundance of specified species	Assessment of the presence/absence or abundance of a specified species identified for the feature.	Maintain presence and/or abundance of the specified species. Absence of the specified species (such as an undesirable non-native species)	Species selected should reflect the specific biological characteristics or key conservation interest of the designated site. Where a change in presence and abundance of specified species is known to be clearly attributable to natural succession then the target value should accommodate this variability. Where there is a change in biotope quality outside the expected variation or a loss of the conservation interest of the site, then condition should be considered unfavourable.	
	Biotope composition of the littoral rock	Repeated assessment of overall biotope composition or a subset of specified biotopes identified for the site.	Maintain the variety of biotopes identified for the site, allowing for natural succession or known cyclical change.	Where changes in biotope composition are known to be attributable to natural processes (e.g. winter storm/flood events, changes in supporting processes or mass recruitment or dieback of characterising species) then the target value should accommodate this variability. Where there is a change in biotope composition outside the expected variation or a loss of the conservation interest of the site, then condition should be considered	Yes

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
				unfavourable.	
	Presence of representative/ notable biotopes	Assess the presence of named biotopes.	Maintain the presence of the specified biotope allowing for natural succession/ known cyclical change.	Biotopes selected should reflect the specific biological characteristics of the designated site. Where there is natural variation in, or cyclical succession between biotopes, then the target value should accommodate this variability. The target needs to identify biotopes that would be expected to be part of that natural cycle. Where there is a change outside the expected variation or a change in the structure of the sub-feature leading to a loss of the conservation interest of the site, then condition should be considered unfavourable.	
	Species composition of representative or notable biotopes	Assessment of biotope quality through assessing species composition where the biotope is representative of the site, or contains a number of species of conservation importance. Assessing this attribute will require specialist taxonomic expertise.	No decline in biotope quality due to change in species composition or loss of notable species allowing for natural succession/ known cyclical change.	Where changes in species composition are known to be clearly attributable to natural succession, known cyclical change or mass recruitment or dieback of characterising species, then the target value should accommodate this variability. Where there is a change in biotope quality outside the expected variation or a loss of the conservation interest of the site, then condition should be considered	

Site-specific standards defining favourable condition					
Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
				unfavourable.	

Audit Trail					
Rationale for limiting standards to specified parts of the site					
Rationale for site-specific targets (including any variations from generic guidance)					
Rationale for selection of measures of condition (features and attributes for use in condition assessment)					
(The selected vegetation attributes are those considered to most economically define favourable condition at this site for the broad habitat type and any dependent designated species).					
Other Notes					
<p>Note only two of the above attributes are used for CA.</p> <p>Note that spatial biotopes have not been defined for this site because of insufficient information.</p> <p>Citation also describes interest of Inshore Sublittoral Rock but this is below mean low water, the SSSI seaward boundary.</p>					

Table 3d Site-Specific definitions of Favourable Condition - Coastal and River Cliffs (EC) and Active Processes (IA)

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE FOR THIS HABITAT / GEOLOGICAL SITE-TYPE	To maintain the Coastal and River Cliffs (EC) and Active Processes (IA) at Folkestone Warren in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:
Site-specific details of any geographical variation or limitations (where the favourable condition standards apply)	
Site-specific standards defining favourable condition	

Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific Targets	Comments	Use for CA?
COASTAL AND RIVER CLIFFS (EC) ACTIVE PROCESSES (IA)	Exposure of features of interest	Visual/ fixed-point photography	The features of interest are exposed or can practically be re-exposed if required		Yes
	Vegetation	Visual/ fixed-point photography	Vegetation is not obscuring or damaging the features of interest		Yes
	Tipping or landfill	Visual/ fixed-point photography	There is no unconsented tipping or landfill obscuring or damaging the features of interest		Yes
	Tree planting	Visual/ fixed-point photography	There is no unconsented tree planting obscuring or damaging the features of interest		Yes
	Engineering works	Visual/ fixed-point photography	There are no engineering works obscuring or damaging the features of interest		Yes
	Geological specimen collecting	Visual/ fixed-point photography	There is no irresponsible or inappropriate specimen collecting		Yes
	Natural processes	Visual/ fixed-point photography	Coastal processes, which cause erosion, are not constrained within or adjacent to the site	The most important factor operating on this site.	Yes

Audit Trail
Rationale for limiting standards to specified parts of the site
Rationale for site-specific targets (including any variations from generic guidance)
Rationale for selection of measures of condition (features and attributes for use in condition assessment)
(The selected vegetation attributes are those considered to most economically define favourable condition at this site for the broad habitat type and any dependent designated species).
Other Notes

Table 3e Site-Specific definitions of Favourable Condition – Standing waters

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE FOR THIS HABITAT / GEOLOGICAL SITE-TYPE	To maintain the Standing water habitat at this site in favourable condition, with particular reference to relevant specific designated interest features. Favourable condition is defined at this site in terms of the following site-specific standards:
Site-specific details of any geographical variation or limitations (where the favourable condition standards apply)	
Site-specific standards defining favourable condition	

Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific targets	Comments	Use for CA?
Standing waters W22 litter-rich fluctuating wetland Specific assemblage types:- W221 undisturbed fluctuating marshland W211 open water on disturbed	Vegetation heterogeneity: diverse surface topography of vegetation types	Record Structural Recording Surveys (SRS) of 6m radius at sample stops to determine number of structural surfaces and representation of preferred surfaces within the assessed unit. Preferred surfaces are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Column layer • Water Surface layer • Low emergent layer • Wet muds, peats or thin water covered substrates • marginal hygrophilic vegetation – forbs Other surfaces include high emergent layer and marginal young scrub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 or more surfaces present in at least 20% of SRSs • Single surface present in no more than 10% of SRSs 	Represented in Unit 9 at Samphire Hoe.	Yes

Criteria feature	Attribute	Measure	Site-specific targets	Comments	Use for CA?
sediments	Nectar sources	Visual estimate of the presence of flowering species across the unit + assessment of their likelihood to flower.	At least 40% of the marginal vegetation is able to flower in the season.	This includes all the forbs and grasses though the latter should not dominate.	Yes
	Seed heads	Record the cover of seed heads in winter or assess the likelihood of target being met from summer visit and knowledge of current management practices	Marginal vegetation with 15% or more with seed heads persisting over winter.	The seed head resource is a proxy measure for a whole range of structural attributes, including the seed heads themselves, the range of stem heights and diameters (some being hollow), the litter of the previous season, attached dried curled leaves etc.	Yes
	Lake substrate	Shoreline walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain natural shoreline. Maintain natural and characteristic substrate. 	<p>No more than 5% of lakeshore should heavily modified.</p> <p>Increased sediment loads may result in smothering of coarse substrates with fine sediments. Fine sediments will be readily disturbed by movements in the overlying water column or passage of a plant sampling grapnel.</p>	Yes

Audit Trail
Rationale for limiting standards to specified parts of the site
Rationale for site-specific targets (including any variations from generic guidance)
Rationale for selection of measures of condition (features and attributes for use in condition assessment) (The selected vegetation attributes are those considered to most economically define favourable condition at this site for the broad habitat type and any dependent designated species).
Other Notes

