



Catchment Management Plan 2014 - 2020



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Introduction

This Catchment Management Plan provides an overview of the East Hampshire Catchment, outlines the main issue affecting the catchment's waters and sets out a suite of objectives, targets and actions to deliver a range of coordinated and integrated improvements within the catchment. It has been produced by the East Hampshire Catchment Partnership, established in October 2012 to initiate an integrated catchment approach, by bringing together relevant organisations and groups.

Along with all other European countries, the UK has a duty under the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) to put its waters into better condition. Our rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwaters are monitored and assessed against criteria, which determine whether they are in good condition – and unfortunately, many are not.

The need for a 'Catchment Based Approach' (CaBA) was validated by Government in 2011, to help deliver the objectives of the WFD as well as Government's Natural Environment White Paper 2011. These National and European goals aim to protect and improve environmental assets, without compromising local social and economic aspirations.

Throughout England, Catchment Partnerships have come together to agree on the priorities within their local catchments and deliver improvements through the development of Catchment Management Plans. These catchment plans will also inform the larger scale strategic River Basin Management Plans being developed by the Environment Agency, which will facilitate UK reporting to Europe on its progress in delivering WFD improvements. Of the 11 River Basin Districts in England and Wales, the East Hampshire Catchment is within the South East River Basin District.

The Partnership

The East Hampshire Catchment Partnership was established in 2012 primarily for the purposes of delivering multiple benefits through integrated catchment management and to deliver Water Framework Directive and wider partnership objectives within the catchment. Because of the size and complexity of the East Hampshire Catchment, delivery of catchment partnership objectives, can only be delivered in a collaborative, coordinated and holistic way.

Key members are:

- Country Land and Business Association (CLA)
- Downs and Harbours Clean Water Partnership
- Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership
- East Hampshire District Council
- Fareham Borough Council
- Groundwork South
- Havant Borough Council
- Meon Valley Partnership
- Natural England
- North Pond Conservation Group
- Portsmouth and District Angling Society
- Portsmouth Water
- Solent Forum
- Southern Water

See list of wider partners and acronyms in EHCP 'action plans'.

The Catchment

For the purposes of this Catchment Management Plan, the Partnership has adopted the 'management catchment' that the Environment Agency uses for assessment, monitoring and reporting under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and for managing the availability of water for abstraction.

The East Hampshire Catchment is one of nine catchments within the South East River Basin District with most of its area within South East Hampshire and a small proportion in West Sussex, and a population of approximately 460,000. The catchment drains an area of approximately 571 km² extending from West Meon in the north to Gillkicker Point in the south, from West Marden in the east to Harefield in the west.

The catchment contains 29 waterbodies separated into six sub-catchment areas centred around the rivers Hamble; Meon; Wallington; Hermitage and Lavant; Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours (The Harbours); and the Solent coastal area between the Hamble estuary and Gosport (Coastal).

For the purposes of the second River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) published in 2015 the number of waterbodies listed for the catchment were reduced to 14 (11 rivers, 2 Transitional and Coastal Waterbodies (TraC) and 1 groundwater body). WFD reporting does not need to include small waterbodies (approx. <10 km² or <1 km in length) so that some waterbodies will be merged and some coastal water bodies will not be reported on.

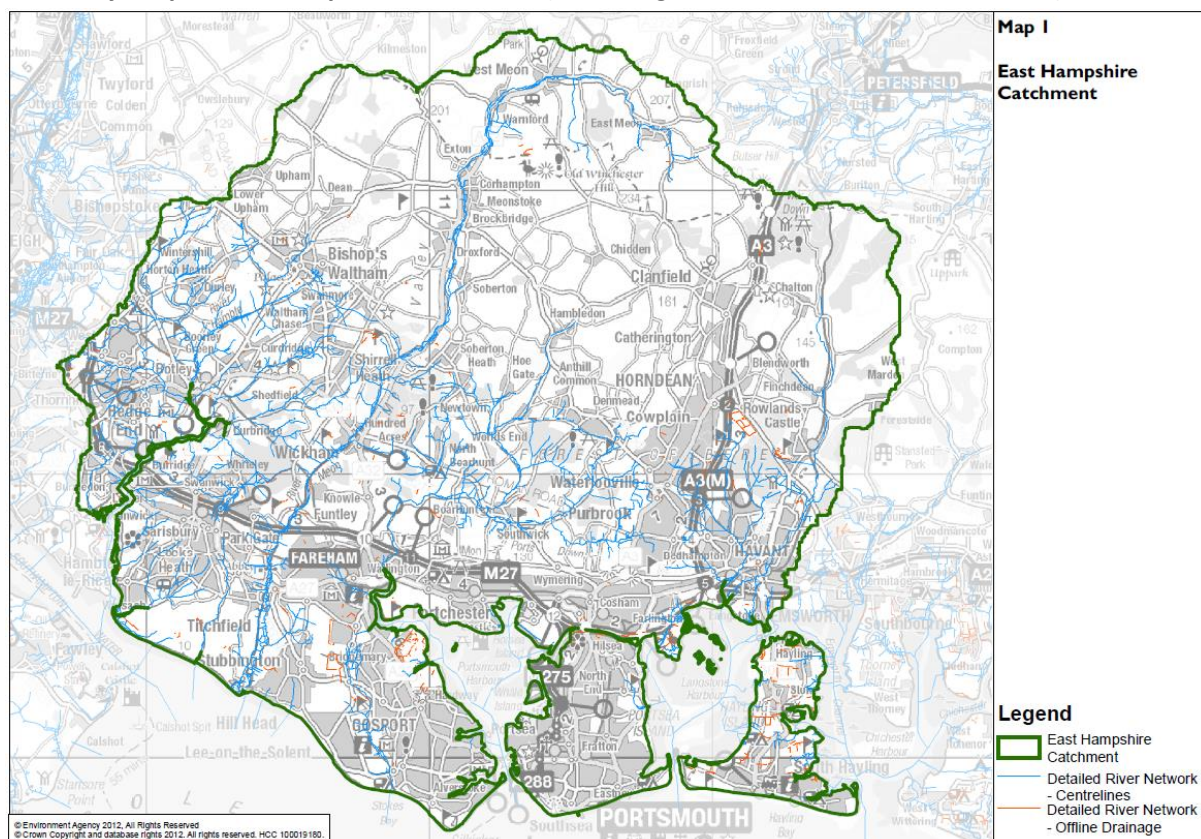
The East Hampshire Catchment area includes a range of lowland landscape character areas. The northern third of the catchment consists principally of rolling chalk downland and includes the Hampshire part of the South Downs, designated a National Park. These hills and the undulating chalk dip slope are dominated by mixed farming and some forestry with minor settlements, mostly villages and hamlets. A chain of iconic villages can be found following the course of the river Meon, one of only two rivers in this catchment that begin on the chalk. The catchment is dominated by a chalk aquifer which provides drinking water in the area and the summer base flows for many of the watercourses in the catchment.

The majority of watercourses begin in the middle third of the catchment, where the chalk strata is overlain with more recent clays and gravels south of a line that runs from Lower Upham to Rowland's Castle. This change in geology is also identified by changes in landscape character. Here the heavier soils make forestry and livestock farming the dominant land management practices. Over hundreds of years these practices have created the assarted, mosaic landscape of the medieval Forest of Bere where the Wallington and Hamble rivers arise. Larger scale development can be found here including Bishop's Waltham town, the Purbrook to Horndean conurbation and the M27 motorway.

The southern third of the catchment consists of a heavily urbanised coastal plain, which includes the Solent coastal plain, harbours and islands. This mainly flat landscape is highly developed with towns including Fareham and Gosport and the city of Portsmouth, is one of the most populous areas of the UK and has a strong maritime cultural heritage. Nevertheless, the coastal area has significant nature conservation interest with broad enclosed tidal harbours, extensive salt marsh, reed beds and wet meadows.

All of the East Hampshire Catchment watercourses empty into the Solent, Portsmouth Harbour or Langstone Harbour, which are of national and international nature conservation importance with designations including a Ramsar site, Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The catchment's rivers have a major affect on the ecology of these internationally important habitats.

Boundary Map – East Hampshire catchment (excluding transitional and coastal waters)



Partnership Vision and Objectives

Following the identification of key issues for the catchment at a stakeholder workshop in October 2012, the Catchment Partnership subsequently developed a vision for the catchment and seven catchment objectives to be delivered through the implementation of the East Hampshire Catchment Management Plan.

Vision

As the East Hampshire Catchment Partnership, we want a catchment where natural waterbodies with unfettered flows of clean, unpolluted water, permeate a landscape rich in native wildlife, supported by sustainable land management and functioning flood plains, providing multiple benefits to the catchment's local communities.

Catchment Partnership Objectives

1. Evidence

The current status of the catchment is understood and a robust evidence base to underpin our work is maintained.

2. Water Quality and Quantity

Sources of urban and rural pollution have been identified and actions have been taken to address them. To include:

- *Sustainable urban and land management*
- *Sustainable water levels are maintained throughout the year*
- *Robust sewerage/drainage infrastructure*
- *Fewer pollution incidents*
- *Better quality ground/drinking water*

3. Infrastructure & Development

New infrastructure and development are planned and implemented to maximise their contribution to sustainable water management. Including work on:

- *Robust Local Plan Policies*
- *Green Infrastructure*
- *Major Development Areas/Significant Development Areas*
- *SuDS (new and retrofit)*
- *Water efficiency*

4. Flood Risk

Reduce the risk of flooding to people, households and businesses. Including work on:

- *Plans & Strategies (e.g. Surface water management plans, Catchment flood management plans, Shoreline management plans, Coastal Strategies etc)*
- *Community plans*
- *Flood risk management schemes*
- *SUDS (new and retrofit)*
- *More naturally functioning systems that can adapt to flooding, (drought) and climate change.*
- *Use of flooding and flood storage to benefit biodiversity.*

5. Public Access

Contribute towards a well-connected access network of routes and sites gives people a good level of access to their water environment. People know where their local waters are, and how they can access them. Works here could include improvements to:

- *Physical access*
- *Intellectual access*
- *Visual access*
- *Associated benefits (health, leisure, tourism etc)*

6. Biodiversity

Protect and improve our river catchments and coast that support a diverse range of inter-connected wetland habitats and range of species. To include:

- *Protected areas (e.g. SSSIs, SACs/SPAs, MCZ etc)*
- *Protected species*
- *Biodiversity Action Plan*
- *Non-native invasive species*

7. Community Involvement

To improve the degree that local people are aware of their local rivers and coast and act on their sense of custodianship.

- *Education*
- *Decision-making*
- *Ownership (legacy)*
- *Skills, knowledge & training*
- *Raising the local water profile e.g. artwork*
- *Creation of volunteer groups, outreach to existing groups*
- *Cultural heritage*

Catchment Status and Activity

There is considerable information available about the catchment that informs us about the current status of its waterbodies. The Environment Agency's 2009 assessment of the catchment for the purposes of the Water Framework Directive provides information about the ecological function and water quality status of the waterbodies within the catchment, a summary of which is presented below.

There are a number of plans, strategies and assessments that relate to the catchment, in whole or in part, covering a range of themes and these have been reviewed for their identification of issues and for on-going and planned activity within the catchment.

The Catchment Partnership has also sought to engage key stakeholders in the catchment to understand their views and priorities regarding issues that affect the catchment and actions to address them.

There are a number of designated sites of nature conservation importance within or adjacent to the catchment that are relevant to the catchment's water environment and the associated Natural England condition assessments have been reviewed.

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The problems and threats facing our rivers, groundwater, coasts and the wider water environment have been recognised at a European level, by the Water Framework Directive. This is a piece of European legislation which became UK law in 2003. It states that all these waterbodies endeavour to reach 'good ecological status' by 2027. 'Good ecological status' means they should be clean and healthy, and contain the 'right' type and number of animals and plants.

These waterbodies are classified as 'Bad', 'Poor', 'Moderate', 'Good' or 'High' and a number of attributes are measured to assess their status:

- Water quantity (e.g. flow)
- Water quality (e.g. pollution)
- Fish
- Invertebrates
- Diatoms – microscopic plants and animals living in the water
- Aquatic plants
- Mitigation measures – what measures are in place to mitigate for how a river has been modified

The Water Framework Directive is a key driver for much of the work being done in our catchment by the Catchment Partnership and others and planned through this Catchment Management Plan.

For the purposes of assessing, monitoring and reporting under WFD, in 2009 the Environment Agency divided the East Hampshire Catchment into 28 river waterbodies, 1 lake, 5 estuaries and coastal waters and 4 groundwater bodies. The ecological and chemical status of each waterbody was assessed and given an overall classification of 'Good', 'Moderate', 'Poor' or 'Bad'. For groundwaters, quantitative and chemical status is used to derive an overall status. The Environment Agency has changed the way the catchment is divided up, removing the smaller, less-connected waterbodies, reducing the number of waterbodies in the catchment to 14 (11 rivers, 2 Transitional and Coastal Waterbodies (TraC) and 1 groundwater body).

Rivers

Of the 28 river waterbodies in the catchment, 10 are heavily modified, 5 are at 'good' status, 20 are 'moderate', 3 are 'poor' and 1 is 'bad'. The main reasons for failure are hydrology (flow), mitigation measures (channel modifications), and invertebrate and phosphate failures. Pressures include abstraction, development, flood protection (historic and new), agricultural pollution, licensed discharges and mis-connected drains.

Transitional and coastal waters

The three coastal waters, one transitional water (the Wallington) and one lagoon (Langstone Oysterbeds) are all at 'moderate' status. These failures are due to mitigation measures not being in place, excessive macroalgae growth and high dissolved nitrogen levels. The main pressures on the coast are from coastal protection for development (historic and new) and the quality of water entering them from upstream and adjacent waterbodies.

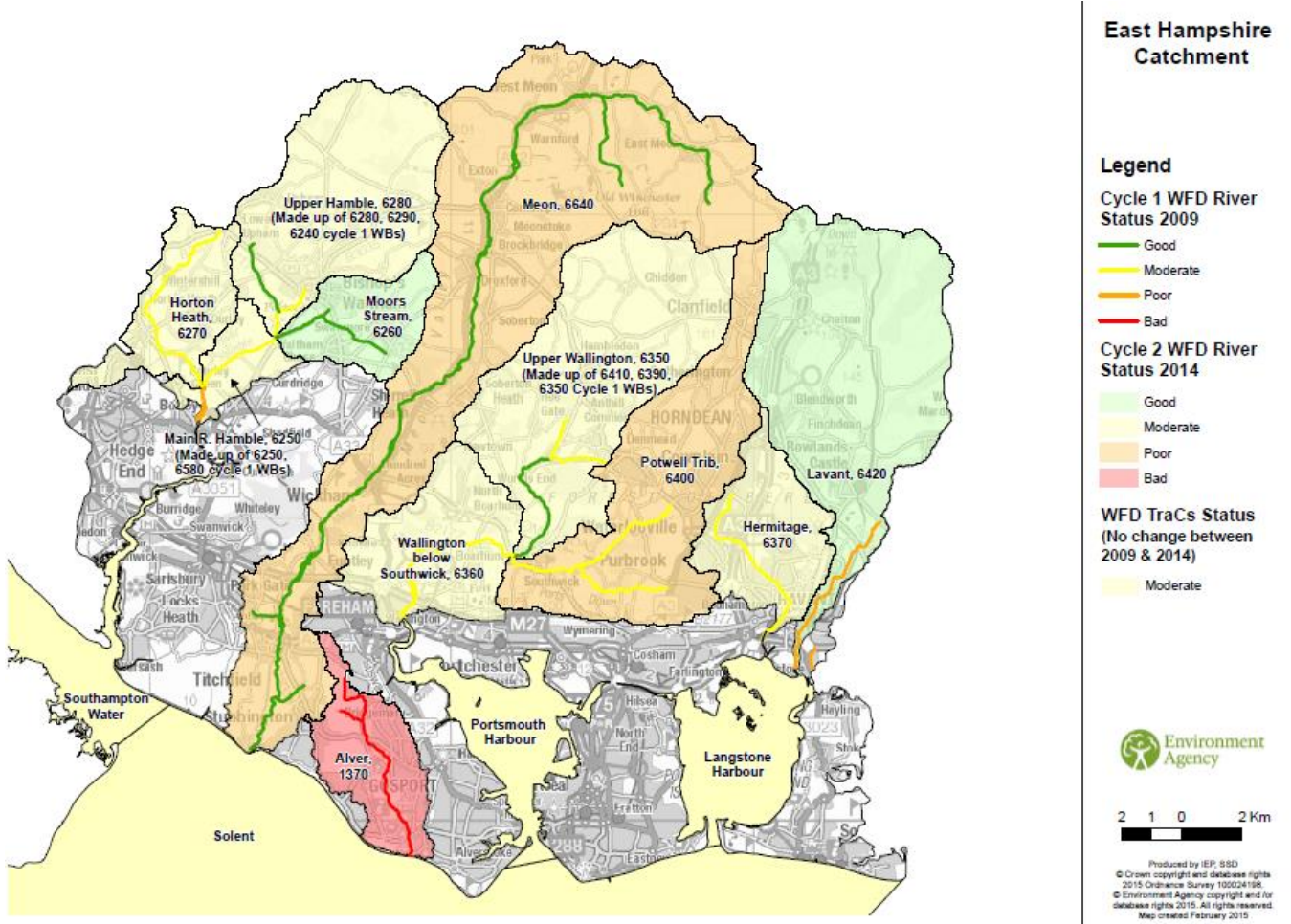
Groundwater

There are four groundwater bodies, two of which are at 'poor' status. Groundwater in the chalk provides all the water abstracted for public supply and is at risk from abstraction, nitrate, phosphate and pesticides.

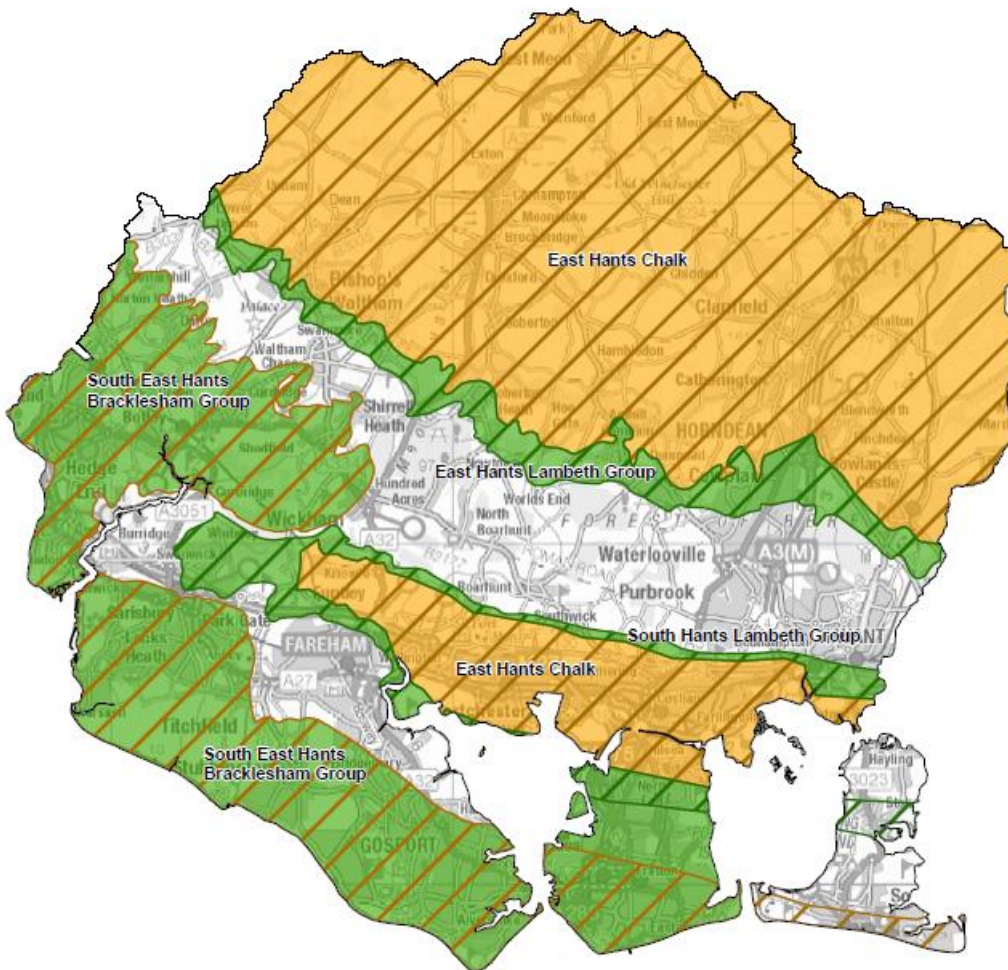
Since 2009, the EHCP has helped coordinate a number of projects to improve the WFD status of East Hampshire.

Status of East Hampshire waterbodies

How the status of East Hampshire surface water has altered between 2009 and 2014, according to WFD



How the status of East Hampshire groundwater has altered between 2009 and 2014, according to WFD



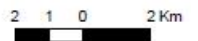
East Hampshire Catchment

Cycle 1 WFD Groundwater

- Status 2009
- Good
 - Poor

Cycle 2 WFD Groundwater

- Status 2014
- Good
 - Poor



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 Map created February 2015

Catchment Issues, Pressures and Priorities

The landscape of the East Hampshire Catchment has been shaped by a range of human activity, including mixed farming in the upper part of the catchment, a predominance of livestock farming and forestry in the centre of the catchment, and industrialisation and urbanisation in the lower part of the catchment, reaching down to the harbours. This activity has had an impact upon the quality and quantity of water within the catchment's waterbodies. Historically, the landscape has also changed as waterbodies and wetlands have been modified to improve land drainage.

Through an analysis of strategies, plans and assessments relevant to the catchment, and the experience and knowledge of members of the Catchment Partnership, the following key issues and pressures on the catchment have been identified.

Climate Change

Climate change is expected to modify rainfall, temperatures and hydrological systems. Future changes are predicted to result in reduced summer flows in rivers, increased winter rainfall and increased risk of intense rainfall events. Water demand may increase in response to higher summer temperatures, placing additional pressures on water resources. River systems may be among the ecosystems most sensitive to the effects of climate change and as a result climate change will have serious implications for people and the environment.

The nature of climate change makes it an issue that cuts right across this Catchment Management Plan. All of the following issues and pressures will be exacerbated by the effects of climate change and efforts to address them will make the catchment's watercourses more resilient to the effects of climate change and reduce its impact on people. The above is implicit throughout the plan.

Water quality

Water quality (waterbodies and groundwater) within the catchment is affected principally by point source pollution, rural diffuse pollution and urban diffuse pollution.

Point Source Pollution

There are places within the catchment where we know or could trace the specific sources of pollutants entering our waterbodies and groundwater, particularly phosphates and sediment. These sites include water treatment works, industrial premises, road drains and

domestic misconnections piped directly into watercourses. The water companies have worked closely with the Environment Agency to reduce the pollution from sewage treatment works.

Rural Diffuse Pollution

Run off from farms and tracks and from closed landfill sites, sewers and septic tanks adds to the nutrient and sediment loads in the catchment's waterbodies, particularly nitrates and pesticides. Sediment washed off fields and farm tracks choke the clean gravels of river beds making them unsuitable for fish to spawn and reducing invertebrate biodiversity. Nitrates entering groundwater can have serious consequences for the quality of our drinking water and significantly increase the cost of water treatment. Nitrate levels in the catchment's groundwater bodies is currently rising.

Urban Diffuse Pollution

Typically, urban pollution increases ammonium concentrations and decreases dissolved oxygen. Major urban pollution events can cause fish death and have a rapid affect on our waterbodies, but often the pollution is low-level and ongoing and is derived from many small sources. Understanding where this diffuse pollution comes from is critical in ensuring that efforts to reduce it are effective.

Coastal and Transitional Waters

The main water quality pressure on the coastal and transitional waters is from the quality of water entering them from upstream and adjacent waterbodies, which can then lead to contamination of shellfish.

Water quantity (low flows)

The issue of water abstraction is a concern as demand for public water supply increases. In summer, many of the catchment's watercourses experience low flows and this can have serious consequences for biodiversity.

Channel modification

In urban and sub-urban areas of the catchment, in particular, many rivers and estuaries have been channelised with hard banks and no marginal vegetation. This form of enhanced drainage not only seriously reduces the ecological function of waterbodies but may also increase downstream flood risk. If these structures are redundant they can be removed, or features can be incorporated that reduce the biological impact, eg building a fish/ eel pass. Coastal and transitional waters include modifications due to the needs of coastal protection and navigation, resulting in loss of natural waterbody profile and ecological function. Opportunities need to be investigated where these features can be 'softened' to make them

less hostile to ecology, eg installing suspended basins on sea walls or artificial mats planted with aquatic vegetation.

Flood risk

The main sources of flooding within the catchment are from groundwater and surface water, although there is also risk from fluvial flooding (river flooding). Fluvial flood risk can be increased by inadequate or inappropriate waterbody management, channel modification, structures and blockages in watercourses, inappropriate land management practices upstream, and the loss of flood plain function and these factors can exacerbate flooding from groundwater and surface water particularly at times of severe rainfall events, as experienced in early 2014. Incidents of extreme weather events are increasing in frequency. To reduce flood risk historically higher sea walls have been built, but opportunities are also now being explored to reduce/ delay the water coming from the upper river catchment, often called 'natural flood management'.

Fish and Eel passage

Historic and recent structures such as mill hatches and weirs have impacted some of the catchment's waterbodies by impounding upstream sections and obstructing fish and eel passage. Water quality issues and low flows can also act as barriers to fish and eel migration.

Biodiversity / green Infrastructure

Poor water quality, low flows, waterbody modification, the spread of invasive non-native species and the loss of riparian habitat have all had serious consequences for biodiversity and have led to significant declines in the catchment's native wildlife. The narrowing of river corridors has made the catchment's water environment less sustainable and less resilient to the effects of climate change. The lack of managed and sensitive access to much of the catchment's water environment reduces the opportunity for raising awareness and engaging the involvement of local communities.

Non-native invasive species

The rapid spread of invasive species such as Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, mink and signal crayfish along the catchment's watercourses has serious implications for native flora and fauna. Climate change may increase the spread of such species.

Recreational pressures

Poorly managed access and recreation in and around the catchment's water environment can cause disturbance to wildlife, increased water turbidity, bank erosion, loss of tranquillity and interfere with legitimate land management activities. This is an important issue with significant planned expansion of residential developments within the catchment.

Rubbish and litter

Across the catchment the deposition of rubbish and litter in waterbodies leads to increased localised flood risk, danger to wildlife and significant loss of amenity. Accumulated rubbish can interfere with the proper functioning of water flow control structures and fly-tipped waste can pose a serious pollution risk. A historical legacy are buried waste sites, many filled in coastal locations. Sea erosion and level rises in places like Portsmouth Harbour are now beginning to expose them.

Awareness and engagement

Across much of the catchment there is a general lack of community awareness of local catchment issues and a low level of involvement in undertaking improvements in the catchment. Sustainable enhancements to the water environment within the catchment can only be secured through community involvement.

Catchment Priorities

Based on a combination of water quality issues, existing action, deliverability and the need to prioritise activity, the Catchment Partnership at its meeting in December 2013, identified the Hamble (upper Hamble) and Hermitage/ Lavant as priority areas for Catchment Partnership action within the East Hampshire Catchment, with the Wallington as a 'reserve' priority. The River Alver was also identified as an important priority and another local partnership is evolving to address poor water quality in this waterbody.

Nevertheless, where resources are or become available, the Catchment Partnership will seek to deliver improvements elsewhere in the catchment and will continue to support current and planned activity by partners and others across the catchment.

These priorities are reflected in the actions since 2013. Projects have been developed and undertaken on primarily the Hamble (tackling diffuse pollution, low flows and non-native plants) and projects are being developed for the Hermitage/ Lavant (fish passage and channel improvements on both rivers. Bids have been prepared for both rivers. The latest is a bid for Water Environment Grant funding to build a fish pass on the River Lavant. A CIL bid with Havant Borough Council is also being prepared in summer 2018 for improvements upstream through Havant town.

Opportunities

There are three ways in which the Partnership can deliver its objectives within the catchment:

- support and add value to existing activity being undertaken by other groups and organisations;
- Identify gaps where there is currently no activity or insufficient resources to address identified issues and develop projects accordingly;
- Provide a coordinating role across the catchment and engage with the River Basin Management Planning process.

Having highlighted the key issues within the catchment, reviewed the current plans and strategies that are in place to address them and identified the current activities delivering tangible benefits on the ground, a number of opportunities for the Partnership to help deliver improvements have been identified, as follows:

Understand the ecosystem services that the catchment provides

Attempts have been made to express the value of the natural environment and the impact if it is lost. This work is to attempt to ensure that the environment is properly considered as nature is increasingly under pressure from climate change, development, pollution and other issues. However many consider it difficult and inconsistent to put a value on these natural assets. One or two local councils have attempted this and the Environment Agency has recently (April 2018) written a report considering the ecosystem services provided by shellfish for priority shellfish waters in the Solent. It is recognised that these models and approaches need to be relevant and consistently applied across the area.

Obtain multiple benefits from new development

There is significant current and proposed development across the catchment. This presents an opportunity for the Catchment Partnership to work with local planning authorities and other partners to secure enhancements for the water environment through the provision of appropriate mitigation and/or compensation, sustainable drainage systems and other planning gain such as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Raise awareness of the catchment and secure community involvement

Awareness about the catchment and the issues it faces is relatively low as is the degree to which local communities have been involved with delivering catchment improvements. The Catchment Partnership is in a position where it can positively improve the situation by disseminating information about the catchment to communities and other stakeholders and providing opportunities for communities to actively get involved with improving their local water environment.

The Partnership could support the creation of local 'Friends of' groups taking responsibility for the improvement of their local waterbodies through activity and fundraising.

The Catchment Management Plan could be considered in the land use policies and practices of decision makers, including local authorities and the Environment Agency.

Improve Fish and Eel Passage

Across the catchment there are structures present in waterbodies that impede the movement of fish and eels. The Catchment Partnership could map the whole catchment for such structures and support partners in securing funding to undertake improvements / modifications to allow fish and eel migration.

Naturalise the profile of modified waterbodies

There are opportunities to restore naturalised waterbody profile to enhance biodiversity / green infrastructure and reduce flood risk. The Partnership is in a position to be able to assist in the acquisition of resources to enable schemes to be developed and implemented.

Control of invasive non-native species

Non-native invasive species (INNS) are a problem across the catchment as they are in other neighbouring catchments. The Catchment Partnership needs to develop a strategic approach to INNS to compile information and mapping, to coordinate effort and work with neighbouring catchments.

Coordinate a River Guardians Scheme

The role of a 'river guardian' would be to manage particular reaches of rivers, by monitoring for non native plants and animals, identifying sources of pollution, considering opportunities for environmental improvements and helping put them in place.

Reduce pollution from non-mains sewer facilities

If septic tanks and other sewage sources that are not connected to mains pipes have the potential to cause major pollution. Many non-mains properties are built on the chalk South Downs. These chalk blocks are major aquifers, which are critical sources of public water supply and need to be protected. This pollution can also run into surface water and drain into rivers and coastal areas that are already under pressure from phosphate, nitrogen and other substances.

Catchment Delivery Plan – Action Tables

The Delivery Plan is a distillation of current activity across the catchment tackling the issues identified in this plan, together with projects that will be developed and delivered by the Catchment Partnership where gaps currently exist in activity or where value can be added to existing activity.

The delivery plan is a 'live' document that will be updated as actions are delivered and where new opportunities and resources arise.

Monitoring

To find out the latest classifications, based on the most recent monitoring, link to:
<http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/7>

Terms and Acronyms

See Action Tables.

East Hampshire Catchment Sub-Catchment Waterbodies

Waterbodies no longer monitored as part of WFD after 2015 in green.

See map on page 11.

Sub-Catchment Name	WFD Waterbody number (last 4 numbers)
The Hamble	Hamble (6290)
	Hamble (6280) now includes 6290, 6240 aswell)
	Hamble (6240)
	Hamble (6260)
	Horton Heath Stream (6270)
	Hamble (6250)
	Shawford Lake
	Hamble (6580)
	Steeple Court Stream
	Shedfield Stream
	Hedge End Streams
	Curbridge Stream
Hermitage & Lavant	Hermitage Stream (6370)
	River Lavant (6420)
The Wallington	Wallington (6350)
	Wallington (6360)
	Wallington (6390)
	Wallington (6410)
	Potwell Trib (6400)
Meon	Meon (6640)
Coastal	Hamble (6830)
	Hamble (6520)
	Hamble (6500)
	Hamble (1920)
	Hook Lake
	Brownwich Stream
	Meon lower
	River Alver
The Harbours	Portsmouth
	Langstone
	Langstone Oysterbeds
	Wallington Transitional
	Hoeford Lake

Plans, Strategies and Assessments Relevant to the Catchment

Strategy / Plan / Assessment	Lead	Hamble	Hermitage & Lavant	Wallington	Meon	Coastal	Harbours
East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy March 2013 (CAMS)	EA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hampshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013	HCC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Groundwater Management Plan for Hampshire 2014 (draft)	HCC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hampshire Flood Risk Register	HCC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The Solent Diffuse Water Pollution Plan		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PUSH Green Infrastructure Strategy and Implementation Framework 2012	PUSH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South East Hampshire Catchment Flood Management Plan		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
An Assessment of Green Infrastructure for Hampshire County (draft)	HCC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biodiversity Information / Data	HBIC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hampshire Integrated Landscape Character Assessment	HCC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Forest and 20km Surrounding Area Ecosystem Services Assessment (in preparation)	NFNPA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Catchment Sensitive Farming South East & Thames River Basin District Strategy	NE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Environment Agency Water Framework Water Body Summary Sheets	EA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bishops Waltham Development Plan		✓					
Central Hampshire Surface Water Management Plan (draft)		✓					
Eastleigh Surface Water Management Plan (post consultation draft)		✓					
Hampshire Wetlands Habitat Project 2006 report		✓					
North Solent Shoreline Management Plan		✓					
East Hampshire District Council Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011-2028 (Part 1)	EHDC	✓	✓	✓			
East Hampshire District Council Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011-2028 (Supporting Documents)	EHDC	✓	✓	✓			
South Downs National Park Management Plan 2014-2019	SDNPA	✓	✓	✓	✓		
State of the South Downs National Park Report 2012	SDNPA	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Winchester City Council Ecosystems Services Assessment (in preparation)	WCC	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Winchester City Council Green Infrastructure (GI) Study 2010	WCC	✓		✓		✓	

Green Infrastructure Study for Havant Borough Council 2012	HBC		✓	✓			✓
Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy 2010			✓	✓		✓	✓
River Hamble to Portchester Strategy (draft)						✓	✓
Marine Conservation Zone Project						✓	
North Solent Shoreline Management Plan						✓	✓
Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project 2010						✓	✓
Solent wide scoping study for strategic network of environmental sites						✓	✓
Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan 2014-2019	CHC						✓
Chichester Harbour AONB State of the AONB Report 2013	CHC						✓
Eastoke Sectoral Strategy							✓
Fareham Creek – contaminated land studies to support WFD							✓
Portchester Castle to Emsworth Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy 2013							✓
Portsea Island Coastal Strategy							✓
South Hayling Island Beach Management Plan							✓

Ends