

Date: June 20th, 2025

The Environment Agency (EA) recognises and appreciates the work that has gone in to developing the LNRS to date. We will work with you as you continue to develop the final version to ensure the advice and recommendations, we set out below are considered.

As a supporting authority, we aim to provide expert advice and influence to help ensure that LNRSs:

- Recognise our catchment-based work and enable improvement to water habitats and the water environment.
- Complement river basin management plans and our flood risk management objectives.
- Capture our knowledge and understanding of the environment and recognise our priorities for improvements.
- Support greater join up and efficiency in delivery of place-based activities.
- Consider the inevitable impacts of climate change on the environment. This particularly applies to flood and coastal risks, water management, freshwater wildlife, and industrial regulation.

We feel the strategy itself would benefit from a stronger Hampshire specific narrative, highlighting unique landscape characteristics, pressures, and key species.

As agreed at the panel meeting and captured in the notes we suggest that further work related to freshwater habitats section is needed.

Chalk streams should be recognised as important features in their own right rather than being included in a wider 'all rivers' grouping given their importance to Hampshire.

Key freshwater species (salmon, water vole etc) should be given specific standalone consideration rather than being included in an assemblage. This should be reflected in the Statement of Biodiversity Importance.

We have also offered further specific comments which will be included as part of our response to the public consultation when it goes live, we thought it would be helpful for you to have early sight of these.

Post Panel Comments

Chalk Streams

Although some reference is made to chalk streams, we consider that more emphasis on the importance of these at-risk ecosystems should be drawn out in the strategy. Chalk streams are internationally important the River Test and River Itchen being two of only six chalk streams in the UK home to populations of Atlantic salmon.

As 85% of all chalk streams are to be found in the UK this represents a distinct responsibility. As such request and in keeping with other bordering LNRS, that Chalk Streams be recognised as key features in their own right rather than being included in a wider ‘all rivers’ grouping given their importance to Hampshire.

Further information on chalk streams can be found on the [LNRS data viewer](#) which includes:

- **Chalk rivers (England)** This data layer shows chalk streams and rivers, based on Environment Agency high resolution Detailed River Network. Uncertainties in the small channel network have resulted in the map being packaged as two components: 1) High certainty and 2) Low certainty. Together, these two components should be considered to be the fullest possible extent of the chalk stream resource.
- **Priority River Habitat - Rivers** This data layer includes rivers and streams (including some chalk streams) that exhibit a high degree of naturalness.
- **Priority River Habitat - Headwater Areas** This data layer shows headwaters of priority habitat rivers. The areas shown are large, being the catchments of the headwaters.

The ‘Priority River Habitat’ data layers show the most naturally functioning remaining river examples to provide a focus for their protection and promote any restoration that may be necessary. The chalk river resource does not feature significantly in the ‘Priority River Habitat’ data layers because many chalk rivers have been significantly modified over the centuries and exploited for their clean water. Much of the chalk river resource should be a priority for restoration action regardless of whether it appears in (or meets criteria for) Natural England’s ‘Priority River Habitat’ data layers.

Species

Whilst recognising the inclusion of key freshwater species within the strategy we feel that some key freshwater species require specific interventions above the general improvements of habitats

These species include Atlantic Salmon, European Eels, and Water Vole. Each of these species has distinct relation to Hampshire and would convey a more Hampshire specific element to the strategy. Water dependant Priority Species list is included in appendix one.

Salmon

The River Test and River Itchen are two of only six chalk streams in the UK home to populations of Atlantic salmon.

Chalk stream salmon are genetically unique and considered an irreplaceable sub-species by geneticists. Data collected by the Environment Agency shows populations are in serious decline and at risk of functional extinction.

Each river has a bespoke target (the Conservation limit) below which the population should not be allowed to fall, because the probability of further decline becomes increasingly likely. In the past 30 years of monitoring, the salmon populations on the Test and Itchen have rarely reached their minimum conservation target.

In 2022 the lowest number of returning adult salmon in 30 years was recorded on the Itchen - a mere 133 fish. On the Test, it was the fourth lowest at 506 fish. The 2023 population assessment showed that the River Itchen met only 39% compliance of its conservation target, and for the River

Test, it was 44% compliance of its conservation target. Southampton Water and the Solent are important transitional environments for both River Test and River Itchen Atlantic salmon populations.

Given that salmon are an indicator species and ‘canary in the coalmine’ of our chalk streams and wider river health, we feel that they do need to be reconisged as an individual priority species, in addition to their faunal component of chalk stream habitats.

Potential measures could include:

- Removal or modification of water control/in-river structures that impede or delay upstream and downstream migration of adults and smolts, respectively.
- Creation of a network of salmon sanctuary areas.
- Targeted habitat enhancements and gravel cleaning to optimise spawning success (by keeping gravels clean) and juvenile success at key spawning locations.
- Strategic tree planting to keep rivers cool and below salmon stress temperature thresholds.
- Education of river users (i.e. wild swimmers, anglers) to avoid impacts and reduce disturbance of spawning adults, gravels and juvenile life stages (eggs and alevins) which live within the gravels.
- Ensure fisheries management measures to protect salmon populations (including fishing method restrictions and mandatory catch and release).
- Manage the chalk streams for all life stages of salmon including riparian and in-river vegetation management and trout stocking.

European Eel

Southampton Water and associated rivers are known for their European eel populations. European eel are a migratory fish species and transition between the marine and freshwater environments during their lifecycle. Their numbers have declined and are listed as critically endangered on the IUCN Red List. Therefore, we feel it necessary to include Eels on the individual priority list.

Potential measures could include:

- Removal of in-channel obstructions and naturalise rivers and streams to achieve better physical and ecological connection with their floodplains.

Water vole

Water voles have undergone one of the most serious declines of any wild mammal in Britain during the 20th century. The intensification of agriculture in the 1940s and 1950s caused the loss and degradation of habitat, but the most rapid period of decline was during the 1980s and 1990s as [American mink](#) spread. Between 1989 and 1998, the population fell by almost 90 per cent! Therefore, we feel it necessary to include Water Vole on the individual priority list.

Potential measures could include:

- Support the natural establishment and transition of bankside habitats within 10m buffers to rebuild emergent vegetation stands and protect in channel habitat features. Maintain and respect 10m habitat buffers through a combination of reduced 'tidying', establishment of tall sward and emergent floras, minimised nutrient pesticide and other chemical inputs, and intensified conservation management where core sites are neglected and homogenised. Deliver, as locally relevant: patchy river lightening, a diversity of sward

heights, bankside tree and scrub cover, some poached livestock access within majority reaches secured from livestock, natural in-channel woody debris, retained and conserved deposition and erosion features.

- Enhance natural flood controls through good woodland management, woodland creation and tree planting along watercourses in forested stream catchments.
- Control populations of American mink to protect native species, particularly water vole. Where feasible, coordinated approaches could be taken to achieve total eradication of mink from large landscapes and river catchments.
- Remove redundant artificial bank revetments to allow water voles to build burrows in riverbanks and for vegetation to grow.
- Carefully planned reintroductions of water vole where populations have been lost, and where new populations can be expected to establish themselves.

In addition to the above we would urge you to cross reference the emerging LNRS measures with those measures identified on the Catchment Partnership pages [Catchment Partnership Pages](#) | [Catchment Data Explorer](#)

Appendix two sets out the catchments and measures; Test and Itchen Catchment have 10 measures to be delivered by the 2027 New Forest has 4 measures and East Hants has 15 measures Wey catchment has 8 measures and Loddon has 10. Please note some of these measures may have been completed others not, some may fall outside the geographical area for the Hants LNRS however, the LNRS should seek to take forward those catchment measures that have yet to be delivered and align with the priorities of the LNRS.

We feel that inclusion of the above can help focus funding to deliverable outcomes over the course of the first phase of the Hampshire LNRS, create a more Hampshire specific narrative to the strategy, recognising key species and unique landscapes and assist in delivering wider environmental benefits.

We are keen to continue to work with Hampshire to ensure the LNRS delivers across the full range of landscapes, habitats and species and will engage in developing measures and actions that will support this.

Additional Specific Comments

Strategy Document

Section 2.1 - states that the New Forest is pastureland, we would expect to see the New Forest listed primarily as a wetland. Wetlands are not mentioned in this paragraph at all. The New Forest is one of the most important areas for freshwater wildlife in Britain.

The mires, bogs, ponds and streams, along with the wet heaths, wet grasslands and wet woodlands, are among the Forest's most precious qualities. They form part of the New Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and are a key reason large areas of the New Forest are also protected under international legislation.

In terms of wetland habitats, the New Forest supports one of only four significant sites of bog woodland in the UK, as well as one of the six best sites of riverine woodland. Together with other scarce wetland habitats, the Forest also contains the most extensive lowland valley mire systems in north-western Europe. [Wetland restoration - HLS New Forest](#)

Rivers and Wetlands

2.11 (p14) River Meon is now designated a compensatory SAC and should be treated and referred to as a SAC. The paragraph should also state that all rivers within the NF are within the NF SSSI, SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

Figure 2.3: Hampshire's River Catchments (page 15)

Catchment names used differ from those used locally by catchment partnerships:

- Enbourne: Enborne
- Loddon West: Loddon
- Loddon East: Whitewater
- Wey Western: North Wey
- Wey Eastern: South Wey

2.20 (p16) Hampshire's wetlands threats and pressures.

Agriculture – we would also suggest including forestry in this section.

We would also request that artificial drainage is referred to here, as an example in the past many streams and mires in the New Forest were modified and straightened to help water run off the Forest more quickly. Over time, this can affect the health of rare wetland plants and wildlife in a number of ways.

Draining mires more quickly means that peat and rare mire habitats are lost. Straightening shallow, meandering streams leads to faster flows and more erosion, so that channels become deeper and wider over time. There is also more chance of flooding downstream.

Wetland habitats along these streams, like wet woodland and wet grassland, are affected too. These habitats rely on seasonal flooding to keep them in good condition but deeper channels and spoil banks (left along the side when ditches were dug) have put a stop to that.

Climate change is making these problems worse. The UK is experiencing more extreme weather events, with hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters predicted in future. [Wetland restoration - HLS New Forest](#)

Opportunities for Nature Recovery (page 17)

Whilst you have focused on riparian habitats there is no emphasis on restoring degraded physical habitat unless in relation to BNG this is an opportunity missed.

We would like to see the inclusion of physical habitat priorities such as removal or bypassing of barriers to fish passage. Particularly relevant on the Wey and Loddon.

2.27 (p17) We support riparian buffer strips of ideally 10m, minimum 6m.

Natural Flood Management (NFM) should be highlighted both in narrative and in spatial delivery opportunities. Datasets for appropriate sites for NFM interventions that deliver wider environmental outcomes are available on the LNRS Data Viewer "Spatial Prioritisation of Catchments Suitable for

using NFM.” This is important where rivers and catchments flow to neighbouring authority areas providing opportunities to connect habitats and catchments.

NFM is supported by EA Flood Coastal Risk Management Strategy which can help focus funding to projects that can deliver both flood mitigation opportunities and wider environmental outcomes in the delivery phase of the LNRS.

Table 2.2 Central Chalk Belt (page 45)

We would encourage you to refer to the ‘*Guidance note: Big Chalk and Local Nature Recovery Strategies*’ if each relevant LNRS partnership prioritises the Big Chalk geography, the LNRSs could together create something of global as well as local significance the greatest opportunity to restore nature across the most species rich landscapes of southern England, allowing the most wildlife to thrive and adapt to climate change.

The guidance document also sets out recommended Priorities and Measures for calcareous grasslands, and Priorities and Measures for chalk streams and rivers.

Crown Jewel sites

Need to update this to include the River Meon Compensatory SAC.

Priority Species

We would like to see Otter and Water Vole included. Also, Southern Damselfly. Fish species should also be included, Eel, Brook Lamprey and Bullhead.

Potential Opportunities for Nature Recovery

Beaver should be included as a natural opportunity for nature recovery. Beaver is currently on the Hampshire Avon and are likely to spread (or be released under licence) to other catchments in Hampshire. The removal of non-native species should also be listed as an opportunity.

2.156 Key Sites

Needs updating to include the River Meon Compensatory SAC.

Key Issues for Nature

We would ask that this includes the very present risk of non-natives outcompeting native flora and fauna.

Key issues 2.164

No mention in this section of rivers habitats, fragmentation etc.

2.179 Species Projects

No mention of Beaver release or colonisation from other catchments.

Table 2.4 New Forest and Eastern Dorset Heaths

Summary

The New Forest freshwater and wetland habitats restoration strategy defines the “*Forest’s habitat mosaic of mires, wet heaths, wet grasslands, wet woodlands, ponds and small streams and*

transition communities all contribute to one of the most important sites for wildlife in the United Kingdom and is widely recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout Europe (New Forest SAC Management Plan 2001).

The freshwater and wetlands habitats of the New Forest include the largest collection of relatively undamaged lowland valley mires in Britain (JNCC 2008) and are significant in a north-western European context. Despite the very high status and protection afforded to the New Forest, many of the wetland habitats and stream systems have been subject to past drainage impacts. The effects of this are still evident across much of the area (Weymouth and Cooch, 2000). In some cases, the original damage is the cause of ongoing habitat deterioration and loss as a result of increased likelihood of peat slippage, headward erosion of channels in mires, and over-incision in streams. The effects of this damage may be exacerbated by the anticipated changes in weather patterns predicted by climate change scenarios, particularly more frequent heavy rain events and lower rainfall in summer (Thomas, et al., 2016)". Yet there is no mention of wetland mire habitat. [FWRF-STRATEGY-FINAL-July2019.pdf](#)

Priority habitat

No mention of wetlands please refer to our comments above. Further information can be found in the NEW FOREST FRESHWATER AND WETLAND HABITATS RESTORATION STRATEGY 2019 [FWRF-STRATEGY-FINAL-July2019.pdf](#)

No mention of peat habitat "*all LNRS in suitable areas should seek to identify locations for peat restoration and appropriate management*"

Water Environment and Peatlands not linked clearly enough. Multi-benefits of peatlands not linked or mentioned and focuses only on biodiversity gains.

Peatlands are also associated NFM benefits and Water Quality improvements. There can also be carbon, drought alleviation and wildfire resilience benefits.

Highlighting the water environment needs like Water Quality and NFM alongside biodiversity (and carbon etc) can make measures more attractive to multiple stakeholders. Water companies, wildlife trusts and private investors for example, will all have different interests in peatland restoration however if measures are only highlighted for biodiversity benefits it may be challenging for them to justify investments.

The New Forest contains Lowland Peat and should be targeted for improvement. Nutrient issues for lowland peatlands and buffering measures to resolve should be noted.

Identifying where nutrient issues are occurring and where the source is can help push lowland raised bogs into better condition once those issues are resolved.

Good measures would be:

- Identify and reduce nutrient inputs from surrounding land use to restore natural eco-hydrological conditions.
- Restore hydrological function to the fen by removing artificial water control mechanisms.

Priority Species

No mention of great crested newt in the New Forest and E Dorset ponds. No mention of otter and water vole particularly in lower Avon valley. There is no mention of beaver which are known to be present within the Hampshire Avon catchment, and potentially in the Lower Avon in Hampshire. No mention of salmonids (Salmon and sea trout for Hampshire Avon), sea trout, eel, brook lamprey and bullhead for all.

Potential opportunities for Nature Recovery

This should read restoration and enhancement not just enhancement of the area's rivers and streams, including buffer strips, shading.

Key Issues for Nature. (2.214 onwards)

No mention of historic drainage of the wetland for forestry and tree production.

No mention of the impact of climate change affecting the flows and temperatures in the New Forest streams and the associated impacts on ecology, specifically fish and invertebrate communities.

Opportunities for Nature Recovery. (2.228 onwards)

No mention of restoration of rivers and streams, to tackle habitat and water temperature issues.

Table 2.5 South Hampshire Lowlands and South Coast Plain

Crown Jewel Sites

Needs to include the River Meon Compensatory SAC

Notable Species

Should include water vole, otter, and salmonids. River Meon has both salmon and sea trout. Eel, brook lamprey and bullhead.

Potential Opportunities

Need to include river restoration and removing barriers to fish migration.

2.258 Freshwater habitats and species under threat

Barriers to migration for fish need to be included.

2.263

We agree that river restoration and wetland creation is an opportunity.

2.265a

Trout have been listed as a priority species for recovery, would suggest Eel are included too.

Section 3. Statement of Biodiversity Priorities

R4* Floodplain reconnection is framed purely as a natural flood management measure. Benefits associated with re-naturalisation of rivers and optimising ecological diversity is omitted. Suggest altering this measure to "Improve connectivity between river and floodplain", listing NFM and ecological/natural processes benefits in additional text.

Besides barrier removal, no measures addressing improvements to in-channel physical habitat. Suggestion to include a measure/priority that looks to improve the conditions of in-channel physical habitat. This could be mapped to include all rivers not just buffer strips either side.

Table 3.1 We would ask that Otter is listed as related species in this table or under “**chalk stream and other river**” assemblage.

Please note under potential funding we have a range of funding streams to help facilitate environmental improvements including:

Water Environment Improvement Fund (WEIF)

WEIF provides capital funding to help deliver Water Framework Directive objectives including WFD Protected Areas, Protected Habitats and Species. The primary purpose of this funding is to protect the water environment from deterioration and deliver measurable improvements, working in partnership with others and facilitating catchment scale engagement. Doing this will enhance delivery of the environmental objectives in the River Basin management Plans (RBMPs) and the 25 Year Environment Plan.

Chalk Partnership Fund

The water resources Chalk Partnership Fund has been established to offer nationally up to £1 million of funding each year to partnership projects. Projects will help address flow issues in England’s chalk catchments and support the water quantity actions identified in the CaBA chalk strategy.

ReMeMaRe

ReMeMaRe (pronounced “re-memory”) is an ambitious estuarine and coastal restoration initiative. Its mission is to restore at least 15% of our lost seagrass meadow, saltmarsh, and native oyster reef habitats around our coast by 2043.

The Environment Agency will reinvest in projects to support clubs, fisheries and other partners to improve local fish stocks and angling opportunities. The Fisheries Improvement Programme (FIP) is funded from the coarse, trout and eel fishing licence income and provides a direct benefit to anglers.

Wetlands Ponds and ditches section

Opportunities by beavers could be included within this section.

Table 5.2

In addition to the individual priority species already identified we would as the following is also included within table 5.2.

Sea Trout

Sea trout are the migratory ecotype of our native trout species, *Salmo trutta*, migrating out to sea as smolts and returning back to natal rivers to spawn. The triggers for a trout to migrate to sea is partly genetic and partly environmental (principally competition for resources). Unlike salmon, sea trout tend to migrate higher up into catchments and can utilise very small streams, sometimes only ~1 metre wide, with suitable habitat for spawning.

In recent years sea trout stocks have declined on many rivers with population pressures being similar to those experienced by the salmon. There are forty-four principal sea trout rivers in England, which are defined by having a historic rod of ten or more fish.

Four principal sea trout rivers are within the HCC LNRS these are the Test and Itchen, Beaulieu, and Lymington. The Hampshire Avon is also a principal sea trout river and bordering Hampshire.

Potential measures could include:

- Prioritise all chalk-influenced stream habitats and their catchments for integrated water quality, river restoration and habitat mosaic enhancement.
- Removal of in-channel obstructions and naturalise rivers and streams to achieve better physical and ecological connection with their floodplains.
- Restore backwaters and backchannels to provide fish spawning and riparian habitats along the river including the introduction of woody material in appropriate places to restore habitat diversity. This would support species such as Barbel
- Enable fish movement by removing barriers and installing fish passes

Table 5.4 Priority Species Assemblage. Chalk streams and other rivers.

Fish and water vole included but not Otter, we would expect to see otter included also. Beaver could also be included as currently known populations on Hampshire Avon and likely to spread within lifetime of this strategy.

Table 5.5

Within this table it appears that almost every habitat unique to the New Forest has captured however, it is not clear why you have omitted New Forest rivers and streams and the associated species from this table. Further explanation is required given the wealth of evidence which suggests that the wetland habitats of the New Forest including Rivers and Streams *contribute to one of the most important sites for wildlife in the United Kingdom and is widely recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout Europe (New Forest SAC Management Plan 2001).*

Mapping

[Fish Passage](#) – we have provided a list of fish passage barrier for the Loddon and Wey catchments in [appendix three](#).

We would suggest mapping the river channel as physical habitat measure and not just riparian buffer zone.

Appendix one

Species	Legal Protection	NERC Act S.41 Species of Principal Importance	England Red List Index for species extinction	GB Red List Index for species extinction	Global Red List Index for species extinction
Allis shad	HD Annex 2 & 5, WCA Schedule 5, NERC Section 41, Ramsar	Yes	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Least Concern
Arctic charr	NERC Section 41, SAFFA	Yes	Endangered	Vulnerable	Least Concern
Atlantic salmon	HD Annex 2 & 5, SAFFA, Ramsar, NASCO	Yes	Endangered	Endangered	Near Threatened
Sea Trout	HD Annex 2, SAFFA, Ramsar	Yes			
Brown trout	NERC Section 41, SAFFA, Ramsar	Yes	Salmo trutta trutta- not assessed, Salmon trutta fario- least concern	Salmo trutta trutta - vulnerable, Salmon trutta fario-least concern	Least Concern
Common sturgeon	HD-Annex 4		Not evaluated	Not evaluated	Critically Endangered
Coregonids (Vendace and Gwyniad/Schelly)	HD-Annex 5, Schedule 5 WCA, NERC Section 41, SAFFA	Yes	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Depressed river mussel	HD-Annex 5, Schedule 5 WCA, NERC Section 41, SAFFA, UK BAP Priority Species - Nationally Scarce	Yes	Not evaluated	Least concern	Vulnerable
European eel	SAFFA & Eel Regs, Ramsar		Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
European otter	HD Annex 4, WCA Schedule 5, NERC Section 41	Yes	Least concern	Least concern	Near Threatened
Fine-lined pea mussel	NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Least concern	Least Concern (Europe)
Freshwater pearl mussel	HD Annex 2 & Schedule 5, NERC Section 41, BERN	Yes	Not evaluated	Critically Endangered	Endangered
Great crested newt	HD Annex 2, NERC Section 41	Yes	Least Concern	Least concern	Least concern
Greater water parsnip	NERC Section 41, WCA Schedule 8	Yes	Endangered	Endangered	Least Concern (Europe)
Hairy click beetle	NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Not Assessed	Not evaluated
Lamprey River	HD Annex 2 & 5, NERC Section 41, SAFFA, Ramsar	Yes	Least concern	Least concern	Least concern

Species	Legal Protection	NERC Act S.41 Species of Principal Importance	England Red List Index for species extinction	GB Red List Index for species extinction	Global Red List Index for species extinction
Lamprey Sea	HD Annex 2, NERC Section 41, SAFFA, Ramsar	Yes	Least concern	Least concern	Least concern
Lamprey Brook	HD Annex 2, SAFFA		Least concern	Least concern	Least concern
Ribbon-leaved water plantain	WCA Schedule 8, NERC Section 41	Yes	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Data Deficient
River jelly lichen	WCA Schedule 8, NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Vulnerable	Not evaluated
River shingle beetle- Newbery's rove beetle	NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Vulnerable	Not evaluated
River shingle beetle	NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Vulnerable	Not evaluated
River shingle beetle- Pale Pin-palp beetle	NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Vulnerable	Not evaluated
River shingle beetle- Gravel water beetle	NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Vulnerable	Not evaluated
Twaite shad	HD Annex 2 & 5, WCA Schedule 5, NERC Section 41, Ramsar	Yes	Endangered	Vulnerable	Least concern
Smelt	NERC Section 41, SAFFA	Yes	Least concern	Least concern	Least concern
Spined Loach	HD Annex 2, NERC Section 41, SAFFA	Yes	Least concern	Least concern	Least concern
Water vole	WCA Schedule 5		Endangered	Endangered	Least concern
White-clawed crayfish	HD Annex 2, WCA schedule 2 and 5, NERC Section 41, SAFFA	Yes	Not assessed	Not assessed	Endangered
Whorl snails (narrow-mouthed and desmoulins)	HD Annex 2 & NERC Section 41	Yes	Not evaluated	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

IUCN Categories	IUCN Categories	IUCN Categories
Extinct	Endangered	Least Concern
Extinct in the wild	Vulnerable	Not evaluated
Critically endangered	Near Threatened	

Appendix two

Catchment	Measure	Link
Test and Itchen		
1.	Enhancement/no-deterioration measures in the 2020-2025 Water Industry National Environment Programme	Test & Itchen Catchment Data Explorer
2.	Reduce the volume of land-based sediment polluting our chalk streams (Watercress & Winterbournes)	
3.	Community water saving project, 'Saving Every Drop' (Watercress and Winterbournes)	
4.	Macroinvertebrate monitoring to assess issues and opportunities to improve water quality and habitat.	
5.	Tackling agricultural diffuse pollution through advice from Catchment Sensitive Farming and Land Management agreements.	
6.	Reducing the impact of invasive non-native species in the Test and Itchen catchment	
7.	Catchment wide initiative to address coastal pollution, particularly plastics	
8.	Reducing the impact of in-channel barriers to fish passage in the Blackwater (Test trib)	
9.	Habitat restoration and water quality improvements on selected tributaries of the Test and Itchen (TICTAC Phase 2)	
10.	Reduce the impact of development driven nutrient pollution in our chalk streams (Nitrate pollution in the Solent)	
New Forest		
1.	Expand freshwater network by protecting, enhancing and creating freshwater habitat	New Forest Catchment Partnership
2.	Control and where possible eradicate INNS from WFD and Protected Areas	

3.	Reduce the impact of recreation on WFD Water Bodies and Protected Areas	Catchment Data Explorer
4.	Reduction of N input to SSSI waters - Ashlett Creek WWTW, Brockenhurst WWTW, East End WWTW, Beaulieu Village WWTW, Lyndhurst WWTW	
East Hants		
1.	Enhancement/no deterioration measures in 2020-2025 Water Industry National Environment Programme	East Hampshire Catchment Partnership Catchment Data Explorer
2.	Community water quality monitoring scheme and Outfall Safari (mis-connections) work	
3.	Managing invasive species - predominantly Himalayan balsam	
4.	Work with coastal partnerships & Marine Management Organisation to improve integrated catchment and coastal management	
5.	Work to restore Solent oysters	
6.	Upper Hamble urban diffuse pollution and water quality improvement project	
7.	Lavant Stream fish pass installation and channel improvements	
8.	Trial work to reduce diffuse nitrate and phosphate pollution	
9.	Havant Thicket Reservoir creation	
10.	Work to restore Solent mudflats, saltmarsh and seagrass	
11.	Preventing plastic pollution	
12.	Water vole reintroduction on the river Meon, and restoration on Hamble	
13.	Involve communities in practical measures: WQ testing, NNIS removal, water use reduction, plastics	
14.	Work with local authorities and other stakeholders to establish habitat connectivity across boundaries	
15.	Work with water companies and related stakeholders to reduce pollution and re-use water where possible	
North Wey	North Wey	
South Wey	South Wey	

Loddon		
1.	Enhancement/no deterioration measures in 2020-2025 Water Industry National Environment Programme	Loddon Catchment Data Explorer
2.	Emm Brook- bypass channel to allow fish passage, habitat improvement work enhancing the Riverside Park	
3.	Blackwater Restoration	
4.	Fleet Natural Flood Management - to reduce flood risk	
5.	Barkham Brook restoration project - fish passage at a series of weirs to reconnect with the Loddon	
6.	Blackwater Valley Nature Enhancement Project - reconnecting to floodplain, habitat enhancement, urban pollution control	
7.	Pettys Brook - restoration of brook, remove concrete lining and improve marginal habitat	
8.	Fleet Pond - habitat improvement	
9.	Lyde - improving the fishery and fish habitat throughout the River Lyde and Upper Loddon- Mill Corner natural flood management - reduce flood risk and sediment runoff by using NFM measures	
10.	Crondall natural flood management -reduce flood risk and capture sediment run off into the upper Hart at Crondall	
Wey		
1.	Catchment wide Riverfly monitoring	Wey Landscape Partnership Catchment Data Explorer
2.	'Tillingbourne to Good' - Fish passage, rural diffuse and habitat improvements	
3.	Wey Fish Passage and Wetland Delivery project - 13 fish passes on the main Wey and wetland restoration	
4.	Addlestone and Hale Bourne - fully funded project to improve fish passage and instream habitats	
5.	Cranleigh Waters Project - channel restoration, monitoring and community engagement	
6.	Investment supporting landowners to improve the water environment	

7.	River Wey at Alton - re-naturalising heavily modified habitat, tackling rural diffuse pollution and fish passage	
8.	Wey Fish Passage and Wetland Delivery Project - Phase 2	
9.	National Trust Beaver Project - habitat restoration and leaky woody structures	

Appendix three

Catchment	Fish Passage Barrier - NGR
North Wey in Hants	
1.	SU7212539270
2.	SU7235139570
3.	SU7290739987
4.	SU7331940473
5.	SU7549941719
6.	SU7556241742
7.	SU7681142794
8.	SU7745042809
9.	SU7904843132
10.	SU7944743758
11.	SU7984643779
12.	SU8022144256
South Wey in Hants	
1.	SU8043735798
2.	SU8120535722
3.	SU8133335326
4.	SU8134234991
5.	SU8176937714
6.	SU8181537257
7.	SU8223634164
8.	SU8227034154
9.	SU8232138731
10.	SU8234234139
11.	SU8342933360
12.	SU8373733244
13.	SU8383632875
14.	SU8481031965
15.	SU8582031968
16.	SU8599932118

17.	SU8623732270
18.	SU8657532403
19.	SU8739332669
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1.	SU6566452512
2.	SU6616653091
3.	SU6621553080
4.	SU6649353301
5.	SU6671353686
6.	SU6689153811
7.	SU6718254043
8.	SU6689354016
9.	SU6745854590
10.	SU6835658187
11.	SU6830559438
12.	SU6914760649
13.	SU7009061278
14.	SU7051162083
15.	SU7058562889
16.	SU7071463058
17.	SU6759052110
18.	SU6222255926
19.	SU6258855854
20.	SU6369657070
21.	SU6375757137
22.	SU7864652790
23.	SU7831754833
24.	SU7553259180
25.	SU7165650640
26.	SU7219051344
27.	SU7272451965
28.	SU7315952145
29.	SU7335652174

30.	SU7341352347
31.	SU7374352644
32.	SU7428453121
33.	SU7423757680
34.	SU7381762353
35.	SU8172355426
36.	SU8661761293
37.	SU8605260645
38.	SU8592360372
39.	SU6764552138
40.	SU6776752322
41.	SU6914052746
42.	SU6915952885
43.	SU6957854191
44.	SU6966857195
45.	SU7944151611
46.	SU7824056582
47.	SU7363455118
48.	SU7383655501
49.	SU8295350670
50.	SU8299253538
51.	SU8574955856
52.	SU8555356767