

## Annex 4 List of key documents

### General and Landscape

**Section 61(1) of the Environment Act, 1995** sets out the statutory purposes of the National Parks of England and Wales

**Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)** set out the relevant national planning statements and guidance. Certain PPSs and PPGs are particularly relevant to the National Park and are included in each section below.

**PPS7 Rural Areas** contains Government guidance on planning policies for rural areas, including country towns and villages.

**PPG20 Coastal Planning** sets out Government policies for conservation and development on the coast and coastal defence.

**'Saved planning policies'** for the National Park are relevant policies from the current Local Plans for New Forest District, Test Valley Borough and Salisbury District, and the current Structure Plan for Hampshire. These will remain the policies which guide planning decisions until replaced by the Local Development Framework for the National Park and the South East Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy).

**Salisbury District Community Strategy 'Making a Difference Together' 2005-2009, Test Valley Community Strategy 'Your Test Valley' June 2007, 'Future Matters' New Forest District Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2012 and the county community strategies for Hampshire and Wiltshire** are the community strategies covering the National Park, setting out the vision and objectives for their respective communities.

**Neighbouring areas development plans**, include the current Local Plans, County Structure Plans and emerging Local Development Framework documents include the planning policies relevant to the National Park and adjacent areas.

**The Strategy for the New Forest (New Forest Committee, 2009)** sets out objectives and proposals for the National Park and has been adopted as the interim National Park Management Plan.

**Future Matters: Issues and Options for the New Forest (New Forest District Council, 2006)** sets out the key issues for the National Park and New Forest District, including background factual information about the area.

**The Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Hampshire County Council, 2007)** sets out strategic policies for minerals and waste development. The 'saved' policies in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Plan also remain part of the current development plan for the National Park.

**The Western Solent and Southampton Water Shoreline Management Plan (New Forest District Council, 1998)** sets out a broad management framework integrating future coastal defence works with the conservation interest of the New Forest coast. This is currently being revised, covering a wider geographical area, as the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan.

**The State of the Solent Report: Edition 2 (Solent Forum, 2004)** describes the multiple uses of the Solent and includes selected indicators to measure the 'health' of the area.

**The New Forest District Coastal Management Plan (New Forest District Council, 2004)** describes the pressures on the coastal environment and sets out proposals to address the key issues for different sections of the coast.

**The Hampshire Landscape: a Strategy for the Future (Hampshire County Council, 2000)** sets out issues affecting the landscape of the county, and guidelines for its protection and enhancement.

**The New Forest District Landscape Character Assessment (Environmental Resources Management, 2000)** is a detailed study of the archaeology, history and present character of the landscape of the District and includes the majority of the National Park area. It is used as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the New Forest District Council Local Plan.

**The Inclosures Plan (Forestry Commission, 2001)** incorporates the Forest Design Plans and sets out proposals for the gradual return of the Inclosures to broadleaf and mixed woodland, heath and grassland over the next 100 years. The Heathlands Plan (Forestry Commission 2000) and the Plan for the Ancient and Ornamental Woodlands (Forestry Commission, 1999) set out a framework for the future management of these important landscapes and wildlife habitats.

All the above Plans form part of the overall Crown Lands Management Plan (currently being updated) and the New Forest Special Area of Conservation Management Plan.

**Recovering Lost Landscapes (New Forest Association, 2006)** suggests restoration of the Open Forest landscapes on a large scale, reinstating the mosaic of linked habitats present before the mid-19th century Inclosures.

**The Tranquil Areas Study (ASH Consulting Group, 1996)** compares and maps levels of tranquillity across the New Forest Heritage Area, according to criteria of noise disturbance and visual intrusion.

## Climate Change

**IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007)** sets out the current views of the world's scientific community on the causes of climate change and possible future scenerios.

**Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, (1997, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)** recognises the need to stabilise greenhouse gases at a level that will prevent dangerous human-based influence on the climate system.

The **UK Climate Impacts Programme** produces regular updates on climate change research and predictions as they affect the UK.

**Climate Change: The UK Programme (DETR 2006)** sets out how the UK intends to ensure the Kyoto target is met and continues to move towards its domestic carbon dioxide goals.

**Hampshire County Council's Climate Change Commission** has produced a series of detailed papers on climate change implications for the county, available on [www3.hants.gov.uk/climatechange/climate-change-commission](http://www3.hants.gov.uk/climatechange/climate-change-commission).

**Climate Change: Impacts on UK Forests (Forestry Commission Bulletin 125, 2002)** describes the likely effects of climate change on forestry in the UK.

**Climate Change Update (New Forest National Park Authority, January 2007)** is a report on predicted national and regional climate change impacts and implications for the special qualities of the National Park.

**The Ecological Footprint of the New Forest (Stockholm Environment Institute, 2006)** summarises the major areas of consumption in New Forest District and compares the overall environmental footprint of the District with other local authorities and countries.

## Cultural Heritage

**PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment** gives guidance on the protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other aspects of the historic environment.

**PPG16 Archaeology and Planning** sets out Government guidance relating to the protection of archaeological sites.

**The Minister's Mandate for the New Forest 1999-2008** notes the primary importance of conserving the cultural heritage of the Forest.

**The Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment (Oxford Archaeological Unit and Scott Wilson Consultants, 1999)** outlines the links between historical forces and landscape development in the county.

**The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (Hampshire County Council)** describes all known sites of interest within the area.

**The Hampshire Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (Hampshire County Council, 2000)** brings together details of all known sites in the county.

## Biodiversity

**The EC Birds Directive and Habitats Directive (interpreted in the UK by the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations, 1994)** give added legal protection to the Natura 2000 network of sites of European importance (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation).

**The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) (1971)** provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

**International Convention on Biological Diversity (United Nations Environment Programme, 1992)** promotes the conservation of biodiversity.

**EC Habitats Directive Article 10 (2000)** encourages in land use planning and development policies the management of landscape features which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna.

**Wildlife and Countryside Act (DEFRA 1981)** provides legal protection for particular species of conservation concern as well as safeguarding a network of nationally important sites (SSSIs).

**PPS9, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation**, gives guidance on an overall framework for conserving biodiversity and geology through planning policies.

**The Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire (Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership, 1998)** includes an audit of the major natural habitats in the County, details the main issues affecting biodiversity and sets out individual habitat and species action plans for priority habitats I species at county level.

**The New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Management Plan (Wright and Westerhoff, 2001, English Nature)** describes the nature conservation interests of the SAC in detail. It includes generic prescriptions for the management of each habitat type, as well as management plans for each site. It also introduces the monitoring technique of Site Condition Assessments, which use non-technical criteria to determine whether an area is in a favourable or unfavourable condition for the conservation of its particular features of nature conservation importance.

**Changing Patterns of Visitor Numbers within the New Forest National Park , with particular reference to the New Forest SPA (Footprint Ecology, 2008)** assesses the current and predicted impacts of recreation pressure on certain species of protected birds.

## Land Management

**The Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy (Defra 2002)** sets out how industry, Government and consumers can work together to secure a sustainable future for farming and food industries, as viable industries contributing to a better environment and healthy and prosperous communities.

**England Rural Development Plan 2000-2006 (MAFF, 2000) – under review for 2006-2013** - sets out programmes to help farmers and foresters respond better to consumer requirements and become more competitive, diverse, flexible and environmentally responsible. It also provides help to rural businesses and communities which need to adapt and develop.

**A strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (Defra, 2007)** outlines the Government's strategy for forestry in England, based on three themes of Community and Places, Land and Natural Environment and Working Woodlands.

**The Hampshire Farming Study Review 2007 (Hampshire County Council website)** analyses the recent trends in many aspects of farming in the county.

**Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future. Delivery Plan for Sustainable Farming and Food in the South East and London (Government Office for the South East and SEEDA, 2003)** aims to put farming and food in London and the South East region onto a more sustainable footing – economically, socially and environmentally.

**The Commoning Review (New Forest National Park Authority, publication due September 2007)** sets out the issues facing commoning in the New Forest and makes recommendations to ensure its continued viability.

**A Review of the Loss of Commonable Grazing Land in the New Forest (Cox and Reeves, 2000)** describes the areas no longer subject to grazing, the effects on their nature conservation value and the possibilities for re-introducing grazing in certain locations.

**Forest Friendly Farming** aims to develop practical ways of supporting farming, commoning and woodland management in the New Forest. The website ([www.forestfriendlyfarming.org.uk](http://www.forestfriendlyfarming.org.uk)) contains information on a range of projects, events and initiatives.

## Understanding and Enjoying the Forest's Special Qualities

**The Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 (CROW Act)** makes provision for extending public access on land mapped as open country or registered common, and includes a planned approach to Rights of Way improvements.

**The New Forest and SW Hampshire Countryside Access Plan – consultation draft (Hampshire County Council, 2006)** outlines the issues affecting people's enjoyment of the countryside and identifies actions to improve the countryside access network in the area.

## Managing Recreation

**PPG17, Sport and Recreation** describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision and safeguarding open space which has recreational value.

**A Survey of Recreational Visits to the New Forest National Park (Tourism South East, 2005)** is the latest local survey of visitor numbers, activities and economic benefits.

**The New Forest Waterside Recreation Survey (University of Portsmouth for the New Forest Committee, 2001)** analyses the recreational patterns and aspirations of those living in the Waterside parishes.

**Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study for the New Forest Area (Bennet Leisure and Planning Ltd., 2007)** analyses leisure and open space provision and use in the District and National Park.

**Enjoying the Forest: Access and Recreation Plan (Forestry Commission, 2001)** provides principles and management objectives for recreation on the Crown Lands.

**The PROGRESS project** (Forestry Commission and partners) assessed the interaction between ecology and recreation in the New Forest and helped produce codes of conduct for user groups. (see website: [www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-6AQEUA](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-6AQEUA)).

## Sustainable development and resource use

**The Environmental Protection Act, 1990**, the **Water Resources Act, 1991** and the **Environment Act, 1995** set out the legal mechanisms for assessing and controlling pollution.

**Sustainable development - the UK Strategy (HMSO, 1994)** gives the Government's response to the Rio Earth Summit of 1992 and makes a commitment to promote sustainable development.

**Integrated Regional Framework for the South East 2004** provides the overarching high-level sustainability framework for the region. It includes separate sections on the range of strategies in the region and on data and trends for each sustainability objective. The Regional Sustainability Framework updates and replaces the Integrated Regional Framework after June 2008.

**PPS 1: Creating Sustainable Communities (ODPM 2004)** contains Government guidance on planning policies for development and aims to ensure that planning policies should recognise the need to address the causes and impacts of climate change, pollution and waste and resource management impacts.

**PPS25, Flood Risk** sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.

**RPG 9, Regional Planning Guidance for the South East and RPG 10, Regional Planning Guidance for the South West** give an overall structure for strategic planning and sustainable development in the two regions.

**The draft South East Plan (South East Regional Assembly) and The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West**, both submitted to Government in 2006, set out the regional spatial planning framework for their respective regions.

**EU Water Framework Directive – Integrated River Basin Management for Europe (2000/60/EC) October 2000** sets a framework for the protection of all waters using a combined approach of emission limit values and quality standards.

**The Hampshire Water Strategy (Hampshire County Council, 2003)** is a plan for ensuring the long-term future of Hampshire's rivers, wetlands and aquifers. It is the product of The Hampshire Water Partnership - ten organisations heavily involved in water management in Hampshire.

**New Forest District Council and New Forest National Park Authority Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Local Development Frameworks (Halcrow Group Ltd, 2007)** assesses and maps current and predicted future flood risk and provides recommendations in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25.

**The New Forest Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2007)** is a six year plan detailing the sustainable management of the water resource in the New Forest area.

**Residential Design Guide for Rural Areas of the New Forest District (New Forest District Council, 2000)** is used as supplementary planning guidance for the National Park. It gives details of typical buildings and traditional materials and guides the design of conversions, extensions and new buildings.

**EC Directive regarding renewable energy (2001/77/EC) September 2001** requires each member state to adopt and publish a report setting indicative national targets for renewable generated electricity for the following 10 years. Also each state must establish a system to guarantee the origin of renewable generated electricity to each country.

**Sustainable Energy Act (DTI 2003)** aims to reduce the United Kingdom's carbon emissions while maintaining the reliability of the UK's energy supplies, to promote competitive energy markets and to reduce the number of people living in fuel poverty.

**Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act (DTI 2000)** aims to reduce fuel poverty by setting targets for the implementation of that strategy.

**Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA 2001)** aims to provide the best practicable protection to human health based air quality standards and objectives for their achievement across the UK.

**Sustainable Development Fund projects** include a wide range of new and innovative community-based initiatives part funded by the National Park Authority (see website: [www.newforestnpa.gov.uk](http://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk))

## Rural communities

**Disadvantage in Rural Hampshire (Community Action Hampshire, 1999)** highlights the issues and problems facing many rural communities.

**Rural Strategy (DEFRA 2004)** aims to ensure that rural areas develop sustainably, and a living, working and protected countryside is achieved. In terms of housing, the strategy addresses greater demands for rural housing – much of which has resulted from migration from the countryside and the increase in one-person households. Access to affordable housing is a particular priority.

**Integrated Rural Services: towards a Strategy for Hampshire (Committee for Rural Hampshire, 2001)** gives examples of good practice of rural regeneration and recommends actions to be taken forward in Hampshire.

**PPS3, Housing** sets out Government guidance on local authority housing policies.

**The Central Hampshire and New Forest Strategic Housing Market Assessment (DTZ, 2007)** describes the current housing supply, predicted changes in housing demand and affordable housing needs in various planning authority areas, including New Forest District and the National Park.

**New Forest District and New Forest National Park Affordable Housing Economic Viability Assessment (Three Dragons and Rural Housing Solutions, 2007)** examines the impact of affordable housing on the viability of land and housing development locally, as required by Planning Policy Statement 3.

**New Forest Rural Housing Development Strategy (New Forest District Council, 2005)** sets out the issues, objectives and actions for improving rural affordable housing provision in New Forest District and the National Park.

**Parish and town plans** are being produced by many local communities, setting out the issues of particular concern to them and including priority actions to be undertaken. 20 towns and parishes wholly or partly within the National Park have completed or are progressing their plans.

## Local Economy

**The Regional Economic Strategy for South East England 2006-2016 (South East Economic Development Agency, 2006)** and the **Regional Economic Strategy for South West England 2003-2013 (South West of England Regional Development Agency, 2003)** set out objectives for future sustainable economic development in the two regions.

**The Economic Strategy for New Forest District (New Forest District Council, 2006)** includes an economic analysis of the District, identifies key issues and sets out objectives for sustainable economic growth.

**Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG 2006)** aims to ensure that tourism is taken fully into account when preparing development plans, and to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.

**England's Sustainable Tourism Strategy - a time for action (English Tourism Council, 2000)** includes numerous case studies illustrating good practice.

**Rural Tourism Strategy (Countryside Agency and English Tourism Council, 2001)** includes advice aimed at local authorities.

**'Our Future Together' (New Forest District Council)** sets out the requirements for sustainable tourism in the District and includes an action plan to take these forward.

## Transport

**PPG 13 (2001)** contains Government guidance on transport and emphasises the need for a sustainable transport network, including improved public transport and better accessibility for cyclists and walkers.

**Road Traffic Reduction Act, 1997** requires highways and transport authorities to introduce measures to reduce existing traffic levels, or the rate of traffic growth, on local roads.

**The Transport Act, 2000** sets out a framework for transport policies, including rural speed hierarchies and quiet lanes.

**The Future of Transport - A network for 2030 (Department for Transport White Paper 2004)** aims to maximise the benefits of transport while minimise the negative impact on the environment.

**The Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (Hampshire County Council) and the Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (Wiltshire County Council)** draw together the various proposals for transport within the two counties. The former includes programmes to implement the New Forest Transport Strategy.





