New Forest National Park Authority

Local Plan Review

Regulation 19 consultation

Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)

Topic Paper

August 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1. The New Forest National Park was designated in 2005 and covers an area of 220 square miles within the counties of Hampshire and Wiltshire. National parks have two statutory purposes that set out the main reasons for their designation and describe the overall focus for their management. The two Park purposes as set out in primary legislation are:

- to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the New Forest; and
- to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the New Forest by the public

1.2. In taking forward the above two National Park purposes, national park authorities also have a duty under Section 62(1) of the Environment Act 1995 to seek to foster the economic and social wellbeing of local communities within the National Park. The purposes and duty stand as a golden thread that directs decision-making within the Authority.

1.3. The Environment Act 2021 sets out a framework of environmental governance and protection designed to halt the decline of nature by 2030. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and the Local Nature Recover Strategy (LNRS) have been introduced within the planning system to embed the need for development to positively contribute towards nature recovery by providing uplifts in biodiversity that is then managed and secured for a minimum of 30 years. In summary, BNG seeks to leave nature in a better state than before by mandating development to provide a 10% gain in biodiversity on site (or offset through other mitigation measures were evidenced). The LNRS is a spatial map across England that identifies areas for habitat restoration and enhancement through environmental priorities. There are 48 strategy areas which are led and managed by a responsible authority.

1.4. Through the LNRS, BNG can be focused to achieve the greatest impact in terms of targeting off-site mitigation and meeting identified conservation priorities. Development projects that create, enhance or recover habitat in locations which are mapped in either of the two Local Nature Recovery Strategies covering the New Forest National Park will get a higher biodiversity value in the statutory metric than they would in other locations. Development should support wider policy objectives as outlined within the Local Nature

Recovery Strategies to ensure biodiversity net gain focuses on habitat creation and enhancement where the greatest benefits can be achieved.

1.5. Given the need to respond to the decline in nature, it is important that national park authorities can demonstrate how they have considered the implications of new legislation and other efforts to enable the restoration of local habitat. The development and adoption of the LNRSs in and around the New Forest is significant due to their scale and boundary which cuts across the National Park. So although the National Park remains the planning authority, the responsibility of delivering the LNRS falls to the responsible body. The purpose of this topic paper is to consider the influence of the recently published strategies on the New Forest and their implications on the proposed site allocations being put forward under the Regulation 19 Local Plan.

1.6. At the time of this report[1] the New Forest National Park is influenced by two LNRSs:

- The Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire (2025) adopted by Hampshire County Council on 11 November 2025; and
- The Wiltshire and Swindon Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) adopted by Wiltshire Council, a unitary authority on 21 October 2025.

2. Local Plan Review

2.1. The New Forest National Park Authority is undertaking a review of the local planning policies covering the National Park – currently contained within the New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016 - 2036 (adopted August 2019).

2.2. Many key aspects of national policy, guidance and law relating to National Parks remain unaltered from the time the 2019 Local Plan was prepared, examined and adopted. Consequently, the Authority is undertaking a partial review of the Local Plan rather than preparing an entirely new Local Plan at this time. The Local Plan Review will cover the period 2024 – 2043.

[1] Hampshire is subject to Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) which will see districts and boroughs within Hampshire County Council merged with other local authorities to create a series of new unitary authorities. The Wiltshire LNRS will not change as Wiltshire Council is an established unitary. However, Hampshire County Council will be split into five new unitary authorities which will fragment decision making and potentially weaken the ability of the LNRS to deliver outcomes, as prescribed under the original Hampshire Authority. Alternatively, the LRG process may pose an opportunity to further focus and streamline LNRS objectives within newly created authorities within renewed spatial boundaries. The new unitary authorities in Hampshire will become effective from April 2028.

2.3. The Local Plan aims to deliver the long-term planning vision for the New Forest National Park and forms a key part of the statutory 'development plan' for the area. National policy contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and guidance within the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) also form material considerations when preparing the Local Plan.

3. Development of the LNRS

3.1. To produce the LNRS, central government provided funding to each responsible authority for their area of interest and ensure adoption before December 2025. To aid the development of each LNRS and ensure clarity and consistency in information across strategic areas, all LNRSs follow a structure prescribed in national guidance. Principally this sets out that every LNRS must consist of two core documents:

- a local habitat map; and
- a statement of biodiversity priorities

3.2. Under the Act, the written statement of biodiversity priorities must include:

- a description of the strategy area and its biodiversity
- a description of the opportunities for recovering or enhancing biodiversity in the strategy area
- the priorities for recovering or enhancing biodiversity (taking into account the contribution that this can also make to other environmental benefits)
- proposals as to potential measures relating to those priorities

3.3. The local habitat map must identify:

- national conservation sites in the strategy area
- local nature reserves in the strategy area

3.4. The habitat map must also identify other areas in the strategy area which in the opinion of the responsible authority:

- are, or could become, of particular importance for biodiversity, or –
- are areas where the recovery or enhancement of biodiversity could make a particular contribution to other environmental benefits

3.5. Responsible authorities should prepare both the map and statement in parallel with the other to ensure that the priorities and measures for achieving nature recovery are clearly articulated.

3.6. In terms of monitoring, each LNRS will need to be reviewed every 3 to 10 years, and DEFRA will inform responsible authorities when they need to complete this. These reviews will enable the outcome of each strategy's proposed actions to be updated i.e., actions that have a significant or positive change should be mapped and recorded for monitoring/review purposes.

4. Implementing the LNRS within planning decisions

4.1. Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) outlines … *"The Local Nature Recovery Strategy is an evidence base which contains information that may be a 'material consideration' in the planning system, especially where development plan documents for an area pre-date Local Nature Recovery Strategy publication. It is for the decision-maker to determine what is a relevant material consideration based on the individual circumstances of the case."*

4.2. Additionally, under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (as amended by the Environment Act 2021) all public authorities who operate in England have a duty to consider how they can conserve and enhance biodiversity. In complying with this duty, all public authorities must "have regard" to any relevant LNRS.

4.3. This means public authorities who operate in England must:

1. Consider what can be done (as an authority) to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
2. Agree policies and specific objectives based on their (the authorities) consideration.
3. Act to deliver policies and achieve those objectives.

4.4. With regard to decision-making, planning decisions must also have regard to nature recovery. Where a proposed site falls within an area that is mapped for potential risk measures, it is important that in demonstrating compliance with the duty, that the following is considered;

- Does the proposed deliver any of the measures identified for that site? If not, is that reasonable?
- Where a proposal on a larger site comes forward would it prevent the delivery of LNRS priorities or miss strategic opportunities for habitat connectivity?

5. Implementing the LNRS within the Local Plan

5.1. The LNRS is a material consideration where relevant, for the decision-maker to include within their assessment of proposals for development that come forward. The LNRS is not a delivery plan, nor does it restrict mapped areas within the LNRS of coming forward for other uses. It is a strategy to encourage new development to maximise environmental benefits through the incorporation of specific features that support biodiversity and contribute to wider benefits (e.g., improved water quality, flood mitigation, enhanced air quality, climate considerations etc). In summary, the LNRS serves as a strategic tool to identify priority areas and guide interventions where they will have the greatest positive impact on nature recovery.

5.2. The Local Plan should seek to use the evidence set out within the relevant LNRS to inform planning policy and the allocation of sites to meet local need. Paragraph 192(a) of the National Planning Policy Framework states that plans should identify, map and safeguard areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation. This means that the Local Plan should:

- Acknowledge and consider the priorities, measures and associated mapping within the LNRS.
- Contribute to and enhance the local and wider natural environment.
- Promote the protection, restoration, enhancement and creation of priority habitats and ecological networks.
- Promote the protection and recovery of priority species.
- Identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable Biodiversity Net Gain

5.3. Policies within the Local Plan have been reviewed and amended to ensure development delivers improvements to nature, in addition to the mandatory requirements set out in legislation (i.e., BNG, HRA). These changes have mostly included updated references to BNG and the LNRS, through the Environment Act 2021. In addition to updates on the wider work the National Park authority does, through partnership working, to progress nature recovery. The table below outlines some of the key updates to the Local Plan to ensure compliance with the duty to have regard to the LNRS.

Policy/section of the Local Plan	**Reference to the LNRS (in compliance with the Biodiversity Duty)**
Para 1.7	The Environment Act 2021 introduced a new system of plans for nature recovery across England, known as Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS). These aim to map out areas for wildlife, identify opportunities for improvement, and prioritize

	local actions to restore and enhance nature, in partnership with local stakeholders and landowners. Regulations introduced in 2023 set out how these strategies will be prepared by responsible bodies – typically County Councils. The production of each Local Nature Recovery Strategy is evidence-based, locally led and collaborative, to create a network of shared plans that public, private and voluntary sectors can all help to deliver. Natural England lead the Government's involvement and they work alongside each of the Responsible Authorities to help shape the strategy and ensure overall consistency. The preparation of each LNRS is also supported by the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission.
Para 1.8	As the New Forest National Park covers two county council areas, two LNRSs will apply to the national park area. The strategies will be used to: • guide investment into local priorities for protection and enhancement • help shape how future funding for farming and land management such as the Environment Land Management schemes will be used • map areas of opportunity for the use of 'nature-based solutions' to wider environmental problems like flooding, climate change mitigation and adaptation or poor water quality guide mandatory biodiversity net gain (BNG) investments • provide a source of evidence for local planning authorities, helping to understand locations important for conserving and restoring biodiversity
Para 1.9	The Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire was approved and published on 8 December 2025, following consultation during May and June 2025. The Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS covers the northern part of the national park and was subject to consultation between March and April 2025 and was approved in October 2025.
DP2 General development principles	Development proposals will be permitted where they can demonstrate how the development will work positively to increase biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, sustaining the ability of the natural environment to contribute goods and services…
Para 3.1 (Vision and objectives)	The Local Plan aims to deliver sustainable development within the context of a nationally protected landscape, in conformity with the statutory National Park purposes; the objectives of national planning policy; the national agenda for nature recovery and addressing the impacts of climate change in National Parks; and the ambitions in the New Forest National Park Partnership Plan. The vision and objectives for the Local Plan set out how the New Forest will be at the end of the Plan period in 2043.
Para 5.36	There is some uncertainty over how individual species and

(Climate change)	habitats in the New Forest will respond to climate change, but it is likely that some habitats will change or be lost, particularly coastal habitats, together with the appearance of new species. Maintaining a network of green infrastructure can help to increase the robustness of habitats by reducing their fragmentation by creating and restoring habitat and wildlife networks. The introduction of BNG and Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) will enable the planning system to improve nature's resilience to climate change.
Strategic Objective 1.	Protect and enhance the natural capital and environment of the National Park, including the natural beauty of the landscape and the diverse range of habitats and species.
Para 6.1 (Natural Environment)	The natural environment of the New Forest supports a variety of habitats and wildlife and also provides multiple economic and social benefits. Protection of the natural environment can help tackle a wide range of challenges, including supporting biodiversity, improving public health, creating sustainable business, making better use of renewable resources, addressing climate change, and enhancing the setting of heritage assets. In recent years the importance of biodiversity has been emphasised through the preparation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS), the mandatory requirement for qualifying developments to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), and a legal Biodiversity Duty on public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity. In National Parks, the Protected Landscapes Targets & Outcomes Framework sets ambitious targets for each nationally protected landscape to drive nature recovery, and this is also a key theme within the New Forest National Park Partnership Plan.
Para 6.9	The Government's Environmental Improvement Plan (2023) aims to halt the decline in biodiversity through rolling out Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) and the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) in qualifying new developments, as well as protecting 30% of the nation's land and sea for nature by 2030. The Plan states that National Parks are iconic landscapes, home to important habitat such as ancient woodland, peatland and grassland, which can play an important role in recovering nature and by doing so contribute more towards the Government's 30-by-30 commitment[2]. National Parks – including the New Forest – also receive and administer funding through the Government's 'Farming in Protected Landscapes' initiative to help restore nature.
SP12 The natural environment – nationally, regionally and	See full policy

[2] See: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criteria-for-30by30-on-land-in-england/30by30-on-land-in-england-confirmed-criteria-and-next-steps

locally important sites	
Para 6.23	Creating links between habitats through a better network of hedgerows is an identified action of the Partnership Plan and the landscape and biodiversity value of hedges is outlined in the National Park Design Guide[3], which, together with the New Forest Land Advice Hedgerow guide[4] provide guidance on how to establish a hedge and what native species can be used.
Para 6.25	The Local Nature Recovery Strategies provide a framework within which Biodiversity Net Gain can be focused to achieve the greatest impact in terms of targeting off-site mitigation and meeting identified conservation priorities. Development projects that create, enhance or recover habitat in locations which are mapped in either of the two Local Nature Recovery Strategies covering the New Forest National Park will get a higher biodiversity value in the statutory metric than they would in other locations. Development should support wider policy objectives as outlined within the Local Nature Recovery Strategies to ensure biodiversity net gain focuses on habitat creation and enhancement where the greatest benefits can be achieved.
SP13 Biodiversity Net Gain Para 6.27-6.31	See fully policy and supporting text.
Para 6.41	Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) and green and blue infrastructure are closely integrated within spatial planning frameworks. LNRS provide the ecological evidence base that identifies priority locations for habitat restoration and nature recovery, while GBI policies set out the spatial mechanisms for delivering these outcomes. LNRS mapping highlights the optimal areas for targeting investment to maximise ecological enhancement. This evidence directly informs green and blue infrastructure funding and project delivery, ensuring that interventions – such as tree planting, wetland creation, or natural flood-management measures – support locally identified biodiversity priorities and strengthen habitat connectivity. Through this alignment, GBI can deliver multifunctional benefits, including improved climate resilience, better water quality, and enhanced access to nature. The New Forest National Park is covered by two Local Nature Recovery Strategies that act as a connecting layer, linking neighbourhood-scale green spaces with wider regional ecological networks.

[3] See: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/planning/design-guidance/

[4] www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/landscape-partnership/projects/better-boundaries/

Para 6.44	Although rooted in the New Forest, the principles of the Green Halo Partnership extend across Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Dorset and Wiltshire, informing strategic planning and cross-boundary environmental enhancement. The Partnership identifies natural capital – including geology, soil, water, air quality, biodiversity, and related ecosystem services – as a critical asset to local communities regarding spatial planning, investment, long-term stewardship, guiding decisions about how we manage or develop our area. This will include exploring opportunities for new green and blue infrastructure.
Para 9.22 (Thriving Local Economy)	The National Park's Partnership Plan outlines the important role these activities[5] play in the rural economy, particularly following the departure of the UK from the EU and subsequent changes in funding. Farmers and land managers in protected landscapes (National Parks) could apply for funding from the Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) programme until March 2029. The programme offered grants for projects that: • help nature recover; • reduce the impacts of climate change; • protect and enhance cultural heritage; • improve access to and enjoyment of our beautiful landscapes.
Glossary	Nature Recovery Network: An expanding, connected, network of wildlife- rich habitats supporting species recovery, alongside wider benefits such as carbon capture, water quality improvements, natural flood risk management and recreation. It includes the existing network of protected sites and other wildlife rich habitats as well as and landscape or catchment scale recovery areas where there is coordinated action for species and habitats through the preparation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

6. How does the LNRS relate to proposed site allocations

6.1. In ensuring the Local Plan Review can meet the needs of the local community (e.g., housing need, infrastructure improvements, access to local greenspace), the National Park authority completed a Call for Sites exercise over Feb-Mar 2025. Developers were invited to submit sites to meet local needs, including new criteria to enable sites to come forward for the purposes of BNG and/or habitat mitigation. In partnership with Landowners, local planning authorities can develop habitat banks and other schemes to offset

[5] Land-use management practises and rural businesses e.g., agriculture, communing, farming, sustainable tourism

the impact of development, particularly where there is an identified local need. The BNG framework incentivises the delivery of localised improvements which can make delivering development more viable[6] and allow local communities and wildlife to benefit from access to improved greenspace.

6.2. The submitted sites were assessed through the Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SLAA) to ascertain their suitability for development. Several developers/landowners expressed that their sites would be able to provide habitat mitigation and/or BNG provision. The authority considered the feasibility of allocating sites for habitat mitigation, however, emerging evidence commissioned to support the Local Plan Review identified an increased need for housing, employment, and Travelling Showpeople uses over the Plan period. These uses were prioritised for allocation across the sites assessed with the understanding that development would need to deliver improvements to nature, as a minimum, under the legal requirements of the Environment Act 2021.

6.3. Although no sites for habitat mitigation/BNG were allocated, the SLAA (2025) states (page 2) … *"The omission of sites from the assessment does not preclude the possibility of planning permission being granted for development in the future. It is acknowledged that sites will come forward that may be suitable for development that have not been identified in this SLAA. A number of sites identified in this SLAA may be suitable as rural exception sites (rather than Local Plan allocations),* ***or for habitat mitigation schemes****, and these are best progressed through the development management process."*

6.4. Therefore, the authority would anticipate that some sites may come forward solely to improve nature recovery through other pathways. This includes those outside the planning system e.g., planting and other land management changes that do not require major physical changes or structures[7].

Site Allocations

6.5. The SLAA methodology was set out to ensure that the sites, irrespective of proposed use, were assessed according to their potential impact on important nature sites (or 'Areas of particular importance for biodiversity' under the LNRS). Sites were considered according to their proximity to the local SPA, SAC, Ancient Woodland, SSSI, and SINCs. The closer a site was to a designated site, the lower it would score. This ensured that only the most

[6] See: https://www.theplanner.co.uk/2023/09/05/offsite-or-onsite-biodiversity-net-gain-ensuring-effective-local-delivery

[7] Proposals on sites looking solely to improve the condition of habitat (e.g., nature recovery projects, habitat banks) should contact the lead planning authority to determine if proposals will require planning permission and/or a legal agreement to secure its use.

appropriate sites were progressed. Sites that partially or entirely fell within a sensitive designation were excluded early in the process. The full methodology can be found within the SLAA report here: Strategic Land Availability Assessment - New Forest National Park.

6.6. Since the SLAA was published, the responsible authorities influencing the National Park have adopted their respective LNRSs. It is therefore appropriate to now consider the impact of each LNRS on the sites that have been presented within the Regulation 19 Local Plan as this will influence whether development needs to consider additional measures.

6.7. The 'new' sites submitted for consideration at Regulation 19 fall within the following LNRS authority:

Policy	Site	LNRS Authority
SP5	Land to the north of Fawley Waterside	Hampshire County Council
SP34	Land at Knellers Lane, Ashurst	Hampshire County Council
SP36	Land at Calpe Avenue, Lyndhurst	Hampshire County Council
SP38	Land to west of Brighton Road, Sway	Hampshire County Council
SP39	Land to west of Winsor Road, Winsor	Hampshire County Council
SP40	Land to the south of Hampworth Road, Landford	Wiltshire Council
SP41	Land to the east of The Ridge, Redlynch	Wilshire Council
SP50	Allocation of land at Ringwood Road, Netley Marsh for Travelling Showpeople's use	Hampshire County Council

6.8. All the allocated sites have been subject to site visits by the Authorities' Landscape Officer and Tree Officers who have provided specialist advice on the existing natural features and landscape character. This advice has informed the wording of each site allocation to ensure policy can preserve the parts of each site, such as buffering hedgerows, plantings and tree belts, which contribute significantly to the character of the natural environment and should therefore be safeguarded.

7. Assessment of Regulation 19 site allocations

SP5: Land to the north of Fawley Waterside (Hampshire LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes
ACB, Yes HOA, Yes	R4, R3	Riparian buffer strips created and managed to protect the area's watercourses and headwaters, along with other potential measures aimed at reducing the amount of nutrients and pollutants entering the watercourses and groundwaters, restoring river health and improving habitat connectivity between river and floodplain.
	W2	Existing woodlands enhanced through suitable active management.
	U2	The nature conservation value of brownfield land is enhanced.
	C4, C3	Inter-tidal and saline habitat, including saltmarsh/mudflat, created on coastal flood plain, intensive grassland, and arable land and/or as part of managed retreat/realignment.
	H3,	New areas of heathland and acid grassland mosaic created, and existing areas expanded, improving connectivity with existing areas of habitat. Includes agricultural land and restoration of mineral workings.
	G3, G2	New areas of species-rich grassland created (including habitat expansion), linking existing areas of grasslands.
	PP2	Existing lowland wood pasture, wooded common and historic parkland is restored and managed, and created. Veteran trees are safeguarded and managed. New standard parkland trees are planted in appropriate locations. Traditional orchards created and managed.

Additional notes: Not directly affected within site boundary, however local river outside eastern border maintains two measures for proposals to consider:

- R1: Creation and management of buffer strips up to 10m wide on land next to watercourses
- R7: Reduce the impact of road and urban runoff into watercourses

With the intentions of addressing two priority outcomes:

- Riparian buffer strips created and managed to protect the area's watercourses and headwaters, along with other potential measures aimed at reducing the amount of nutrients and pollutants entering the watercourses and groundwaters, restoring river health and improving habitat connectivity between river and floodplain.
- Road surface water runoff is intercepted by natural flood management structures, with no direct pathways to watercourses.

SP34: Land at Knellers Lane, Ashurst (Hampshire LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes
ACB, No HOA, No	n/a	n/a

SP36: Land at Calpe Avenue, Lyndhurst (Hampshire LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes
ACB, No HOA, No	n/a	n/a

Additional notes: the site is ACB along the western border, and proposals for development may seek to follow PP1 (Potential measure) to achieve the 'Priority Outcome - Existing lowland wood pasture, wooded common and historic parkland is restored and managed, and created. Veteran trees are safeguarded and managed. New standard parkland trees are planted in appropriate locations. Traditional orchards created and managed.'

SP38: Land to west of Brighton Road, Sway (Hampshire LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes
ACB, No HOA, No	n/a	n/a

Additional notes: Area of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIB) borders along northern boundary.

SP39: Land to west of Winsor Road, Winsor (Hampshire LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes
ACB, No HOA, No	n/a	n/a

SP40: Land to the south of Hampworth Road, Landford (Wiltshire & Swindon LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes

ACB, Yes HOA, No	OMHCA1	Open Mixed Habitats on Calcareous and Acid Soils – Maintain and Enhance
	OMHCA2	Open Mixed Habitats on Calcareous and Acid Soils – Create More

Species that overlap this area: Bat and Arable Plant assemblage

SP41: Land to the east of The Ridge, Redlynch (Wiltshire & Swindon LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes
ACB, Yes HOA, No	OMHCA1	Open Mixed Habitats on Calcareous and Acid Soils – Maintain and Enhance
	OMHCA2	Open Mixed Habitats on Calcareous and Acid Soils – Create More

Species that overlap this area: Bat assemblage

SP50: Allocation of land at Ringwood Road, Netley Marsh for Travelling Showpeople's use (Hampshire LNRS)

Does it fall within 'Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity (ACB)' / Habitat Opportunity Area (HOA)?	Potential Measures	Priority Outcomes
ACB, Yes HOA, No	R1	Riparian buffer strips created and managed to protect the area's watercourses and headwaters, along with other potential measures aimed at reducing the amount of nutrients and pollutants entering the watercourses and groundwaters, restoring river health and improving habitat connectivity between river and floodplain.
	R7	Road surface water runoff is intercepted by natural flood management structures, with no direct pathways to watercourses.