



Hampshire Biodiversity  
Information Centre

## Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre

### Annual Report for 2021-22



Fawley Quarry Vegetation Survey 2021  
Last glimpse of the iconic Fawley Power Station Chimney before demolition October 2021

*Sharing information about Hampshire's wildlife*

The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre Partnership includes local authorities, government agencies, wildlife charities and biological recording groups.

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## 1. Key Activities

Homeworking due to the Covid pandemic has continued. However HBIC started returning to the office on a hybrid basis from the 25<sup>th</sup> October 2021, one day a fortnight as a minimum. A full programme of work has been achieved and delivered, as summarised below:

- New HBIC Business Plan was completed for the 2021-24 period
- Delivered services to **24** funding partners set through Service Level Agreements & Data Supply Agreements. This included field survey & provision of GIS datasets
- Reported to the HBIC Users Advisory Group on the 26<sup>th</sup> May and 10<sup>th</sup> November, and to the Steering Group on the 8<sup>th</sup> July 2021 and 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, all on-line due to ongoing Covid-19 restrictions and precautions.
- The 18<sup>th</sup> Annual HBIC Recorders Forum was held on the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2022 again as an on-line event (due to Covid precautions) and for only half a day. Attended by c100 local recorders from 44 organisations (page 33), slightly down from last year – Zoom fatigue!
- Carried out a Habitat Survey Programme (Phase 2/NVC) of **224** sites (down from 310 last year) which included a review of **92** Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, down slightly from 95 SINC's last year.
- Held a SINC panel meeting in June 2021 with 13 new SINC's approved accounting for an additional 22ha (down from 62ha last year), one deleted SINC's with a loss of 0.92ha (down from 2.75ha last year), and 16 amended SINC's with a net loss of 59ha (down from a net increase of 138ha last year), resulting in a **total loss of 38ha in SINC coverage** (against a total gain of 198 ha last year).
- Imported **380,944** new species records from the species recording groups and HBIC's own survey programme. The Recorder and MapMate databases now hold **8,748,201 species** records, up 4.5% on the previous year.
- Continued to support Living Record as an efficient user-friendly on-line data capture tool for many recording groups/local community groups with **55,988** new records entered for 2021-22, down 13% from 63,493 records in 2020-21
- Responded to **805** requests for biodiversity data, up **11%** from 724 last year with chargeable time staying roughly the same but with an increase in income of **14%**. 95% of requests were dealt with within 10 working days, down from 98% last year.
- Screened **14,229** planning applications, up 10% on last year. **23%** were flagged as having a potential impact on designated sites, priority habitats and notable species, up from 18% last year.
- No volunteers were taken on due to Covid and working from home. This needs to change as we start to move back to the office as backlogs are forming. A Government Kickstart placement was applied for, but no eligible applicants were received.
- Only one Bioblitz took place which was supported by HBIC

**HBIC Steering Group for 2021-22**

Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland – Martin Rand, VC11

Butterfly Conservation – Dr Andy Barker

Environment Agency - no representative attending

Hampshire County Council - ETE Department – Simon Cramp replaced Gary King

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust – Sarah Jackson replaced Debbie Whitfield

Hampshire Ornithological Society – Keith Betton

Fareham Borough Council\* – Nick Cutler

(Natural England – a representative attends the HBIC Users Advisory Group instead)

New Forest District Council\* – Andrew Herring

New Forest National Park Authority – Ian Barker

South Downs National Park Authority – Kate Stuart/Pauline Stanway

Test Valley Borough Council\* – Jen Abery

\*3-4 District/Unitary Councils rotate once every four years.

**Acknowledgements**

The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre is grateful to the HBIC Steering Group for support and guidance, and to the many species recording groups who provide regular copies of their data: Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland, Butterfly Conservation, Hampshire Amphibian & Reptile Recording Network, Hampshire & IoW Amphibian & Reptile Group, Hampshire Bat Group, Hampshire Ornithological Society, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, the Hampshire Mammal Group, and several other national schemes & societies including the Bees, Wasps & Ants Recording Society, the British Dragonfly Society, the British Bryology Society, and PTES.

The following organisations provide funding and other in-kind support to HBIC in return for a Biodiversity Information Service; Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council, East Hampshire District Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Forestry Commission, Environment Agency, Fareham Borough Council, Gosport Borough Council, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Hampshire County Council ETE Department and the Countryside Service, Hart District Council, Havant Borough Council, New Forest District Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, Portsmouth Water, Rushmoor Borough Council, South Downs National Park Authority, Southampton City Council, Southern Water, Test Valley Borough Council, Thames Water, Wessex Water and Winchester City Council.

## 2. Staffing & Contact Details

**Table 1 : Summary of HBIC staff roles and contact details**

Role	Staff	Email
Management of HBIC and delivery of RVEI Programme	<b>Nicky Court</b> , Specialist Environmental Services Manager	<a href="mailto:nicky.court@hants.gov.uk">nicky.court@hants.gov.uk</a>
IT databases/GIS/Species data/Special Projects	<b>Wolfgang Ritter</b> , Senior Ecologist (Data Manager)	<a href="mailto:Wolfgang.ritter@hants.gov.uk">Wolfgang.ritter@hants.gov.uk</a>
SLA Lead Survey Programme and SINC's Programme	<b>Sarah Callegari</b> , Senior Ecologist (Mon –Thurs)	<a href="mailto:sarah.callegari@hants.gov.uk">sarah.callegari@hants.gov.uk</a>
Habitat Surveys & SINC evaluation West & South Hampshire	<b>Ian Ralphs</b> , Field Ecologist	<a href="mailto:ian.ralphs@hants.gov.uk">ian.ralphs@hants.gov.uk</a>
Habitat Surveys & SINC evaluation North and East Hampshire	<b>Joel Miller</b> , Field Ecologist	<a href="mailto:joel.miller@hants.gov.uk">joel.miller@hants.gov.uk</a>
Data requests, planning screening and collation/validation of species data	<b>Lizzy Peat</b> , Ecologist (maternity leave until August 2021) <b>Nicole Hawkings</b> , Ecologist (maternity cover to July 2021)	<a href="mailto:lizzy.peat@hants.gov.uk">lizzy.peat@hants.gov.uk</a>
Data requests, planning screening, survey validation and habitat mapping.	<b>Amy Robjohns</b> , Assistant Ecologist	<a href="mailto:amy.robjohns@hants.gov.uk">amy.robjohns@hants.gov.uk</a>
Review of Ancient Woodland Inventory	<b>Pete Bartlett</b> , Ancient Woodland Inventory Officer (Started mid-March 2022)	<a href="mailto:Pete.bartlett@hants.gov.uk">Pete.bartlett@hants.gov.uk</a>
Data management tasks (volunteer)	No volunteers due to Covid19 and staff homeworking	

**Address: 1st Floor, Elizabeth II Court West, The Castle, Winchester, SO23 8UD**

**General email: [enquiries.hbic@hants.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries.hbic@hants.gov.uk)**

### 3. Habitat Survey Programme Update

#### 3.1 Overview

The survey season began with some hedgerow surveys (deadline dependent) starting on the 17<sup>th</sup> of March. There followed a bit of a lull, and the survey season began in earnest on the 8<sup>th</sup> of April. A summary of the survey days completed for each partner is presented in Table 1; these figures include time allocated for field surveys, write-up and SINC evaluation work.

Due to the impact of Covid-19 on the 2020/21 survey season, this year has been spent addressing the shortfall in allocations for those partners for whom we didn't manage to fill their allocation last year. As a result, several partners were significantly over or significantly under their SLA agreed allocations and an extra column has been added to Table 2 to show the adjusted allocation for this year, based on fulfilment of last year's allocation. Most partner allocations are now where they should be after the last 2 years but there are still some that will require informally adjusting again next year, albeit on a much smaller scale. Additionally, Havant Borough Council agreed to a reduction in survey allocation days (and drop in SLA fees) to cover post-op recovery time required by one of the surveyors during the survey season.

**Table 2: Request for Surveys Allocated to each Partner**

Partner	Requests	Sites	Days Spent	Days Left	Days Total	Days Allocated	Days Adjusted <sup>1</sup>	
Basingstoke & Deane BC	16	29	32.05	0.00	32.05	25	25	↑
East Hampshire District Council	10	10	28.21	0.00	28.21	28	28	→
Eastleigh Borough Council	4	4	19.90	0.00	19.90	18	29	↓
Fareham Borough Council	15	14	14.27	0.00	14.27	14	16	↓
Gosport Borough Council	9	9	10.78	0.00	10.78	8	11	→
HCC - Countryside Services	2	13	15.00	0.00	15.00	15	14	→
HCC - Environment	5	5	11.45	0.00	11.45	20	9	↑
Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust	4	6	13.59	0.00	13.59	15	13	→
Hart District Council	3	8	12.88	3.50	16.38	20	19	↓
Havant Borough Council	1	6	8.34	0.00	8.34	13	8	→
New Forest District Council	13	20	21.25	0.00	21.25	14	21	→
New Forest NPA	5	7	9.52	0.00	9.52	14	8	↑
Portsmouth City Council	5	5	5.75	0.00	5.75	6	6	→
Rushmoor Borough Council	1	10	7.00	0.00	7.00	10	7	→
South Downs NPA	15	18	38.98	0.00	38.98	28	37	→
Southampton City Council	7	7	10.58	0.00	10.58	10	10	→
Test Valley Borough Council	9	11	20.24	0.00	20.24	24	19	→
Winchester City Council	28	37	32.93	0.00	32.93	28	28	↑
<b>Sub-total (survey programme)</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>312.71</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>316.21</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>308</b>	
<b>Spare capacity</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>21.16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>333.87</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>337.37</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>326</b>	

**Notes:**

- Arrows indicate whether an allocation has been filled (→), exceeded (↑) or not been filled (↓). Thresholds are set at ±10% of the total allocation.
- Due to over or under spend on allocations last year (impact of COVID-19), some allocations were informally increased or reduced to address the balance this year. HvBC also agreed to a voluntary reduction in survey allocation to give some capacity to cover post-op recovery time for one of the field ecologists in June.

The HBIC partners requested 67% of the survey requests, with a further 2% coming directly from land managers/owners to inform their management plans. The remaining 31% of requests were organised by HBIC on behalf of the partners; either to contribute to SINC monitoring or to identify sites of potential SINC quality. This represents an increase in the number of requests received from partners compared to last year (56%) and reflects that some partners had a backlog of requests after the disrupted survey season the year before.

### **3.2 SINC Monitoring**

HBIC sent letters to 63 landowners requesting permission to re-survey 72 SINCS where data is old. Of these, 33 landowners gave permission to survey 36 SINCS. This is a positive return rate of 52% of landowners (60% last year) and 50% of sites targeted, in line with last year. Five landowners denied access to 6 sites and responses are still outstanding from 21 landowners, which would have given access to another 23 sites. Out of the positive responses, 8 sites have been postponed to next year as the respective district allocations are full or at the landowner's request. Slightly more SINCS targeted this year have been woodland SINCS (54%), compared to non-woodlands (46%).

In total, 92 SINCS were surveyed (down from 95 last year), which includes specific SINC monitoring requests, follow-on requests from the previous years and where SINCS fall within other sites requested by partners.

### **3.3 Road Verges of Ecological Importance (RVEIs) Monitoring**

This year, 4 road verges were surveyed, two of which are currently RVEIs that are under special management; these are reviewed annually to ensure the special management is taking place and is successful. The other verges surveyed were the Bordon Relief Road, to assess how well the planting and reseeding scheme has established and to get the verge into RVEI management going forward, plus an initial survey of a verge in Test Valley identified as potential RVEI quality.

### **3.4 Purpose of Surveys**

Figure 1a presents data on the purpose of surveys as a percentage of the number of requests; Figure 1b represents the data as a percentage of survey allocation time.

This year, 45% of survey programme requests were for SINC monitoring, which is slightly up on the same figure from last year, reflecting a return to a more normal pattern of SINC monitoring and partner requests. The figure decreases to 39% when considered as a percentage of the survey programme days. SINC monitoring makes up the largest proportion of requests and survey days.

A further 21% of surveys have been requested for Local Plan purposes, which is slightly higher than in previous years. These requests have taken 23% of the survey allocation time, which reflects that the sites are large and often complicated.

New surveys to establish if there is any interest stood at 10% of requests but took slightly less of the survey allocation time (6%).

The next largest category includes requests to inform management (9%), although as a percentage of survey time, this figure rises to 19%, reflecting that these sites are often reserves or SSSI and more complex.

Surveys to assess whether hedgerows are important under the Hedgerow Regulations comprised 8% of requests but only 2% of survey time, reflecting that they are usually relatively quick and simple to survey and report on. The number of hedgerow survey requests have been unusually high this year.

The ‘other’ category (2.6% of requests and 5% of survey time) is comprised of 4 sites that don’t neatly fit any of the other categories. 1 request was for a breeding bird survey on a country park, 2 were baseline surveys for Biodiversity Net Gain, which in due course will need a category of its own and the final request was for a desk and ground-truthing study. The fact that a higher proportion of survey time has been spent on these requests reflects the complexity of these different requests.

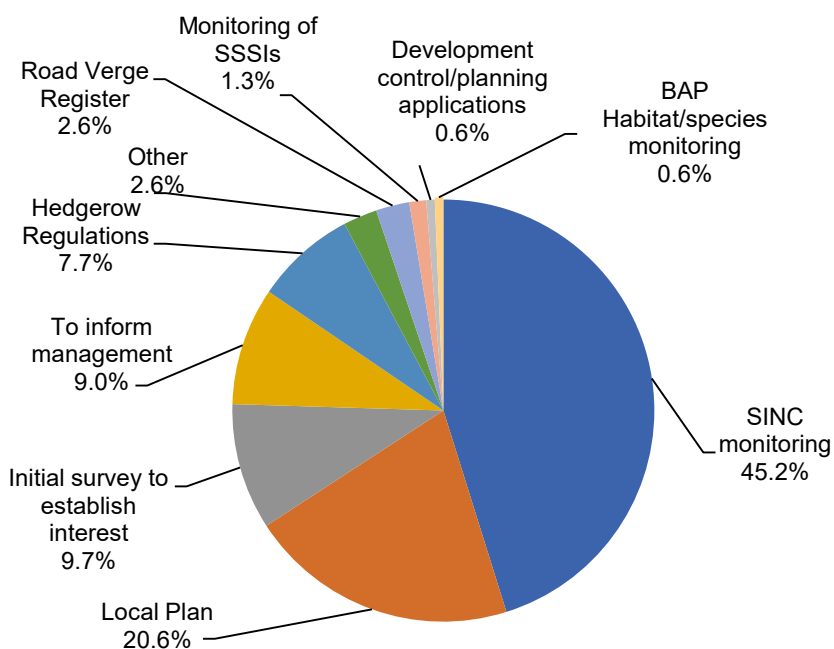
Requests for surveys for Road Verges of Ecological Importance comprised 2.6% of the number of requests and a similar 3.2% of survey allocation time.

The number of sites surveyed to monitor SSSIs stood at only 1.3% of requests and only took 2% of the time allocation.

DC/planning application requests come in at 0.6% of requests and 0.3% survey allocation time, comprising 1 request to investigate a possible planning breach.

There was 1 request for species monitoring to map white helleborine locations, comprising 0.6% of the number of overall requests and only 0.2% of survey time, reflecting that this was a relatively quick and easy survey to complete.

**Figure 1a. Purpose of Survey Requests – by number of requests**





**Figure 1b. Purpose of Survey Requests – by time spent**

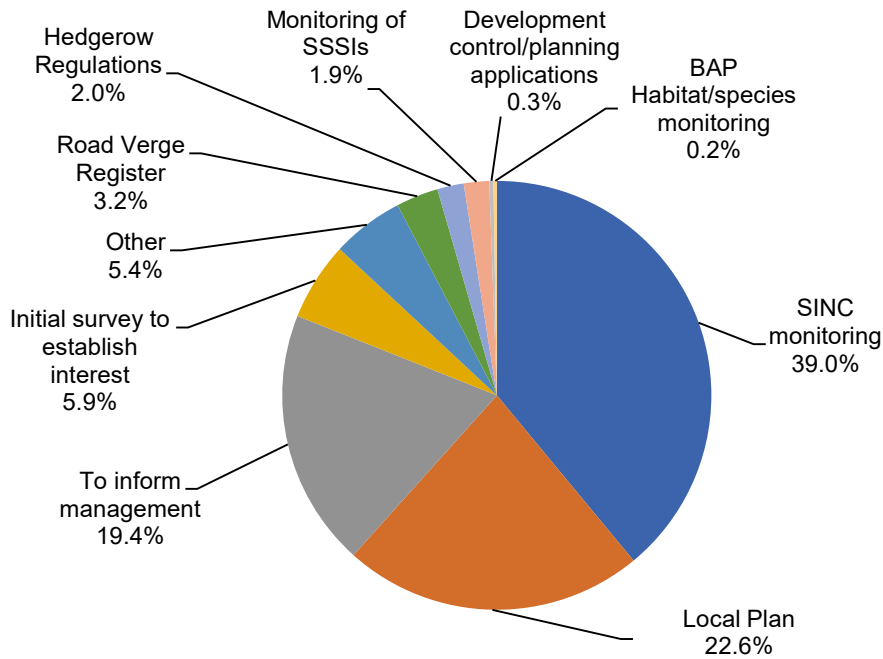
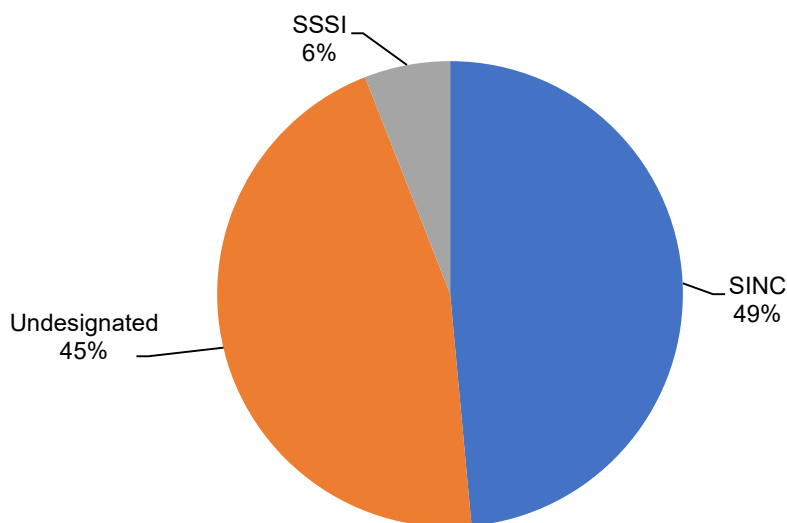


Figure 2 presents data on how the requests are divided by designation. This year, 49% of the survey allocation was allocated to surveying sites designated as SINC, which is considerably higher than last year. 45% has been spent surveying undesignated land, again higher than last year, but only 6% of allocation has been spent on SSSI sites. This is considerably lower than last year when the Basingstoke Canal SSSI survey and condition assessment was undertaken, which takes a considerable amount of survey effort.

**Figure 2. Percentage of Survey Requests (allocation of time) by Designation**



### 3.5 Additional surveys from spare capacity

This year, the official ‘spare’ survey capacity was 21 days, but this was reduced to 12 days to allow for informal increases in allocations for some partners following substantial under-allocations last year. Three projects have been completed, totalling 21.46 days and £8,988.47 in additional income (Table 3).

**Table 3: Additional Requests for survey and funding**

Project	Partner	Days	Amount (excl VAT)	Mileage
<b>1a</b> Phase II surveys of The Slab, The Warren and Broxhead Common for Whitehill & Bordon Regeneration Company – JM survey & write up		14.25	£ 6,712.72	£145.80
<b>1b</b> Phase II surveys of The Slab, The Warren and Broxhead Common for Whitehill & Bordon Regeneration Company – SC report checking		0.6	£ 236.35	-
<b>2a</b> Fawley Quarry – IR survey & write up	HCC ETE	4.21	£ 1,275.10	£47.00
<b>2b</b> Fawley Quarry – SC report checking	HCC ETE	0.2	£ 78.75	-
<b>3a</b> Hiltingbury Lakes - IR survey & write up	EBC	2	£ 606.80	£12.25
<b>3b</b> Hiltingbury Lakes – SC report checking	EBC	0.2	£ 78.75	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>21.46<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>£ 8, 988.47</b>	<b>£205.05</b>

<sup>1</sup>This figure deviates from that given in Table 1 due to figures in this table including write up charged at double time (as within survey season) and not just the surveyor time spent.

Sarah Callegari, HBIC Senior Ecologist

### 3.6 Highlights of the 2021 Survey Year

**Joel Miller:** Once again, I was in the lucky position to be wandering around fields and woods instead of being cooped up inside during the pandemic. In the winter lockdown I visited Warblington Farm several times to carry out bird surveys. Though wet and cold for much of the time, the experience of watching the flocks of brent geese and curlew in the fields was much appreciated.

Once the habitat survey season kicked in, I spent many happy days yomping over the MOD land at The Slab & Warren in East Hampshire. These were complicated sites with many notable species to map, including cranberry, hare’s tail cotton grass, coral-necklace, mossy stonecrop, hoary cinquefoil and smooth cat’s ear, and even a raft spider in a bog pool.



More bog pool action was found at Elvetham Heath. This site is an excellent example of positive heathland management with the bog pools supporting floating club-rush and many-stalked spike-rush and elsewhere marsh valerian, star sedge, round-leave sundew, a weird pendulous/remote sedge hybrid and plentiful of odorous bog myrtle.

Mid-summer was spent primarily in two very large woods, Hen Wood near East Meon was a hundred hectares of predominantly plantation, but it did support a large population of white helleborine and 54 spikes of its rarer cousin narrow-leaved helleborine. There was also a cracking open drove which supported a fantastic mix of ancient woodland and chalk grassland species. The other large was the Forestry Commission site Chawton Park Woods. Whilst over twice the size of Hen Wood, and again mostly plantation, it was a fascinating site, supporting 40 ancient woodland indicators, and it was pleasing to get lost in the landscape, in both senses of the word.

The same can be said for my ongoing survey of Titchfield Haven, which finished this year. The pastures, swamp, saltmarsh and ditches within the site were complex to map and sometimes difficult to access but supported an array of notable wetland species in addition to the fantastic bird life.

**Ian Ralphs:** An odd season for me as I was diagnosed with a melanoma in early March which, after an initial operation, triggered more invasive surgery in the first week of June that took me out of the game for six weeks. Prime survey season! Thankfully I healed up pretty quickly and in August received the all-clear. Moral of the story is to get you partner to check your back regularly, especially if like me you've spent much of the last 50 years out in the sun and the wind. Oh, and use sunblock!



From a field work point of view the work I mostly concentrated on the planning side, although a series of large and complex survey jobs appeared during the season. These larger blocks of work included major studies of the Southmoor coastal realignment, Fawley Gravel Pits, Warblington Farm, Testwood Lakes and the Folds Farm Water Meadow system in the River Avon valley just north of Fordingbridge, which retains spectacular series of drains, carriers and water meadow relics and turned up **Common Bistort** (not common at all) and **Opposite-leaved Pondweed**.

The stand-out job from a "finds" point of view was a few days studying the recently opened Bordon Relief Road (Bypass), where the works and reseeded have produced (accidentally) a remarkably diverse landscape and flora, some deliberately introduced in seed mixes, most appearing accidentally. Site totals for the bypass were well over 230 species, including 18 notables with an entertaining collection of "oddities" found including White Broom, Ternate-leaved Cinquefoil, Fodder Burnet, Sand Lucerne, Bottle Sedge, Brookweed, Pale Galingale, Annual Beard-grass, Shepherd's-cress, Hungarian Brome, Great Brome and Mossy Stonecrop. There was a second round of landscaping after my initial visit, can't wait to find out what's going to come up in that!

## 4. SINC Evaluation and Notification Programme

### 4.1 Work for the May 2021 SINC Panel List carried into 2021-22

- Sites for which evaluation was deemed a priority, and any objections from the 2019 Panel, were sent to the Panel on the 26<sup>th</sup> May 2021.
- 13 new SINC were proposed, 1 SINC were proposed for deletion and 16 SINC had major amendments proposed to the boundary and/or criteria. Additionally, evidence submitted in response to a landowner objection to a candidate SINC, following the Nov 2019 SINC Panel, was reviewed. See Table 4 and section 4.1.1 for details.
- The Panel met on the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2021 to consider HBC's proposals. The Panel approved 27 of the proposals, 2 proposals were deferred pending further information and 2 of the proposals (proposed deletions) were rejected; the habitats were deemed to still have enough interest to qualify as SINC.
- The candidate SINC proposed to the Panel for review was approved.
- Landowner notification letters were sent out at the end of August, and given until the 17<sup>th</sup> September to raise objections or comments. Two objections were received (see Table 5.) but one was a misunderstanding and has been resolved. The other objector has until the end of October 2022 to submit evidence.
- The SINC Panel consists of Debbie Whitfield (HWT), Megan Owen (HCC), and Becky Aziz (NE).

**Table 4: Number of Proposed new/amended/deleted SINC evaluated from 2019 survey data and submitted to the SINC Panel for deliberation during June 2021**

Partner	New SINC	Amended SINC	Deleted SINC	SINC for Review	Total
Basingstoke & Deane BC	6	1		1	8
Eastleigh BC		1			1
East Hampshire DC	1	3			4
Fareham BC	1	1			2
Gosport BC		3			3
HCC-Countryside Service					
HCC –ETE Dept.					
Hart DC	1				1
Havant BC					
Hampshire& IOW Wildlife Trust					
New Forest DC					
New Forest NPA	2				2
Portsmouth CC					
Rushmoor BC		1			1
Southampton CC		1			1
South Downs NPA					
Test Valley TVBC	2	2	1		5
Winchester CC		3			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>

#### 4.1.1 Details of the proposed 'New/Deleted/Amended SINC's are as follows

**Deleted SINC's:** The deleted SINC had been converted in part to manicured garden and part to a smallholding, with loss of SINC qualifying habitat.

**New SINC's:** The 13 new SINC's comprised:

- 1 aquatic habitat, also supporting notable species
- 3 areas of previously unsurveyed species rich wet grassland or fen meadow
- 1 area of species rich neutral/calcareous grassland
- 6 areas of previously unsurveyed ancient and/or wet woodland
- 1 area supporting a diverse mix of dry acid grassland, rush-pasture, saltmarsh and reedbed vegetation
- 1 site proposed for significant populations of the notable species *Umbilicus rupestris*, (CS, nHR) and *Fallopia dumetorum* (s41, CR, IUCN Vulnerable (GB))

**Amended SINC's:** The 16 amended SINC's comprised;

- 5 SINC's whereby the habitat had reflected a positive change, usually because of good management, restoration or re-creation, enabling a criteria change or boundary extension
- 7 SINC's where the habitat had shown a decline in quality or actual loss due to inappropriate management, forcing a boundary or criteria change
- 1 SINC's which had lost some habitat, because of development, amenity, or extended gardens
- 3 SINC's where better or more detailed survey has necessitated a criteria change or a boundary change, including where additional Priority habitat had been discovered adjacent

In total new SINC's accounted for an additional 22ha (down from 62ha last year), deleted SINC's a loss of 0.92ha (down from 2.75ha last year), and amended SINC's a net loss of 59ha (down from a net increase of 138ha last year), resulting in a **total loss of 38ha in SINC coverage** (against a total gain of 198 ha last year). However, it is important to note that not all the 2019 surveys were evaluated for this Panel, so this figure may change.

**Table 5 Details of Objections from May 2021 SINC Panel**

SINC Ref	SINC Name	Grid Ref	District	Objection	Status
BD0842	Breach Farm Copse	SU68605765	BDBC	Objection raised to proposal of SINC on grounds of ancient woodland	Awaiting evidence
WC0186	Round Coppice Meadow 1	SU53000923	WCC	Objection raised to the perceived retention of an area of reseeded grassland used for (hotel) amenity	Proposal withdrawn – map was being read incorrectly

## 4.2 Work carried out for Nov 2021 SINC Panel

- The remainder of the 2019 survey data was due to be evaluated and prepared for a panel at the end of September, but other commitments meant this deadline was missed.
- The remainder of the 2019 evaluations and any priority 2020 evaluations will be sent to the panel in May 2022.
- The initial evaluation of 2020 survey data has been completed by the field ecologists (February/March 2021).
- The initial evaluation of 2021 survey data is due to be completed by the end of March 2022.

**Table 6: Time spent on SINC evaluation & reporting to the Hampshire SINC Panel**

Partner	Preparation of SINC list for May 2021 and May 2022 SINC Panels <sup>1</sup> (hrs)	Evaluation of 2021 survey data for Nov 2022 SINC Panel		Total time spent (hrs)
		No. of surveys evaluated <sup>2</sup>	HBIC Field ecologists (hrs) <sup>3</sup>	
BDDBC	40.50	16	4.00	44.5
EBC	4.50	0	0.75	5.3
EHDC	22.50	6	1.50	24.0
FBC	9.00	15	3.75	12.8
GBC	18.00	8	2.00	20.0
HCC C'side	9.00	1	0.25	9.3
HCC - ETE	9.00	4	1.00	10.0
HDC	36.00	2	0.50	36.5
HvBC	4.50	2	0.50	5.0
HWT	0.00	2	0.50	0.5
NFDC	9.00	13	3.25	12.3
NFNPA	13.50	5	1.25	14.8
PCC	0.00	5	1.25	1.3
RBC	4.50	1	0.25	4.8
SCC	4.50	7	1.75	6.3
SDNPA	0.00	14	3.50	3.5
TVBC	36.00	10	2.50	38.5
WCC	13.50	33	8.25	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>234 (32 days)</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>37 (5 days)</b>	<b>271 (37 days)</b>

From this table HBIC have spent in total **37 days (~0.17 FTE)** maintaining the SINC system, based on the calculations in the footnotes below. From an analysis of the time recording data **59 days** were spent in total, some of it dealing with landowner objections to notifications which can sometimes be very time-consuming. This equates to **0.28 FTE**. Separate time spent dealing with landowners and other interested parties who have queries on SINC are logged in the data request database and allocated to Districts/Unitaries under 'non-chargeable data requests'.

<sup>1</sup> Time spent producing statements and maps for reporting to the SINC Panel, updating the database, GIS editing and notifying landowners - a total of 4.5 hrs per site, although landowners will be notified and the GIS layer/database updated and circulated in August 2022

<sup>2</sup> Excludes any SSSIs and hedgerows surveyed in 2019 and 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Time spent evaluating 2021 survey data by field ecologists – undertaken in February 2022 (0.25 hr/site)

### 4.3 Road Verges of Ecological Importance (RVEI) Evaluation and Review Programme

The deadline for the evaluation of road verges/RVEIs and updating the RVEI GIS layer is now early January following the year of survey. This is a new deadline to allow County Highways time to update their GIS systems and get the information in the correct format to the contractors and districts before the start of the new contract year in April. Prior to this, RVEIs were generally evaluated much later in the following year, and changes to mowing regimes might not have been implemented until 2 years after the survey.

4 road verges were surveyed this year and have been evaluated, leading to 2 new RVEIs. Additionally, several other proposals came from evidence submitted from other sources, including Highways directly which need to be verified.

This year, 7 RVEIs have been amended, 3 have been deleted and 21 have been created (including part of an existing RVEI split off into a new RVEI).

#### Amendments

- 3 have increased in size to include adjacent RVEI quality habitat or historic distribution of the species of interest.
- 3 have had a change in the timing of the management cut.
- 1 has been split into 2 RVEIs so that they can be managed differently.

#### Deleted

- 1 deleted as species of interest is no longer notable.
- 1 deleted as the verge falls along a restricted byway and not a main carriageway.
- 1 was not a true deletion, the verge has been merged into one of the new verges.

#### New

- 4 for chalk flora (one of which was formally part of an existing RVEI).
- 9 for lowland meadow/marsh flora (New Forest & other SSSI verges).
- 4 for acid grassland (3 along the Bordon Relief Road, & Woolmer Link Rd).
- 2 for woodland flora.
- 2 for species of interest – yarrow broomrape at Chawton and pyramidal orchid in the New Forest.

Several of the proposed verges require a 2022 survey at the appropriate time of year to substantiate reports of interest but have been added to the layer in advance to prevent potential inappropriate cutting.

Sarah Callegari, HBIC Senior Ecologist

### 4.4 SD160 Local Sites Reporting – “Local Sites in positive conservation management”

The National Indicator, NI197 has been replaced by the Single Dataset indicator, SD160-00 called “**Local Sites in positive conservation management**” and is defined as for NI197.

**Update:** the reporting of SD160 has again been cancelled for this year due to Covid-19:

“With regard to the Single Data List - local sites in positive conservation management, due to a variety of restrictions relating to the Covid 19 pandemic, Defra will not be contacting local authorities this year to request 2020/2021 data. There will therefore be a break in the series for the stats release “Nature conservation: Local Sites in positive conservation management in England” for 2020/21, and England biodiversity indicator 16 (“Integrating biodiversity considerations into local decision making”)

Latest position is given here (last updated May 21):

[Nature conservation: Local Sites in positive conservation management in England, 2008-09 to 2018-19 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/nature-conservation-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management-in-england-2008-09-to-2018-19)

In 2018/19, 58% of local authorities submitted data on Local Sites.

Hampshire County Council no longer provide data and previous time spent on collating data for this Indicator has never been included within the partnership SLAs.

Nicky Court, HBIC Manager



## 5. Provision of data

### 5.1 GIS Data to partners

- Protected/Notable species and Invasive species layers – update provided April 2022
- SINCs: update provided November 2021. Next update October 2022
- RVEI layer: an update sent out in April 2022. Next update February 2023.
- Broad & Priority Habitats - update sent out June 2019. Next update June 2022. Delayed due to update with OS Master Map data by an external contractor.
- Biosites layer – update sent out in February 2021. Next update in June 2022
- SDNPA layers with combined Sussex data sent out on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2022 for 2022/23.
- Swift layer of breeding hotspots: update sent May 2021. Next update August 2022.
- Ecological Network Mapping provided in March 2020. Next update will form part of the Nature Recovery Network mapping associated with the LNRS and any changes proposed once the guidance has been produced.

**Table 7: GIS data to Partners**

Partner	Protected & Notable Species	Non-Native Invasive Species	Broad & Priority Habitats	Biosites	SINCs	RVEIs	Swifts	Eco. Network Mapping
B'stokes & Deane BC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
East Hants DC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
Eastleigh BC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
Fareham BC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
Gosport BC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
Hart DC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
Havant BC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
New Forest DC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
NFNPA	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
Portsmouth CC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
Rushmoor BC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	27/03/20
S'hampton CC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	30/03/20
Test Valley BC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	30/03/20
Winchester CC	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	30/03/20
Forestry Commission	01/04/22	01/04/22			26/11/21			
HCC Countryside	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	**	**	**		20/04/20
HCC ETE	31/03/22	31/03/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	30/03/22	21/05/21	30/03/20
HIWWT	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	30/03/20
Nat. England (1)	11/03/16	11/03/16			27/08/15			
Env. Agency (2)	28/10/21	28/10/21	28/05/21		28/05/21			
P'mouth Water	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	30/03/20
SDNPA	30/03/22	30/03/22	30/03/22		30/03/22	30/03/22		
S'thern Water	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	30/03/20
Thames Water	19/02/14	16/12/13		06/12/18	26/11/21	17/05/19		
Wessex Water	01/04/22	01/04/22	21/06/19	10/02/21	26/11/21	26/04/22	21/05/21	

\*\* HCC Countryside Service can load these datasets directly from the HCC GIS catalogue.

- Natural England no longer fund HBIC for county-wide datasets.
- EA do not receive Broad habitats

**Wolfgang Ritter**

## 5.2 Data requests

HBIC has been significantly impacted by an unknown change on the Hampshire County Council GIS Server which happened in December 2021, which has yet to be resolved. This led to a significant increase in the time taken to complete a data request using the python script, from 20 minutes to 14 hours. The problem has been reduced by automating a process to copy all data layers onto our local servers, but some of the layers will have to be manually updated back onto the corporate server periodically.

Despite this, **95%** of data requests were responded to within the target of 10 working days.

**Table 8: Data requests summary**

Summary	2021/22	2020-21	2019/20	2018/19
Total no. of requests	<b>805</b>	724	715	711
Total no. of chargeable requests	<b>617</b>	546	534	508
Total time logged (hrs)	<b>844.47</b>	804	750	734
Total time logged to chargeable requests (hrs)	<b>664.5</b>	630	590	561
Proportion of time chargeable	<b>79%</b>	78%	79%	76%
Total income	<b>£161,595.65</b>	£141,680	£128,267	£116,161.55

To contribute towards direct costs and overheads, HBIC's target income for 2021-22 was set at £145,000 in the Business Plan 2021-2024. There has been a much higher demand for data requests every month when compared with previous years. This is mainly from consultancies so could be a result of COVID-19 impacting planned developments, leading to resubmission of plans (and new supporting data), and a stronger requirement to consult LERCs.

The replacement e-payment system is still being developed. It is hoped this new system will be more flexible and be able to provide VAT receipts, the lack of which is currently preventing many users from using up-front online payment. This year, 28 requests used e-payments (4% of total chargeable requests) compared with 33 (6%) total requests for 2020-21.

**Table 9: Data requests allocated to each partner**

Partner	Total Enquiries	Total Time	Chargeable Time	Non-Chargeable Time
Basingstoke & Deane BC	110	104.6	91.17	13.43
Environment Agency	5	21.5		21.5
Eastleigh BC	32	33.82	27.97	5.85
East Hampshire DC	52	47.93	45.25	2.68
Fareham BC	28	27.1	25.25	1.85
Gosport BC	6	3.85	3.5	0.35
HBIC (Note 1)	26	38.5	2.5	36
HCC - Countryside Service	3	3.5		3.5
HCC - Ecology	3	1.5		1.5
HCC – ETE (Highways)	9	13.5		13.5
HCC – Rural Estates	5	6.5	3.5	3
Hart DC	63	59.53	49.75	9.78
Hants & IOW Wildlife Trust	2	1.25		1.25

Partner	Total Enquiries	Total Time	Chargeable Time	Non-Chargeable Time
Havant BC	19	18.1	14.5	3.6
New Forest DC	85	83.03	74.52	8.51
New Forest NPA	60	55.52	46.02	9.5
Portsmouth CC	19	18.1	16.75	1.35
Portsmouth Water	1	1		1
Rushmoor BC	16	16.5	13.75	2.75
Southampton CC	29	24.2	21.97	2.23
South Downs NPA	62	60.75	49.25	11.5
Southern Water	9	9.25		9.25
Test Valley BC	132	119.12	111.19	7.93
Winchester CC	80	75.84	67.67	8.17
<b>Total (Note 2)</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>844.49</b>	<b>664.51</b>	<b>179.98</b>

(Note 1) Requests carried out to support recording groups, developing relationships with new partners and time spent re-directing out of county requests.

(Note 2) The total number of enquiries includes those 'double-counted' where they are allocated to more than one partner organisation.

**Table 10: Data requests by type of enquirer**

Contact Type	Total Enquiries	Total Time	Total
Consultancy/Developer	647	648.90	£158,919.75
Landowner/Agent/Tenant	17	22.57	£1,130.00
Local Authority/Parish Council	39	41.25	£790.90
Public Utility	2	6.50	£395.00
Member of the public/Local group	36	32.00	£360.00
Consultancy/Developer (for Partner)	25	37.50	£0.00
Government Agency	4	7.75	£0.00
Local Record Centre	6	16.50	£0.00
National Park Authority	9	8.50	£0.00
Non-Governmental Organisation	5	5.00	£0.00
Public Utility (for Partner)	6	7.00	£0.00
Researcher/Student/School/College	9	11.00	£0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>844.47</b>	<b>£161,595.65</b>

**Table 11: Data requests by reason**

Reason	Total Enquiries	Total previous year
Proposed development/EIA	643	559
Conservation/Land management	44	39
Community/Planning	40	50
Utilities	25	25
SINC Query	23	24
Research/Study	23	19
Not given (Note 1)	3	1
Other (Updating website and Land purchase)	2	5
Agri-Environment Scheme	2	2

(Note 1) Two of these were at Sewage treatment works, one was from the Environment Agency wanting details of a SINC

**Lizzy Peat**

### 5.3 Production of Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report for District AMRs

As in previous years HBIC produced an Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report in the Autumn of 2021 covering changes in:

- Area covered by different priority habitats and designated sites.
- Extent of priority habitats within designated sites.
- Conditions of SSSIs.
- Extent and number of SINCs.

All GIS layers are archived at the end of March each year and the figures are broken down by district using GIS models, an Access database and VBA scripts to make the extraction of the statistics quicker and easier. The report was sent out at the beginning of December and is available on our web pages. [Microsoft Word - HBIC Annual Biodiversity AMR Final with checked chapters only \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

**Wolfgang Ritter**

## 6. Screening Planning Lists

**Table 12: Planning applications screened for each partner organisation**

District/Partner	Checked	Flagged	Hours spent Pro Rata
East Hampshire DC	1,247	271 (22%)	47
East Hampshire DC - SDNP	703	171 (24%)	30
Eastleigh BC	1,795	268 (15%)	47
Fareham BC	1,397	239 (17%)	42
Gosport BC	501	116 (23%)	20
Hampshire CC	72	34 (47%)	6
Havant BC	837	127 (15%)	22
New Forest DC	1,536	380 (25%)	66
New Forest NP	1,021	458 (45%)	80
Test Valley BC	2,738	640 (23%)	112
Winchester CC	1,893	459 (24%)	80
Winchester CC - SDNP	489	113 (23%)	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,229</b>	<b>3276 (23%)</b>	<b>572</b>
Totals last year (2020/2021)	13,122	2396 (18%)	572

The hours spent per week pro rata on the screening has remained at an average of 11 hours staff time per week, despite the number of applications increasing. Partly due to a larger number of applications for smaller developments and efficiencies in processes. The percentage of applications flagged (23%) is higher than last year's average of 18% but similar to the 2018-19 average – more applications closer to designated sites.

**Table 13: Highways - Road Verge Screening**

New	Updated	Flagged	Time Spent (hours)
150	27 (18%)	60 (33.9%)	52

A weekly spreadsheet is sent to the HBIC Inbox from Highways containing all road works which may affect a Road Verge of Ecological Importance (RVEI). This list is filtered by HBIC to show only 'new' and 'updated' works each week. Updated works are those which have previously been screened but the entry has been changed in some way, so must be checked again. Any works which are thought likely to impact on a RVEI are noted and comments submitted directly to the organisation/utility who raised the job. Approximately one hour per week is spent on this. A higher percentage of proposed works were flagged this year compared to previous years where it averaged 25%.

The RVEI information within the Highways system (Confirm) is getting outdated, and we have now gained the permissions to edit and update the information Highways uses. A small number have been checked and updated where necessary, in addition to adding new RVEIs when designated. Work is also underway to get adjacent 'roadside' SINCs included in this system once we have checked their 'verge status'.

We are also now being consulted on seed mixes for applications for cultivation licences, and the positioning of signage etc.

**Amy Robjohns, Assistant Ecologist**

## 7.Data Holdings (to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022)

**Table 14: Total Species data holdings by database**

Database	Total no. of species	Total no. of records to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	Total no. of records to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	An increase of...
<b>MapMate</b> ( <i>From the species recording groups</i> )	<b>14,586</b>	<b>6,473,183</b>	<b>6,713,440</b>	<b>240,257</b>
<b>Recorder</b> ( <i>Vascular plants from HBIC surveys, plus Stag beetles, Hymenoptera, Odonata, recent HOS records and Bryophytes</i> )	<b>12,103</b>	<b>1,894,074</b>	<b>2,034,761</b>	<b>140,687</b>
<b>Totals</b>		<b>8,367,257</b>	<b>8,748,201</b>	<b>380,944</b>

Approximately **19%** of all species records held in MapMate and Recorder are protected and/or notable species. This figure has stayed remarkably consistent with previous years.

**Table 15: Data holdings MapMate and Recorder**

Group	Total no of records in Recorder	Total no of records in MapMate	Total no of records	Total no of notables or protected records	Net change over the year
Amoebozoa	0	3	3	0	0
Amphibians & Reptiles	2,698	32,825	35,523	27,299	2,240
Bacteria	3	2	5	0	5
Birds (Note 1)	844,332	824,855	1,669,187	855,016	-5,284
Fish	98	2,229	2,327	899	6
Fungi	2,966	926	3,892	146	42
Higher plants – Clubmosses & Quillworts	24	1,107	1,131	1,111	6
Higher plants - Conifers	8,257	13,278	21,535	1,007	539
Higher plants - Ferns	23,823	32,439	56,262	3,222	881
Higher plants - Flowering Plants	894,835	1,236,795	2,131,630	122,298	48,982
Higher plants - Horsetails	3,244	4,723	7,967	521	181
Invertebrates - Acarina	3	2	5	0	0
Invertebrates - Annelida	2,008	40	2,048	5	0
Invertebrates - Araneae	715	4,299	5,014	304	58
Invertebrates - Archaeognatha	6	1	7	0	6
Invertebrates - Blattaria	14	235	249	245	16
Invertebrates - Bryozoa	0	1	1	0	0
Invertebrates - Chilopoda		131	131	0	0
Invertebrates - Cnidaria	4	1	5	1	0
Invertebrates - Coleoptera	17,473	68,656	86,129	20,097	6,092
Invertebrates - Collembola	0	4	4	0	0

Group	Total no of records in Recorder	Total no of records in MapMate	Total no of records	Total no of notables or protected records	Net change over the year
Invertebrates - Crustacea	90	1,321	1,411	545	1
Invertebrates - Dermaptera	13	617	630	47	9
Invertebrates - Diplopoda	3	121	124	0	0
Invertebrates - Diptera	4,982	48,203	53,185	2,596	4,964
Invertebrates - Echinodermata	0	2	2	0	0
Invertebrates - Ephemeroptera	51	147	198	13	47
Invertebrates - Hemiptera	673	18,918	19,591	538	699
Invertebrates - Hymenoptera	28,589	36,798	65,387	5,987	2,800
Invertebrates - Lepidoptera	12,317	4,285,160	4,297,477	525,809	215,571
Invertebrates - Mantodea	0	3	3	0	-1
Invertebrates - Mecoptera	6	157	163	0	7
Invertebrates - Megaloptera	5	44	49	2	3
Invertebrates - Mollusca	655	2,782	3,437	169	-1
Invertebrates - Neuroptera	8	313	321	0	13
Invertebrates - Odonata	109,712	6,508	116,220	7,129	48,609
Invertebrates - Orthoptera	453	4,974	5,427	715	380
Invertebrates - Platyhelminthes	8	0	8	0	0
Invertebrates - Plecoptera	11	49	60	2	5
Invertebrates - Porifera	0	1	1	0	0
Invertebrates - Pseudoscorpionida	1	0	1	0	0
Invertebrates - Psocoptera	1	19	20	0	5
Invertebrates - Raphidioptera	7	19	26	0	6
Invertebrates - Thysanoptera	2	0	2	0	0
Invertebrates - Thysanura	0	4	4	0	1
Invertebrates - Trichoptera	36	697	733	28	58
Invertebrates - Turbellaria	0	2	2	0	0
Lichens	49,808	905	50,713	8,780	49,161
Lower plants - Algae	31	72	103	0	1
Lower plants - Liverworts, Hornworts & Mosses	24,976	4,226	29,202	3,683	25
Lower plants - Stoneworts	34	293	327	307	6
Mammals - Marine	1	965	966	967	-2
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	6	42,680	42,686	42,650	3,372
Mammals - Terrestrial (non-bats)	1,779	34,888	36,667	18,456	1,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,034,761</b>	<b>6,713,440</b>	<b>8,748,201</b>	<b>1,650,594</b>	<b>380,949</b>

Note 1. The loss of bird records was due to removal of a large number of records with implausible grid references.

We did not import new bird or butterfly records this year due to an oversight, however these missing records will be in the next published notable layers.

Large increases are due to the annual or biannual major updates from key species groups with data exchange agreements (Moths, Vascular plants, Amphibians & Reptiles, Mammals, Bats), minor changes are due to data corrections.

Additional large increases are as follows:

- Lichens - importing of the British Lichen Society's 49,154 records downloaded from the NBN Atlas
- Odonata- importing 48,609 records from the NBN Atlas website from the British Dragonfly Society (this is now the preferred data flow pathway for this group.)
- Invertebrate Site Register – imported 17,051 records (1738-2005) provided by Natural England, accessed through NBN Atlas website.
- Coleoptera – Importing 1,276 records from the 'Derek Lott **Coleoptera**' Dataset, accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.
- Various Insect orders – Richard Dickson (Entomologist) kindly sent us 2,921 new records from various different groups and Steven Falk provided 370 records from a MalaiseTrap

The Hampshire MapMate records for the Hymenoptera, Caddisflies and Orthoptera have been (and Bryophytes will eventually be) sent to the national schemes for incorporation into their datasets, thus removing any possible duplicates, and returned to us as non-editable copies.

We still need to re-import all HOS's previous records again, to replace what we have as they have made many corrections to the data they hold, which are not reflected in our current data. This complete re-import will ensure everything is up to date.

We are working on setting up data exchange agreements with the Hampshire Fungus Study Group, HIWARG and BWARS.

**There are plans to collate the following additional data sets, subject to workloads:**

- 568 records in the 'Aquatic **Heteroptera** Dataset' provided by Aquatic Heteroptera Recording Scheme, accessed through NBN Atlas website.
- 240 records from the 'Atomariine Beetle (**Coleoptera**) records for Britain and Ireland to 1992' dataset, accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.
- 145 records from 'Bob Merritt **Coleoptera** Dataset', accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.
- 1,587 longhorn beetle (**Coleoptera**) records from the 'Cerambycidae Dataset', accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.
- 19 Records from the 'Ciidae (**Coleoptera**) records from Britain and Ireland to 2004' dataset, accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.
- 5,406 Records from the 'Cranefly (**Diptera**; Tipuloidea) records for Britain to 2016' dataset, accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.
- 5,963 Records from the 'Invertebrate Common Standards Monitoring and ISIS Test Data' dataset which Natural England maintain, accessed through NBN Atlas website.
- 4,372 **Coleoptera** records from the 'Ladybird Survey of the UK' dataset, accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.



- 30 **Coleoptera** records from the 'Oil Beetle Recording Scheme. [20/10/2021] Records verified via iRecord.' Dataset, provided by the Oil Beetle Recording Scheme, accessed through NBN Atlas website.
- 1,609 records from the '**Orthoptera** Recording Scheme ([20/10/2021]) Orthoptera and Allied Insects of the British Isles data from iRecord.' Dataset, provided by Grasshopper Recording Scheme, accessed through NBN Atlas website.
- 1,239 records from the 'Soldier Beetle and Jewel Beetle (**Coleoptera**; Cantharoidea and Buprestoidea) records for Britain and Ireland to 2000' dataset, accessed through NBN Atlas website, care of BRC.
- Invertebrate and fish records from the 'Freshwater fish surveys (NFPD)' and coastal fish records from 'TraC Fish Counts for all Species for all Estuaries and all years' datasets collected by the Environment Agency, downloaded from [Results for "NFPD" - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk/results?q=NFPD)

### Changes with MapMate Users

HBIC has increasingly problems with using MapMate. HCC IT could not install it on the HCC network due to the age of the underlying Access database. For that reason, HBIC were independently running two unsupported laptops which both stopped working in quick succession during the summer, possibly following automatic upgrades in operating systems. We are now relying on an old Laptop (running Windows Vista) not connected to the internet and renaming program folders to use the different MapMate copies. The data itself is safe as it is backed up on the HCC server after every import, it is the querying of the number of records within MapMate and the running of the MapMate program that is the difficulty. HBIC hope to move away from using MapMate for data exchange as it is becoming increasingly difficult to transfer to newer versions of Windows and further development updates are not planned by the MapMate software developer.

Big changes are planned with how we exchange with BSBI. An increasing amount of BSBI's data for the county is now bypassing the county recorders going directly to the central BSBI Distribution Database so not through the county recorder's copies of MapMate as was previously the case. From spring/summer 2022 it is planned that HBIC will receive data directly from the central database which will be imported into Recorder, bypassing MapMate altogether.

We are in discussions with HARRN and the Hampshire Bat group about replacing their copies of MapMate with Recorder.

There are no planned changes to MapMate data exchange with Richard Dickson or the Hampshire Swift Group. Butterfly Conservation are (as far as we know) are pursuing the Recorder option.

### Currently we organise our data holdings as follows:

- Newer HOS records are held in Recorder, Older HOS records are still in MapMate at present.
- Each year the previous HBIC survey season's data is imported into Recorder.

- The British Bryological Society provide an Excel spreadsheet once a year, which is imported into Recorder.
- One copy of MapMate (Identification **6dn**) holds data from Butterfly Conservation only
- Another copy (Identification **5pw**) holds all other MapMate data.
- Any stand-alone datasets received will be imported into Recorder.

**Updates provided so far this year are as follows:**

- BSBI (plant) records were imported in April 2021 and January 2022.
- HMG (Mammals) were imported in May 2021.
- Swifts records were imported in May 2021.
- Moth records were imported in August 2021.
- Bats were imported in November 2021 and January 2022.
- HARRN records were imported in November 2021.

We have received data updates from HOS (Records for 2020) which has not yet been imported.

Lizzy is in discussions with HAARN and HIWARG about data flow and verification. At present each group want to share data with HBIC but not each other (except where HIWWT is a landowner.) HARRN have agreed to a reduction in their HBIC contribution, so it can be shared with HIWARG.

**Wolfgang Ritter and Lizzy Peat**

## 8. Additional Community Recording








### 8.1 BioBlitz Events

Nicole and Wolfgang attended a Bioblitz at Kings Pond, Alton on the 26<sup>th</sup> June 2021. It was the first one HBIC attended after easing of lockdown restrictions. The site was close to urban areas, yielding some species records and making HBIC known to recorders and members of the public in that area of Hampshire. HBIC is not aware of any other BioBlitz's run this year.

### 8.2 Living Record

HBIC are supporting the use of Living Record in Hampshire, which allows recorders to easily add records to an online mapping system (using it as their own database) but also allowing County Recorders to download relevant records to incorporate into their databases. It is particularly useful for people wanting to record across taxon groups.

**Table 16: Living Record Verification (showing records entered between 01/04/2021 and 31/03/2022 for Hampshire)**

Hampshire	Total	New	Record Cleaner		Query	Reject	Accept	Locked
			Pass	Fail				
Subject								
<a href="#">Mammals (excluding bats)</a>	341	2					1	338
<a href="#">Bats</a>	1,105	1			3	1	50	1,050
<a href="#">Otters</a>	1							1
<a href="#">Badger Setts</a>	2							2
<a href="#">Birds</a>	8,665	301			11	1	1,028	7,324
<a href="#">Reptiles</a>	282	124			91			67
<a href="#">ARC Reptile Survey</a>	5	2						3
<a href="#">Amphibians</a>	167	105			3			59
<a href="#">ARC Natterjack Toad Survey (2018-)</a>	514	59			3			452
<a href="#">Freshwater Fish</a>	5	2					3	
<a href="#">Insects: Bees, Wasps &amp; Ants</a>	132	132						
<a href="#">Insects: Sawflies (Symphyta)</a>	4	4						
<a href="#">Insects: Moths</a>	19,991	19,938			3			50
<a href="#">Insects: Butterflies</a>	5,857	741			6	1	114	4,995
<a href="#">Insects: Flies (Diptera)</a>	29	29						
<a href="#">Insects: Beetles</a>	221	220						1
<a href="#">Insects: Orthoptera - Grasshoppers etc.</a>	60	15						45
<a href="#">Insects: Bugs</a>	31	31						
<a href="#">Insects: Dragonflies</a>	1,057	229					393	435
<a href="#">Spiders, Harvestmen &amp; Pseudoscorpions</a>	86	85						1
<a href="#">Molluscs: non-marine</a>	2	2						
<a href="#">Vascular plants</a>	17,375	560			31	18	47	16,719
<a href="#">Plant Galls</a>	6	6						
<a href="#">Fungi</a>	19	18						1
<a href="#">Survey: Swifts</a>	1	1						
<a href="#">Survey: Invasive Plants</a>	8	8						
<a href="#">FHT Water Quality Survey Mk2</a>	9	9						
<a href="#">Source to Sea method - for invasive plants</a>	13	13						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>55,988</b>	<b>22,637</b>			<b>151</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>31,543</b>

**Key to table:**

- “New” records have been entered by users but the verifiers have not yet looked at them.
- “Accepted records” have been checked for errors and accepted but not yet downloaded.
- “Locked records” are those which have been verified and downloaded by the County recorders and passed through to HBIC in the usual way.
- The number of queried and rejected records can also be seen, feedback is provided by email within the system.

Note – there is a large amount of moth records held in Living Record which remain unverified due to lack of capacity within the Moth Group.

Time is spent by HBIC making sure local and national recording groups have received all relevant records to date.

**Lizzy Peat**

## 9. Updating the HBIC GIS Habitat Layer & Dataset

Translating survey data restarted in December 2021. It had been temporally paused whilst work to update the habitat mapping (HLU) Tool and import everything into the latest OSMM mapping took place, which was completed in October 2020. Some OSMM updates were automatically applied where there was no existing habitat survey data, or where new housing developments had ‘appeared’, however in cases where there is existing habitat survey data, the OSMM mapping updates have to be reviewed against the survey data held for each polygon, and to reduce areas classified as ‘Unidentified habitat’ from whatever sources are available.

Between October 2020 and December 2021, work has concentrated on reviewing the OSMM updates and updating gaps in habitat mapping within SSSIs using Natural England condition assessment data, to improve the priority habitat layer. The increase in data requests during this time also contributed to the delay in clearing the backlog.

Work will now concentrate on translating the HBIC habitat survey data again to continue clearing the backlog, with at least one day a week set aside for this. The aim is also to have one day a week to improve the habitat layers through other sources including continuing to use the Natural England condition assessments. The 2017 surveys have now been translated and work has started on the 2018 surveys. The aim is to translate the 2018 and 2019 surveys by the end of 2022, and hopefully translate the 2020 and 2021 surveys in 2023.

**Table 17: Survey updates outstanding on the GIS Habitat layer on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

Year of survey	Total Site Surveys for Year	Outstanding work as at 07/04/2022
2018	258	124 (48%)
2019	307	261 (85%)
2020	308	255 (83%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>640</b>

### Outstanding work

Total number of surveys to translate = **640**

Number of site surveys that can be translated/day = approx. 10

Number of days to complete all surveys = **64** days (at 1 day/week) ~ 15 months

Further work is ongoing to verify and incorporate into the GIS Habitat Layer the following:

- PTES Traditional Orchards national inventory data
- RSPB/EA Reedbeds regional inventory data
- Brownfield “Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land” data from BugLife

Maps of the above three datasets are being produced to enable the field ecologists to ground truth areas they may come across during the survey programme, subject to access.

**Amy Robjohns, Assistant Ecologist**

## 10. Projects

### 10.1. Ecological Network Mapping

The ecological network mapping had a major update in 2019 and was provided to the local planning authorities and developers in March 2020 alongside policy guidance on its use. No update was carried out in 2020-21 due to few changes to the habitat mapping and lack of funding. The Ecological Network Map will inform the Nature Recovery Network & Local Nature Recovery Strategy and so may change substantially in the methodology depending on the guidance NE will be producing in 2022. Future funding for updates will be through SLAs

### 10.2 Solent Nitrate Mitigation Sites Register

In 2019 HBIC were approached by Natural England and PFSH to develop a GIS layer to map all approved and potential nitrate mitigation sites across the Solent catchment area, including Isle of Wight and Chichester. This is to ensure consistency of reporting across the authorities and enable authorities to know what land is available. Monitoring of sites will be an important element. Around 30 sites have been mapped and we are awaiting further attribute data. It is intended for the GIS layer to be sent out quarterly to the LPAs and NE whilst an interactive online map will be looked into.

### 10.3 Review of the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)

The current AWI for Hampshire only maps ancient woodlands 2 hectares or greater, apart from the area within the South Downs National Park and remaining area of East Hampshire – which HBIC updated approximately 10 years ago. Natural England are keen to see the rest of Hampshire updated and have made available funding (in collaboration with the Woodland Trust) of around 70% of the costs of a 2 year post which should see the rest of Hampshire done – to map all woodlands between 0.25 ha and 2 ha plus a recheck of the woodlands 2ha and over. The remaining funding has been provided by the Districts and Unitaries and approval was given by HCC to recruit an Ancient Woodland Inventory Officer. Interviews took place late January 2022 with the new officer starting mid-March 2022.

### 10.4 Natural England Species Recovery Project Pilot

Species recovery needs to be integrated into Local Nature Recovery Strategies. At present there is no tested process for achieving this, nor an understanding of the extent to which species will be conserved through Priority Habitat networks. With funding from NE, HBIC has trialled a simplified strategic approach to species conservation to inform a range of recovery classes, taking into account a wide range of species needs and taxon groups and testing against the Nature Recovery Network maps. The project is near completion. A small amount of funding was made available to the species recording groups for input into the project.

### 10.5 A Natural Capital Plan for Hampshire & the Isle of Wight

Funded by Natural England and overseen by a small working group of the LNP the Plan has been produced by the HIWWT with input from HBIC. It maps our natural capital assets and the ecosystem services they provide and will inform the LNRS. It has been partially modelled on the Sussex Plan - [Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy – Sussex Local Nature Partnership \(sussexlnp.org.uk\)](https://www.sussexlnp.org.uk). Completion expected May 2022.

Nicky Court, HBIC Manager

## 11. IT Development & Improvements

The on-going IT plan for HBIC is to enable greater integration between the HBIC databases and GIS to ensure duplication of effort is kept to a minimum and to enable greater flexibility and speed when interrogating and extracting data. Specifically, this includes:

- Further improvements to the data request database to align it with the e-payments system and to make the data more consistent and easier to extract. IT Services has also moved the online data request form to a new platform which has resulted in no loss of functionality and some minor improvements. IT wants to move the online form to another platform for security reasons and is in discussions with HBIC regarding how that affects HBIC's online form.
- There is now no time restriction on species records sent out in response to data requests. This came from a CIEEM recommendation to address consultant concerns. The records are also being sent out as Excel spreadsheets instead of Word documents. Most partner organisations are still opting for the time-restricted and aggregated layers. HBIC are piloting providing data as a WFS (Web Feature Service).
- Further (& ongoing) improvements to the extraction of GIS data using Python code have been undertaken. HBIC uses tools in ArcGIS to connect it to its Access databases.
- JNCC no longer support Recorder 6 so the majority of LERCs have agreed to keep and further develop Recorder and pay a license fee which funds on-going updates to its dictionaries and software. Andy Foy, on contract to the SE LERCs, has asked all Recorder users which components of Recorder 6 are used/not used, with a view to setting up a priority list for its re-development.
- HBIC uses MapMate for data exchange with several species recording groups. It is also used by many other LERCs and national species groups. However, it is based on an old version of Access (97) and HCC IT has now upgraded MS Access to Office 365 but is setting up a system so that they can convert Access (97) files for HBIC on demand into a newer version of Access so that HBIC can extract data from MapMate using the most recent version of Access. MapMate is now held on a HBIC standalone laptop (see page 22)
- HCC IT have stated that MS Access will not be supported after 2025. MS Access is an essential part of HBIC's data management system and so we are now reviewing other solutions such as 'R' or Power Apps in combination with SQL Server and SharePoint Lists. A prototype for testing what is possible has been started. Beginning in May 2022 IT will, in cooperation with HBIC, conduct a review of HBIC's processes in order to find alternatives to Access databases.
- Andy Foy (IT consultant) has been working on updating the entire County habitat dataset with the most recent version of OS MasterMap, as part of a SE Regional project. HBIC has received the updated data back and a new version of the software and is testing the updated data in combination with the upgraded HLU (data capture) tool, either through accepting or refusing the updates depending on whether survey data exists. LERCs in the southeast will be meeting in May 2022 to discuss how to integrate the new habitat classification system UKHab into the HLU tool.
- Improving the efficiency of extracting GIS data into a Word template via an intermediate database for producing the annual biodiversity monitoring statistics.

**Wolfgang Ritter, Biodiversity Data Manager**

## 12. Financial Statement for 2021-22

### 12.1 Service level Agreements and Data Supply Agreements

All LA partners and the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust are now in the 1st year of their new 3-year SLAs for 2021-2024 following a comprehensive review of time spent on each task over the past 4 years, and including an annual 3% uplift in hourly rates. EA's contribution reduced slightly at the start of their new 4-year agreement in 2020 due to a 'rebalancing' of the fees across all LERCs. A 3% increase has also been applied to data supply agreements with the utilities.

**Table 18: Income from Partners 2021-22**

Partner	Agreement type	Survey days	Hours	Fee
Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	2 <sup>nd</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	24	143	
East Hampshire District Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	28	157	
Eastleigh Borough Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	18	118	
Fareham Borough Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	14	107	
Gosport Borough Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	8	58	
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	15	54	
Hampshire County Council ETE	In kind	20	166	
Hampshire County Council C'side.	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	15	61	
Hart District Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	20	98	
Havant Borough Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	12	78	
New Forest District Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	14	142	
New Forest National Park Authority	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	14	160	
Portsmouth City Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	6	31	
Rushmoor Borough Council (note 1)	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	10	41	
South Downs National Park Authority	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	28	154	
Southampton City Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	10	51	
Test Valley Borough Council	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 3 yr SLA	24	221	
Winchester City Council	Annual SLA	28	193	
Natural England	None <sup>1</sup>	-		
Environment Agency	2 <sup>nd</sup> yr of 4 y MOA	-	37	
Forestry Commission (New Forest)	Annual DSA	-	5	
Southern Water	2 <sup>nd</sup> yr of 5yr DSA	-	5	
Wessex Water	2 <sup>nd</sup> yr of 5yr DSA	-	5	
Thames Water (SINCs only) (Note 1)	1 <sup>st</sup> yr of 5 yr DSA	-	5	
Portsmouth Water	Annual DSA	-	5	
<b>Total (£154,786 in 2020/21)</b>		<b>308</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>£157,314</b>

Note 1 – late payments, received 2022-23

<sup>1</sup> Income received from separate projects with NE See Table 19



**12.2 Main HBIC Revenue Account (J067M)****Table 19: Expenditure and Income for 2021-22**

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>Projected from Business Plan</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Salaries/on-costs for 5.85 posts (1.85 x F, 3 x E and 1 x D grade)	£235,000	£238,110
Travel, training, equipment	£7,500	£5,444
10% Income from data requests to species recording groups	£14,500	£15,800 <sup>1</sup>
SINC Criteria Review Dr Phil Wilson - completion		£2,730
IoW BRC data fee for Natural Capital Plan		£1,615
Gt Crested newt data from HARRN for DLL project <sup>2</sup>		£150
Assistance from Ecology Team with bird surveys Warblington Farm		£727
<b>Total</b>	<b>£257,000</b>	<b>£264,576</b>
<b>INCOME</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
From partner SLAs & data licences (see above)	£160,000	£157,314
Chargeable data requests	£145,000	£157,776
Chargeable survey days	£5,900	£9,193
Internal HCC clients (PS & Highways)	£2,400	£2,652
Additional income from projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solent Nitrate Mitigation Sites register (cf)</li> <li>• Natural Capital Plan baseline</li> <li>• Species Recovery LNRS pilot</li> <li>• Ancient Woodland Inventory Review (cost neutral/from separate account)</li> <li>• Network Rail (Southern England project)</li> </ul>	£15,000	£4,825 £4,918 £12,327 £0 £2,362
Bioblitz – 1 undertaken		£492
Conference – sponsorship not sought as on-line again, therefore no costs other than Zoom fee	£0	£0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£328,300</b>	<b>£351,859</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>£71,300</b>	<b>£87,283</b>
<b>Other costs/in-kind:</b>		
Corporate overheads (5.85 HBIC posts @ £15,658 per head pro rata)	-£91,600	
Salary/on-costs/overheads for 0.5 FTE Manager post (not through HBIC cost centre)	-£36,000	
HCC ETE direct delivery ( <i>at least 0.7 FTE mixed grades</i> )	c£35,000	

**Nicky Court, HBIC Centre Manager**

<sup>1</sup> Amount based on 10% income received from data requests - received through HCC Ledger – differs from HBIC's database due to cross-overs at both year ends

<sup>2</sup> Received £950 from NatureSpace (included in data request income) of which £150 went to IoW BRC

### 12.3 Local Recorders Fund (Holding Account A985H) 2021-22

Total income from data requests for 2020/21 was £140,937. 10% of this (£13,800<sup>1</sup>) was transferred at year end to the Local Recording Fund holding account with 90% of the £13,800 to be divided amongst those species recording groups with data exchange agreements, and remainder available for projects to increase local recording capacity and available data.

**Table 20: Local Recorders Fund expenditure and income**

<b>Balance carried forward from 2020-21</b>		£
Includes £13,800 c/f from 10% of data request income from 2020/21		£22,936.62
<b>Expenditure</b>		£
Data Exchange Agreements		
• Hampshire Bat Group 2020/21 (late invoice)	10%	£1,260.00
• Butterfly Conservation 2021/22	20%	£2,760.00
• <i>Hampshire Ornithological Society 2021/22</i>	20%	<i>[£2,760.00]</i>
• Hampshire Bat Group 2021/22	10%	£1,380.00
• HIOWWT (HARG/HMG/HFG) 2021/22	35% <sup>2</sup>	£4,830.00
• <i>HIWARG</i>	5%	<i>[£690.00]</i>
Local Recording Fund		
• Friends of Ballard Water meadow (2021/22)		£300.00
• Selborne Partnership (2021/22)		£300.00
• Butterfly Conservation 50% laptop		£335.00
• Cumberland House Museum, Portsmouth		<i>[£286.48]</i>
• Blackdam & Crabtree Conservation Group		<i>[£200.00]</i>
Living Record support costs		£1,400.00
Input into Species Recovery project – Butterfly Conservation		£320.00
Input into Species Recovery project – Hampshire Bat Group		£160.00
Total expenditure		£9,891.62
<b>Income</b>		
Living Record (HCC C'side) support costs		£275.00
<b>Balance</b>		£10,166.62
Carry forward income from data requests 2021-2022		£15,800
<b>Balance at year end</b>		£25,966.62

*[Italics] – POs raised – will be paid in the 2022-23 year*

Nicky Court, HBIC Centre Manager

<sup>1</sup> This figure has to be projected two weeks before year end to enable carry forward into next financial year

<sup>2</sup> Reduced to 35% to HIWWT (for Flora Group 20%, Mammal Group 10% HARRN 5%) as HIWARG receiving 5%

## 13. HBIC Annual Recorders Forum

### 13.1 Programme



**Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre**

**Annual Recorders Forum 2022**

**Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> March 2022: 10am – 12:30pm**

**Online, talks available to view [here](#)**

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#### **Provisional Programme: Looking back over the past 20 years**

#### **HBIC's 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary!**

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Chair: **Nicky Court, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre**

09:45 10:00 *Meeting open to join*

10:00 10:05 **Welcome & Introduction:** Nicky Court, HBIC Manager

10:05 10:25 **20 Years of HBIC:** Nicky Court, HBIC Manager

10:25 10:45 **20 years of BSBI national projects:** Martin Rand, Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland

10:45 11:05 **A series of 5 minute project updates:**

- Rewilding Ewhurst Park Estate, 925 Acres to play in: Rina Quinlan
- The Sundews of Bursledon Common SINC (also called Peewit Hill) 2002 – 2021: John Buckley
- Hampshire Cultural Trust's Collections: Claire Woodhead (Unconfirmed)

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11:05 11:25 *Break*

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11:25 11:45 **Butterfly recording in Hampshire over the last 20 years:** Andy Barker, Butterfly Conservation

11:45 12:05 **20 years of Turning up the Heat - how our birds are affected:** Keith Betton Hampshire Ornithological Society

12:05 12:20 **A series of 5 minute project updates:**

- Hampshire Dormouse Group: Ian White (Unconfirmed)
- How small heath butterflies-respond-to-changing-temperatures: Alex Marshall (unconfirmed as asking for 1pm slot...)

12:20 12:30 **Summary & Close:** Nicky Court, HBIC Manager

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## 13.2 Organisations attending the Recorders Forum

Alton Natural History Society  
Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland  
British Dragonfly Society  
Butterfly Conservation  
Clausentum Fen Conservation Group  
Eastleigh BC  
Ewhurst Park Estate  
Friends of Peartree Green, Peartree Churchyard and Community Garden  
Friends of St Giles Hill Graveyard  
Friends of Wildern Local Nature Reserve  
Froyle Wildlife  
FWAG South East  
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust  
Hampshire Bat Group  
Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre  
Hampshire County Council Countryside Service  
Hampshire County Council Ecology Team  
Hampshire Cultural Trust  
Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd  
Hampshire Flora Group  
Hampshire Fungus Recording Group  
Hampshire Mammal Group  
Hampshire Ornithological Society  
Hart District Council  
Hatch Warren Nature Group  
Horndean Biodiversity Group  
Living Record  
Milford Conservation Volunteers  
Natural England  
New Forest National Park Authority  
New Forest Ringing Group  
NFTG walker  
Old Down & Beggarwood Wildlife Group  
Portsmouth City Council  
Portsmouth Museums  
Portsmouth Water Company  
Selborne Landscape Partnership  
Southampton City Council  
Southampton Natural History Society  
Test Valley Borough Council  
Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre  
University of Southampton, Ocean and Earth Science  
Wild New Forest  
'Wings' Birding Heritage