Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.

2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.

3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

Designation date | Site Reference Number

Joint Nature Conservation Committee
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City Road
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire PE1 1JY
UK
Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1733 – 562 626 / +44 (0)1733 – 555 948
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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 22 September 1993

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The New Forest

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no* □;
ii**) an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) Yes
iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** *yes* ✓ -or- *no* □;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

50 49 32 N 01 39 22 W

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Southampton

Central southern England

Administrative region: Hampshire; Wiltshire

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): 11. Area (hectares): 28002.81

Min. 9
Max. 125
Mean 54

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The New Forest is an area of semi-natural vegetation including valley mires, fens and wet heath within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. The habitats present are of high ecological quality and diversity with undisturbed transition zones.

The suite of mires is regarded as the *locus classicus* of this type of mire in Britain. Other wetland habitats include numerous ponds of varying size and water chemistry including several ephemeral ponds and a network of small streams mainly acidic in character which have no lowland equivalent in the UK. The plant communities in the numerous valleys and seepage step mires show considerable variation, being affected especially by the nutrient content of groundwater. In the most nutrient-poor zones, *Sphagnum* bog-mosses, cross-leaved heath, bog asphodel, common cottongrass and similar species predominate. In more enriched conditions the communities are more fen-like.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1, 2, 3

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 1

Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.

Ramsar criterion 2

The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plant are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate.

Ramsar criterion 3

The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scare wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England.

See Sections 21/22 for details of noteworthy species

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	acidic, neutral, sand, clay, alluvium, peat, nutrient-poor, gravel
Geomorphology and landscape	lowland, hilly
Nutrient status	oligotrophic
pH	acidic, alkaline
Salinity	fresh
Soil	mainly mineral
Water permanence	usually permanent, usually seasonal / intermittent

Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Everton, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/everton.html) Max. daily temperature: 14.0° C Min. daily temperature: 7.0° C Days of air frost: 32.5 Rainfall: 763.7 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1750.7

General description of the Physical Features:

The New Forest comprises a complex mosaic of habitats overlying mainly nutrient-poor soils over plateau gravels. The major components are the extensive wet and dry heaths with their rich valley mires and associated wet and dry grasslands, the ancient pasture woodlands and inclosure woodlands, the network of clean rivers and streams, and frequent permanent and temporary ponds.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The New Forest comprises a complex mosaic of habitats overlying mainly nutrient-poor soils over plateau gravels. The major components are the extensive wet and dry heaths with their rich valley mires and associated wet and dry grasslands, the ancient pasture woodlands and inclosure woodlands, the network of clean rivers and streams, and frequent permanent and temporary ponds.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Flood water storage / desynchronisation of flood peaks, Maintenance of water quality (removal of nutrients)

19. Wetland types:

Inland wetland

Code	Name	% Area
Other	Other	92.5
U	Peatlands (including peat bogs swamps, fens)	5.3
Xf	Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands	0.8
W	Shrub-dominated wetlands	0.6
M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	0.4
Xp	Forested peatland	0.4

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The New Forest valley mires and fens include the following community types:

M21a *Narthecium ossifragum–Sphagnum papillosum* mire, *Sphagnum auriculatum–Rhynchospora* sub-community; M6di *Carex echinata–Sphagnum recurvum* mire, *Juncus acutiflorus* sub-community; M29 *Hypericum elodes–Potamogeton polygonifolius* soakway; M1 *Sphagnum auriculatum* bog pool; M14 *Schoenus nigricans–Narthecium ossifragum* mire, and other marl bogs.

Alder carr: W4 *Betula pubescens–Molinia caerulea* and W5 *Alnus glutinosa–Carex paniculata*.

Wet heath: M16a *Erica tetralix–Sphagnum compactum* wet heath, *Succisa pratensis–Carex panicea* sub-community, and M16c *Erica tetralix–Sphagnum compactum* wet heath, *Rhynchospora alba–Drosera intermedia* sub-community.

Other inundation communities of note are: MG8; MG11; MG13; M22 and M23.

Bog woodland – rich in relict lichen communities.

Residual floodplain woodland.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in **12**. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Higher Plants.

Pulicaria vulgaris, Eriophorum gracile, Mentha pulegium, Ludwigia palustris, Pilularia globulifera, Elatine hexandra, Eleocharis acicularis, Gentiana pneumonanthe, Illecebrum verticillatum, Lycopodium inundatum, Carex montana, Cicendia filiformis, Deschampsia setacea, Thelypteris palustris, Hammarbya paludosa, Eleocharis parvula, Galium debile, Gentiana pneumonanthe, Impatiens noli-tangere, Myosurus minimus, Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Parentucellia viscose, Polypogon monspeliensis, Polygonum minus, Ranunculus tripartitus, Rhynchospora fusca, Thelypteris palustris, Utricularia intermedia.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in **12**. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:

Species regularly supported during the breeding season:

Dartford warbler , *Sylvia undata*, Europe	538 pairs, representing an average of 33.6% of the GB population (Source period not collated)

Species with peak counts in winter:

Hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, Europe	15 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (Source period not collated)

Species Information

Species occurring at levels of international importance.

Invertebrates.

Coenagrion mercuriale, Lucanus cervus

Nationally important species occurring on the site.

Amphibians.

Triturus cristatus

Fish.

Lampetra planeri, Cottus gobio

Invertebrates.

Scientific Name	Common Name	GB Status
Amara famelica	A ground beetle	pRDB3

Bagous frit A weevil pRDB3
Buckleria paladum A plum moth pRDB3
Caloptilia falconipennel A micro moth pRDB3
Cantharis fusca A soldier beetle pRDB3
Coniocleonus nebulosus A weevil pRDB3
Crambus silvella A pyralid moth pRDB3
Dieckmaniellus gracilis A seed weevil pRDB3
Euplectus punctatus A short-winged mould pRDB3
Lampronia fuscatella A longhorn moth pRDB3
Leptura fulva A longhorn beetle pRDB3
Miscroscydmus minimus A small ant-like beetle pRDB3
Paraphotistus nigricorni A click beetle pRDB3
Procraerus tibialis A click beetle pRDB3
Telmatophilus brevicolli A silken fungus beetle pRDB3
Tenthredopsis friesei A sawfly pRDB3
Acritus homoeopathicus A carrion beetle RDB3
Ampedus cinnabarinus A click beetle RDB3
Aradus corticalis a flat bark bug RDB3
Arctosa fulvolineata A wolf spider RDB3
Brachyopa bicolor A hoverfly RDB3
Callicera aurata A hoverfly RDB3
Catocala promissa Light Crimson Underwing RDB3
Chorthippus vagans Heath Grasshopper RDB3
Coenagrion mercuriale Southern Damselfly RDB3
Colydium elongatum A narrow timber beet RDB3
Corticeus unicolour A darkling beetle RDB3
Diodontus insidiosus A solitary wasp RDB3
Enochrus isotae A scavenger water beetle RDB3
Grammoptera ustulata A longhorn beetle RDB3
Haematopota grandis A horse fly RDB3
Haliplus variegatus A crawling water beetle RDB3
Halpodrassus umbratilis A ground spider RDB3
Heliothis maritima Shoulder-striped Clover RDB3
Heterogenea asella Triangle RDB3
Hirudo medicinalis Medicinal Leech RDB3
Hydrothassa hannoveriana A leaf beetle RDB3
Leptothorax interruptus An ant RDB3
Leptura sexguttata 6 spotted longhorn RDB3
Malachius aeneus A malachine beetle RDB3
Mesosa nebulosa A longhorn beetle RDB3
Microrhagus pygmaeus A false click beetle RDB3
Moma alpium Scarce merveille du jour RDB3
Nysius helveticus A ground bug RDB3
Ortholomus punctipennis A ground bug RDB3
Orthoperus brunnipes A minute fungus beetle RDB3
Pachybrachius luridus A ground bug RDB3
Paederus caligatus A rove beetle RDB3
Pelecocera tricincta A hoverfly RDB3
Psen spooneri A solitary wasp RDB3
Thyridanthrax fenestratu A bee fly RDB3
Tipula (Yamatipula) marginata A cranefly RDB3
Triplax lacordairii A shiny fungus beetle RDB3
Aderus brevicornis An aderid beetle pRDB2
Donacia bicolora A leaf beetle pRDB2

Gnorimus nobilis A dung beetle or chafer pRDB2
Limonia (Mewtalimnobia) A cranefly pRDB2
Neompheria bimaculata A fungus gnat pRDB2
Trachys minuta A jewel beetlep pRDB2
Xyletinus longitarsis A wood boring beetle pRDB2
Zeugophora flavicollis A leaf beetle pRDB2
Agabus brunneus A water beetle RDB2
Argynnis adippe High Brown Fritillary RDB2
Brachypeza armata A fungus gnat RDB2
Catocala sponsa Dark Crimson Underwing RDB2
Diaperis boleti A darkling beetle RDB2
Graptodytes flavipes A water beetle RDB2
Helophorus laticollis A scavenger water beetle RDB2
Lymexylon navale A timber beetle RDB2
Pachythelia villosella A bagworm moth RDB2
Pocota personata A hoverfly RDB2
Solva maculata A fly RDB2
Stenoptilia graphodactyl A plume moth RDB2
Stethophyma grossum Large Marsh Grasshopper RDB2
Thanatus formicinus A running crab spider RDB2
Anthicus tristis An antlike beetle pRDB1
Chrysops sepulchralis A horse fly pRDB1
Cicadette montana New Forest Cicada pRDB1
Endophloeus markovichian A narrow timber beetle pRDB1
Euheptaulacus sus a dung beetle pRDB1
Gasterophilus nasalis A bot fly pRDB1
Heptaulacus testudinariu A dung beetle or chafer pRDB1
Lagria atripes A darkling beetle pRDB1
Lebia cyanocephala A ground beetle pRDB1
Manda mandibularis A rove beetle pRDB1
Platydema violaceum A darkling beetle pRDB1
Pseudopomyza atrimana A fly pRDB1
Pterostichus kugelanni A gorund beetle pRDB1
Silvanoprus fagi A beetle pRDB1
Strangalia revestita A longhorn beetle pRDB1
Tachinus bipustulatus A rove beetle pRDB1
Tachys edmondsi A ground beetle pRDB1
Tachys walkerianus A ground beetle pRDB1
Acylophorus glaberrimus A rove beetle RDB1
Andrena ferox A solitary bee RDB1
Anthaxa nitidula A jewel beetle RDB1
Apalus muralis An oil beetle RDB1
Aphodius niger A dung beetle or chafer RDB1
Bagous brevis A weevil RDB1
Bagous czwalinai A weevil RDB1
Bagous longitarsis A weevil RDB1
Batrisodes delaporti A short-winged mould RDB1
Caliprobola speciosa A hoverfly RDB1
Chrysomela tremula A leaf beetle RDB1
Cryptocephalus nitidulus A leaf beetle RDB1
Emus hirtus Hairy Rove-beetle RDB1
Eucnemis capucina A false click beetle RDB1
Eutheia linearis A small antlike beetle RDB1
Formica transkaucasica The Bog Ant RDB1

Gryllus campestris Field Cricket RDB1
Homonotus sanguinolentus A spider-hunting wasp RDB1
Longitarsus nigerrimus A leaf beetle RDB1
Megapenthes lugens A click beetle RDB1
Melandyra barbata A false darkling beetle RDB1
Paromalus parallelepiped A carrion beetle RDB1
Potamia setifemur A muscid fly RDB1
Pterostichus aterrimus A ground beetle RDB1
Triops cancriformsi Apus RDB1
Velleius dilatatus Hornet Rove-beetle RDB1
Anergates atratulus Dark Guest Ant RDB K
Atomaria lohsei A silken fungus beetle RDB K
Ptenidium turgidum A featherwing beetle RDB K
Aleochara fumata A rove beetle pRDBK
Atheta nannion A rove beetle pRDBK
Atheta puberula A rove beetle pRDBK
Bibloplectus tenebrosus A short-winged mould pRDBK
Cryptophagus micaceus A silken fungus beetle pRDBK
Eutheia plicata A small antlike beetle pRDBK
Gyrophaena poweri A rove beetle pRDBK
Hister quadrimaculatus A carrion beetle pRDBK
Leiodes macropus A round fungus beetle pRDBK
Leiodes nigrita A round fungus beetle pRDBK
Leiodes triepkii A round fungus beetle pRDBK
Limotettix atricapillus A leafhopper pRDBK
Mordellistena humeralis A tumbling flower beetle pRDBK
Onthophagus fracticornis A dung beetle or chafer pRDBK
Phyllodrepa salicis A rove beetle pRDBK
Ptinella limbata A featherwing beetle pRDBK
Scydomoraphes sparshalli A small antlike beetle pRDBK
Sitona puberulus A weevil pRDBK
Stenichnus poweri A small antlike beetle pRDBK
Stenus morio A rove beetle pRDBK
Tabanus miki A horse fly pRDBK
Zyras cognatus A rove beetle pRDBK
Agathidium confusum A round fungus beetle RDB I
Amarochara bonnairei A rove beetle RDB I
Atomaria sahlbergi A silken fungus beetle RDB I
Cassida nebulosa A leaf beetle RDB I
Euconnus denticornis A small antlike beetle RDB I
Euplectus decipiens A short-winged mould RDB I
Euryusa optabilis A rove beetle RDB I
Ityocara rubens A rove beetle RDB I
Lithocharis obsoleta A rove beetle RDB I
Medon castaneus A rove beetle RDB I
Planeustomus flavicollis A rove beetle RDB I
Stenus asphaltinus A rove beetle RDB I
Stichoglossa semirufa A rove beetle RDB I
Tachnnus scapularis A rove beetle RDB I
Tychobythinus glabratus A short-winged mould RDB I
Bidessus unistriatus
Formica candida
Longitarsus ferrugineus
Lymnaea glabra

Biblioplectus tenebrosus
Helophorus laticollis
Hydroporus rufifrons
Phaonia jaroschewskii
Eristalis cryptarum
Chirocephalus diaphanous
Eyndyas nigripes
Helophorus longitarsus
Hydrochus elongates
Hygropora cunctans
Aleochara discipennis
Athetis palustris
Pelosia muscerda
Dolichopus andalusiacus
Tetanocera freyi
Bagous collignesis
Telmaturgus tumidulus
Tabanus bovines

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic
Archaeological/historical site
Environmental education/ interpretation
Forestry production
Livestock grazing
Non-consumptive recreation
Scientific research
Sport fishing
Sport hunting
Tourism

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:

ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:

iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:

iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	+
Local authority, municipality etc.	+	+
National/Crown Estate	+	+
Private	+	
Other	+	+

25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	+
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	+
Current scientific research	+	
Commercial forestry	+	+
Cutting/coppicing for firewood/fuel	+	+
Cutting of vegetation (small-scale/subsistence)	+	
Fishing: recreational/sport	+	+
Bait collection		+
Shifting arable agriculture		+
Livestock watering hole/pond	+	
Grazing (unspecified)	+	+
Rough or shifting grazing		+
Permanent pastoral agriculture	+	+
Hay meadows	+	+
Hunting: recreational/sport	+	+
Sewage treatment/disposal	+	+
Flood control	+	+
Mineral exploration (excl. hydrocarbons)	+	+
Transport route	+	+
Urban development		+
Non-urbanised settlements		+
Military activities	+	

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. *Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.*
2. *Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.*

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
Commercial-scale forest exploitation	1		+	+	+
Drainage/land-claim: (unspecified)	1		+	+	+
Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species	1		+		
Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified)	1		+	+	

For category 2 factors only. What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?
Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	+
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	+	+
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	+
Management agreement	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Contemporary.

Environment.
SSSI monitoring.

Flora and Fauna.
Research into the effects of disturbance of ground-nesting birds has been discussed and once methodologies have been agreed resources will be sought.

Completed.

Flora and Fauna.
Vegetation and Invertebrate Surveys of selected sites.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Facilities include Minstead Study Centre and the Countryside Education Trust which is available for local schools and institutions. A ranger/recreation Service is provided by the Forestry Commission.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities, Facilities provided and Seasonality.
Camping, informal walking, horse-riding, cycling, bird-watching, shooting, etc - all year.

No evidence that current levels of recreational activities threaten site. Recreational facilities are now under review.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House, Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see **15** above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Site-relevant references

Bratton, JH (ed.) (1991) *British Red Data Books: 3. Invertebrates other than insects*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough

Cooper, G (2004) *The New Forest*. Hampshire County Council HantsWeb. www.hants.gov.uk/newforest

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McLeod, CR, Yeo, M, Brown, AE, Burn, AJ, Hopkins, JJ & Way, SF (eds.) (2004) *The Habitats Directive: selection of Special Areas of Conservation in the UK*. 2nd edn. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough. www.jncc.gov.uk/SACselection

Ratcliffe, DA (ed.) (1977) *A Nature Conservation Review. The selection of biological sites of national importance to nature conservation in Britain*. Cambridge University Press (for the Natural Environment Research Council and the Nature Conservancy Council), Cambridge (2 vols.)

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