

## References

### Overview

- 1 RNP Nature Recovery Survey Results.
- 2 Local Nature Recovery Strategies UK Government POSTnote <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-0652/POST-PN-0652.pdf>. See also ‘Hampshire Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park & South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Draft Plan’, Policy 3, page 33 (<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsandWastePlan-PartialUpdateDraftPlan-October2022.pdf>).

### Principles and Intent

- 3 Map data copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100045899. The New Forest has SSSI status (ENSISID 10030360) related to species such as Nightjar, Woodlark and Dartford Warbler. The Ramsar code is UK11047 (relating to a large variety of wetland fauna and flora). The SPA code is UK9011031 (related to seven bird species). The SAC code is UK0012557. Most importantly, it is protected as a National Park. The Avon Valley, including the lakes area to the north of the parish, has SSSI status (ENSISID 1006622; 12 specific features), Ramsar code UK11005 (related to Gadwall and various other rare bird, mammal, invertebrate and plant species), SPA code UK9011091 (related to Gadwall and Bewick Swan) and SAC code for the river itself of UK0013016. Further east in Dorset are protected heathland areas, such as Week Common with SPA code UK9010101 (related to five bird species, including Nightjar, Woodlark and Dartford Warbler), for example. Details on protected sites can be found at sources such as: <https://jncc.gov.uk/> and [https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/shared\\_documents/publications/research-reports/2006/rr429.pdf](https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/shared_documents/publications/research-reports/2006/rr429.pdf).
- 4 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_Forest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Forest)
- 5 <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/about-us/>
- 6 <https://nbn.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/State-of-Nature-2019-UK-full-report.pdf>
- 7 Environment Act 2021 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>. See also the Landscapes Review from 2019, also known as the Glover Report, that stresses the importance of Nature Recovery Networks delivering ‘nature across boundaries’ where ‘National landscapes should form the backbone of Nature Recovery Networks - joining things up within and beyond their boundaries’ ([https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf)).
- 8 <https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/documents/s91791/Report.pdf>
- 9 <https://www.cpressex.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2021/04/Open-letter-to-Robert-Jenrick-Secretary-of-State-for-Housing-Communities-and-Local-Government.pdf>. Information on the ‘Farming in Protected Landscapes’ can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/funding-for-farmers-in-protected-landscapes>. The Government is also reforming the system of grants and is moving towards environmental land management schemes - see [Environmental Land Management schemes: overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-land-management-schemes-overview). Land management funding continues to evolve and is placing a greater emphasis on environmental outcomes.
- 10 <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/MappingtheHampshireEcologicalNetworkFinalReport.pdf> and <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/biodiversity/informationcentre/information/boamaps>
- 11 Hedgerows are protected by particular legislation <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made>
- 12 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720>
- 13 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65021>
- 14 HBIC maps references 10152 and 11062.
- 15 A map of land owners in the corridor areas was generated (but will not be published here for privacy reasons). Letters are being sent to landowners requesting that they agree in principle to hedgerow surveys being carried out on their land, subject to a separate more detailed agreement being put in place detailing exact methodology and timings.

### Proposed Policies

- 16 <https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-1-for-the-reduction-of-obtrusive-light-2021/>

### Appendix 1 – Policy Map

- 17 NPPF <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>. See also Circular 06/2005 [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/7692/147570.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7692/147570.pdf)
- 18 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>
- 19 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/protecting-and-enhancing-the-environment-to-be-at-the-heart-of-new-housing-and-infrastructure-developments>
- 20 Current version (September 2022) is 3.1 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720>
- 21 There have been concerns raised about biodiversity net gain as a measure and use of the Defra Metric, some of which have been addressed by issuing revised versions. The Local Government Association (<https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/get-act-environment-act-2021>) “do not support a mandatory national percentage target”. On the other hand, the Law Society broadly welcomed the “new mandatory requirement for developments that result in loss or degradation of habitat to provide at least a 10% biodiversity net gain” (<https://www.lawsociety.org.uk/campaigns/consultation-responses/biodiversity-net-gain-regulations-and-implementation>). The ‘classic’ example of where a gain in biodiversity was subsequently found to be detrimental is that of a timber plantation on a peatbog near Penrith (<https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/6498/documents/70656/default/> and <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cumbria-54971229> and <https://cieem.net/i-am/current-projects/biodiversity-net-gain/>), which has been admitted to have been an ecological disaster by the Forestry Commission. Defra Metric Version 3.1 deals with scenarios such as this by classing peat bog (blanket or raised bog) as an ‘irreplaceable habitat’ given its rarity and the value it has for biodiversity. The Metric purposefully does not deal with any losses in relation to irreplaceable habitat. As stated in the User Guide “Bespoke compensation needs to be agreed with the relevant

decision maker [such as the Local Planning Authority] for any losses or impacts to these habitats". Ancient woodland (identified using presence or absence of woods from old maps, information about the wood's name, shape, internal boundaries, location relative to other features, ground survey, and aerial photography; Details in: NATURAL ENGLAND (2022) Ancient Woodland (England)) "is a finite and irreplaceable resource and is protected by existing policy and legislation". The Ancient Woodland (England) database is here:

<https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/9461f463-c363-4309-ae77-fdcd7e9df7d3/ancient-woodland-england>

22 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>

23 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6105140258144256>

24 <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/climate-change/ClimateChange-Strategic-Framework-of-Programmes.pdf>

25 <https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/documents/s85117/Climate%20Change%20Annual%20Report%202020-21%20-%20Appendix%204-2021-10-12-Cabinet.pdf>

26 <https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/documents/s91791/Report.pdf>

27 [https://www.newforest.gov.uk/media/705/Local-Plan-Document-2016-2036/pdf/Local\\_Plan\\_2016-2036\\_Part\\_One\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.newforest.gov.uk/media/705/Local-Plan-Document-2016-2036/pdf/Local_Plan_2016-2036_Part_One_FINAL.pdf)

28 [https://www.newforest.gov.uk/media/2237/Adopted-Mitigation-Strategy/pdf/Mitigation\\_for\\_Recreational\\_Impacts\\_SPD\\_May\\_2021\\_ADOPTED.pdf](https://www.newforest.gov.uk/media/2237/Adopted-Mitigation-Strategy/pdf/Mitigation_for_Recreational_Impacts_SPD_May_2021_ADOPTED.pdf)

29 <https://newforest.gov.uk/article/1185/Development-affecting-European-nature-conservation-areas>

30 <https://www.newforest.gov.uk/article/1682/List-of-all-Development-Plan-policies>

31 Defra Magic Map app <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx>

32 <https://newforest.gov.uk/article/1192/Local-checklists-for-planning-applications>

33 <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/partnership-plan/partnership-plan-2021-2026/nature-recovery/>

34 <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/landscape-partnership/projects/monitoring-biodiversity/>

35 <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Biodiversity-checklist-for-full-apps-June-2018.pdf>

36 Section 5.44 in <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2019/09/Local-Plan-2016-2036-finalforweb.pdf>

37 <https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/documents/s16506/Appendix%201%20-%20Dorset%20Heathlands%20Planning%20Framework%202020-2025.pdf>. The Dorset heathlands come very close (<200m) to the

Ringwood Parish boundary and therefore the Avon Valley SSSI in a number of places, such as the St Leonards and St Ives Heaths west of Kingston.

38 Natural England advice varies a little depending on the area. In an English Nature review from 2005

([https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140605154705mp\\_/http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/72029](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140605154705mp_/http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/72029)) very modest windfall development is permitted in particular circumstances ( $\leq 20$  units per year) within 400 metres of the SPA, 'subject to an appropriate assessment by a competent authority'. A Position Statement from Natural England and other documents regarding Dorset Heathlands provide further insight:

[https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140605111944/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/south\\_west/ourwork/heathlands/default.aspx](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140605111944/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/south_west/ourwork/heathlands/default.aspx) <https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/documents/s16506/Appendix%201%20-%20Dorset%20Heathlands%20Planning%20Framework%202020-2025.pdf> <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/planning-buildings-land/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents-and-guidance/all-of-dorset/dorset-heathlands-planning-framework>. A similar

approach was adopted for the protection of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA <https://www.surreyheath.gov.uk/residents/planning/planning-policy/thames-basin-heaths-spa-sang/thames-basin-heaths-special>.

## Appendix 2 – International Conservation Sites and Between

39 Page 97 of this report: <https://data.incc.gov.uk/data/3634580a-cabc-4218-872f-8660a1760ad8/uk-spa-vol3-web.pdf>.

40 Page 168 of this report: <https://data.incc.gov.uk/data/3634580a-cabc-4218-872f-8660a1760ad8/uk-spa-vol3-web.pdf>.

41 Personal communication from Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Blashford Lakes. See also a Hampshire Ornithological Society report (<https://docslib.org/doc/8980770/hampshire-bird-report-2015>) and Cresswell, B. (1996) 'Nightjars - some aspects of their behaviour and conservation', *British Wildlife*, 7, 297–304) "when it comes to Nightjar conservation, we believe that there may be a need to consider both breeding and feeding habitats" (<https://www.britishwildlife.com/article/volume-7-number-5-page-297-304>).

42 There are plans in progress in Dorset to establish corridors of hedgerows (<https://www.dorsetcan.org/hedge.html>) based on reinforcing existing or re-establishing old hedgerows, which date back to the times that enclosures were made.

43 Extensive academic studies on the ecology of the New Forest have been undertaken by Bournemouth University, particularly the group of Professor Adrian Newton. For examples, see <https://fdocuments.net/document/biodiversity-in-the-new-forest-iv-biodiversity-in-the-new-forest-199-chapter-17.html?page=1>, <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Adrian-Newton-2> and references therein. Another academic at Bournemouth University is Dr Elena Cantarello who is involved with this current project relating to the New Forest: <https://microsites.bournemouth.ac.uk/new-forest-bess/>.

44 NFNPA have produced a hedgerow leaflet ([https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Hedgerow\\_leaflet.pdf](https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Hedgerow_leaflet.pdf)) and have initiatives in place for nature recovery and connectivity (<https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2020/01/RAPC-431-20-Nature-Recovery-Paper.pdf>).

45 <https://data.incc.gov.uk/data/2728792c-c8c6-4b8c-9ccd-a908cb0f1432/UKBAP-PriorityHabitatDescriptions-Rev-2011.pdf>.

46 <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/news/ae%CB%9Cextinct-pine-martens-discovered-in-the-new-forest/>.

47 <https://www.speciesrecoverytrust.org.uk/new-forest-cicada>.

48 <https://monitoring.wwt.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Waterbird-Review-Series-Bewicks-Swan.pdf>.

49 <https://www.salisburyjournal.co.uk/news/20878712.water-voles-salisbury-introduced-50-ringwood/>.

50 [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1025955/environment-agency-climate-change-adaptation-report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1025955/environment-agency-climate-change-adaptation-report.pdf).

51 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/making-space-for-nature-a-review-of-englands-wildlife-sites-published-today>.

52 For example, see <https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1365-2664.12855>.

53 For examples, see W.J. Sutherland et al. (Eds.), (2018), 'What Works in Conservation'. Also <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-0652/POST-PN-0652.pdf> and references therein.

54 Personal communication from Nik Knight, Chair of Hampshire Bat Group ([www.bats.org.uk](http://www.bats.org.uk)): "Taking the crossroads at Crow as roughly in the centre of the parish, with a Grid Reference of SU163039, I am able to search our database for bat records within 4km. This has revealed 513 records, dating from 1979 to 2022, comprising records of at least 14 species, including brown long-eared, grey long-eared, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe, Natterer's, Daubenton's,

whiskered, noctule, Leisler's, serotine and western barbastelle bats. The rarest species are shown in red, including those listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive. It is likely that additional species are present, including the rare Bechstein's bat. Fourteen is an exceptionally large proportion of the 17 UK breeding species to be found in a small area. Our database can tell us what bat species have been recorded at certain locations in the past, but our recording is not on the scale where we are able to measure the extent of population declines."

55 For example, the testimony of A. Wiseman, Steering Group member.

56 Personal communication from UK Butterfly Monitoring Service (<https://ukbms.org>).

57 Work carried out by Ringwood Actions for Climate Emergency (<https://www.raceagainstime.org.uk/>).

58 Personal communication from Jack Medley, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Blashford Lakes ([www.hiwwt.org.uk/nature-reserves/blasford-lakes-nature-reserve](http://www.hiwwt.org.uk/nature-reserves/blasford-lakes-nature-reserve)).

59 References for the benefits of hedgerows are plentiful. See for example Hedgelink (<https://hedgelink.org.uk>), articles from CPRE (e.g. <https://www.cpre.org.uk/opinions/life-lines-hugh-warwick-on-why-hedgerows-are-vital-for-people-and-wildlife/>) and GWCT (<https://www.gwct.org.uk/blogs/allerton-project-research-blog/2022/july/carbon-storage-potential/>). Legislation reflects the importance of hedgerows (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made>). Many species in the lists of the JNCC Biodiversity Action Plan live in, feed on or otherwise utilise hedgerows (<https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap/>). Note that the NFDC 'Checklist for Householder Applications' and the 'Checklist for Full Applications' specifically reference 'hedgerows supporting mainly native species' as a feature requiring particular consideration if within a certain distance of a development site. Likewise for the NFPA 'Biodiversity Checklist for Full Applications' (<https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Biodiversity-checklist-for-full-apps-June-2018.pdf>).

60 An example of how to assess hedgerow 'health' can be found here: <https://hedgerowsurvey.ptes.org/survey-a-hedge>.

61 Landowners have been approached by Steering Group members<sup>15</sup> for permission to audit the hedgerows on their land if such information is not already available. The response so far has been positive, although not all landowners have responded as yet.

### Appendix 3 – Detailed Geographical Features

62 <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/HBIC/HBICUKPriorityandBroadHabitatsLegendforGIS.pdf>.

63 © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 100045899.

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<https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?url=https%3A%2F%2Fenvironment.data.gov.uk%2Farcgis%2Frest%2Fservices%2FNE%2FAncientWoodlandEngland%2FFeatureServer&source=sd> accessed September 2022. Note also the Ancient Woodland Handbook, which sets out the methodology used to update the inventory <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4876500800634880>.

65 <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=18&lat=50.84694&lon=-1.77880&layers=168&right=BingHyb> accessed September 2022.

66 <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/countryside-stewardship-get-paid-for-environmental-land-management>.

67 <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> accessed September 2022.

68 Hedgerows are subject to 'The Hedgerow Regulations 1997' legislation

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made>.

69 <https://hedgerowsurvey.ptes.org/survey-a-hedge> and <http://www.nigeladamscountrysidemanagement.co.uk/pdf/hedgelink-hedgerow-management.pdf>.

70 See references 15 and 61.

71 <https://gridreferencefinder.com/>.

72 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6105140258144256>.

73 <https://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/discover-wild-plants-nature/plant-fungi-species/weasels-snout>.

74 <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/SINCCriteria.pdf>.

75 <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/HBIC/HBICUKPriorityandBroadHabitatsLegendforGIS.pdf>. More guidance on the technical

terms can be found here <https://ciem.net/resource/habitat-classification-systems-uk-bap-broad-priority-habitats/> and here

<https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/0b7943ea-2eee-47a9-bd13-76d1d66d471f>. Limits of dissemination of HBIC data are described here

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/biodiversity/informationcentre/requestdatasearch/datausersdeclaration>.

### Appendix 4 – Dark Skies

76 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/light-pollution>.

77 <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2022/01/Adopted-National-Park-Design-Guide-SPD-January-2022.pdf>, notably pages 63 to 65.

78 <https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-1-for-the-reduction-of-obtrusive-light-2021/>.

79 <https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/>. In a personal communication, Nik Knight (Chairman and County Recorder, Hampshire Bat Group) stated "Light pollution is an insidious factor that has an adverse effect on most bat species and the insects on which they depend for food. Unfortunately, very low levels of illumination can be detrimental, so the effect spreads far from inhabited areas. Security lighting and sports facilities can be major offenders."

80 For example

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332239136\\_Light\\_pollution\\_hampers\\_recolonization\\_of\\_revitalised\\_European\\_Nigh\\_tajar\\_habitats\\_in\\_the\\_Valais\\_Swiss\\_Alps](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332239136_Light_pollution_hampers_recolonization_of_revitalised_European_Nigh_tajar_habitats_in_the_Valais_Swiss_Alps).

81 For example, <https://www.molevalley.gov.uk/CausewayDocList/DocServlet?ref=MO/2016/0266&docid=613865>

82 <https://ptes.org/grants/internship-projects/glow-worms-street-lights/>.

83 <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/documents/conservation/tranquillity-mapping/>.

### Appendix 5 – Planning Process

84 The assistance of Carly Cochrane (NFNPA) and Catherine Cluett (RNP team, ex NFDC) in drafting the graphic is acknowledged.