

APPENDICES

County: Hampshire/Wiltshire **Site Name:** New Forest SSSI

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Local Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council, New Forest District Council, Wiltshire County Council, Salisbury District Council, Test Valley Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SU 298081

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 195, 196 **1:25,000:** SU 10, 11, 20, 21, 30, 31, 40,
SZ 29, 39

Area:28,947.37 (ha) 71,528.95 (ac)

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1959, 1971, 1974 **Date of Last Revision:** 1979

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 7 May 1987 **Date of Previous Revision:** 1987

Date of Last Revision: 28 February 1996 **Date Confirmed:** 14 November 1996

Other Information:

The New Forest is classified as a Grade 1 site in "A Nature Conservation Review" edited by D. A. Ratcliffe (Cambridge University Press, 1977) and includes seven Geological Conservation Review sites. The major part of the site has been designated as a Special Protection Area under the EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds and as a Ramsar Site under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. The site is mainly Crown Land together with the manorial wastes of Plaitford, Furzley, Half Moon, Cadnam, Hale Purlieu and Hightown Commons belonging to the National Trust; Hyde and Gorley Commons and parts of Rockford and Ibsley owned by Hampshire County Council; the rest of Rockford and Ibsley Commons, Minstead Manor, Kingston Great Common, Bisterne Common, West Wellow and Copythorne Common and most of the unimproved meadows are privately owned. Part of Kingston Great Common is a National Nature Reserve and there are three reserves managed by the Hampshire Wildlife Trust at Bagnum, Long Aldermoor and Holmsley. The Crown Land is managed by the Forestry Commission on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture. The Court of Verderers have statutory powers within the Forest although they own very little land and no domestic stock. The Forestry Commission, along with the Verderers, and English Nature have signed a Minute of Intent which provides for the participation of English Nature in the preparation of management plans and consultation over annual management programmes. Selected areas were notified in 1959 and a much larger area in 1971. Further additions were made in 1974, 1979 and 1987.

Reasons for Notification:

The New Forest embraces the largest area of "unsown" vegetation in lowland England and includes the representation on a large scale of habitat formations formerly common but now fragmented and rare in lowland western Europe. They include lowland heath, valley and seepage step mire, or fen, and ancient pasture woodland, including riparian and bog woodland. Nowhere else do these habitats occur in combination and on so large a scale. There are about 4,600 hectares of pasture woodland and scrub dominated by oak, beech and holly; 11,800 hectares of heathland and associated grassland; 3,300 hectares of wet heath and valley mire-fen and also 8,400 hectares of plantations dating from various periods since the early 18th century. Within this matrix of habitats are a range of acid to neutral grasslands where the vegetation

owes much to the local geology and continuous grazing, a situation which is uncommon in lowland England. Scattered around the New Forest and throughout the small pockets of enclosed farmland are a series of unimproved meadows which have similarities with these Open Forest grasslands.

A network of small streams draining the system form an unusual community which results from the combination of nutrient-poor, acid waters and outcrops of neutral enriched soils. There are many ponds of varying sizes and water chemistry including several ephemeral ponds. This wide range of habitats support an assemblage of nationally rare and scarce plants and a nationally important assemblage of rare and scarce invertebrates. The area supports internationally important breeding populations of certain bird species and the wintering population of another as well as an assemblage of birds associated with specific habitats such as old woodland or wetlands. Within the New Forest there are seven sites which are of special geological or physiographic interest including valley mires, the headwaters of the Highland Water, stream sections with exposures of fossil-bearing strata and a gravel pit rich in palaeolithic artefacts.

The New Forest is probably sufficiently large to ensure the long term survival of the characteristic flora and fauna within the wide range of habitats. Smaller isolated examples of the component habitats are vulnerable to biological impoverishment but here in the New Forest has survived largely because of the persistence of a pastoral economy based on the exercise of common rights of grazing and mast together with protection afforded by Crown ownership. This, and the management of vegetation in the Open Forest through burning and cutting programmes, administered by the Forestry Commission on the Crown Lands, maintains the quality of the grazings, ensures the prevention of natural succession and encourages local diversity in plant communities. The pastoral economy in turn depends on the continued existence of a small community of commoners who make up a discrete social unit and this combination of natural and cultural elements contributes to the maintenance of the New Forest habitats.

Geomorphologically the Forest comprises a series of eroded terraces capped with flint gravel, brickearth and other superficial deposits. The terraces are highest and most fragmented by erosion in the north and lowest and most complete in the south. Erosion has exposed the underlying Tertiary strata, in wide valleys and hollows separating the terraces. Soils are mainly acid, poor in nutrients, susceptible to leaching and only slowly permeable. Locally, however, there are enriched areas such as the exposed Headon Beds in the south which support relatively species-rich grassland or mire floras. The Forest streams, mires and abundant wet flushes along slope springlines help to create a humid microclimate which, in the woodlands in particular, provides the right conditions for epiphytic lichens, bryophytes and ferns, a situation which has become rare elsewhere.

The unenclosed woodlands are dominated by oak and beech in varying proportions. Oak is generally dominant on the heavier soils, and some areas comprise nearly monospecific oakwoods, whereas the beech tends to dominate on sandy knolls and well drained terrace edges. Holly is the dominant shrub layer species. The number of tree species is higher in linear riverine woodland where ash is abundant and carr of alder, willow and holly are common. Age structure of the woodland is closely related to past fluctuations in herbivore densities. The oldest generation of trees still standing are oaks and beeches of early 17th century origin. A high proportion of these and later 17th century trees are pollarded. The main younger generations have arisen since about the mid 19th century. Older trees support the richest known woodland lichen flora in lowland Europe, and an exceptionally species-rich deadwood fauna, mainly beetles *Coleoptera*, including the stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* and now rare in

Europe, and flies *Diptera*. The lichen flora includes two rare species, *Catillaria laureri* and *Parmelia minarum* (Sch.8)**. The woods are also rich in fungi that are specific to pasture woodland such as *Hericium erinaceous*, *Mycena picta*, *Creolophus circhatus* and *Flammulaster limulata*. The woodland ground flora varies according to soil type but grazing often gives the impression of it being impoverished. On base-rich soils, however, species diversity increases with grazing whereas on more acid soils the vascular plants may be reduced but bryophytes become more extensive and diverse. Woodland species such as *Dicranum majus*, *Rhitiadelphus loreus* and *Leucobryum juniperoideum* can be common whilst rarer species include *Bassania trilobuta* and *Saccogyna viticulosa*. The vascular plants include about 60 species associated with old woodland. These older trees also support a high density of hole-nesting, insectivorous birds, such as redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, and provide roost sites for several species of bat including the very rare Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteini***

The silvicultural enclosures include 40% broad-leaved trees, mainly oak and beech, which, with the unenclosed woods, comprises the largest tract of native broad-leaved woodland in southern England. The inclosures include many fragments of former pasture woods totalling about 285 hectares and these are relatively unmodified by enclosure. Much of the remaining broad-leaved component comprises mature oak plantation which when in proximity to unenclosed woodland can take on the characteristics of pasture woodland. In South Bentley Inclosure the epiphytic flora has developed with similar species to the adjacent unenclosed Anses Wood. Some of the inclosures have only low grazing pressure and the ground flora then provides food plants for certain invertebrates, such as silver-washed fritillary *Argynnis paphia* and white admiral *Limenitis camilla*.

The heathlands, including grass heaths and acid grasslands comprise a series of plant communities, the composition of which is related to soil structure and permeability and the effects of grazing. Dry heath dominated by heather *Calluna vulgaris* and bell heather *Erica cinerea* and bristle bent *Agrostis curtisii* grades into humid heath in which cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* are constant species. The humid heath on slowly permeable and often seasonally waterlogged soils is spatially dominant here although only recognised as a transitional community elsewhere. On the wetter humic soils heather becomes less frequent and typically deer grass *Trichophorum cespitosum*, heath rush *Juncus squarrosus* and the "smaller" *Sphagnum* species *Sphagnum compactum* and *S. tenellum* become frequent. The heathlands have well-developed lichen-rich communities in which a number of *Cladonia* species are present. These include the nationally scarce *C. incrassata* and an abundance of species such as *C. strepsilis* and *Pycnothelia papillaria*. Other lowland plants occur such as the rare dung fungus *Poronia punctata* which grows on pony dung. Within the heathland mosaic, on pockets of richer soils, acid grassland occurs. These areas can change from grass to heath depending on the grazing intensity. They are dominated by bristle bent and purple moor-grass with varying amounts of heather, gorse *Ulex europaeus* and bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*.

The acid to neutral grasslands are strongly influenced by the underlying geology and by grazing. The naturally infertile soils support herb-rich vegetation communities on the drier brown earths and stagnogleys and a complex range of wet acid grasslands on gleys and peats. The acid grasslands are often quite extensive, relatively species-rich and comprise two main elements: (a) species which benefit from heavy grazing and are mostly prostrate or are able to survive in dwarf form and (b) species which are less palatable. The former includes rosette forming species such as hawkbits *Leontodon*, cat's-ear *Hypochoeris radicata*, mouse-ear hawkweed *Hieracium pilosella* and yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and a profusion of small herbs with low growth forms such as tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, self heal *Prunella vulgaris*, eyebrights *Euphrasia*, squirrel-tail fescue

Vulpia bromoides, all-seed *Radiola linoides* and numerous sedges. The less palatable species with a more upright growth form include yellow centaury *Cicendia filiformis* which is nationally scarce, common centaury *Centaureum erythraea*, field gentian *Gentianella campestre* and moonwort *Botrychium lunaria*.

The more neutral grasslands known locally as “lawns” occur as linear features following many of the small streams, roadside verges around settlements – village greens, and as glades in association with pasture woodland. They are influenced by such factors as soils, topography, the nutrient quality of floodwater and frequency of numbers of grazing animals. Typical species on the wetter lawns are velvet bent *Agrostis canina* and an abundance of wetland sedges, rushes and herbs. The drier communities around settlements are dominated by common bent-grass *Agrostis capillaris* with some perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, crested dog’s-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, daisy *Bellis perennis*, and most distinctively mats of abundant chamomile *Chamaemelum nobilis*, which is nationally rare and declining. Associated with these settlement edge lawns that are seasonally poached and heavily grazed are an assemblage of nationally rare and scarce plants. They include small fleabane *Pulicaria vulgaris* and pennyroyal *Mentha pulegium* both (RDB)* (Sch 8)**. Slender marsh bedstraw *Galium debile* (RDB)* and coral necklace *Illecebrum verticillatum*, which is nationally scarce, also occur. Hampshire purslane *Ludwigia palustris* (RDB)* occurs in the poached muddy pools and is confined in England to the New Forest area.

The unimproved meadows in and around the Forest have similarities with the acid to neutral grasslands within the Open Forest. The frequent spring-lines and infertility of the soils have hindered agricultural improvement and these meadow communities are now rare or scarce in England. The main vegetation types are herb-rich, permanent pastures on the drier brown earths and stagno-gleys and a complex range of wet acid grasslands on gleys and peats. The former could be described as the typical grassland of grazed hay-meadows usually dominated by common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and red fescue *Festuca rubra* but containing a high proportion of herbs. The character of the wet grassland is more complex. Moderately-grazed, rush-dominated stands are mostly dominated by sharp-flowered rush *Juncus acutiflorus* and accompanied by soft rush *Juncus effusus* but the other associates can be quite diverse. Lightly-grazed grassland dominated by *Molinia caerulea* is especially variable with both heathy, fen meadow and mire communities present. Pony-grazed grasslands lack any tall dominants and consist of a species-rich mixture of velvet bent *Agrostis canina* and sedges, much like the wetter Open Forest lawns. Within these vegetation types there are pockets containing diverse herb-rich communities. Very dry soils, for instance, support parched acid-grassland which is typically hard-grazed and disturbed and provides suitable habitat for spring annuals such as subterranean clover *Trifolium subterraneum*. In contrast the wettest parts of spring-lines often support mire communities typical of the Open Forest with *Sphagnum* species dominant and scarce plants present such as brown beak-sedge *Rhynchospora fusca*. Much rarer are the base-rich mire communities which occur in close juxtaposition with acid communities such as the small, marshy flushes at Upper Pennington Common.

The Forest contains about 90 clearly separable valley mires, or fen, within about 20 different valley systems. This is thought to be more than survive in the remainder of Britain and Western Europe. This suite of mires sits within a relatively unpolluted catchment and for this reason the greater part of the New Forest has been designated as an internationally important wetland, a Ramsar site. The mires receive the products of leaching from the higher ground and are thus comparatively base-enriched. Structurally they comprise a distinctive sequence of plant communities arranged laterally to the axis and exhibiting increased enrichment from the outer margin to the centre. Similarly, the mires tend to become progressively base-enriched with progress downstream from the valley head, and this also influences the complex

arrangement of plant communities. The zonation from enriched fen along the axes of many mires, to acid mire at the outer margins, gives rise to a great diversity of plant species. The richest mires have in excess of 150 species including many locally distributed and rare plants. Slender cottongrass *Eriophorum gracile* (RDB)* (Sch.8*)** is confined in England to sites in the New Forest and one in Surrey. The list of nationally scarce plants found on mires and their heathy margins include pillwort *Pilularia globulifera*, bog orchid *Hammarbya paludosa*, bog hair-grass *Deschampsia setacea*, marsh gentian *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, marsh clubmoss *Lycopodiella inundata*, brown beak-sedge and marsh fern *Thelypteris palustris**.

Of the many ponds within the Forest the less acidic ponds support important populations of amphibians, including the rare great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (Sch.5)**. The wetland habitats collectively form probably the most important single suite of habitats for dragonflies *Odonata* in Britain. Twenty-seven species breed in the New Forest including the rare southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale* (RDB)*. The temporary ponds that dry out in the summer provide ideal conditions for some specially adapted invertebrates including fairy shrimps *Chirocephalus diaphanus* and one such pond is the only known British locality for the tadpole shrimp *Triops cancriformis* both (RDB)* (Sch.5)**.

The plant community associated with the streams is restricted almost exclusively to the New Forest. (The only other stream of this type is the River Fowey on Bodmin Moor.) This is because of the combination of nutrient-poor acid waters and outcrops of neutral-enriched soils. The Lymington River is the largest stream system within the Forest showing all the typical characteristics. The tributary known as the Ober Water is recognised in the Nature Conservation Review as a lowland base-poor stream with a very diverse flora. Surveys of the Forest streams have recorded twenty of the fifty-four British species of fish and a wide variety of invertebrates. Some streams are used by otters, a species which has declined and which is fully protected through Schedule 5**.

The Forest supports populations of nine rare and twenty-five nationally scarce vascular plants*. Of the rare plants five have been mentioned above. Dorset heath *Erica ciliaris* occurs at two locations and the wild gladiolus *Gladiolus illyricus* (Sch.8)**, which is confined to the New Forest in Britain, is present in many of the bracken stands where it is normally associated with bluebells and wood anemones. Heath lobelia *Lobelia urens* is only found at one locality, as is the early gentian *Gentianella anglica* which occurs in association with imported chalk!

The New Forest supports nationally important breeding populations of birds as listed in Annex 1 of the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds including, nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*, woodlark *Lullula arborea*, Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*, and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*. The Forest also supports a wintering population of hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* which is also listed on Annex 1. Other breeding birds include an assemblage of waders comprising lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, redshank *Tringa totanus*, curlew *Numenius arquata*, snipe *Gallinago gallinago* and ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticulata* which all depend to a great extent on the Forest's wetland habitats.

Populations of all Britain's native reptiles are present in the New Forest including sand lizard *Lacerta angilis* (Sch.5)* and smooth snake *Coronella austriaca* (Sch.5), which both occur in suitable localities throughout the heathland.

The wide range of habitats within the New Forest, and its large size, make it an important site for populations of several groups of invertebrates. Of the 2,500 species of British butterflies and moths *Lepidoptera*, nearly half have been recorded from the Forest and over a third of the British species of beetle have been recorded as well as many species from other invertebrate

groups. Many of these species are recorded in the Red Data Book and even more are considered notable. For some of these species, such as the New Forest Cicada *Cicadetta montana*, the New Forest is the only or main centre of distribution in Britain.

The seven sites of special geological or physiographic interest are as follows:

Studley Wood stream section is a prolific Tertiary locality exposing the only complete exposure of the silty Huntingbridge Formation of the Bracklesham Group. This is also the stratotype for the Studley Wood Member of the Formation. This series of units forming the top of the Bracklesham beds is remarkable for its molluscan faunas and the number of species limited to the Formation. Numerous corals, scaphopoda, bivalves and gastropods occur here. This is an outstanding Eocene locality of great interest in studies of Tertiary stratigraphy and palaeontology within the Hampshire Basin and across north western Europe.

Shepherd's Gutter stream section has been known to geologists since at least the middle of the 19th century and this locality is renowned for its rich Tertiary marine faunas. It shows a section through the Selsey Formation of the Bracklesham Group, of Middle Eocene age, and includes several mollusc-rich horizons and one kind of *Nummulites* correlatable with the Isle of Wight and Bracklesham sections. This is a key locality for its correlations between the classic Eocene localities of the Hampshire Basin, and for its prolific molluscan faunas.

Parkhill Enclosure ditch section is the only exposure in England outside the Isle of Wight to show upper middle Headon Bends. The occurrence of a fauna of *Cerithidea ventricosa* and other mollusca in the Headon clays here allows correlation with the type sections of the Isle of Wight. The fauna of well preserved shells and fish remains makes this one of the richest Tertiary faunal localities on the mainland. It is an important site for its palaeontology and for correlations within the Hampshire Tertiary Basin.

Woodgreen gravel pit exposes Pleistocene gravel, deposited by the River Avon, rich in Palaeolithic artefacts. Palaeolithic assemblages provide major evidence for the subdivision of the terrace sequence in The Solent Basin, where they are particularly important owing to a dearth of palaeontological sites. The Woodgreen pit has yielded over 400 artefacts, making it one of the most prolific in The Solent catchment. This is an important site which has significant potential to further elucidate the complex history of the River Avon gravels and the evolution of The Solent river.

Mark Ash Wood is a valley mire complex of considerable importance for palynological and palaeoecological studies. Peat growth at the site dates from the early part of the Devensian late-glacial to the sub-Atlantic period. Mark Ash Wood contains the oldest post-glacial peats in the New Forest area and is exceptional for high accumulation rates during late-glacial times. Macrofossil and pollen analyses have yielded some of the earliest British post-glacial records of bryophytes. Mark Ash Wood is also of importance in tracing the early post-glacial immigration and expansion of plant species, and has been used as a reference site for correlation in southern England.

Cranes Moor is a large mire complex, set in a shallow basin containing significant peat accumulations dating back to Devensian late-glacial times. It is a key reference site for palynological studies in southern England. It is also unusual for the apparently rapid accumulation of peat in the Boreal period, and is therefore particularly important in the study of the early immigration and expansion of flora in post-glacial times. Several studies of vegetational history have been carried out in the post-war period at a number of sub-sites

within the basin including, most recently, an integrated investigation of macrofossils, pollen, and other microfossils, together with radiocarbon correlation of cores.

Highland Water is a unique area demonstrating a combination of low management and low human impact on fluvial processes. It is particularly important on two accounts. First, it provides a valuable opportunity to study the role and influence of vegetation in hydrological and fluvial processes. Second, it is of exceptional value for the study of debris dams which have a significant effect on channel processes, travel times of flood hydrographs, channel roughness and flow resistance. The hydrological and fluvial characteristics of the Highland Water are typical of those that formerly occurred in much of southern England.

- * Nationally rare species are equivalent to those listed in the British Red Data Book which include those considered endangered, vulnerable or rare. Nationally notable/scarce species are estimated to occur in 16–100 10km grid squares in Britain.
- ** Species as listed under Schedule 5 or Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended.

APPENDIX B

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL IN RESPECT OF ENVIRONMENT AGENCY NEW FOREST LIFE 3 RESTORATION WORKS

Tim Holzer (Area Biodiversity Officer) 30th April 2004

Introduction

Reference to 'Timber' includes all significant woody material within the New Forest, standing and fallen timber, live and dead timber. Significant, in this context, means all live trees and saplings and dead wood that comprises main trunks, tree limbs and branches greater than 10cm diameter. All timber is included within this definition irrespective of whether it is attached, detached, partially detached or hanging from the tree of origin, within and outside of flood plain or within any channel, watercourse or other wetland habitat. It also includes both native and non-native species.

Rationale

Timber is an extremely valuable component of New Forest ecology. It contributes significantly to the nature conservation importance and reasons for site designations within the New Forest SSSI, SPA, cSAC and Ramsar site.

Live timber is inherently important in its own right, contributing to species diversity (the number of species in a given area) and community composition (the particular species involved that collectively make up a distinct and recognisable vegetation community). All timber is vitally important in terms of its contribution to the functional ecology of the ecosystem in which it exists. It provides the habitat structure within or on which other flora and fauna exist and contributes to ecosystem processes that are again responsible for directly or indirectly supporting other flora and fauna.

Timber comprising or derived from native species generally has greater nature conservation value and importance. However, this does not mean that alien tree species are not important. Whilst habitat restoration generally includes objectives that involve the removal of alien tree species, non-native timber may still support or contribute to the conservation of species or habitats, e.g. by providing breeding or roosting places for birds, bats or invertebrates, for providing a substrate on which important plant, lichen or fungi species may occur, or by contributing to geomorphological and hydrological processes such as in-channel or flood plain woody debris.

Any management of New Forest habitats that has the potential to effect, in any way, the timber resource within the Forest, should take account of the potential effects and impacts this may have on nature conservation interests. Measures should be taken to avoid impact altogether. Where complete avoidance is not possible, measures should be taken to mitigate against negative impacts to ensure impact is kept to a minimum. In all cases where any negative impact is unavoidable, agreement from English Nature and Forestry Commission should be sought prior to the commencement of any potentially damaging works. In all cases where any negative impact results from works, consideration should be given to the need for compensatory works to completely off-set any negative impacts. Such compensatory measures should also be undertaken with agreement from English Nature and Forestry Commission.

APPENDIX C - LIST OF INCLOSURE NAMES & DATES

| Number | Inclosure name | Date |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Alder Hill | 1864 |
| 2 | Aldridge Hill | 1681 |
| 3 | Amberwood | 1817 |
| 4 | Anderwood | 1811 |
| 5 | Appleslade | 1829 |
| 6 | Backley | 1829 |
| 7 | Beech Beds | 1829 |
| 8 | Bolderwood Ground | |
| 9 | Bramshaw Wood | 1829 |
| 10 | Bratley | 1829 |
| 11 | Brick Kiln | 1810 |
| 12 | Broadley | 1852 |
| 13 | Brockishill | 1860 |
| 14 | Broomy | 1809 |
| 15 | Brownhills | 1808 |
| 16 | Buckford | 1843 |
| 17 | Burley New | 1810 |
| 18 | Burley Old | 1700 |
| 19 | Burley Outer Rails | 1810 |
| 20 | Burnt Hill | |
| 21 | Busketts | 1864 |
| 22 | Busketts Lawn | |
| 23 | Cherry Orchard | |
| 24 | Church Place | 1810 |
| 25 | Clumber | 1843 |
| 26 | Coppice of Linwood | 1768 |
| 27 | Costicles | 1829 |
| 28 | Crab Hat | 1924 |
| 29 | Dames Slough | 1859 |
| 30 | Deer Leap | 1867 |
| 31 | Denny | 1870 |
| 32 | Denny Lodge | 1860 |
| 33 | Dibden | 1960 |
| 34 | Dunces Arch | 1959 |
| 35 | Dur Hill | 1961 |
| 36 | Fawley | 1963-65 |
| 37 | Ferny Knapp | 1843 |
| 38 | Fletchers Thorns | 1829 |
| 39 | Foldsgate | |
| 40 | Foxhunting | 1843 |
| 41 | Frameheath | |
| 42 | Furzey Lawn | |
| 43 | Godshill | 1810 |
| 44 | Godshill Wood | A&O |
| 45 | Great Linford | |
| 46 | Harcourt Wood | |
| 47 | Haseley | 1846 |
| 48 | Hawkhill | 1870 |
| 49 | High Coxlease | A&O |
| 50 | Highland Water | 1869 |
| 51 | Holidays Hill | 1681 |
| 52 | Holly Hatch | 1808 |
| 53 | Holmhill | 1681 |
| 54 | Holmsley | 1811 |
| 55 | Hursthill | 1808 |

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| 56 Ipley | 1961 |
| 57 Ironshill | 1810 |
| 58 Island Thorns | 1852 |
| 59 Ivy Wood | 1829 |
| 60 King's Copse | 1817 |
| 61 King's Garn Gutter | 1860 |
| 62 King's Hat | 1843 |
| 63 Knightwood | 1867 |
| 64 Little Clumber | |
| 65 Little Holmhill | 1829 |
| 66 Little Linford | 1846 |
| 67 Little Poundhill | |
| 68 Little Wootton | 1808 |
| 69 Lodgehill | 1810 |
| 70 Long Beech | 1775 |
| 71 Longdown | 1960 |
| 72 Manor Wood | |
| 73 Marchwood | 1962 |
| 74 Markway | 1959 |
| 75 Milkham | 1861 |
| 76 Millersford | |
| 77 New Copse | 1808 |
| 78 New Park | 1829 |
| 79 Newlands | |
| 80 Norley | 1810 |
| 81 North Bentley | 1700 |
| 82 North Oakley | 1843 |
| 83 Ocknell | 1768 |
| 84 Park Ground | |
| 85 Parkhill | 1751 |
| 86 Perrywood Haseley | 1866 |
| 87 Perrywood Ironshill | 1866 |
| 88 Perrywood Ivy | |
| 89 Pignal | 1751 |
| 90 Pignalhill | 1846 |
| 91 Pittswood | 1768 |
| 92 Pondhead | 1810 |
| 93 Poundhill | 1859 |
| 94 Poundhill | 1859 |
| 95 Puckpits | 1700 |
| 96 Ramnor | 1829 |
| 97 Ravens Nest | 1775 |
| 98 Northerwood | 1811 |
| 99 Rhinefield Sandy's | 1700 |
| 100 Roe | 1700 |
| 101 Round Copse | |
| 102 Salisbury Trench | 1700 |
| 103 Set Thorns | 1811 |
| 104 Shave Green | 1860 |
| 105 Shepherds Copse | 1817 |
| 106 Sloden | 1775 |
| 107 Slufers | 1862 |
| 108 South Bentley | 1700 |
| 109 South Oakley | 1853 |
| 110 Spring Wood | 1810 |
| 111 Stockley | 1809 |

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 112 Stubby Copse | 1829 |
| 113 The Grove | |
| 114 Turf Hill | 1964 |
| 115 Vinney Ridge | 1859 |
| 116 Water Copse | 1829 |
| 117 Willis's Plantation | 1829 |
| 118 Wilverley | 1809 |
| 119 Wooson's Hill | 1829 |
| 120 Wootton Copse | 1808 |

APPENDIX D

MINISTER'S MANDATE FOR THE NEW FOREST 1999 - 2008

Foreword

In July 1998, I launched a review of the Minister's Mandate to the Forestry Commission for managing the New Forest, following a recommendation from the Forestry Commissioners that the principal management objective in the New Forest should be the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the Crown lands.

The Minister's Mandate, first introduced in 1971, is the Forestry Commission's 'licence to operate' in the Crown lands – half the New Forest Heritage area. The last Mandate was confirmed in 1992, and should have been reviewed after 10 years, but the pace of change in the New Forest brought this forward.

The international importance of the New Forest, as a candidate World Heritage site and EU Special Area of Conservation, gains proper recognition in this new Mandate. Nature conservation and cultural heritage are strongly woven together in the New Forest. Commoning is a heritage that should be sustained here, because it plays a vital part in ensuring that the landscape is conserved in a very special way.

The New Forest is not only of international and national importance. Local people are passionate about the area and the local community wants to be involved in decisions made regarding its future. This is reflected in the high level of interest shown by those consulted, and by the public in general. Their views have been taken into account in the Mandate.

The Mandate places a high priority on maintaining the Forest's traditional character. This is why it is such a popular place to visit. The Government are committed to sustainable management and we recognise the importance of the New Forest as a place for appropriate public recreation. The Mandate aims to ensure that a proper balance will be achieved between conservation, recreation and a working forest environment. The New Forest is a National asset and one we must conserve for future generations.

Elliot Morley MP
Forestry Minister
28 July 1999

Introduction

This Mandate takes account of Britain's international commitments on the environment. It fully reflects the Commission's principal objective in managing the Crown lands, ie the conservation of their natural and cultural heritage, and it places a high priority on maintaining the Forest's traditional character. It also underlines the Government's commitment to sustainable forestry and it recognises the importance of the New Forest as a place for appropriate public recreation.

The Forestry Commission will manage the Crown lands in the New Forest in accordance with the following principles:

Natural Heritage

The Forestry Commission will work to enhance the nature conservation importance of the New Forest, in line with its status as a candidate Special Area of Conservation, through:

- continuing to manage New Forest habitats of national and international importance to maintain or enhance their nature conservation interest;
- undertaking a programme of conversion and restoration to increase the area and/or quality of important New Forest habitats, including pasture woodlands, heathlands and valley mires, grasslands and wetlands, rivers and streams;
- implementing the UK Forestry Standard and any relevant commitments arising from the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and Forest Enterprise's and English Nature's Statement of Intent.

Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage in the New Forest finds expression in a wealth of archaeological sites, in a landscape which has been determined by cultural influences, in rare agricultural and forestry traditions and practices, and in unique social interactions derived over centuries.

The practice of commoning is of great cultural heritage value, both in its own right and for maintaining the traditional character and nature conservation interest of the New Forest. The Forestry Commission will support a sustainable commoning tradition, principally through actively maintaining open forest grazing capacity in a scientifically sound way.

Scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites are found all over the Forest. The Forestry Commission will prepare specific plans for scheduled Ancient Monument Sites to ensure their protection and enhancement. The Commission will take account of the need to protect other known archaeological sites when determining any management operations in their vicinity.

The New Forest has a nationally valued cultural landscape. The Forestry Commission will consider landscape issues in preparing its Forest Design Plans.

The New Forest has had a continuous history of management interventions for more than a millennium. The Forestry Commission will identify and maintain examples of this heritage, particularly where they contribute to the positive management of important habitats and do not adversely impact upon the overall nature conservation interest.

Public Enjoyment

The Forestry Commission will plan and manage the provision for access and recreation for local people and visitors to the New Forest in ways consistent and compatible with conservation of nature and heritage.

Rural Development

The Forestry Commission will contribute towards the maintenance of a viable rural economy in the New Forest through the provision of work and business opportunities arising from the management of the Crown lands, including woodland management for timber production.

The Commission will co-operate with interested parties in maintaining business and employment opportunities dependent on the Forest, particularly tourism. The Commission will carry out rural development activities in ways that are consistent and compatible with conservation of nature and heritage.

Working Together

In planning its work the Forestry Commission will continue to maintain extensive local consultations. The principal fora will be the Verderers Court, the Consultative Panel and the New Forest Committee.

Management Plan for the Crown Lands

The Forestry Commission will prepare a Management Plan for the Crown lands of the New Forest, which will incorporate the above principles.

The Plan will contain the following management objectives, which are listed in priority order, and the format and content of the Plan will be as described below.

Management Objectives

The Forestry Commission's objectives for the management of the Crown lands will be:

- (i) conservation of the natural and cultural heritage as the principal objective of management;
- (ii) community engagement through greater public participation in decision making, promotion of rural development opportunities, provision of access and recreation opportunities and increasing public awareness and understanding;
- (iii) insofar as is consistent and compatible with the first and second objectives, efficient management of the Forestry Commission's operations and appropriate generation of income from timber production and other uses of the Crown lands.

Format and Content

The new Management Plan for the Crown lands of the New Forest will become operative before the end of 2001. It will include component plans for the management of the Inclosures, the Ancient and Ornamental Woodlands, the Open Forest, and, over the whole area, management plans for access and recreation, and for four species of deer. The Management Plan will be consistent with the needs of the Special Area of Conservation Management Plan and the Strategy for the New Forest prepared by the New Forest Committee. In drawing up its plans the Forestry Commission will consult with local communities who may have an interest.

Plan for the Inclosures

- (i) A significant proportion of woodlands in the Inclosures will be modified to restore pasture woodlands, heathlands, valley mires and Ancient and Semi-Natural native woodland where these are appropriate. A consequence of the modification will be that the present overall balance between broadleaves and conifers will be changed in favour of broadleaves. The pace of this modification will depend on markets, availability of resources and a desire to avoid unnecessary premature felling of existing growing trees, the removal of which will be necessary for restoration of habitats.
- (ii) No broadleaved woodland will be regenerated with conifers.
- (iii) The regeneration of broadleaved areas will be managed with an emphasis on conservation of nature and amenity. For oaks, beech and Sweet chestnut, stand rotations will be at least 200 years with cleared patches for regeneration thereafter not exceeding one acre.

Plan for Ancient and Ornamental Woodlands

These woodlands will be conserved, as at present, without regard to timber production, felling being kept to the minimum necessary to remove unwanted exotic species or promote effective regeneration, and limited to single trees or clumps of trees; consultation with English Nature and other interested bodies will precede a programme of regenerative measures.

Plan for Open Forest

- (i) The Open Forest will continue to be managed actively for the benefit of common grazing.
- (ii) A wide diversity of age, structure and distribution of vegetation will be sought and maintained for the protection of populations of nationally scarce wildlife in consultation with English Nature and other interested bodies.

Review

This Mandate will be reviewed and renewed in 2008.

Rt Hon Nick Brown MP
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
5 July 1999

APPENDIX E

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS AND THE VERDERERS OF THE NEW FOREST (2002)

INTRODUCTION

1. In carrying out their statutory role as managers of the New Forest the Forestry Commissioners are constrained by the existence of rights of common. However, these rights are subject to the Forestry Commissioners' statutory powers. Under section 18(1)(c), (d) and (e) of the New Forest Act 1949 (as amended by the New Forest Act 1964), the Commissioners have power, amongst other things, to authorise the use of land in the New Forest for the purpose of recreation and the appropriation of land in the New Forest for car parking and for camping sites. They also have powers under section 23(2) of the Countryside Act 1968 to provide tourist, recreational or sporting facilities. The powers in the New Forest Act 1949 and, by virtue of section 1 of the New Forest Act 1970, those in the Countryside Act are only exercisable with the agreement of the Verderers of the New Forest.

2. In the context of the day-to-day management of the New Forest it is necessary to decide how particular activities or other items which the Forestry Commissioners propose to permit fall to be treated in the light of the legal rights and obligations described in the preceding paragraph. In particular, the parties have not always been able to agree whether particular items legally require the agreement of the Verderers. The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is therefore to set out the parties' intended approach in respect of specific items which the Forestry Commissioners are likely to wish to permit in the New Forest in the future.

3. This Memorandum of Understanding is not intended to constitute a legally enforceable contract or to create any rights or obligations which are legally enforceable. It is intended to be binding in honour only.

OPERATION AND REVIEW

4. This Memorandum of Understanding is expected to continue in operation unless it is brought to an end by either party in accordance with the following paragraph. The parties intend to formally review the provisions of the Memorandum after three years from the date of its signing but either party may propose an amendment at any time if they consider it necessary. Any changes to the Memorandum must be decided upon by both parties.

BRINGING THE MEMORANDUM TO AN END

5. Either party may bring this Memorandum of Understanding to an end by giving at least three months' notice in writing of its intention to do so to the other party.

NO LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR CONSENT

6. The parties regard the items and activities listed in Schedule I as not requiring the agreement of the Verderers under section 18 of the New Forest Act 1949 (as amended by the New Forest Act 1964) or section 1 of the New Forest Act 1970 ("the New Forest Acts").

7. The Forestry Commissioners will notify the Verderers of their intention to permit any of the items or activities listed in Schedule IB and may seek the Verderers' comments and views in respect of such proposals.

LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR CONSENT

8. The parties regard the items and activities listed in Schedule II as requiring the agreement of the Verderers under the New Forest Acts.

NO AGREEMENT ON REQUIREMENT FOR CONSENT

9. The parties have been unable to agree upon whether the items and activities listed in Schedule III require the agreement of the Verderers under the New Forest Acts.

Schedule IIIA

10. The Forestry Commissioners will seek the agreement of the Verderers to permit any of the items or activities listed in Schedule IIIA and the Verderers will not unreasonably refuse their consent to these items.

11. If the Verderers refuse consent to any item or activity listed in Schedule IIIA they will notify the Forestry Commissioners of the reasons for their decision and, if the Forestry Commissioners consider the Verderers' refusal of consent to be unreasonable, they will not proceed to permit the activity or item without first notifying the Verderers of their reasons for holding that opinion.

Schedule IIIB

12. The Forestry Commissioners will seek the advice of the Verderers in respect of the permitting of any of the items or activities listed in Schedule IIIB and will not unreasonably disregard any advice received.

13. In formulating their advice in respect of the items and activities listed in Schedule IIIB the Verderers will, as applicable, have regard to –

13.1 the scale of the item or activity, and/or the area affected and/or the time over which it occurs;

13.2 the proposed change to the current status of the item or activity as at the time the advice is sought;

13.3 the status of the item or activity as at the time the advice is sought as against its status at the date of this Memorandum of Understanding.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

14. The parties intend any decisions taken by the Verderers before the date of this Memorandum of Understanding in respect of any items or activities falling within its scope to continue to apply until there is a change in circumstance such as to justify reconsideration of that item or activity.

SIGNED:

On behalf of the Forestry Commissioners

DATE

SIGNED:

On behalf of the Verderers of the New Forest

DATE

SCHEDULE I

Items and activities regarded as not requiring consent

A

Items not to be notified

- Sporting licences
- Angling licences
- Motoring permits
- Individual carriage driving
- Non-commercial and small scale commercial filming
- Builders' temporary skips and material
- Ranger led walks

B

Items to be notified

Fox-hunting
Backpacking
Duke of Edinburgh training
Sponsored walks, rides, map reading exercises
Dog training
Hawking
Bird watching from temporary hides (eg Montagu's Harrier)
Scouting and guiding activities
Military training
Scientific studies
Archaeology
Carriage driving events
Large scale commercial filming
Educational visits
School parties or organised events

SCHEDULE II

Items regarded as requiring consent

Car parks
Campsites
Reptile Centre
Open Forest recreation paths
Bar-B-Q sites
Information boards on fresh grass
Viewing platforms on fresh grass
Toilets
Classrooms
Marked trails on the Open Forest
Fixed seats on the Open Forest
Scout sites and buildings
Sports club buildings and associated infrastructure such as roads and tracks

SCHEDULE III

No agreement on requirement for consent

A

Consent not to be unreasonably withheld

Moveable benches and tables on the Open Forest
Cycle routes on the Open Forest
Horsedrawn wagon routes on the Open Forest
Sites for beehives
Ice-cream trading sites
Sports club activities

B

Advice not to be unreasonably disregarded

Donation meters
Notice boards
Viewing platforms
Litter bins
Horse-riding by commercial establishments
Draghunting
Orienteering
Motorised models and toys

**APPENDIX F
VERDERERS' POLICIES**

VERDERERS' POLICIES

approved 20th July 2005

1. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

- 1.1 The primary objective of the Verderers is to protect and administer the New Forest's unique agricultural commoning practices, to conserve its traditional landscape, wildlife and aesthetic character, including its flora and fauna, peacefulness, natural beauty and cultural heritage, and to safeguard a viable future for commoning upon which these depend.
- 1.2 The following overall aims and policies are all directed to achieving the Primary Objective, and for convenience the characteristics in the Primary Objective are referred to below as the "special qualities of the Forest".

2. OVERALL AIMS

- 2.1 The Verderers will endeavour to ensure that the unspoilt natural beauty of the Forest is maintained and, where necessary, restored and/or enhanced.
- 2.2 The Verderers will seek the relocation or cessation, or where that is not possible, mitigation of any activities that are damaging to the special qualities of the Forest, and in particular those which impinge on its peacefulness and tranquil character.

3. COMMONERS AND FARMING

- 3.1 The Verderers believe that the system by which the Forest is farmed through the exercise of common rights is essential to the protection of its special qualities. In carrying out their functions (with due regard to statutory constraints), the Verderers will
 - 3.1.1 ensure a high standard of livestock health and welfare.
 - 3.1.2 enforce the byelaws of the Court
 - 3.1.3 seek to provide an environment in which farming through the exercise of common rights is viable and successful
 - 3.1.4 seek to reduce road accidents involving commonable animals, subject to a general presumption against further road fencing except as a last resort.
 - 3.1.5 seek to reduce any harmful effects of other uses of the Forest upon farming.
 - 3.1.6 promote, so far as lies in their power, the well-being of the Commoners as a community essential to the future of the New Forest.
 - 3.1.7 seek to maintain the number of commoners stock to a level that is commensurate with conserving the Forest and maintaining its traditional character as required by the Court's agreement with DEFRA

4. CAMPING

- 4.1 In deciding on proposals for new or altered camping facilities, the Verderers will give favourable consideration to any application they receive where

4.1.1 they are advised by English Nature and/or any other relevant authority, that the proposed development and its subsequent use will cause no material conflict with the ecological or other scientific qualities of the Forest which the Court has a statutory duty to protect, and,

4.1.2 they are satisfied that the proposed development and its subsequent use will otherwise cause no material conflict with the special qualities of the Forest.

4.2 In relation to existing camping facilities, the Verderers will, where these facilities or their use is in conflict with the special qualities of the Forest, seek to secure either their relocation to such more suitable sites less damaging to the Forest and beyond the commonable lands as may be approved by the planning authority, or where that is not possible seek their closure.

5. CAR PARKING

5.1 Where car parking or the recreational use which it generates is in conflict with the special qualities of the Forest, the Verderers will seek to secure its reduction or relocation to more suitable sites, which are less damaging to the Forest. Proposals to increase overall levels of car parking will not normally be given favourable consideration.

6. RECREATION AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

6.1 The Verderers believe that the New Forest should be available to the public for quiet recreation. To achieve this, while protecting the special qualities of the Forest, the Verderers will seek to ensure that new formal recreational facilities and uses such as playgrounds and sports fields are not normally provided on the commonable lands.

6.2 Existing formal recreational facilities and uses which are causing unacceptable damage to the special qualities of the New Forest should, whenever possible, be relocated to more suitable sites approved by the planning authorities outside the commonable lands.

6.3 New development, ancillary to recreational uses such as the provision of furniture, play equipment, sculptures, sales points and sports trails will not normally be permitted on the commonable lands. Wherever possible, the Verderers will seek the removal or better regulation of such existing facilities and uses where they are causing damage to the special qualities of the Forest.

6.4 Essential development ancillary to recreational use (such as lavatory blocks, standpipes, and litter receptacles and signs) must be kept to a minimum and will normally only be approved where they are of an acceptable design and are appropriately located.

6.5 New formal recreational activities (distinct from facilities) will not normally be approved where they would cause material conflict with the special qualities of the Forest, or intensify existing pressures on the Forest.

7. UTILITIES AND ROADS

7.1 To protect and restore the special qualities of the New Forest, the Verderers will only approve new public development on the commonable lands where

7.1.1 the development will further the primary objective (above); for example, trenching to put existing overhead cables underground, or a reduction in

traffic speed on unfenced roads, including road improvements which are otherwise acceptable incorporating noise and visual screening or

7.1.2 the works are minor in nature, have no significant effect on the primary objective and no reasonable alternative is available (e.g new underground pipes or cables to an individual house or field).

7.2 Where required by the Verderers and before approval will be given, adequate exchange land must be offered, and agreements must be entered into for the removal and full restoration of the site of the utility should it become redundant.

8. SIGNAGE

8.1 The Verderers will normally approve signage on the forest where it can be demonstrated to be necessary for safety or essential information. The visual impact of signs should be no more than is necessary for the signs to be comprehended. The design, materials, colours and location of signs should be sympathetic to the landscape of the forest and, where appropriate, emphasise the identity of the New Forest.

8.2 The Verderers will seek to be consulted in the formulation of any signage policy which may be drawn up by the Highway Authority, the Forestry Commission, or the National Park Authority.

8.3 The Verderers will seek the removal of any unauthorised signs erected within the Forest, including highway and Forest verges.

9. MAN-MADE FEATURES

9.1 When man-made features and infrastructure on the Forest become a hazard or redundant the Verderers will usually seek the removal of such features, the restoration of the site where necessary, and the making good of any damage to the ground. Exceptions will be made where a feature is either considered important to the cultural heritage of the Forest, or the feature has an appropriate new use or if its removal would cause unacceptable damage.

10. LAND EXCHANGES WITH THE MINISTER

10.1 The Verderers will agree to a land exchange only after detailed examination of the proposal and after a public presentment, and where the exchange would not prejudice the primary objective above. Exchanges will be on a value basis only – not area for area.

11. EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

11.1 The Verderers support the provision of education and information for the public as to the special qualities of the New Forest, and the carrying out of scientific research. Where consent is required the Verderers will give favourable consideration to such proposals, provided the activities would not materially damage the special qualities of the Forest.

12. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PUBLIC BODIES

12.1 NATIONAL PARK

12.1.1 The Verderers will, in recognition of their duty to have regard to the statutory purposes of the National Park, forge and maintain a close working relationship with the National Park Authority and will ensure that Park purposes are taken in to account when considering or carrying out their primary objective.

12.1.2 In addition, and as set out in the Minister's Guidance to the New Forest National Park Authority, the Verderers will seek to ensure that the Park Authority:

12.1.2.1 fully understands the workings of the commoning system

12.1.2.2 will take any action necessary to support commoning and foster its long term viability

12.1.2.3 fully includes the Court in the preparation and review of the Management Plan

12.2 OTHER BODIES

12.2.1 The Verderers will seek to maintain a close working relationship with the Forestry Commission, and all other public bodies or relevant authorities with duties and responsibilities within or affecting the New Forest, and will consult with them when necessary.

12.3 NATURE CONSERVATION

12.3.1 Before deciding on any permission or proposal which may affect an SSSI, SAC, SPA or Ramsar Site the Verderers will seek advice from English Nature and/or any relevant authority. The Verderers will seek to ensure that any application they receive is assessed in accordance with the relevant nature conservation legislation.

VERDERERS OF THE NEW FOREST

Policy approved: 20th July 2005

NOTE: Sources of statutory, customary and relevant powers and duties include

Primary legislation set out in:

The New Forest Acts of 1877, 1879, 1949, 1964, and 1970

The Countryside Act 1968 Section 23

General statutory duties set out in:

The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 Section 11A (as introduced by Section 62 Environment Act 1995)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Section 28G (as amended by Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)

Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations

Existing Agreements

Memorandum of Understanding, Verderers & Forestry Commission, 12th November 2002

Declaration of Intent, Verderers, Forestry Commission & English Nature 25th July 1995
Commons Agreement 1964

Enclosures Agreement, Verderers & Forestry Commissioners 18th January 1960

Relevant Agreements:

The Minister's Mandate 1999 – 2008, confirmed by the Forestry Minister 28th July 1999

Minister's Guidance to the New Forest National Park Authority, on behalf of the Secretary of State, 17th February 2005

The above list is not intended to be exhaustive and merely lists the main statutes and agreements for ease of reference.

Table 1.3.25.2: Significant invertebrate heathland and woodland species sorted by group and status

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European IUCN LR/nr Annex 5 | National RDB 3 Sch 5 | BAP | SRP |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|
| Temporary Ponds | Annelida | <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i> | Temp pools used by vertebrates | | | yes | yes |
| | | | | 1 | | | |
| Dry Heath | Araneae | <i>Haplocharinus umbratilis</i> | Pioneer & mature dry heath | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Acylphorus glaberrimus</i> | Amongst semi-aquatic vegetation | | | | |
| Temporary / Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Aphodius niger</i> | Dung around pond edges | | | yes | yes |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Bagous brevis</i> | Pool edges with <i>Ranunculus</i> | | | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Bagous czwalinai</i> | Heathland pools | | | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Gyrinus nator</i> | Acid pools | | | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Hebrulacus testudinarius</i> | In pony/cattle dung | | | | |
| Temporary Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Longicarsus rugerinus</i> | Temp pools with <i>Utricularia</i> | | | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Pterostichus aeneus</i> | Sphagnum bogs/acid pools | | | yes | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Pterostichus kugelanni</i> | Dry sandy heathland | | | yes | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Tachys edmondi</i> | Sphagnum bogs with bare ground | | | yes | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Tachys walkerianus</i> | Sphagnum bogs with bare ground | | | yes | yes |
| | | | | 11 | | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Agabus brunneus</i> | Streamside | | | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Cryptocellus biguttatus</i> | Wet heaths/bogs possibly associated with ant spp. | | | | |
| Rivers and Streams / Permanent ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Graphodius flavipes</i> | Heathland ponds and slow-flowing water | | | | |
| Wet Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Hydroporus rufifrons</i> | Wet flush | | | | |
| | | | | 4 | | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Acritus homoeopadicus</i> | Associated with the fungus <i>Pyrenopeziza confluens</i> /burnt ground | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Amaria fennica</i> | Dry sandy heathland | | | | yes |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Bagous colligensis</i> | In heathland pools | | | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Bagous friti</i> | Heathland pools | | | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|---|------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Cantharis fusca</i> | Wet grassland with scrub | | RDB 3 | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Dryops striatellus</i> | In slow-flowing or stagnant water | | RDB 3 | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Enochrus isolae</i> | In heathland pools | | RDB 3 | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Haliplus variegatus</i> | Ponds | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wet Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Helophorus longianis</i> | Wet heath with Sphagnum | | RDB3 | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Ocydromia melanopleura</i> | Larvae viviparous, unknown | | RDB 3 | | |
| Mires /wet heath | Coleoptera | <i>Paederus caligatus</i> | Amongst vegetation on wet heaths | | RDB 3 | | |
| | | | 11 | | | | |
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Athra nannion</i> | Wet places/ vegetation/ riverbanks largely unknown | | RDB K | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Anisodactylus nemoriivagus</i> | Dry sandy heaths | | Notable A | | yes |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Bledius femorals</i> | Grassland | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Calomicrus circumfuscus</i> | Heath with gorse | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Exapion genivue</i> | In <i>Genista</i> seed pods dry heath | | Notable A | | |
| Temporary Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Helophorus alternans</i> | In heathland pools | | Notable A | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Hydrovatus clypealis</i> | Rivers | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Longianus quadrangulatus</i> | In grassland | | Notable A | | |
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Neophytobius muricatus</i> | Wet grassland | | Notable A | | |
| Mires /wet grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Philonthus atratus</i> | Found in <i>Sphagnum</i> bogs and wet grassland | | Notable A | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Quedius planicus</i> | River gravels | | Notable A | | |
| | | | 10 | | | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Acrotichis dispar</i> | In dung | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds / rivers & Coleoptera streams | | <i>Agabus chalcronatus</i> | In permanent shaded pools/ streamides in woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Temporary Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Agabus labiatus</i> | In stagnant temp pools | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Aphodius coenosus</i> | In pony/cattle dung | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Aphodius conspurcatus</i> | In pony/cattle dung | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Aphodius porcus</i> | In pony/cattle dung, a parasite of Geotrupes beetles | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Atomaria punctithorax</i> | In grassland | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Bagous limosus</i> | In heathland pools | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Bembidion nigrivorne</i> | Heathland with <i>Calluna</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Berosus affinis</i> | In heathland pools | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Berosus luridus</i> | In ponds with rich vegetation | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Berosus signaticollis</i> | In heathland pools | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Blehisia multipunctata</i> | In marginal vegetation | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Carabus nitens</i> | Wet heath with <i>Sphagnum</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Cercyon ustulatus</i> | At the edge of vegetated pools | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Ceutorhynchus rapae</i> | Associated with Cruciferae | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Chaetarthria seminulum</i> | In marginal vegetation | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath/Wet heath | Coleoptera | <i>Chaetochrenema subaerulata</i> | Wet grass/heath, probably associated with sedges and rushes | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Chaenius nigricornis</i> | In vegetation at pond edges | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Chrysosina orithalcea</i> | Associated with Umbelliferae | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Deronectes latus</i> | In running water with Frontalis | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Donacia crassipes</i> | Slow flowing water | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Dryops auricularius</i> | In slow-flowing or stagnant water | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Dytiscus circumflexus</i> | In rivers and streams | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Elaphrus uliginosus</i> | In marginal vegetation | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Enochrus affinis</i> | In heathland pools | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Grafitodytes granulatis</i> | In slow-flowing or stagnant water | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Gronops lanatus</i> | Associated with Caryophyllaceae | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Haliplus heydeni</i> | Well vegetated ponds | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Helochares lividus</i> | In fresh water ponds | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Helochares punctatus</i> | In pools in <i>Sphagnum</i> bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Temporary Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Helophorus griseus</i> | In shallow grassy pools | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Hydranea nigrita</i> | In sluggish muddy streams | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Hydraena ripipes</i> | In slow-flowing or stagnant water | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Hydrochus angustatus</i> | In well-vegetated pools | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds / Temporary ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Hydrophyphus pusillus</i> | In acidic silt ponds | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Hydroporus longicornis</i> | In spring fed bog pools | | Notable B | | |
| Mires / rivers & streams | Coleoptera | <i>Laccobius atratus</i> | Found in wet moss on bogs and in slow-flowing, or stagnant water | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Laccobius sinuatus</i> | In slow-flowing, or stagnant water | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Longitarsus parvulus</i> | Recorded from Avon Water 2000 | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Malacthis marginalis</i> | grassland | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Mecinus circulatus</i> | Associated with <i>Plantago</i> spp | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Myllaena elongata</i> | Beaulieu river | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Oodes helophioides</i> | Wet grasslands near standing water | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland/rivers and streams | Coleoptera | <i>Paederus fuscipes</i> | Margins of ditches and streams | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Paracymus scutellaris</i> | In pools in <i>Sphagnum</i> bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Pelenomus canaliculatus</i> | Associated with <i>Myriophyllum</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Philonthus fumaris</i> | Marshy areas/fens | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Phoebius walnri</i> | Sandy banks adjacent to streams | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Phytobius leucogaster</i> | Associated with <i>Myriophyllum</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Platypalpus articulus</i> | In scrubby areas | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Pselaphaulax dresdensis</i> | Found in wet moss on bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Perostichus angustatus</i> | On sandy or peaty soils on dry heath | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Perostichus anthracinus</i> | wet grassland | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Perostichus lepidus</i> | On dry sandy heathlands | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Rhantus gratii</i> | In well vegetated water-ways | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Rhantus suturalis</i> | In heathland pools | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Rhynchaenus iota</i> | Wet heath in association with <i>Myrica gale</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Sibinia primivus</i> | Dry grasslands with <i>Spergularia</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Silis ruficollis</i> | River margins/lush vegetation | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|--------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Sirocalodes mixtus</i> | Dry heath with trees | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Coleoptera | <i>Stenolopis tenuosus</i> | Bare ground at edges of ponds | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Stenus fornicatus</i> | Along ditch edges | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Stenus kieserwetteri</i> | Boggy pool edges | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Stenus nitens</i> | Found in marshy places | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 65 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Coleoptera | <i>Agathidium marginatum</i> | Dry sandy heath | | Notable | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Atheta obfuscata</i> | In flood litter on river banks | | Notable | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Lathrobium ripicola</i> | In river shingle and river margins | | Notable | | |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Mylaena kraatzi</i> | In <i>Sphagnum</i> moss | | Notable | | |
| Dry Grassland | Coleoptera | <i>Onidium exiguum</i> | In well-rotted grass heaps | | Notable | | |
| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
| Mires | Coleoptera | <i>Rhopalus maculata</i> | Bogs | | Notable | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Coleoptera | <i>Rugilus similis</i> | Beaulieu river | | Notable | | |
| | | | 7 | | | | |
| Temporary Ponds | Crustacea | <i>Tropis cancriformis</i> | Largely unknown | | RDB 1 | yes | yes |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Temporary Ponds | Crustacea | <i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i> | Temporary pools | | RBD 2 | yes | |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Chrysops sepulchralis</i> | Heathland pools in bogs | | pRDB 1 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Chrysotoxum vernalis</i> | Heath/broadleaf woodland edge | | RDB 1 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Gasterophilus nasalis</i> | No data available | | RDB 1 | | |
| Mires / wet heath | Diptera | <i>Syndesmus nigripes</i> | Found in bogs, habitat unknown | | RDB 1 | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Telmaturgus tumidulus</i> | Semi-aquatic larvae in mud | | RDB 1 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Villa circumdata</i> | Unknown | | pRDB 1 | | |
| | | | 6 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Chrysotoxum octomaculatum</i> | On heathland probably in association with ants | | RDB 2 | yes | yes |
| Mires / wet heath | Diptera | <i>Eristalis cryptarum</i> | Wet heaths and bogs | | RDB 2 | yes | yes |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Nematoproctus diszidens</i> | Habitat unknown, found at Matley Bog in 1988 | | RDB 2 | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Pronocera pubescens</i> | <i>Sphagnum/Juncus</i> bogs | | pRDB 2 | | |
| | | | 4 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Callicera aenea</i> | Heath/broadleaf woodland edge | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Campsicnemus pectinulatus</i> | Recorded from wet peat | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Dioctria cohurnata</i> | Heath/woodland edge | | pRDB 3 | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Dixella filicornis</i> | Found in swamps | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Eutohmus rufibarbatus</i> | Largely unknown | | pRDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Hippobosca equina</i> | Parasitic on horses | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Leucostoma simplex</i> | Parasitic fly rec. from Latchmore Brook Valley 1971 | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Microdon mutabilis</i> | Ants nests on wet heath | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Myopa fasciata</i> | Parasite of adult bees on heathland | | pRDB 3 | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Ocyrtornia melanopleura</i> | In bogs, larvae viviparous, biology unknown | | RDB 3 | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Diptera | <i>Ocyrtornia melanopleura</i> | Larvae viviparous, biology unknown | | RDB 3 | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Orthonovera geniculata</i> | In boggy areas, larvae probably aquatic | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Peleocrocera tricornuta</i> | Wet heaths/bogs woodland edge | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Physocephala nigra</i> | Parasite of the bumblebee <i>Bombus muscorum</i> | | RDB 3 | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Schoenophilus versutus</i> | Associated with wet flushes with <i>Juncus</i> and <i>Shoenus</i> | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wet Grassland | Diptera | <i>Teanocera freyi</i> | Wetlands, precise habitat unknown | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Thyridanthrax fenestratus</i> | Bare ground, with hosts <i>Arthropila</i> spp. | | RDB 3 | | yes |
| Mires / Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Tipula marginata</i> | Larvae probably in wet mud/peat | | RDB 3 | | |
| | | | 18 | | | | |
| Dry /wet heath/ dry / wet grassland | Diptera | <i>Asilus crabroniformis</i> | Open areas with herbivore dung | | Notable B | yes | yes |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Aydonis fulvus</i> | Wet bog soil, with woodland nearby | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Campsicnemus pusillus</i> | Recorded from bogs and wet heaths | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Chrysogaster maguaria</i> | Larvae aquatic, adults on bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Diptera | <i>Chrysotus kowarzi</i> | Near rivers and streams | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Rivers and Streams | Diptera | <i>Chrysosus palustris</i> | Near rivers and streams | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Diptera | <i>Dictya umbrarum</i> | Around ponds and marshes larvae aquatic | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Erioptera nielsenii</i> | Mildly acid bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Dry / wet grassland | Diptera | <i>Gasterophilus rufestindalis</i> | Larvae live in horse intestines | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Diptera | <i>Limnophila abdominalis</i> | Exposed peat in bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Diptera | <i>Nephrotoma dorsalis</i> | Sandy riverbanks near woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Diptera | <i>Oxycera pygmaea</i> | Base-rich seepages in wet grassland | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Diptera | <i>Pherbellia nana</i> | In wetlands preys on snails | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Platypapirus articulatus</i> | On scrubby vegetation | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland / Wet heath | Diptera | <i>Scathophaga scybalaria</i> | Larvae in cattle dung | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Diptera | <i>Sphaerophoria virgata</i> | Assoc. with heathland, larvae feed on aphids | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Diptera | <i>Synotomon spicatus</i> | Found in marshy places, biology unknown | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Diptera | <i>Synotomon zelleri</i> | In marshy places | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Tachytrechus consobrinus</i> | Found in sandy places near water | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Diptera | <i>Tipula holoptera</i> | Boggy flushes with <i>Juncus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Diptera | <i>Tomosvaryella palliditarsis</i> | Parasitic on Homoptera, found in bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Diptera | <i>Dictya umbrarum</i> | Around ponds and marshes, larvae aquatic | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Diptera | <i>Thypticus pollinosus</i> | Larvae stem miners, biology unknown, rec. Hatcher pond 1988 | | Notable B | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | |
| Mires | Hemiptera | <i>Eysarcoris aeneus</i> | Sphagnum bog | | RDB 3 | | |
| Mires | Hemiptera | <i>Limnietix atricapillus</i> | Rec. from Denny Bog 1985 | | RDB 3 | | |
| Permanent Ponds / rivers & streams | Hemiptera | <i>Microvelia phymnata</i> | Amongst vegetation on still water | | RDB 3 | | |
| Mires | Hemiptera | <i>Pachybrachius laticus</i> | Sphagnum bog | | RDB 3 | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| Wet Grassland | Hemiptera | <i>Macrosteles frontalis</i> | Found in marshy places | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Hemiptera | <i>Megadonotus dilatatus</i> | Amongst litter in dry places | | Notable B | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----|-----|
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Cerolapes variegata</i> | Sandy heathland | | RDB 1 | | |
| Mires | Hymenoptera | <i>Formica candida</i> | Sphagnum/Molina bogs | | RDB 1 | yes | yes |
| Wet Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Homonotus sanguinolentus</i> | A parasite of the spider <i>Cheriacanthum erraticum</i> on largely ungrazed wet heath | | RDB 1 | yes | yes |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Odynerus reniformis</i> | Bare ground, largely unknown | | RDB 1 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Nomada signata</i> | Parasite of Andrena bees in opensunny situations | | RDB 2 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Philanthus triangulum</i> | Nests in bare ground, adults prey on honey bees | | RDB 2 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Psen bicolor</i> | Open sandy heath | | pRDB 2 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Coelioxys quadridentata</i> | Unknown | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Diodontus insidiosus</i> | Bare sandy ground on heathland | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Halictus confusus</i> | Disturbed soil in heathland | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Hedychridium coriaceum</i> | Unknown, but a Sphecid parasite | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Hedychrum nielsenii</i> | Dry sandy heathland with bareground | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Hylaenus gibbus</i> | Scrub and dead wood on dry heathland | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>LasioGLOSSUM papperatum</i> | Open ground on sandy heaths | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Leptothorax interruptus</i> | Dry sandy heath with young heather | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Nomada fucata</i> | Parasite of Andrena bees in opensunny situations | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Nomada fulvicornis</i> | Parasite of Andrena bees in opensunny situations | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Nomada hirtipes</i> | Parasite of Andrena bees in open sunny situations | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Nomada lathbariana</i> | Parasite of Andrena bees in open sunny situations | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Nomada roberthiana</i> | Parasite of Andrena bees in open sunny situations | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Psen spooneri</i> | Dry sandy heathland | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Sphacodes scabricollis</i> | Heathy margins of broadleaf woods with bare ground | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Stelis ornata</i> | Open heath cleptoparasite of <i>Hoplitis claviventris</i> | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Strongylognathus ruscicus</i> | A parasite of <i>T. caespitium</i> | | RDB 3 | | |

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| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|------------------|-------------|--|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Avergates atranulus</i> | A parasite of <i>Tetramorium caespitum</i> | | pRDB K | yes | |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Crabro scutellatus</i> | Open heaths possibly with wet areas | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Grassland | Hymenoptera | <i>Nomada fucata</i> | Parasite of Andrena bees in | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Oxybelus mandibularis</i> | Open sandy heathland | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Sphexcodes longulus</i> | Open bare soils on heaths | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Sphexcodes reticulatus</i> | Open bare soils on heaths | | Notable A | | |
| | | | 5 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Arachnospilosa minutula</i> | Open ground on heathland | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Chesius trifida</i> | Well-established broom | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Evagrus dubius</i> | Open ground on heathland | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Methocha ichneumonoides</i> | On dry heathland, parasitic on <i>Cicindela</i> larvae | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Mutilla europaea</i> | Open sandy heaths with bare ground | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Sphexcodes crassus</i> | Open ground and sandy heathland | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Hymenoptera | <i>Tiphia minuta</i> | Larvae parasitic in dung beetles | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 7 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Agrochola haematodes</i> | Larvae on <i>Erica cinerea</i> | | pRDB 1 | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Scythris empetrella</i> | Larvae in sand pits amongst vegetation | | pRDB 1 | | |
| Mires | Lepidoptera | <i>Stenophilia graphodactyla</i> | Larvae on <i>Geniana pneumonanthes</i> | | pRDB 1 | | |
| | | | 3 | | | | |
| Mires | Lepidoptera | <i>Coscirta cribraria ssp. bivittata</i> | Bogs, but ecology unknown | | RDB 2 | yes | yes |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Pachythelia villosella</i> | Mature dry heathland | | RDB 2 | | |
| | | | 2 | | | | |
| Mires /wet heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Buckleria paludum</i> | Larvae feed on <i>Drosera</i> leaves | | RDB 3 | | |
| Mires /wet heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Crambus silvella</i> | Larvae on <i>Carex</i> spp | | pRDB 3 | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Heliothis maritima ssp. warneckei</i> | Humid/wet heaths, larvae on <i>Erica tetralix</i> | | RDB 3 | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Lampronia fuscicollis</i> | In galls in <i>Betula</i> twigs | | RDB 3 | | |
| | | | 4 | | | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Chlorissa vitidana</i> | Damp heathlands, larvae on <i>Calluna</i> , <i>Betula</i> and <i>Salix</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Chloroclystis chloerata</i> | In scrubby areas, larvae on <i>Prunus spinosa</i> blossom | | Notable A | | |
| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Cleora cinctaria</i> | Lightly wooded heathland | | Notable A | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Ideea muricata</i> | Damp heathlands, larvae on <i>Potentilla palustris</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Wet Grassland | Lepidoptera | <i>Noctua orbona</i> | Various grasses | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Pempelia genistella</i> | Gorse spp | | Notable A | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Selatosema brunneraria</i> | On larger heaths, larvae feed on <i>Calluna</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Sorgheria janiszewski</i> | Larvae feed on shoots of <i>Frangula</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Apomyzelis bisriatella</i> | | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds /wet grassland | Lepidoptera | <i>Archanara sparganii</i> | <i>Dalzeiria concentrica</i> on young or burnt bushes | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Bembecia scopigera</i> | In ponds and ditches, larvae stem feeders in <i>Typhus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Rivers and Streams | Lepidoptera | <i>Calamotropha paludella</i> | Roots of <i>Lolus</i> & <i>Anthyllus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds | Lepidoptera | <i>Chilodes maritimus</i> | Larvae in <i>Typhus</i> by streams | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Coleophora vibicella</i> | Reed beds | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Crambus hamella</i> | Leaves of <i>Genista tinctoria</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Crambus pratella</i> | Grasses on dry heath | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Lepidoptera | <i>Crambus uliginosellus</i> | Grasses on dry heath | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Lepidoptera | <i>Dichrorampha sylvicolana</i> | Found in wet bogs; larval biology unknown | | Notable B | | |
| Dry / Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Dyscia fagaria</i> | Larvae in roots of <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Grassland | Lepidoptera | <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> (Intrud?) | On open heathland, larvae on heathers | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupocilia ambigua</i> | Larvae on <i>Succisa pratensis</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Eustronia uncula</i> | Alder buckthorn berries | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Evergestis extimalis</i> | In boggy areas on heaths | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Hydriomena ruberrata</i> | Seed heads of crucifers | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Hyphenodes humidalis</i> | Open heathland/woodland edge | | Notable B | | |
| Dry / Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Ideea sylvestrana</i> | On boggy heathland | | Notable B | | |
| | | | On heaths, biology unknown | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Dry Grassland | Lepidoptera | <i>Microstegea hyalinatis</i> | <i>Centaura nigra</i> leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Monochroa suffusella</i> | Found in fens/wet heaths, habitat unknown | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Pachycnemia hippocatanaria</i> | Open dry heathland, on <i>Calluna</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Lepidoptera | <i>Pedasia conterminata</i> | Grasses inc <i>Festuca ovina</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Dry / Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Perconia strigillaria</i> | On heathland, larvae on herbs | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Grassland | Lepidoptera | <i>Phaloniaida luridana</i> | Grassy banks with <i>Chamomile</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Plebejus argus</i> | Dry open heathland | | Notable B | yes | |
| Mires /wet heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Scopula emularia</i> | On edges of wet bogs | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Lepidoptera | <i>Simyra albovenosa</i> | Common reed | | Notable B | | |
| Wet Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Spartanobhis pilleriana</i> | Found on damp heaths, larvae on various herbs | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Lepidoptera | <i>Synalphe punctatis</i> | Mosses on sandy habitats | | Notable B | | |
| Mires | Lepidoptera | <i>Xylena venusta</i> | In bogs/marshy places | | Notable B | | |
| Temporary Ponds | Mollusca | <i>Lymnaea glabra</i> | Temp pools and ditches | | RDB 3 | | |
| | | | 30 | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mires /wet heath /rivers & streams | Odonata | <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> | Wet heaths / seepages / streams | Annex II HD | RDB 2 | yes | yes |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mires / Wet heath | Odonata | <i>Ceragrion tenellum</i> | Wet heaths / seepages / streams | | Notable B | | |
| Mires / Wet heath | Odonata | <i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i> | Wet heaths / seepages / streams | | Notable B | | |
| Permanent Ponds/rivers & streams | Odonata | <i>Cordulia aenea</i> | Permanent water source | | Notable B | | |
| Mires / Wet heath | Odonata | <i>Ischnura pumilio</i> | Wet heaths / seepages / streams | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 4 | | | | |
| Rivers and Streams / Wet grassland | Orthoptera | <i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i> | Damp grassland on stream edges | | RDB 1 | yes | yes |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Mires | Orthoptera | <i>Stethophyma grossum</i> | <i>Sphagnum</i> / <i>Molina</i> bogs | | RDB 2 | yes | yes |
| | | | 1 | | | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Dry Heath | Orthoptera | <i>Chorthippus vagans</i> | Bare ground and <i>Calluna</i> | | RDB 3 | yes | yes |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Wet Grassland / wet heath | Orthoptera | <i>Conocephalus discolor</i> | Coarse vegetation in wetlands | | Notable A | | |
| Wet Grassland / wet heath | Orthoptera | <i>Tettix ceperoi</i> | Wet seepages with bare ground | | Notable A | | |
| | | | 2 | | | | |
| Dry Heath | Orthoptera | <i>Ectobius pallidus</i> | Scrubby heathland with deep litter | | Notable B | | |
| Dry Heath | Orthoptera | <i>Ectobius parzeri</i> | Open sunny heathland with bareground | | Notable B | | |
| Mires / Wet heath | Orthoptera | <i>Merrioptera brachyoptera</i> | Sphagnum/Molinia bogland wet heath | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 3 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Eucnemis capricina</i> | Rotten wood under bark | | RDB 1 | yes | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Megapenthes lugens</i> | In decaying beech and elm | | RDB 1 | | yes |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Melanophya barbata</i> | In decaying oak and beech | | RDB 1 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Silvanoprus fagi</i> | Under beech and pine bark | | RDB 1 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Velleius dilatatus</i> | Larvae in Horner's nests in old trees | | RDB 1 | | |
| | | | 5 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Gnorimus nobilis</i> | In wood mould of deciduous trees | | RDB 2 | | yes |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Lymexylon naevale</i> | Standing dead wood | | RDB 2 | | |
| | | | 2 | | | | |
| Bog Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Ampedus cinnabarinus</i> | Larvae in rotten wood | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Anthonomus rufus</i> | Larvae mainly in Blackthorn, usually coastal | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Colydium elongatum</i> | In burrows of wood boring beetles in ancient woodland | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Dirrhagus pygmaeus</i> | Dead hardwood | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Grammoptera ustulata</i> | Larvae probably in dead wood | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ischnomera caerrula</i> | Dead wood usually oak | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Leptura sexguttata</i> | Larvae in dead oak | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Malachius nemus</i> | Larvae probably in dead wood | | RDB 3 | | SAP |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Mesosa nebulosa</i> | Larvae in topmost branches of oak | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Plegaderus dissectus</i> | In decaying stumps, logs and trees | | RDB 3 | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Bog Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Selatosomus nigricornis</i> | Larvae in waterlogged soil in wet woodland | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Triblax lacordairei</i> | Probably in fungi on trees, unknown | | RDB 3 | | |
| | | | 12 | | | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Enithia bicata</i> | Open areas | | RDB K | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Gyrophana pulchella</i> | Recorded from the fungus <i>Hypoloma fasciculare</i> | | RDB K | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Mordella holomelana</i> | In dead wood or plant stems | | RDB K | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Sphinginus lobatus</i> | Dead twigs | | RDB K | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Zyras cognatus</i> | Recorded from <i>Lasius niger</i> nests in woodland | | RDB K | | |
| | | | 5 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Agrius sinuatus</i> | Associated with very old hawthorn bushes | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ampedus elongatulus</i> | Larvae in rotting stumps | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ampedus sanguinolentus</i> | Larvae in dead wood / stumps | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Anisoxya fuscula</i> | In dead twigs | | Notable A | | |
| Bog Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Athea cirtata</i> | In mosses and leaf litter | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Colosoma inquisitor</i> | On oak trees | | Notable A | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Cicindela sylvatica</i> | Heathy areas in conifer wds | | Notable A | | yes |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Cicomas variegatus</i> | On dry, decayed bark of beech | | Notable A | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Coccinella magnifica</i> | Open areas, in assoc. with <i>Formica rufa</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Dasytes niger</i> | Larvae probably in dead wood | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Geotrupes pyraeatus</i> | Dead wood | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ischnodes sanguinicollis</i> | On broadleaves in decaying wood | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Leptura scutellata</i> | In rotting wood, mainly beech | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Mycetocharta humeralis</i> | In dead wood and under bark | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Mycetophagus quadriguttatus</i> | On dung or bracket fungi | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Notolamachus unifasciatus</i> | Larvae under bark of dead beech | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Pediacus depressus</i> | Larvae under oak bark on sap runs | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Pilemostoma fastosa</i> | dead wood | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Prionus coriarius</i> | Tree roots | | Notable A | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Riverine Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Quedius plancus</i> | In riverine gravels/ woodland | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Strangalia aurilenta</i> | Probably in dead deciduous trees | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Strangalia nigra</i> | Probably in dead deciduous trees | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Tomoxia biguttata</i> | beech trunk | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Tomoxia bucephala</i> | In rotting beech stumps | | Notable A | | |
| | | | 24 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Abdera biflexuosa</i> | In dead wood and twigs | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Adenus oculatus</i> | Oak stumps and boughs/oak crowns | | Notable B | | |
| Bog Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Agonum lueens</i> | Alder/willow carr, wet wds | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Agrius laticornis</i> | In dying branches of oak | | Notable B | | |
| Bog Woodland /Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ambedus pomorum</i> | Larvae in decayed wood/ stumps | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ambedus quercicola</i> | Larvae in dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture /Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Amaglyptus mysticus</i> | In tree stumps | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Antherophagus canescens</i> | Fungus beetle | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Aphodius zenkeri</i> | In deer dung in woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Aplodermus pini</i> | Under bark in decayed wood | | Notable B | | |
| Bog Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Atomia moschata</i> | Larvae bore into mature trees | | Notable B | | |
| Bog Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Athea hygrobata</i> | In mosses and leaf-litter | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Atomaria finetarii</i> | Rotting wood | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Ceuthorynchus viduatus</i> | Roydon | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Cionus tuberculatus</i> | Roydon | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Cis festivus</i> | Rotting wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Cis lineatocristatus</i> | In the fungus <i>Polyponus nigrinus</i> on trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Conophalus testaceus</i> | In dead boughs and small branches | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Cryptarcha strigata</i> | On sap runs caused by <i>Cossus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Cryptarcha undata</i> | On sap runs caused by <i>Cossus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture /Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Cryptoccephalus bipunctatus</i> | Larvae free-living on foliage | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Cryptoccephalus parvulus</i> | Larvae on birch leaves | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Cesius serra</i> | Larvae under loose bark of broadleaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Dendroxena quadrimaculata</i> | Oak canopy | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Diphloeolus fagi</i> | Under bark in decayed wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Eledona agricola</i> | On the bracket fungus <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> on oak | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Epyraea fuscicollis</i> | On sap runs caused by <i>Cossus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Epyraea guttata</i> | On sap runs caused by <i>Cossus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Euplectes lathyri</i> | Under bark and in dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Gabrius velox</i> | Wet woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Hallomenus binotatus</i> | In fungus infected wood and in fungi on wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Helops caeruleus</i> | In dead/dying trees usually oak | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ischnomera cyanea</i> | In rotten wood of broadleaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Ischnomera sanguinicollis</i> | In rotten wood of broadleaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Korynetes caeruleus</i> | In dead/rotting wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Korynetes caeruleus</i> | Predatory on beetle larvae in dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Larinus planus</i> | Thistles | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Lissodema quadripunctata</i> | In dead and decaying trees | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Longicarsus obliteratus</i> | Roydon deadwood | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Longicarsus ochroleucus</i> | Roydon deadwood | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Longicarsus tabidus</i> | Roydon deadwood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Lucanus cervus</i> | Rotting timber/mature trees | Annex II HD | Notable B | yes | yes |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Libanus flavipes</i> | Associated with broadleaves, grass root feeders | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Magdalis cerasi</i> | Associated with broadleaves, larvae feed in twigs | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Malactius cyanea</i> | Rotting wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Malphodes fibulatus</i> | In dead twigs and branches | | Notable B | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Melandyra caraboides</i> | In rotting stumps, possibly Willow | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Melasis hyprestoides</i> | Larvae in standing dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Mycetophagus piceus</i> | In rotting heartwood of oaks | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Mycetophagus populi</i> | Fungus on beech stump | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Onthophagus vacca</i> | Roydon on fox dung 2000 | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Opius molis</i> | Predatory on beetle larvae in dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Phloeotrypa waldoueri</i> | In dead sap wood, usually oak | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Phytobius watsonii</i> | Deadwood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Polydrusus flavipes</i> | Old woodland, dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Prionocyphon serricornis</i> | In rot holes feeding on fly larvae | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Prionychius ater</i> | In dead/dying broadleaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Pseudociszeila ceramboides</i> | Decaying beech | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Prinus subpilosus</i> | In hollow trees and under bark usually on oak | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Pyroctroa coccinea</i> | In dead wood and under bark | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Quedius scius</i> | Under bark and in dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Rabocerus galbrieti</i> | In dead wood and under bark | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Selatosomus bipustulatus</i> | Larvae in dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Sibirina arenaria</i> | Roydon | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Sitonus bidentatus</i> | Under bark of trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Smycticia humeralis</i> | Under fungus infected bark | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Spiridius dubius</i> | On slime moulds on bark | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Sulcis bicornis</i> | Bracket fungus, beech | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Thymalus limbatus</i> | Under bark of broad-leaved trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Tilius elongatus</i> | Predatory on beetle larvae in dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Trachyphloeus aristatus</i> | Leaf litter | | Notable B | | |
| Bog Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Trichophya pilicornis</i> | Sawdust, wood mould in Bog woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture /Forestry Inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Xyleborus dispar</i> | Larvae tunnel feeders in broadleaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/ Forestry inclosures | Coleoptera | <i>Xyleborus dryographus</i> | Larvae tunnel-feeders in broadleaves | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 73 | | | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Atheta orbivata</i> | In mosses and leaf-litter | | Notable | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Coleoptera | <i>Atheta hygrobia</i> | In mosses and leaf-litter | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Dropephylla gracilicornis</i> | Under bark and in rotten oak | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Gyrophaena angustata</i> | dead wood | | Notable | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Gyrophaena congrua</i> | dead wood | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Gyrophaena hanseini</i> | In <i>Russula</i> and <i>Boletus</i> fungi | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Neuraphes plicicollis</i> | In dead wood and under bark | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Placusa depressa</i> | In burrows of bark beetles | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Sepedophilus testaceus</i> | In rotting / fungoid wood especially beech and <i>Salix</i> | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Coleoptera | <i>Thamniaza hospita</i> | On sap runs of oak, and those of <i>Cassus</i> | | Notable | | |
| | | | 10 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Caliprobola speciosa</i> | Rotting stumps in woodland | | RDB 1 | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Brachypera armata</i> | In fungus on trees | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Ctenophora flavolata</i> | Larvae in dead trees especially beech | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Dithagus pygmaeus</i> | Larvae in rotten wood | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Exorista glossatorum</i> | Parasitic fly, larvae in Lepidoptera | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Limonia quadrimaculata</i> | Larvae in bracket fungi on beech | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Lymexylon navale</i> | Standing dead wood | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Microdon dewius</i> | Larvae in ant nests in rotten wood | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Pocota personata</i> | Rot holes in trees | | RDB 2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Psilota anthracina</i> | In woodland biology unknown | | RDB 2 | | |
| | | | 9 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Brachyopa bicolor</i> | Rotten beech trees | | RDB 3 | | |
| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Brachypalpus labyrinthiformis</i> | Standing hollow trunks, especially beech and ash | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Callicera aenea</i> | Possibly dead wood on heathland edge | | RDB 3 | | |
| Bog Woodland | Diptera | <i>Dixella ficiformis</i> | In swamps/bog woodland larvae stem feeders | | RDB 3 | | |
| Bog Woodland/Riverine woodland | Diptera | <i>Dolichopus andalusiacus</i> | Larvae develop in mud | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Oedaea apicalis</i> | In decaying trees, in association with <i>Cassus</i> | | RDB 3 | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Diptera | <i>Peleocrocera trichincta</i> | Larvae possibly in mud | | RDB 3 | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Systemus pallipes</i> | Probably associated with Elm, dead woodfeeders, adults at sap runs | | RDB 3 | | |
| Bog Woodland | Diptera | <i>Tabanus miki</i> | Wet woodlands | | RDB 3 | | |
| Bog Woodland | Diptera | <i>Tipula marginata</i> | Largely unknown | 10 | RDB 3 | | |
| Rivertine Woodland | Diptera | <i>Tabanus bovinus</i> | Wet woodlands | | pRDB K | | |
| Rivertine Woodland | Diptera | <i>Tabanus miki</i> | Wet woodlands | | pRDB K | | |
| Rivertine Woodland | Diptera | <i>Aylous fulvus</i> | Wet boggy soil near woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Conops vesicularis</i> | In old broad-leaved woodland, parasitoid on Hymenoptera | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Cenophora pectinicornis</i> | Larvae develop in decaying wood of old trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Diomyia fasciata</i> | In bracket fungus on old trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Dryodromia testacea</i> | Habitat requirements unknown | | Notable B | | |
| Bog Woodland | Diptera | <i>Limnophila pulchella</i> | Boggy ground in woodland with <i>Sphagnum</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Metasyrphus nitens</i> | Ancient deciduous woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Rivertine Woodland | Diptera | <i>Nephrotoxa dorsalis</i> | Sandy riverbanks by woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Ogodes gibbosus</i> | Heathy areas in woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Rivertine Woodland | Diptera | <i>Tetanocera punctifrons</i> | In woodland with running water | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 10 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Brachyopa pilosa</i> | Rotten stumps especially beech | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Criorhina ranunculi</i> | Standing dead wood | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Didea fasciata</i> | Broad-leaved woodland | | Notable | | |
| Pasture woodland/Forestry Inclosures | Diptera | <i>Dioctria oelandica</i> | Oak woods with small trees present | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Ferdinanda ruficornis</i> | Old standing wood possibly associated with <i>Cossus</i> | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Laphria marginata</i> | Ancient oak forests | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Metasyrphus lactulidatus</i> | Woods and heathland edge | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Microdon egeri</i> | Larvae in ant nests in rotten wood | | Notable | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Microdon mutabilis</i> | Larvae in ant nests in rotten wood | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Myolebia luteola</i> | Rot holes in broadleaf trees | | Notable | | |
| Riverine Woodland / Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Platycherius sticticus</i> | Damp woodland | | Notable | | |
| Bog Woodland / Riverine woodland | Diptera | <i>Tabanus cordiger</i> | Wet broadleaf woodland with streams | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Volucella inflata</i> | Sap runs on trees, associated with <i>Cossus</i> | | Notable | | |
| Riverine Woodland / Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Xylota abdens</i> | Dead wood in damp woodland | | Notable | | |
| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
| Riverine Woodland / Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Xylota florum</i> | Dead wood in damp woodland | | Notable | | |
| Riverine Woodland / Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Xylota tarda</i> | Dead wood in damp woodland | | Notable | | |
| Wood pasture | Diptera | <i>Xylota xanthocrenna</i> | Dead wood | | Notable | | |
| | | | 17 | | | | |
| Wood pasture / Forestry Inclosures | Hemiptera | <i>Cicadetta montana</i> | Dry sunny glades / woodland edge | | RDB 1 | yes | yes |
| Wood pasture | Hemiptera | <i>Empicoris baerensprungi</i> | On trunks and branches of broadleaves | | RDB 3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Hemiptera | <i>Selinus biguttatus</i> | A ground-dweller on <i>Melampyrum pratense</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Hymenoptera | <i>Crossocerus vagabundus</i> | Dead wood in sunny glades and damp woods | | RDB 1 | | |
| Wood pasture/ Forestry Inclosures | Hymenoptera | <i>Ondius puncticollis</i> | Wooded habitats, probably requires dead wood | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Hymenoptera | <i>Crossocerus binotus</i> | Associated with dead wood in woodlands | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Acosmetia caliginosa</i> | Woodland glades with <i>Serratula</i> | | RDB 1 | yes | yes |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Acrolepiosis marcidella</i> | Burchers broom | | RDB1 | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Aplonia palpella</i> | Mosses on trunks | | RDB1 | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Archips oporana</i> | Conifer needles | | RDB1 | | |
| | | | 4 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Aegymnis cyathpe</i> | Viola's under bracken in sunlight | | RDB2 | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Catocala sponsa</i> | Larvae feed on oak | | RDB2 | yes | |
| | | | 2 | | | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Biselactista trapezella</i> | <i>Luzula</i> leaves | | RDB3 | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Caloptilia falconipennella</i> | Larvae on <i>Alnus</i> | | RDB3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Catocala promissa</i> | Larvae feed on oak | | RDB3 | yes | |
| Bog Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Cyclophora pendularia</i> | Sallow carr in wet woods | | RDB3 | yes | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupithecia egenaria</i> | Larvae feed on Lime | | RDB3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Heterogenea asella</i> | Larvae on oak and beech | | RDB3 | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Moma alpinum</i> | Larvae feed on oak | | RDB3 | yes | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Stigmella samiatella</i> | Leaf miner on oak | | RDB3 | | |
| | | | 8 | | | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Aleucis distinctata</i> | In Blackhorn thickets /scrub | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Chlorocystis debilitata</i> | In woodland, larvae on <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Ectodermia arctifonella</i> | Oak bark | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupithecia irrogata</i> | Mature woodland, larvae on oak | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Hemaris fuciformis</i> | woodland rides/glades, larvae on <i>Ononis</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Bog Woodland /Riverine woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Lampropteryx otregata</i> | Damp woodland, larvae on <i>Gallium palustre</i> | | Notable A | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Meganola strigula</i> | Mature oak woodland, larvae possibly on oak | | Notable A | | |
| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Pectipogo strigata</i> | Old woodland | | Notable A | | |
| | | | 8 | | | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Anania verbascidis</i> | Larvae on <i>Teucrium</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Anacollis sparsata</i> | Yellow loosestrife riverbank | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Apatura iris</i> | Oak and sallow in mature woodland | | Notable B | yes | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Apoda limacodes</i> | In mature beech/oak woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Bog Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Apotomis lineana</i> | Sallow leaves in boggy ground | | Notable B | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Archetaris notha</i> | Tall Aspen | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Atohmis rubricollis</i> | Lichens & algae on tree branches | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Barrachetra pinicolella</i> | Larvae feed on <i>Pinus</i> needles | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Biselaclisia serricornis</i> | <i>Carex</i> leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Boarmia roboraria</i> | In old oak woodland, larvae on oak | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Boloria euphrosyne</i> | Open woodland rides with violet | | Notable B | yes | yes |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Capteria britanniodactyla</i> | Larvae feed in stems of <i>Teucrium</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Catantopae rubidula</i> | Bedstraws in bushes | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Cephalis aduermaria</i> | Open woodland larvae on <i>Vaccinium</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Clavigesta sylvestrana</i> | Pines buds, flowers | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Clostera curvula</i> | Aspen & sallow leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Clostera pigra</i> | In woodland, larvae on <i>Populus tremula</i> and <i>Salix</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Coleophora adenella</i> | Buckthorn/alder buckthorn leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Comistra rubiginæa</i> | deciduous trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Cossus cossus</i> | Standing dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Cyclophora annulata</i> | Maple | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Cydia coniferana</i> | Larvae on <i>Pinus</i> needles | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Dicallomena fascelina</i> | In woodland, larvae on various shrubs | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Drepana cultraria</i> | Inhabits beech woods, larvae on <i>Fagus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Dystebenna stephensi</i> | Living bark of old trees | | Notable B | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Earias chlorana</i> | Sallows & willows in wet woods | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Ectropis consonaria</i> | In open woodland, larvae on oak and birch | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Ectropis exarsaria</i> | In open woodland, larvae on oak and birch | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eilema sororcula</i> | In woodland, larvae feed on various lichens | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Elaphria venustula</i> | Tormentil under bracken woodland | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Bog/Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Epinolia demarniana</i> | Catkins of birch, sallow or alder | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eucosmionorpha albersana</i> | Honeysuckle leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eudemis porphyra</i> | Crab apple leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eudonia delunella</i> | Larvae feed on lichens on mature trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> | Violets under bracken in sunlight | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Euphyia biangulata</i> | Woodland edge, larvae on <i>Stellaria</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupitheca insignita</i> | Hawthorn leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupitheca dodonaea</i> | Open woodland, larvae on <i>Crautagus</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupithecia exiguata exiguata</i> | Hawthorn & blackthorn leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupithecia indigata</i> | Inhabits <i>Pinus</i> woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupithecia tinturba</i> | Woodland with <i>Acer campestre</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupithecia plumbeolata</i> | Woodland with foodplant <i>Melampyrum pratense</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Eupithecia valerianata</i> | Damp woods with Valerian | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Hameris lucina</i> | Open woodland rides with primrose | | Notable B | | yes |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Hyberna crassalis</i> | In woodland, larvae on <i>Vaccinium</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Bog/Woodland / Riverine woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Ipinorpha reclusa</i> | Damp woodland, larvae on <i>Salix</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Lacanobia contigua</i> | In woodland, larvae on various trees | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Meganola albula</i> | Leaves on <i>Rubus caesius</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Metricotes luarea</i> | Seeds of greater stitchwort woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Microthrix simitella</i> | Larvae feed in the crowns of mature oak | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Mompha langella</i> | Larvae on Enchanter's nightshade | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Mompha terminella</i> | Larvae on Enchanter's nightshade | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Nemopogon ruficollis</i> | Bracket fungi | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Noctua comes</i> | Grass leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Oletreutes arcella</i> | Decaying leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Pammene albuginana</i> | Oak galls | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Pammene fasciana</i> | Fruits of oak or sweet chestnut | | Notable B | | |

| Habitat | Group | Species | Requirements | European | National | BAP | SRP |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Pameme germanana</i> | unknown | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Parascotia fuliginaria</i> | Fungi on dead wood | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Psoricoptera gibbosella</i> | Larvae feed on oak | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Sacrima w-album</i> | Elm & wych elm | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Schranckia taenialis</i> | Damp woodland | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Scoparia ancipitella</i> | Lichens on oak & elm possibly | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Strophedra nidana</i> | Oak leaves | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Synanthedon vespiiformis</i> | Oak borer | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Tetba or</i> | Found on Aspen | | Notable B | | |
| Riverine Woodland | Lepidoptera | <i>Xylena vetusta</i> | In wet woodland/ marshy places | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture | Lepidoptera | <i>Yponomeuta vignipunctata</i> | Larvae feed on leaves of <i>Sedum telephium</i> | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Lepidoptera | <i>Zetaphera rufimaculata</i> | Shoots of conifers | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 70 | | | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Orthoptera | <i>Nemobius sylvestris</i> | Warm sunny rides/glades with leaf litter | | Notable A | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Orthoptera | <i>Ectobius lapponicus</i> | Open sunny warm well-vegetated clearings and rides | | Notable B | | |
| Forestry Inclosures | Orthoptera | <i>Ectobius pallidus</i> | Scrubby heathland with deep litter | | Notable B | | |
| Wood pasture/Forestry Inclosures | Orthoptera | <i>Omocestus rufipes</i> | Open warm sunny well-vegetated clearings and rides | | Notable B | | |
| | | | 3 | | | | |
| | | | 570 | | | | |

APPENDIX H

STATUS OF NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

SSSIs in England are designated by the English Nature under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (previously, some areas were given limited protection under Section 23 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949; in the New Forest most of these have now been re-notified and given additional protection under the 1981 Act). They cover areas which are of particular value because of their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

Ramsar sites and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

The UK is a signatory to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, held at Ramsar in Iran in 1971. The objectives of the Convention are to stem the loss of wetlands, which are defined as being areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt. They include areas of marine water which are not more than 6.0 metres deep at low tide. All the signatories to the Convention are required to designate wetlands meeting the agreed criteria (Ramsar sites).

The UK is also bound by the European Communities Directive of April 1979 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds). Member states are required to take special measures to conserve the habitats of two categories of bird:

- i certain listed rare or vulnerable species; and
- ii regularly occurring migratory species.

Particular attention must be paid to wetlands, especially those of international importance. Member states are required to classify these areas as Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

Ramsar sites and SPAs are identified by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee in collaboration with the appropriate Country Conservation agency, which in England is English Nature. The Secretary of State for the Environment is responsible for the designation of sites in England. These designations are quite separate from the notification of SSSIs, but in many cases, as in the New Forest, they overlap.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

The European Union (EU) adopted the Habitats Directive in May 1992 (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora). Sites identified under this directive are known as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). It complements the earlier Birds Directive which has resulted in the designation of SPAs. The Habitats Directive is European law which provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the EU to be known as Natura 2000. It is intended to protect the most endangered habitat types and species in the EU.

The main aim is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.

The areas selected as SACs are those that make a significant contribution to the conservation of habitats and species identified in the Directive. They include marine habitats; the Directive requires the designation of SACs at sea as well as on land.

In the UK, the Habitats Directive is given effect by the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. The UK already has a substantial array of nature conservation policies, consolidated in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which provides the basis for the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Like SPAs, SACs are usually based on SSSIs.

English Nature, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Council for Wales, in collaboration with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, advises the Government on areas which they consider could qualify as SACs. On land, their selection is based on the best SSSIs; at sea, where there are no SSSIs, areas are chosen from those widely recognised as important for marine nature conservation.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs)

NNRs are designated by English Nature under Section 35 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Formerly they were designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by the Nature Conservancy Council Act 1973. They are areas of national and sometimes international value for nature conservation which are owned or leased by English Nature or a body approved by them, or are managed in accordance with Nature Reserve Agreements with landowners or occupiers.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

LNRs are established by local authorities, in consultation with English Nature, under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by the Local Government Act 1972. They are intended to protect habitats of local significance. The local authority can protect these areas by means of byelaws which are confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

SINCs are areas of particular importance for nature conservation within the District which are not included in other nature conservation designations. They comprise only those areas which are of substantive nature conservation value and have been identified in accordance with criteria which have been adopted by Hampshire County Council, English Nature and the Hampshire Wildlife Trust (Appendix H).

APPENDIX I

SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION (SINCS)

Criteria for selecting SINCS

1. Woodland

A Ancient(1) semi-natural(2) woodlands.

B Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving.

C Other semi-natural woodlands if they comprise important community types of restricted distribution in the county such as yew woods and alder swamp woods;

D Pasture woodland and wooded commons, not included in any of the above, which are of considerable biological and

2. Neutral/ acid/ calcareous grassland

A Agriculturally unimproved grasslands (3)

B Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.

D Grasslands which have become impoverished through inappropriate management but which retain sufficient elements of relic unimproved grassland to enable recovery.

3. Heathland

A Areas of heathland vegetation; including matrices of dwarf shrub, acid grassland, valley mires and scrub.

B Areas of heathland which are afforested or have succeeded to woodland if;

i they retain significant remnants of heathland vegetation which would enable their recovery.

ii they are contiguous with, or form an integral part of an open area of heathland.

4. Coastal habitats

A Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marshes and maritime grasslands.

5. Wetland

A Areas of open freshwater (eg. lakes, ponds, canals, rivers, streams and ditches) which support outstanding assemblages of floating/ submerged/ emergent plant species, invertebrates, birds or amphibians.

B Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions.

6. Species

A Sites which support one or more notable species. (4)

B Sites which regularly support a significant population of a species which has a restricted distribution or has substantially declined in population or range. Such sites may be used seasonally or for only one part of a species' life-cycle.

C Sites which support an outstanding assemblage of species.

7. Social value

A Sites of nature conservation interest which occur in areas otherwise deficient in such interest, and/ or are known to be of particularly high value to local communities e.g. community wildlife sites.

(Sites selected under this criterion will be rigorously confined to those which, if lost, would result in a considerable and demonstrable loss to the local community which would be very difficult/ impossible to replace.

Because of the widespread distribution of sites of nature conservation interest in Hampshire, and the high threshold used to define critical importance, only a limited number of sites are likely to meet this criterion).

8. Geology and geomorphology

A Sites which have been designated as Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) (5).

(1) Ancient - refers to woodlands which have developed particular ecological characteristics as a result of their long continuity. Those identified to date which are over 2ha are included on the Hampshire Inventory of Ancient Woodlands (Provisional).

(2) Semi-natural - modified types of vegetation in which the dominant and constant species are accepted natives to Britain, and that locality, and the structure of the community conforms to the range of natural vegetation types.

(3) Agriculturally unimproved grassland - grassland that is composed of a mixed assemblage of indigenous species in essentially semi-natural communities which has been allowed to develop without the major use of herbicides or inorganic fertilisers.

(4) Notable species include Red Data Book species, Nationally Scarce species, species covered under Schedules 1, 5, and 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981, Annex 1 of the EC Bird Directive 79/409 and Annex II and IV of the EC Directive 92/43/EEC 'The Habitats Directive', and those covered by the Bern, Bonn and Ramsar Conventions. Notable species will also include species which are considered 'County Rare' or 'County Scarce'. County Rare = those species recorded in 1% or less terads in Hampshire or either of the two vice-counties (11 and 12) separately. County Scarce = 4% or less terads.

(5) Regionally Important Geological/ Geomorphological sites are sites of regional importance excluding SSSIs. RIGs are analogous to biological non-statutory sites

Proposed List of SINCs in the New Forest (within the National Park Boundary)

Grid ref/ Site name/ Area (Ha) /SINC criteria

SU 155160 Folds Farm Water Meadows 13.59 2A/5B
SU 158162 Moorland House Meadow 9.54 2A/5B
SU 160000 Summergates 1.03 1A
SU 160178 Breamore Meadows Site 1 3.15 2A/5B
SU 160180 Breamore Meadows Site 8 1.03 2A/5B
SU 160181 Alder Grove 0.86 1C
SU 161180 Breamore Meadows Site 9 1.06 2A/5B
SU 161182 Breamore Meadows Site 7 2.72 2A/5B
SU 162177 Breamore Meadows Site 2 4.35 2A/5B
SU 162153 Folds Farm Water Meadows South 30.42 6A
SU 163174 The Mill Fen Meadow 0.35 5B
SU 163186 Breamore Meadows Site 6 4.22 2A/5B
SU 164100 Cottage Plantation 3.23 1B
SU 164155 Brickhops Copse 2.78 1A
SU 166122 Hungerford Copse 1.76 1A
SU 166149 Sandy Balls Wood 32.98 1A/1B/6A
SU 168012 Keeper's Copse/Lockyer's Copse 21.34 1A/1B
SU 168021 Sandford Copse 5.84 1A
SU 169135 Blissford Meadow 2 1.84 2A
SU 170136 Newfoundland/Broadhill Wood 15.38 1A
SU 172060 Hower Meadow 1.04 2A
SU 172074 Highwood Copse 4.49 1A
SU 172154 Long Ground Copse 11.85 1A/1B/6A
SU 173037 Charles Copse 11.28 1A
SU 173059 Poulner Hill Upper Meadow 0.59 2D
SU 174137 Blissford Meadow 3 0.35 3A
SU 175045 Hightown Copse 16.58 1B
SU 176031 Gaddens 1.08 1A
SU 176178 Densome Wood 1.92 1A
SU 177025 Bagnum Wood 2.96 1A
SU 177037 Crow Hill 1.67 3A
SU 177142 Ditchend Brook 2.69 2A
SU 179175 Woodgreen Meadow 0.87 2A/6A
SU 180182 Newman's Copse 4.75 1A
SU 181182 Hale Meadows - E 3.3 2A/5B
SU 183000 New Whistlers Copse 2.13 1A
SU 183181 Hale Meadows - D 2.67 5B

SU 184181 Hale Meadows - C 1.17 5B
SU 185182 Hale Meadows - B 1.48 2A/5B
SU 186003 Avon Tyrrell 8.63 3A
SU 186182 Hale Close 'Bottom' Lower Meadow 0.7 2A/5B
SU 186182 Hale Close Gully 0.6 1A
SU 187005 Whitefield Hill 4.89 3Bi
SU 187194 Hookers Copse 5.61 1A/6A
SU 187195 Lower Randell Copse 3.93 1A
SU 188185 Hale Farm Meadow South 1.94 2A/5B
SU 189186 Hale Farm Meadow North 1.74 2A/5B
SU 190186 Hale Farm Wood 0.5 1A
SU 190188 Hatchet Copse 9.38 1A/1B
SU 192096 Webb's Copse 8.06 1A
SU 192196 Upper Randell Copse & Cowards Moor 4.28 1A
SU 193196 Lodge Drove Meadow 2.74 2A/5B
SU 202036 Marl Close 7.19 1A
SU 203050 Vereley House Meadow 0.45 2A/5B
SU 204032 Sweets Copse 4.81 1A
SU 206029 White's Copse 2.55 1A
SU 207029 Campden House 0.53 2A
SU 215113 Broomy Meads 4.3 2A
SU 234051 Burley Lodge Meadow 2.9 2A
SU 265039 Rhinefield House 2.98 6A
SU 265113 Thrifty Beeches North 1.24 1A
SU 267129 Blackthorn Copse 18.4 1A
SU 269098 Acres Down Road Verge 0.5 2A
SU 271099 Acres Down Farm Meadow 2.11 2D
SU 271104 Newtown West Meadow 0.96 2A
SU 271135 Greenhill Copse West 6.29 1A/1B
SU 272129 Pipers Copse West 6.32 1A/1B
SU 273103 Newtown East Meadow 1.11 2A
SU 273131 Pipers Copse Central 3.6 1A/1B
SU 273133 Greenhill Copse South 3.91 1A/1B
SU 273144 Lower Popes Wood 2.49 1A
SU 274134 Greenhill Copse Central 9.98 1A/1B
SU 275131 Pipers Copse East 5.22 1A/1B
SU 276109 Veals Copse Chs 3.01 1A
SU 279102 Manor Wood 84.18 1B/1A
SU 282138 Holly Copse/Wittensford Wood 7.08 1A
SU 287087 Emery Down West Meadow 1.02 2A/5B
SU 287105 Marleys Meadow 1.9 2A
SU 277172 Wicksmoor 4.4 2D
SU 280159 Lane End Meadow 2.17 2B/6A
SU 280160 Penn Copse 4.1 1A
SU 282162 Wildground Meadow 1.16 2B
SU 283171 Lampards Farm West 2.21 2A/5B
SU 284170 Lampards Farm East 2.64 2A/5B
SU 288087 Emery Down Central Meadow 0.64 2A/5B
SU 289088 Emery Down East Meadow 0.92 2A/5B
SU 289010 Brockenhurst Manor Golf Course 63.77 1A/1B/2A/3Bi(excl. fairways)
SU 290084 Northerwood Inclosure 11.8 1A
SU 291100 Harcourt Wood 24 1B/1A
SU 292077 Cuffnell's Park 3.14 1A
SU 292092 Willowbrook Meadow 2.73 2A/5B
SU 293094 Meadow at Blackwater Farm 1.67 2A
SU 295098 Truslers Wood West 2.3 1A
SU 295144 Withers Farm Meadow 1 0.15 6A
SU 297040 Round Copse 7.14 1B
SU 298011 Brockenhurst Copse 14.51 1A/1B/2A/3Bi
SU 299158 Woodland Cottage Bog 1.22 3A
SU 301017 Highwood Meadow 1.69 2A/5B

SU 302015 Rumbolds Meadow 1.85 2A/5B
SU 302019 Station Meadow, Brockenhurst 1.5 2D
SU 301122 Beechwood Park 1.79 2A
SU 302138 Cadnam Meadow 1.01 2A
SU 304015 Tile Barn Campsite, Brockenhurst 1.53 2B
SU 304159 Fuzzies Copse 7.61 1A
SU 305015 Brockenhurst Park Stables Meadow 0.68 2A
SU 307120 Andrew's Copse 5.81 1A
SU 307147 Copythorne Church 0.8 2A/3A
SU 308146 Copythorne Sandpit 1.48 2A/3Bi/5B
SU 310020 Brockenhurst Park 67.76 1D/6A
SU 313133 Spillmans Copse 12.94 1A
SU 315163 High Wood Copse 11.93 1B
SU 317120 Rossiters Copse 1.9 1A
SU 318135 Curtishill Copse 3.4 1A
SU 319117 Woodlands Farm Copse 5.74 1A
SU 319129 Jacobs Copse 3.69 1A
SU 319130 Mumms Copse 1.51 1A
SU 320149 Clock Cottage Meadow 0.87 2A/5B
SU 321132 Goddards Copse 1.46 1A
SU 322135 Stamfordshill Copse 2.35 1A
SU 325136 Stamfordshill Heath 0.97 3Bi
SU 325145 Tatchbury Copse 2.54 1A
SU 327136 Stamfordshill Heath Field 1.56 6A
SU 332014 Dilton Common (East) 2.6 3A
SU 334109 Fletchwood Copse 41.05 1A
SU 334120 Tributary of Bartley Water 0.17 5A
SU 342103 Prior's Bushes Field 2.58 2B
SU 344103 Prior's Bushes 11.02 1A
SU 351099 The Soak 2.2 1B
SU 351111 Wildcolbury Wood 15.71 1B
SU 352097 Langley Cottage Woodland 2.62 1D
SU 352105 Knowles Copse 10.83 1B
SU 352115 Memorial Hall Field 2.29 2D
SU 353103 Blind Copse 13.79 1B
SU 353108 Babley Row 1.9 1B
SU 354117 Hounsdown Meadows 2.84 2A/1C
SU 356100 Langley Wood (Nw) 11.6 1B
SU 356103 Purgatory 7.45 1B
SU 356111 Pritchell's Copse 7.69 1B
SU 357075 Decoy Pond Farm 2.22 2B/5B
SU 358103 Little Cole Copse 11.76 1B
SU 358107 Durleywild Copse 5.54 1B
SU 359099 Langley Wood Central 21.48 1B
SU 360096 Langley Wood South 21.26 1B
SU 361104 Great Cole Copse 11.28 1B
SU 363097 Little Smith's Copse 2.2 1B
SU 364109 Golts Copse 16.58 1B
SU 365104 Bowmoor Copse 15.1 1B
SU 366100 Little Heron's Copse 2.97 1B
SU 366102 Pen's Copse 6.67 1B
SU 366106 Fair Oak Copse 10.25 1B
SU 367098 Withybeds Copse 8.38 1B
SU 368056 Ferny Croft 6.39 1B
SU 368108 Little And Great Orchard Copse 9.51 1B
SU 369100 Great Heron's Copse (South) & Heron's Hill 7.73 1B
SU 369107 Gregory Cooper's Copse 7.84 1A
SU 370029 Abbotstanding Wood 71.93 1A
SU 370091 Slowhays Copse 5.76 1A
SU 370097 Yards Hill 3.75 1B
SU 370099 Great Dumper's Copse 1.34 1B

SU 370102 Great Herons Copse (North) 6.65 1B
SU 371070 Ipley Meadow - South of R.Beaulieu 2.4 2A/5B
SU 372071 Ipley Meadow - North of R.Beaulieu 4.33 2A/5B
SU 372072 Longmead Row 0.77 1A
SU 372102 Kites Copse Meadow 0.7 2B
SU 372093 Staplewood Copse 15.62 1A
SU 373102 Kites Copse 6.02 1A/2A
SU 374011 Meadow at East Boldre 5.22 2A/5B
SU 374071 Ipley Pond Wood 1.15 1Cii
SU 374098 Reeds And Barrows Orchard Copse 19.68 1A/2A
SU 374107 Spragg's Copse 5.29 1A
SU 375070 Farrant's Copse & Heath 11.74 1A/1C
SU 375076 Duckmead Row 4.88 1A
SU 375102 Rv:Ns64, Kites Copse to Staplewood Lane South 0.09 2A
SU 376023 Pit Copse 20.5 1A/6A
SU 376089 Downgrove Copse 8.36 1A
SU 377009 Bulls Wood 4.43 1B
SU 377077 Duckmead Row Meadow 1.74 2A
SU 377098 Hammer's And Rudes Copses 18.79 1A/2A
SU 377105 Meadow SE of Spragg's Copse 3.56 2A
SU 378077 Lambermoor Copse 3.78 1A
SU 378101 Staplewood Lane Copse 1.88 1A
SU 379069 Aldermoor Copse 1.53 1Cii/6A
SU 379092 Brown's Copse 18.13 1A/2A
SU 379080 Beaulieu Road Fields 6.91 2A/6A
SU 378006 Knights Copse 14.48 1B
SU 380045 Gurnet Fields 19.18 1B/3Bi
SU 380094 Nutchers Copse 5.77 1A/2A
SU 381076 New Copse 9.8 1B
SU 382023 Shepherds Meadow, Beaulieu Estate 1.45 2A/5B
SU 382096 Nutchers Copse Field 0.79 2A
SU 382097 Rv:Ns62, A326 Hammers Copse to Twiggs La. (South) 0.37 2A
SU 384097 Twiggs Lane Meadow 0.25 2D
SU 386096 Marchwood School 0.41 2D
SU 387093 Hammonds Copse 4.41 1A
SU 387095 Warwicks Copse Meadow 2.8 2D
SU 387096 Hythe Road Meadow South 0.57 2A
SU 388090 Perryhayes Copse & Fir Copse 5.88 1A
SU 389094 Warwick's Copse 2.9 1A
SU 390034 Hartford Copse 29.28 1A
SU 390086 Beaby's Copse 3.11 1A
SU 394088 South Lodge Field 1.51 2A
SU 395092 Smithers Copse 2.83 1A
SU 395096 Post & Horseclose Copses/ The Plantation 18.66 1A/6A
SU 398085 Dibden Church 0.43 2D
SU 399096 Veals Row Meadows (West) 2.91 2B/5B/6A
SU 400010 Keeping Copse 56.78 1A/6A
SU 400025 Moonhills Copse/Oxleys Copse 38.23 1A
SU 400097 Veals Row Meadows (East) 4.02 2B/5
SU 402083 Great Copse 4.65 1A
SU 403017 Spearbed Copse West 15.78 1A
SU 403085 Lock's Copse 1.87 1A
SU 404091 Church Farm Fields (East) 0.78 2B/6A
SU 405002 Dungehill Copse/Crossfield Row 5.22 1A
SU 410085 West Cliff Marsh West 2.44 4A/6A
SU 412085 West Cliff Marsh, East 4.4 4A/6A
SU 413018 Rv:172, U119 0.09 6A
SU 415022 Cowleys Copse/Heath & Stock Copse 29.78 1A/1B/6A
SU 416013 Steerley's Copse 37.34 1B/6A
SU 417084 West Cliff Marshes Extension 1.1 4A
SU 420003 Witchers Copse 12.57 1B/6A

SU 425014 Meadow Close/East Stock Copses 33.64 1B/6A
SU 425037 Pitts Copse 8.16 1A
SU 428034 Warren Copse 5.44 1A
SU 430024 Green Rolleston Copse 9.1 1A
SU 433006 Horsemoor Copse 20.24 1B/6A
SU 437001 Burnthayes Copse 4.57 1A
SU 449024 Fields Heath North West 2.05 3Bi
SU 450016 Toms Down Field 1.68 3A
SU 451016 Mopley Paddock 0.22 2A
SU 453018 Tom's Down 11.17 3A/3Bii/6A
SU 458023 Fishers Croft Copse 1.73 1A
SU 459020 Badminton Common CHS (part in N.Solent SSSI) 36.85 3A/6A
SU 463033 Copthorne Fields, Ashlett: Southern Field 3.69 5B/6A
SU 463034 Copthorne Fields, Ashlett: North Field 2.91 2A/5B
SU 463035 Copthorne Fields: Esso Land 2.36 2D
SU 466012 Sprats Down Plantation 26.82 3A/6A
SU 470024 Chambers Copse 1.91 1A
SU 476018 Solent View Valley 1.89 4A/6A
SU 480017 Tom Tiddler's Ground 44.57 4A/6A
SZ 179998 Whistlers Copse 18.43 1A
SZ 181986 Elmers Copse 2.23 1A
SZ 181988 Prink's Wood 1.98 1A
SZ 184983 Shirley Village Green CHS 1.1 3A
SZ 184989 Howen Copse 2.15 1A
SZ 185995 North Braggers 1.19 1A
SZ 186993 Kings Braggers 1.7 1A
SZ 186997 Shirley Common Plot 6720 2.13 3A
SZ 187977 Bransgore Wood 2.28 1A
SZ 187975 River Mude Copse 1.48 1A
SZ 188987 Stibb's Copse 6.12 1A
SZ 189990 Holmy Copse 1.34 1A
SZ 204968 Shears Wood 19.77 1A
SZ 206951 Cranemoor Wood North 4.5 6A
SZ 208987 Holmsley Field 0.87 2A/6A
SZ 211950 Cranemoor, Marlpit & Meetinghouse Woods and Mire 15.6 1A/2A/5B
SZ 214969 Eastclose Copse 2.86 1A
SZ 217963 Hobbs Copse 1.23 1A
SZ 221967 Beckley Common 3.76 3Bi
SZ 224982 Hole Copse 17.38 1A
SZ 230973 Locksbridge Copse 11.66 1B
SZ 234970 Bashley Copse 7 1A
SZ 241984 Valesmoor Farm Meadow 1.9 2B
SZ 244972 Bashley Wood 3.85 1A
SZ 254973 Danes Stream Coppice 2.98 1A
SZ 269966 Hordle Grange Wood 3.43 1A
SZ 279964 Hollow Wood 0.86 1A
SZ 283963 Barrows Copse 5.96 1A
SZ 284982 Birchy Hill Wood 2.25 1A
SZ 287964 Silver Street Wood 1.54 1A
SZ 291955 Broadmead Copse 2.21 1A
SZ 294953 Batchley Copse 6.26 1A
SZ 298956 Ramley Copse 1.1 1A
SZ 300948 Wainsford Copse Meadow 0.74 2A/5B
SZ 300949 Efford Avon Meadows 1.66 2D
SZ 301947 Efford Wood 3.17 1A/6A
SZ 302947 Wainsford Bridge Meadows 2.57 2D
SZ 302954 Pennington (Little Common) 1.3 2A/3A
SZ 303947 Newleaze Copse Meadow 0.47 2A/5B
SZ 303986 Jealous Copse 2.12 1A
SZ 304946 Newleaze Copse 4.46 1A
SZ 304978 Passford Water 3.84 2A/5B

SZ 305916 Keyhaven Baskets 0.7 4A
SZ 307942 Efford Area 1 0.48 1A
SZ 307983 Springhill Copse South 4.05 1A
SZ 314974 Tuckermill Copse 7.6 1A
SZ 318927 Keyhaven Marshes Extension 4.93 4A/6A
SZ 321983 Boldre Bridge Meadows 4.8 2A/5B
SZ 323984 Boldre Bridge House Meadow 0.89 2A
SZ 324937 Fields Nw Of The Salterns 9.93 6B
SZ 325980 Friars Wood 3.36 1A
SZ 329945 Fields Nw Of Normandy Farm 15.38 6B
SZ 330946 Little Normandy Fields 3.89 4A
SZ 325988 Whitemoor Copse/Rodlease Rough 3.59 1A
SZ 330956 Lymington Mudflats 11.94 4A
SZ 332970 Pleasure Copse 2.29 1A
SZ 332992 Whitemoor Rough 12.53 2A/5B/1A
SZ 334966 The Mound Grassland 1.1 2A/5B
SZ 336964 Walhampton Wood 15.37 1B
SZ 338962 Newells Copse 7.83 1B
SZ 344956 Fields N Of Lisle Court 23.03 6B
SZ 344961 Shotts Copse 4.45 1B
SZ 353967 Church Copse 3.04 1A
SZ 355954 Martins Trough 4.53 1B/1C
SZ 355967 Winter's Wood 15.12 1B
SZ 356963 Dod's Pond/Plummers Water (West) 2.42 6A
SZ 361955 Lake By Lake Covert 5.61 6A
SZ 362975 Norley Copse South 1.03 1A
SZ 367958 Otters Hill/Sowley Farm Fields 99.25 6B
SZ 367965 Sowley Copse/Sowley Brooms 26.82 1B
SZ 371957 Pitts Deep Copse (Outside Nf Sssi) 2.78 1A
SZ 377984 Horsemoor Copse (East Boldre) 31.5 1B
SZ 377988 Newlands Copse 4.67 1B
SZ 379997 Newhouse Moor 1.33 2A
SZ 380974 Hardings Wood 9.6 1B
SZ 380995 Newhouse Copse 5.43 1B
SZ 384967 Whitehouse Copse 5.76 1B
SZ 385998 Gravelly Copse 3.56 1A
SZ 386988 Longmead Copse 7.28 1A
SZ 388999 Lodge Farm Pit, Beaulieu Estate 0.98 2A/5B
SZ 391970 Thorns Copse 3.99 1B
SZ 392986 Shadebush Copse 5.41 1B
SZ 395993 Ashenwood/Foulbush/Coopers Wood 165.95 1B
SZ 396971 Rye Errish Copse 8.79 1A
SZ 398980 Great Bukerlseys Copse 7.4 1A
SZ 402987 Kitcher's Rough 2.97 1B/6A
SZ 406981 St Leonard's Barn 6A/6C
SZ 413995 Salternshill Copse 17.91 1B
SZ 420995 Salterns Copse 13.98 1B
SZ 432995 Haxland Pits 8.72 1A
SZ 433990 Three Stones Meadow 0.73 2A/2B/5B
SZ 436997 Cump Copse 3.07 1A
SZ 438990 Little Haxland Copse 3.18 1B
SZ 439991 The Moor 3.89 1A
SZ 444992 Pophams Wood 3.88 1A
SZ 445997 East Hill Copse 2.52 1A
SZ 448989 Oldhouse Copse 1.72 1A
SZ 455988 Lepe Point Meadow 1.33 2D
SZ 456999 Withyhayes Copse 2.53 1B
SZ 462998 Stanswood Copse 10.33 1A
SZ 467996 Allwoods Copse 7.53 1B

**APPENDIX J
FLOW DATA - HAMPSHIRE AVON TRIBUTARIES**

Ditchend Brook

| Date and Time | Flow (m ³ /s) | Site |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 06/10/1964 | 0.014 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 03/08/1976 00:13 | 0.000 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 06/07/1977 | 0.026 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 11/10/1989 00:01 | 0.017 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 02/11/1990 00:15 | 0.019 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 18/10/1996 14:45 | 0.027 | Blissford |
| 08/07/1997 10:15 | 0.016 | Blissford |
| 29/08/2002 12:20 | 0.024 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 27/04/2004 09:20 | 0.092 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 26/05/2004 10:11 | 0.031 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 24/06/2004 09:30 | 0.033 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 28/07/2004 09:43 | 0.027 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 20/08/2004 09:17 | 0.027 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 14/09/2004 09:20 | 0.095 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 25/10/2004 09:39 | 0.226 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 10/11/2004 10:15 | 0.101 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 17/01/2005 10:27 | 0.106 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 09/02/2005 10:18 | 0.059 | Stuckton Post Office |
| 03/03/2005 09:20 | 0.060 | Stuckton Post Office |

NGR
Stuckton PO SU15001330
Blissford SU17351393

Hucklesbrook

| Date and Time | Flow m ³ /s | Site Name |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 08/10/1962 00:02 | 0.034 | Hucklesbrook Farm |
| 06/10/1964 00:06 | 0.028 | Hucklesbrook Farm |
| 03/08/1976 00:09 | 0.000 | Hucklesbrook Farm |
| 18/10/1976 00:06 | 0.966 | Hucklesbrook Farm |
| 18/11/1976 00:05 | 0.216 | Hucklesbrook Farm |
| 11/10/1989 00:02 | 0.025 | Hucklesbrook Farm |
| 02/11/1990 00:13 | 0.020 | Hucklesbrook Farm |
| 08/05/1997 14:10 | 0.023 | Furze Hill |
| 27/04/2004 10:15 | 0.090 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 26/05/2004 10:45 | 0.009 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 24/06/2004 10:25 | 0.019 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 28/07/2004 10:28 | 0.000 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 20/08/2004 10:12 | 0.011 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 14/09/2004 09:53 | 0.169 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 25/10/2004 10:21 | 0.308 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 10/11/2004 10:45 | 0.107 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 17/01/2005 11:22 | 0.138 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 09/02/2005 10:57 | 0.064 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |
| 03/03/2005 10:05 | 0.069 | Hucklesbrook Bridge |

NGR
HB Farm SU16001070
Furze hill SU16801100
HB Bridge SU16101091

Linford Brook

| Date and Time | Flow m ³ /s | Site Name |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 06/10/1964 00:02 | 0.014 | Poulner |
| 06/12/1972 00:01 | 3.132 | Poulner |
| 03/08/1976 00:01 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 03/08/1976 00:08 | 0.000 | Poulner |
| 18/10/1976 00:02 | 0.891 | Poulner |
| 18/11/1976 00:02 | 0.196 | Poulner |
| 29/06/1984 00:01 | 0.003 | Poulner |
| 29/06/1984 00:02 | 0.001 | Goulding's Farm |
| 06/07/1984 00:02 | 0.001 | Goulding's Farm |
| 06/07/1984 00:03 | 0.001 | Poulner |
| 16/07/1984 00:01 | 0.001 | Goulding's Farm |
| 16/07/1984 00:02 | 0.003 | Poulner |
| 23/07/1984 00:02 | 0.001 | Goulding's Farm |
| 23/07/1984 00:03 | 0.001 | Poulner |
| 30/07/1984 00:01 | 0.001 | Poulner |
| 30/07/1984 00:03 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 06/08/1984 00:01 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 06/08/1984 00:02 | 0.002 | Poulner |
| 13/08/1984 00:01 | 0.001 | Poulner |
| 13/08/1984 00:02 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 20/08/1984 00:02 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 20/08/1984 00:03 | 0.001 | Poulner |
| 29/08/1984 00:01 | 0.001 | Poulner |
| 29/08/1984 00:02 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 10/09/1984 00:03 | 0.012 | Poulner |
| 10/09/1984 00:04 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 27/04/2004 13:05 | 0.121 | Goulding's Farm |
| 26/05/2004 13:18 | 0.007 | Goulding's Farm |
| 24/06/2004 13:05 | 0.009 | Goulding's Farm |
| 28/07/2004 11:45 | 0.000 | Goulding's Farm |
| 14/09/2004 11:23 | 0.071 | Goulding's Farm |
| 25/10/2004 12:50 | 0.310 | Goulding's Farm |
| 10/11/2004 12:05 | 0.074 | Goulding's Farm |
| 17/01/2005 14:38 | 0.149 | Goulding's Farm |
| 09/02/2005 11:36 | 0.048 | Goulding's Farm |
| 03/03/2005 11:10 | 0.058 | Goulding's Farm |

NGR
Goulding's Farm SU16200690
Poulner SU16200690

Docken's Water

| Date and Time | Flow m ³ /s | Site Name |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 08/10/1962 00:04 | 0.078 | Blashford Bridge |
| 03/08/1976 00:12 | 0.020 | Blashford Bridge |
| 18/10/1976 00:01 | 0.000 | Blashford Bridge |
| 18/11/1976 00:01 | 0.226 | Blashford Bridge |
| 16/11/1983 00:07 | 0.094 | Blashford Bridge |
| 29/06/1984 | 0.026 | Blashford Bridge |
| 06/07/1984 | 0.039 | Blashford Bridge |
| 16/07/1984 | 0.046 | Blashford Bridge |
| 23/07/1984 00:01 | 0.039 | Blashford Bridge |
| 30/07/1984 | 0.037 | Blashford Bridge |
| 06/08/1984 | 0.045 | Blashford Bridge |
| 13/08/1984 00:07 | 0.037 | Blashford Bridge |
| 20/08/1984 | 0.038 | Blashford Bridge |
| 29/08/1984 | 0.050 | Blashford Bridge |
| 10/09/1984 00:05 | 0.074 | Blashford Bridge |
| 21/01/1985 | 8.219 | Blashford Bridge |

NGR
Blashford SU15000710

| AG_APL_NUM | AG_VERSION | DS_LNAME | DS_ADD1 |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Consent | Version | Site Name | Site Address 1 |
| 040532 | 1 | WATERSLADE FARM | HIGHWOOD |
| 040611 | 1 | LAKES PUMPING STATION | RINGWOOD |
| 041493 | 1 | THE RED SHOOT INN | LINGWOOD |
| 041493 | 1 | THE RED SHOOT INN | LINGWOOD |
| 041681 | 1 | BLASHFORD TREATMENT WORKS | RINGWOOD |
| 042173 | 1 | BLISSFORD POOL | BLISSFORD ROAD |
| 042173 | 1 | BLISSFORD POOL | BLISSFORD ROAD |
| 042579 | 1 | HUCKLESBROOK FILLING STATION | A338 RINGWOOD ROAD |
| 043003 | 1 | WINDOVER | HYDE |
| 050732 | 1 | LINFORD SANATORIUM(EAST)RINGWOOD | LINFORD |
| 051064 | 1 | OAKLANDS | NORTH GORLEY |
| 400040 | 1 | WAGONWHEELS | BLISSFORD ROAD |
| 400096/PW/01 | 1 | VALETTA HOUSE | FRITHAM |
| 400205/PW/01 | 1 | TEN OAKS | LINWOOD |
| 400209/PW/01 | 1 | ARNISS FARM STABLES | ARNISS LANE |
| 400386/PW/01 | 1 | WATERSPLASH COTTAGE | BLISSFORD |
| 400400/PW/01 | 1 | THE OLD POST OFFICE | FURZE HILL |
| 400568 | 1 | GODSHILL WOOD | GODSHILL |
| 400610 | 1 | CROSS FARM BARN | NORTH GORLEY |
| 400874 | 1 | KINGFISHER COTTAGE | BLISSFORD ROAD |
| 400932 | 1 | WODIN COTTAGE | WOODGREEN ROAD |
| 401016 | 1 | WATERSLADE COTTAGE | HIGHWOOD |
| 401177 | 1 | 1 TO 7 REDBROOK COTTAGES | RINGWOOD ROAD |
| 401187 | 1 | DEERS LEAP | LINWOOD |
| 401228 | 1 | BROOK COTTAGE | POST OFFICE LANE |
| 401277 | 1 | ARMIDALE | FRITHAM |
| 401318 | 1 | KASAULI-PINE | HIGHWOOD |
| 401332 | 1 | GORSE COTTAGE | NEW GROUNDS |
| 401470 | 1 | WING HOUSE | HIGHTOWN HILL |
| 401502 | 1 | FARAWAY COTTAGE | WOODGREEN ROAD |
| 401503 | 1 | WAGGON WHEEL HOUSE | SALISBURY ROAD |
| 401534 | 1 | ENDCROFT | TOMS LANE |
| 401612 | 1 | NEW FOREST NURSING HOME | FRITHAM HOUSE |
| 401761 | 1 | BOGMYRTLE COTTAGE | TOMS LANE |
| 401816 | 1 | APPLESLADE | LINWOOD |
| 401848 | 1 | GORLEY COTTAGE | NORTH GORLEY |

| DS_ADD2 | DSI_ADD3 | DSI_ADD4 | DSI_POST_CODE |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Site Address 2 | Site Address 3 | Site Address 4 | Postcode |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | | BH24 3LQ |
| HANTS | | | |
| RINGWOOD | | | |
| RINGWOOD | | | |
| HANTS | | | |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | HANTS | | |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | HANTS | | |
| HYDE | NEAR RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | | |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | . | |
| NEAR FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | | |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | . | |
| LYNDHURST | HAMPSHIRE | . | SO43 7HU |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | . | BH24 3QY |
| GODSHILL | FORDINGSBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | . | SP6 2JQ |
| SOUTH GORLEY | NEAR RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | BH24 3NL |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | . | HAMPSHIRE | SP6 2LR |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | . | HAMPSHIRE | |
| BLISSFORD | NEAR FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | SP6 2JH |
| GODSHILL | FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | SP6 2LP |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | . | BH24 3LQ |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | . | SP6 2EU |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | . | BH24 3QX |
| HYDE | FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | SP6 2QW |
| LYNDHURST | HAMPSHIRE | . | SO43 7HJ |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | . | BH24 8LZ |
| GODSHILL | FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | SP8 2DZ |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | . | BH24 3HG |
| GODSHILL | FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | SP6 2LP |
| BLASHFORD | RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | BH24 3PE |
| LINWOOD | RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | BH24 3QU |
| FRITHAM | HAMPSHIRE | . | SO43 7HH |
| LINWOOD | RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | BH24 3QX |
| RINGWOOD | HAMPSHIRE | . | BH24 3LX |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | HAMPSHIRE | . | SP6 2PJ |

| DS_NGR | DS_TYPE |
|-------------------|--|
| Site Entrance NGR | Discharge Type |
| SU1783007830 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1548007540 | Sewerage Network - Pumping Station - water company |
| SU1872009380 | Public Houses and Bars |
| SU1872009380 | Public Houses and Bars |
| SU1514008220 | Water Treatment Works |
| SU1714013920 | Domestic Property (Multiple) |
| SU1714013920 | Domestic Property (Multiple) |
| SU1539010850 | Retail Filling Stations |
| SU1675012390 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1785007000 | Domestic Property (Multiple) |
| SU1600011370 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1723013920 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU2325014110 | Domestic Property (Multiple) |
| SU1910110950 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1742014310 | Recreational and Cultural |
| SU1734013900 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1678011030 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1724015820 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1603011520 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1728013920 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1756015460 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1784007950 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1510013301 | Domestic Property (Multiple) |
| SU1879009340 | Other Tourist/Short Stay Accommodation |
| SU1676012240 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU2378013960 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1729007930 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1778014840 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1739005160 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1757015510 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1498007060 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1842009740 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU2435114279 | Hospitals |
| SU1858009950 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1797009550 | Domestic Property (Single) |
| SU1591011300 | Domestic Property (Single) |

| AGR_REC_WATER | OL_REF | OL_NGR | EFF_NUM |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|----------|
| Receiving Water | Outlet | Outlet NGR | Effluent |
| UNNAMED TRIBUTARY OF LIN BROOK | 1 | SU1778007840 | 1 |
| DOCKENS WATER (S) | 1 | SU1550007510 | 1 |
| UN NAMED DITCH | 1 | SU1866009480 | 1 |
| UN NAMED DITCH | 2 | SU1868009580 | 1 |
| DOCKENS WATER (S) | 1 | SU1513008080 | 1 |
| PARTIAL SOAKAWAY/DITCHEND BRK. | 1 | SU1711013850 | 1 |
| PARTIAL SOAKAWAY/DITCHEND BRK. | 2 | SU1720013740 | 1 |
| HUCKLESBROOK | 1 | SU1543010830 | 1 |
| PART.INTRUS. TO UNNAMED STREAM | 1 | SU1676012380 | 1 |
| | 1 | SU1788006850 | 1 |
| | 1 | SU1600011300 | 1 |
| DITCHEND BROOK VIA PART SOAK | 1 | SU1734013920 | 1 |
| A TRIB. OF DOCKENS WATER | 1 | SU2342013990 | 1 |
| DOCKENS WATER, A TRIBUTARY OFN | 1 | SU1908010950 | 1 |
| DITCHEND BROOK | 1 | SU1752014250 | 1 |
| DITCHEND BROOK | 1 | SU1734013900 | 1 |
| HUCKLES BROOK | 1 | SU1676011010 | 1 |
| TRIB OF THE GODSHILL STREAM | 1 | SU1712015860 | 1 |
| ATRIB OF HUCKLES BROOK | 1 | SU1597011450 | 1 |
| DITCHEND BROOK | 1 | SU1736013950 | 1 |
| S/A-OVERFLOW-TRIB.RIVER AVON | 1 | SU1759015480 | 1 |
| TRIB.LIN BROOK PARTIAL S/A | 1 | SU1785007930 | 1 |
| DITCHEND BROOK | 1 | SU1506013320 | 1 |
| SOAKAWAY AND TRIB DOCKENS WATR | 1 | SU1885009430 | 1 |
| TRIB OF HUCKLES BK VIA PART SA | 1 | SU1679012220 | 1 |
| TRIB.DOCKENS WATER-PARTIAL S/A | 1 | SU2375013960 | 1 |
| TRIB.OF LIN BROOK VIA PART.S/A | 1 | SU1728007940 | 1 |
| TRIB/DITCHEND BROOK VIA P/SA | 1 | SU1782014850 | 1 |
| DITCH | 1 | SU1738005100 | 1 |
| UN-NAMED WATERCOURSE VIA P/S | 1 | SU1755015530 | 1 |
| DOCKENS WATER | 1 | SU1497007080 | 1 |
| TRIBUTARY OF DOCKENS WATER | 1 | SU1836009820 | 1 |
| DOCKENS WATER VIA PARTIAL S/A | 1 | SU2398014100 | 1 |
| TRIB.DOCKENS W. PARTIAL S/A | 1 | SU1862009850 | 1 |
| DITCH LEADING INTO DOCKENS W. | 1 | SU1795009620 | 1 |
| TRIBUTARY OF THE HUCKLES BROOK | 1 | SU1591011300 | 1 |

| EFF_SMPT_USER_REF | EFF_SPT_CODE | EFF_MAX_DAILY | EFF_MAX_RATE | 0085 | 0111 |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------|---------|
| Sampling Point Ref | SP Type | Maximum m3/day | Max Flow rate l/s | BOD | Ammonia |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | DE | | 4 | | |
| 50281377 | UA | 30 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 30 | | 20 | 20 |
| | TA | | | | |
| | UA | 1.5 | | 30 | 30 |
| | UA | 1.5 | | | |
| | TA | | | | |
| | UA | 1 | | 40 | 30 |
| 50281144 | UA | 4 | | 20 | 20 |
| 50281820 | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 2.2 | | 20 | 10 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 3 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 25 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1.2 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 40 | |
| | UA | 1.5 | | 20 | 20 |
| 50281909 | UA | 3 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 5 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| 50281480 | UA | 21 | | 20 | 10 |
| | UA | 1.1 | | | |
| | UA | 1 | | | |
| | UA | 1 | | 20 | |

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Appendix L
Abstraction Points & Licences - New Forest Streams

| Catchment | Licence No.(Query 1 with NALDA107) | Name(Query 1 with NALDA107) | NGR 1 | Purpose Code | Source of Supply | Max Annual Quantity m3 |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.1/2 | Chewton Glen Hotels Ltd | SZ22409395 | I-GOF-420 | SSW | 12,000.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/11 | Pemberton Esq | SU37860740 | A-AGR-140 | SGW | 1,136.50 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/14CA | Exbury Gardens Ltd | SU42100060 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 40,000.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/6 | 3D Farming Partnership | SU38030204 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 19,320.50 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/6 | Boyd | SU37670443 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 32,250.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/6 | Boyd | SU37670443 | A-AGR-420 | SSW | 32,250.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/6 | Boyd | SU38300420 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 32,250.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/8 | Boyd | SU38300420 | A-AGR-420 | SSW | 32,250.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10.3/8 | Chichester | SU39360464 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 9,092.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10/10 | Chichester | SU39300454 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 9,092.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10/9 | Exbury Gardens Ltd | SU42650010 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 40,914.00 |
| Beaulieu | 35/085 | Exbury Gardens Ltd | SU41900036 | A-HOR-400 | SSW | 40,000.00 |
| Beaulieu | 11/42/10/9 | D Lees & Co Ltd | SU40870228 | A-HOR-400 | SGW | 80,000.00 |
| Darkwater | 11/42/11/10 | Exbury Gardens Ltd | SU41900036 | M-IND-280 | SSW | 40,000.00 |
| Darkwater | 11/42/11/8 | Exbury Gardens Ltd | SU43970039 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 14,318.00 |
| Stone Stream | 35/083 | Exbury Gardens Ltd | SU42560073 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 20,911.60 |
| Avon Water | 11/42/4/10CA | Barton-On-Sea Golf Club | SZ25909301 | I-GOF-400 | SGW | 13,600.00 |
| Avon Water | 11/42/4/13 | Philipson Estates Everton | SZ29379479 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 2,273.00 |
| Avon Water | 11/42/4/2 | Clark Esq | SZ27869738 | A-AQF-90 | SSW | 90,920.00 |
| Avon Water | 11/42/4/3 | H H & D E Drew Ltd | SZ30849361 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 20,000.00 |
| Avon Water | 11/42/4/6 | Evans | SZ29179605 | A-ORC-400 | SSW | 23,048.20 |
| Avon Water | 11/42/4/9 | Philipson Estates Everton | SZ27949503 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 1,136.00 |
| Avon Water | 35/069 | J & D Edgar Ltd | SZ30799256 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 54,552.00 |
| Avon Water | 35/069 | Department for Environment, Food and Ru | SZ30569426 | A-HOR-400 | SSW | 40,000.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/13 | Department for Environment, Food and Ru | SZ30569426 | A-HOR-400 | SSW | 40,000.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/13 | Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water | SZ31989714 | W-PWS-160 | SGW | 136,743.70 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/14 | Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water | SZ32029713 | W-PWS-160 | SGW | 136,743.70 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/15 | H Goodall & Son | SZ33649587 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 9,092.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/16 | Double H (Nurseries) Ltd | SZ29309750 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 22,730.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/9 | Paton Esq | SZ30579552 | A-HOR-400 | SGW | 15,911.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/9 | Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water | SZ31979712 | W-PWS-160 | SGW | 863,740.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.10/9 | Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water | SZ32089708 | W-PWS-160 | SGW | 863,740.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.4/13 | Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water | SZ32149696 | W-PWS-160 | SGW | 863,740.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.4/13 | Simmonds Esq | SU21270411 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 13,638.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.6/17 | Simmonds Esq | SU21580393 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 13,638.00 |
| Lymington | 11/42/5.9/18 | Brockenhurst Manor Golf Club Ltd | SU28890091 | I-GOF-400 | SSW | 1,136.00 |
| Lymington | 35/086 | Gray | SU33300104 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 36,368.00 |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/3 | Brockenhurst Manor Golf Club Ltd | SU29270090 | | | |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/3 | Teynham | SZ36079566 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 2,400.30 |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/4 | Teynham | SZ36099569 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 2,400.30 |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/5 | J B Farming Ltd | SZ34279580 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 9,600.00 |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/5 | D Lees & Co Ltd | SZ34239758 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 46,800.00 |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/5 | D Lees & Co Ltd | SZ34459771 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 46,800.00 |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/5 | D Lees & Co Ltd | SZ34219759 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 46,800.00 |
| Plummers Water | 11/42/6/6 | D Lees & Co Ltd | SZ33889737 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 46,800.00 |
| Plummers Water | 35/072 | D Lees & Co Ltd | SZ34249759 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 16,370.00 |
| Plummers Water | 35/078 | Forestleaf Ltd | SZ34589767 | M-PRI-280 | SSW | 81,395.00 |
| Plummers Water | 35/078 | Boyd | SZ35719629 | A-AGR-420 | SSW | 25,000.00 |
| Sowley Stream | 11/42/7/1 | Boyd | SZ35789619 | A-AGR-420 | SSW | 25,000.00 |
| Sowley Stream | 11/42/7/2 | Doggrell Esq | SZ36249827 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 6,819.00 |
| Sowley Stream | 11/42/7/2 | Norman Court & Sowley Farms Ltd | SZ37309954 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 136,370.00 |
| Sowley Stream | 11/42/7/2 | Norman Court & Sowley Farms Ltd | SZ38109765 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 136,370.00 |
| Sowley Stream | 11/42/7/3 | Norman Court & Sowley Farms Ltd | SZ37769655 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 136,370.00 |
| Sowley Stream | 11/42/7/4CA | Norman Court & Sowley Farms Ltd | SZ37279922 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 16,370.00 |
| Sowley Stream | 35/080 | Norman Court & Sowley Farms Ltd | SZ378988 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 29,500.00 |
| Hatchett Stream | 11/42/9/2 | Boyd | SU37790006 | A-AGR-420 | SSW | 22,727.00 |
| Hatchett Stream | 11/42/9/4CA | Rolf Park Farm Ltd | SZ40159755 | A-AGR-400 | SGW | 31,822.00 |
| Hatchett Stream | 35/071 | Boyd | SU38020070 | A-AGR-400 | SSW | 10,455.80 |

APPENDIX M

Management of Debris Dams in New Forest Water Courses

The purpose of this policy is to provide Forestry Commission staff or Agents thereof with clear guidance on the management of debris dams in the streams and rivers of the New Forest. This guidance has been written in partnership with the Environment Agency and English Nature. It is compliant with both the New Forest SAC Management Plan (p.3.27; 3.5.2.A) and with the statutory requirements of the Environment Agency and sets out our policy with regard to the management of material from Forest rivers and streams. It provides clear guidance on when action to remove or modify debris dams from rivers and streams may be taken.

It should be noted that prior formal consent of the Environment Agency is required for any other operation within 8m of "main river" and for certain operations within 3m of ordinary watercourses. If in doubt the development control section should be consulted before undertaking any such operation.

Retention of Woody Debris and Debris Dams in Streams

- There is a strong presumption *in favour of retaining woody debris (fallen branches, timber, leaves and twigs etc.) that naturally occurs in watercourses throughout the Forest*. This is because of the recognised benefits to wildlife, fisheries and floodwater management of maintaining near natural watercourses wherever possible. The woody debris provides food for invertebrates, shelter for fish and generates the range of pools, riffles and shallows along the length of the stream that is needed to support the many species of invertebrates, plants, fish and birds that are characteristic of New Forest rivers. Reducing the rate at which water drains from the Forest benefits the river in times of drought by inhibiting the point at which flows actually stop. The increase in channel and floodplain roughness caused by woody debris helps to dissipate the energy of flood waters during times of flood, reducing erosion and slowing flows.
- The retention of woody debris and the re-establishment of more natural woodland along river courses is in keeping with the Forest Design Plan for the New Forest Inclosures, the management plan for the Ancient and Ornamental Woodlands and the Forestry Commission Water Management Guidelines.
- The New Forest Design Plan envisages all major woodland watercourses eventually running through semi-natural woodland or open forest habitats in the course of time. In many stretches however substantial changes will be made through extensive forestry operations before this is achieved. The distinction between management actions and restoration actions is clearly recognised in this instruction.

Exceptions to the above where management or removal of woody debris dams is acceptable

Removal of debris from streams will be undertaken for the following reasons:

1. Public Safety

The rivers and streams are recognised and understood to be a normal feature within the woodland landscape of the New Forest. The debris dams and fallen trees across rivers are also considered to be normal features in these streams. However, debris dams and fallen logs are an attraction to children, who play on the branches and bridges formed by the fallen trees and are drawn to the ponding and movement of water created by them.

Although risk is demonstrably low, there are some features of these obstructions that may be perceived as presenting more of a risk when in particular locations or situations. The situations where risk may be increased are those where the nearness of people, parents or friends leads to a reduction in care for personal safety or the safety of children. These are identified as: -

- In close proximity to a footbridge or well used gravel paths or roads.
- In close proximity to a car park
- In close proximity to campsites where unsupervised younger children may be at play.

For the purposes of this instruction close proximity can be taken as up to 100 metres from the above.

In these situations, ***a risk assessment will be undertaken*** and if necessary action will be taken to remove fallen trees or accumulated debris in areas of high public access when:

- Substantial amounts of debris has accumulated (i.e. of loose leaves, smaller branches and brash etc.), which may collapse under the weight of a child. Such debris can be removed from the dam whilst retaining the tree or log *in situ*. Removal of larger timber may also be undertaken if considered necessary to attain an acceptable level of safety.
- The branching crown of a fallen tree presents tempting opportunities for climbing into branches that will not bear the weight of climbers or are under tension and likely to break or collapse. Such branches may be cut to make them safe, but the dam otherwise left in tact.
- The wrenched root plate of the tree creates a hazard where there is a risk of people or animals getting trapped or crushed whilst clambering on the tree. Such root plates may be modified or removed to make them safe.

In all such situations only sufficient material should be removed to ensure that the exceptional hazard is removed and the risk is reduced to an acceptable level as indicated by the risk assessment.

The decision to act to modify a debris dam in these circumstances is the responsibility of the Walk Forester who, prior to any work, will undertake a risk assessment. EN and the EA will then be notified. Where it is proposed to wholly remove, or remove a significant part of a debris dam or dams, and where such work is not of an urgent nature, consultation with EN and EA will occur before any works are undertaken. This will enable other factors (such as increased flood risk to people or property) to be properly assessed and mitigated for if necessary. All debris removed from a dam should be retained within the active floodplain, and should be placed on the downstream side of the original dam structure unless the dam was near to the forest boundary where such debris could cause more serious problems downstream.

2. Protecting Infrastructure

Debris dams can interrupt the flow of water through engineered structures such as culverts and bridges, either preventing them from functioning effectively or undermining their footings and foundations.

Fallen trees, debris dams and other obstructions can be removed from watercourses or drains where they are interfering with such installations from:

10 metres upstream of a bridge or culvert, or more if the dam can be seen to be significantly altering the flow pattern.

5 metres downstream of a bridge or culvert

From within or under a bridge or culvert.

Or:

From 1 metre either side of the multiple culverts under vented causeways across mires and other wetlands.

Debris within these areas may be removed from the watercourse at the discretion of any member of the Walk team and other Forest Enterprise staff.

Debris or timber removed from a stream or river is to be placed on the surrounding active floodplain and not replaced in the river unless this is part of an agreed plan of action. In exceptional circumstances, where there is a likelihood of it being thrown back into the river near or in such structures, it may be taken further afield and placed in nearby woodland.

3. Preventing Pollution

Where water of poor quality is known to flow through the watercourse or is known to have been polluted as a result of a pollution incident, the EA shall be consulted to determine what measures, if any, should be taken to improve water quality.

4. Preventing flooding of property

If a debris dam is likely to cause an increased risk of flooding of buildings, then the authority (NFDC or EA) should be informed. In an emergency, the dam should be removed and then the operating authority informed.

5. Exceptional residues arising from Forest Operations

Large areas of land alongside watercourses and ditches within the Inclosures will be undergoing restoration to corridors of native woodland over the next 10-20 years. This will entail extensive felling of conifer plantings with the associated generation of large quantities of conifer brash.

Conifer brash and branchwood is often in the form of large dense fans and can accumulate into dense obstructions in narrow watercourses.

- Conifer brash arising from forestry operations should be removed from watercourses where it is in excessive quantity, providing existing dams are not removed in the same operation.
- The removal of conifer brash from watercourses resulting from forestry operations will be at the discretion of the Walk Forester and Keepers and will not require specific prior approval.
- Conifer brash and branchwood arising from harvesting operations is to be spread on the forest floor but **not** in areas of the floodplain where it is likely to wash back into the river.

6. Fish passage

Debris dams can impede the migration of adult sea trout moving upstream to spawn. Another lesser known impact is the diversion of downstream migrating smolts onto the floodplain at times of high flow and floodplain inundation, where they can become stranded when water levels recede. It is therefore desirable to maintain a free slot through major debris dams to provide free passage for fish. Where accumulated debris causes a complete blockage of the river channel, and thus to fish migration, the EA should be consulted to determine what action, if any, should be taken to improve fish passage.

Disposal of Woody Debris at removal

Coarse woody debris removed from the rivers and streams in accordance with this policy is not to be placed back in the river unless as part of a recognised and approved plan of action.

To provide deadwood habitat and to maintain the supply of debris for natural dam formation, large dimension woody debris (tree trunks or boughs) is to be placed on the forest floor of nearby woodland, preferably within the floodplain of the stream or river and downstream of the point at which it was removed, but otherwise as close to its point of removal as possible. The relocation of woody debris to the floodplain within 500 metres of the Forest boundary must not be undertaken without prior consultation with EA.

Management of debris dams in New Forest water courses

A joint policy paper prepared by the Forestry Commission & Environment Agency

There is a general presumption against the sale of material removed from a watercourse for firewood.

In all operations pertaining to the management of Woody Debris in rivers and streams care will be taken to minimise the use of vehicles and equipment on the river floodplain. This will limit the associated impacts on the wet clays and alluvial soils.

This instruction supersedes the NCC/FC agreement on debris dams of 1992.

Michael Seddon
Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, Forestry Commission

Tim Kermode
Flood Defence Manager, Environment Agency

Russell Wright
Deputy Team Manager, English Nature Hampshire & Isle of Wight Team

WORKS IN, NEAR OR LIABLE TO AFFECT WATERCOURSES: PPG5

POLLUTION PREVENTION GUIDELINES

These guidelines have been drawn up to assist all those who may have cause to work in or near watercourses. They have been jointly produced by the Environment Agency for England and Wales, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency and the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland, referred to as the Agency or Agencies. Compliance with this guidance should minimise the risk of pollution occurring. Every site is different and will need to be considered individually. Consultation with your local Agency office is advisable before any work is started. Contact details can be found at the end of these guidelines.

1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- a. The Agencies are responsible for both the protection of “controlled waters” from pollution and for the prevention of pollution of the environment, harm to human health and detriment to local amenity by waste management activities.

“Controlled waters” include all watercourses, lakes, lochs, coastal waters and water contained in underground strata (or “groundwater”) and it is an offence to pollute such waters, either deliberately or accidentally. In addition, the formal consent of the Agency is required for many discharges to controlled waters, including both direct discharges and discharges to soakaways. Such consents are granted subject to conditions and are not issued automatically.

- b. All discharges to the public foul sewer require authorization by the sewerage undertaker and may be subject to the terms and conditions of a trade effluent consent.
- c. Any other waste produced on a site will be subject to the Duty of Care (Reference 1) and may also be subject to control under the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. In addition, certain wastes are defined as “Special Wastes” and are subject to more rigorous controls (Reference 2). Advice is available from the Agencies.
- d. In England and Wales, the Environment Agency also has powers and responsibilities for flood defence. Under the Water Resources Act 1991, prior consent must be obtained for any structure in, over or under a ‘main’ river (defined in the Water Resources Act 1991). Under the Land Drainage Act 1991, consent is also required for the erection of mill dams, weirs, and similar obstructions and for culverts in ‘ordinary’ watercourses (defined by the Land Drainage Act 1991).

These controls are supplemented by regional byelaws which regulate certain other activities on and in the vicinity of main rivers. The extent of the area of land subject to this control varies from region to region and also depends on the type of facility being protected. For example, the area of land subject to byelaw control will usually be greater in the vicinity of sea defences than in the vicinity of main rivers. Seek advice from your local Agency office about local byelaw distances and other specific areas subject to byelaw control.

In addition, the Environment Agency must be given 7 days written notice of any intention to temporarily divert flow of any watercourse, carry out works within the river channel or commence any operations in the river channel so that suitable arrangements can be made concerning fishery interests.

In Scotland, new powers are due to be introduced which will require that any person proposing to carry out drainage works will have to consult with SEPA beforehand on the precautions to be taken to prevent pollution.

2. INTRODUCTION

Most pollution incidents are avoidable. Careful planning can reduce the risk of pollution. Most of the measures needed to prevent pollution cost very little, especially if they are included at the planning stage of any scheme or project. In contrast, the costs of cleaning up a pollution incident can be very high. There are also serious consequences of a prosecution for environmental offences. Any work carried out in or near watercourses must be regarded as high risk with significant potential to cause pollution.

Potential pollutants of concern include silt, cement, concrete, fuel, lubricating and shutter release oils, petrol, sewage, bridge cleaning debris and other waste materials.

The Agency has produced specific guidance for pollution prevention at construction and demolition sites (PPG6 - Reference 3) which should be followed in conjunction with this guidance if applicable.

3. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

In planning and carrying out any work in or near rivers, streams, ditches and other watercourses, precautions must be taken to ensure their complete protection against pollution, silting and erosion.

Any work on or near foul sewers, (especially trunk sewers), underground oil/chemical pipelines or fluid filled electricity cables poses a major threat of pollution if damage occurs. At least 7 days prior notification of an intention to work on these structures should be given to the Agency, enabling appropriate pollution prevention measures and emergency procedures to be agreed.

The use of industrial by-products at locations where drainage from the material could directly or indirectly enter surface or groundwater must be discussed with the Agency. Such materials must be suitable for the purpose, well weathered and must not pose a leachate problem (Reference 4).

4. SILT

Silt causes lasting damage to river life such as fish, insects and plants and can also build up to cause flooding. Water containing silt should never be pumped or allowed to flow directly into a river, stream or surface water drain. Silty water can arise from dewatering excavations, exposed ground, stockpiles, plant and wheel washing, site roads and disturbance of the river bed. Where possible, silty water should be disposed of to the foul sewer with the prior agreement of the sewerage undertaker (see Section 1b). Discharges to streams, watercourses or soakaways must have Agency approval which should be obtained well in advance. Suitable treatment will be required, such as the use of a lagoon, tank or grassed area to settle solids. For fine silts, flocculants may be required to aid settlement, although these should be used with care because of their potential for pollution.

a. Pumping

Care should be taken with the discharge to watercourse of any pumped clean water from dewatering or overpumping operations. If it is carried out with a powerful pump and/or at a high rate, then the river bed and bank could be disturbed and eroded, producing silty river water. Therefore pumped discharges must be made using a pump of a suitable size for the situation and at a rate which will not cause river bed disturbance.

b. Excavations

Where possible prevent water from entering excavations. Use cut off ditches to prevent entry of surface water and well point dewatering or cut-off walls for groundwater. Use the corner of the excavation as a pump sump and avoid disturbing that corner. Do not allow personnel or plant to disturb water in the excavation. For work in river channels, the use of coffer dams is recommended to keep river water out of the working area.

c. Exposed ground and stockpiles

Minimise the amount of exposed ground and soil stockpiles. Seeding or covering stockpiles and constructing silt fences from a suitable geotextile may be useful in reducing silt levels in run-off water.

d. Site roads and river crossings

Site roads and approaches to river crossings must be regularly brushed or scraped and kept free from dust and mud deposits. The inclusion of small dams in roadside ditches may assist silt retention, especially on steep slopes. If a river is to be frequently crossed, a permanent bridge or pipe crossing should be constructed. This would make fording of the river, and the consequent disturbance of the bed, unnecessary.

e. Bank restoration

Where possible, bank restoration should be carried out by vehicles operating from the bank rather than the river.

5. CONCRETE AND CEMENT

Fresh concrete and cement are very alkaline and corrosive and can cause serious pollution in watercourses. It is essential to ensure that the use of wet concrete and cement in or close to any watercourse is carefully controlled so as to minimise the risk of any material entering the water, particularly from shuttered structures or the washing of equipment. The use of quick setting mixes may be appropriate.

For long term projects involving on-site concrete production, careful initial siting of concrete mixing facilities is vital. A settlement and recirculation system for water reuse should be considered. This will minimise the risk of pollution and reduce water usage. Washing out and cleaning of concrete batching plant or ready mix lorries should be carried out in a contained area as far from the watercourse as practical.

6. OIL AND CHEMICALS

a. Storage

Fuel, oil and chemical storage must be sited on an impervious base within a bund and secured. The base and bund walls must be impermeable to the material stored and of adequate capacity. Detailed guidelines concerning above ground oil storage tanks are available (PPG2 - Reference 5). Leaking or empty drums must be removed from the site immediately and disposed of via a registered waste disposal contractor.

b. Security

All valves and trigger guns should be protected from vandalism and unauthorised interference and should be turned off and securely locked when not in use. Any tanks or drums should be stored in a secure container or compound, which should be kept locked when not in use. Bowsers should be stored within site security compounds.

c. Refuelling

The risk of spilling fuel is at its greatest during refuelling of plant. Where possible, refuel mobile plant in a designated area, preferably on an impermeable surface well away from any drains or watercourses. Keep a spill kit available and use a bunded bowser. Never leave a vehicle unattended during refuelling or jam open a delivery valve. Check hoses and valves regularly for signs of wear, and ensure that they are turned off and securely locked when not in use. Diesel pumps and similar equipment should be placed on drip trays to collect minor spillages or leaks. These should be checked regularly and any accumulated oil removed for appropriate disposal.

d. Biodegradable oils

When working in or near rivers, the use of biodegradable chainsaw chain bar lubricant and biodegradable hydraulic oil in plant is recommended. The Environment Agency has adopted a policy to do so for its own operations, and those working on its behalf will be required to do so by the year 2005.

7. BRIDGE CLEANING AND REPAINTING

Where bridges or other structures over, or adjacent to, rivers are being cleaned or repainted, debris should be prevented from falling into the watercourse or onto the embankment. Provision for the collection of solid debris, including spent abrasive materials and waste paint, should be incorporated into working methods. Where possible physical cleaning methods should be adopted in preference to the use of liquid chemicals such as caustic and acid solutions. If such liquids are used the effluent must be fully contained. The Agency can advise on the required pollution prevention measures (PPG23 - Reference 6).

8. HERBICIDE USE

The use of herbicides in or near rivers requires the written approval of the Agency. If approval is given, the user is responsible for ensuring that the interests of other river users are not adversely affected. Please contact the Agency for further details.

9. EMERGENCIES

If it is unavoidable that oil and chemicals have to be used within close proximity of a stream, river or any other watercourse, then it is recommended that a suitable spill kit or absorbent materials are held in the vicinity and that an appropriate temporary bund is put in place. In the event of any spillage, the spilt material should be contained (using absorbents such as sand, soil or commercially available booms or pads) and the Agency notified immediately, using the emergency hotline number listed at the end of this guidance.

10. REFERENCES

1. Waste Management - The Duty of Care - A code of practice (revised 1996): ISBN: 0-11-753210-X: The Stationery Office: Tel. 08706 00 55 22
2. Classification of special waste: Information Sheet 1: Environment Agency
Use of the consignment note: Information Sheet 2: Environment Agency
Obtaining and sending consignment notes: Information Sheet 3: Environment Agency
A Guide to the Special Waste Regulations 1996: SEPA
A Guide to the Special Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998: Environment and Heritage Service
3. PPG6: Working at construction and demolition sites
4. Use of industrial by-products in road construction - water quality effects, Report 167: CIRIA (Construction Industry Research and Information Association) ISBN: 0-86017-475-1: Tel. 020 7222 8891
5. PPG2: Above ground oil storage tanks
6. PPG23: Maintenance of structures over water

References 2, 3, 5 & 6 are available free of charge from the Agencies

All the Agencies' pollution prevention guidance notes are available on the web sites listed below.

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The 24-hour emergency hotline number for reporting all environmental incidents relating to air, land and water in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

EMERGENCY HOTLINE

0800 80 70 60



ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY



ENVIRONMENTAL ALLIANCE - WORKING TOGETHER

APPENDIX O

LIFE3 PROJECT SUSTAINABLE WETLAND RESTORATION IN THE NEW FOREST

The principle objective of this project is to restore the priority habitats of the New Forest cSAC in accordance with the approved cSAC Management Plan for three river catchments. It will be essential to develop integrated management actions to ensure that favourable condition of the habitats can be sustained in the longer term.

Although clear restoration targets are defined within the contract, it is important that those groups and organisations that will be affected by the project have the opportunity to raise issues of concern through a Management Forum. The pooling of this wider knowledge and experience will help inform the partners about appropriate techniques and specifications for restoration work, that still achieves the targets, but address major concerns.

The project will also develop 10-year implementation plans for future work in the catchments, built on the experience of practical actions delivered within the project. The Management Forum will be used to advise partners on the content of these longer-term implementation plans.

Consequently, the terms of reference for The Management Forum are as follows:

Aims of the Forum

1. To facilitate a more integrated planning and management of catchments within the project
2. To assist the partners in delivery of the project

Objectives of the Forum

1. To provide a broad based consultative Forum
2. To contribute to plan development (work programmes and specifications)
3. To comment on proposals for a 10 year implementation plan for the catchments within the project
4. To improve the information base by sharing data and experience
5. To raise awareness and understanding
6. To facilitate better communication, participation and liaison
7. To promote the work of the project

Life 3
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APPENDIX P
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

| River Basin | Landscape Character Area | Key Characteristics |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Avon Water | 20 - Southern Heath and Forest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Gently rolling landscape gradually falling away towards the south coast. ◆ Dominated by large expanses of open unenclosed heathland on acidic soils with internationally important valley mires and inclosures. ◆ Unenclosed ancient and ornamental woodlands and extensive areas of closely cropped forest lawns. ◆ New Forest ponies and cattle roam freely across the more open forest roads, which follow straight routes across the open moors. ◆ Forest villages of Burley (and Brockenhurst), focused around a village centre, are busy centres for tourists. ◆ Popular part of the forest for recreation - many car parks, picnic spots, campsites and visitor facilities are scattered throughout. ◆ Long distance views to the chimneys of Fawley refinery complex, Fawley power station and Sway tower. |
| | 18 - Sway Pasture and smallholdings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Farmed plateau and steep sided wooded valleys, drained by (Danes Stream) and the Avon Water. ◆ Densely settled, small scale landscape with an urban fringe character and strong sense of enclosure. ◆ Forest smallholdings and dwellings with irregular ancient field pattern of small pastures and hedgerows - an important area for back-up grazing. ◆ Ancient semi-natural woodland and roadside oaks give a feeling of being 'in the forest'. ◆ Roadside cottages are a traditional feature, although modern infill in a variety of styles and materials has eroded this character. ◆ Paddocks divided by wooden 'ranch style' fencing. ◆ Winding sunken leafy lanes twist along valleys; straight lanes across the plateau. |
| | 16 - Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain | Refer to Lymington River |
| Lymington River | 20 - Southern Heath & Forest | Refer to Hampshire Avon Tributaries - small area of headwaters contained within this Landscape Character Area. |
| | 21 - Northern Heath & Forest | Refer to Hampshire Avon Tributaries - small area of headwaters contained within this Landscape Character Area. |

| River Basin | Landscape Character Area | Key Characteristics |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Lymington River continued | <p>23 - New Forest Central Woodlands</p> <p>24 - Lymington River</p> <p>16 - Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Gently undulating landscape in the centre of the New Forest District. ◆ Woodland inclosures dominate the landscape demonstrating the full range of woodland combinations including majestic beech woods, oak plantations and mixed plantations. ◆ Large areas of unenclosed ancient and ornamental woods and wood pastures scattered between inclosures contributing to the largest remaining areas of primary woodland in lowland Britain. ◆ Winding ornamental drives bordered by majestic pines, rhododendrons and ornamental tree species. ◆ Small areas of parkland and grass lawn, few settlements or field systems. ◆ Isolated country houses, forest lodges and hotels set in forest clearings. ◆ Communication routes are of two types; dead straight main roads (A35 and A337) and winding ornamental drives which show off exotic species. ◆ Cars, car parks, campsites, people and picnic sites are features of the landscape today. ◆ Broad enclosed, wooded area of former heathland and commons containing the course of the Lymington River and Brockenhurst Park. ◆ Ancient woodland, timber plantations and pockets of farmland defined by woodland edges and hedge lines. ◆ Dwellings and smallholdings loosely clustered around a mown village green. ◆ Extensive recent modern residential development along leafy lanes. ◆ Narrow winding shady lanes cross the intimate landscape of the steep sided valley, linking dispersed settlements such as Boldre, Sandy Down and Pilley. ◆ Views are short and enclosed by woodland and hedgrows. ◆ Gently undulating coastal plain at the mouth of the Lymington River. ◆ Coastal grazing marshes, shingle spits and saline lagoons, which are habitats of national and international importance, characterise the waterfront. ◆ Enclosed, well managed agricultural landscape of medium-large regular fields divided by ditch and bank hedge boundaries. ◆ Large arable fields close to the coast from which there are views over the Solent to the Isle of Wight. ◆ Clusters of attractive red brick farm buildings with ornate red brick barns. ◆ Large estates with country houses and estate cottages and gatehouses some now used as hotels or schools. ◆ Lymington forms a central focus with marinas and boatyards along the Lymington Estuary. ◆ Hurst Castle and lighthouse are coastal landmarks at the end of Hurst Spit. |

| River Basin | Landscape Character Area | Key Characteristics |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Cadnam River continued | 10 - West Wellow Heaths and Commons continued | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Areas of unenclosed grassed heathland common including Half Moon, Cadnam, Penn, West Wellow and Plaitford Commons. ◆ Recently enclosed former commons at Landford, Shelley and Copythorne. ◆ Distinctive dense linear settlements with residential properties in long narrow pits generally facing away from the commons. A variety of housing styles and ages facing onto the commons indicates recent infill. ◆ Long views over commons are limited by the domed topography of the elevated areas of encroaching scrub. |
| Hampshire Avon Tributaries | 21 - Northern Heath and Forest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Flat topped plateaux divided by four parallel steep sided U shaped valleys containing Ditchend Brook, Latchmore Brook, Dockens Water, and Linford Brook creating a ridge and valley landform. ◆ Dominated by large expanses of open unenclosed heathland on acidic soils with inclosures, unenclosed ancient and ornamental woodland and forest lawns form the other parts of the mosaic. ◆ Conifer plantations create dark lines on the landscape. ◆ New Forest ponies and cattle freely roam across the moor and open forest roads which follow straight routes, often along ridge tops. ◆ Undulating wooded edge on the west of the area where brooks of the north-western drainage basin have eroded sheltered valleys. ◆ Enclosed forest settlements of Fritham and Linwood. ◆ Wild and exposed landscape with a 'remote' feel - long views to the horizon and expansive skies. |
| | 6 - Upper Avon Valley | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Broad open valley containing the meandering River Avon and enclosed to the east by a steeply wooded ridge. ◆ Gently meandering river with stone bridges at minor crossing points. ◆ Large areas of unimproved neutral grassland and open water meadows of high nature conservation importance. ◆ Large settlements of Fordingbridge and Ringwood in the floodplain are historic crossing points of the river. ◆ Main A338 runs the length of the valley with minor crossings in east-west direction. ◆ Church towers are features, protruding from the trees within the floodplain. ◆ Timber framed thatched cottages are a feature of the valley. ◆ Open bodies of water, resulting from gravel extraction, function as important breeding grounds and habitats for wintering wild fowl as well as recreational lakes. ◆ Distant views to steep wooded slopes. |