
Habitats
Regulations
Assessment
Screening Report
for the 2025/30
AONB
Management
Plan

The Cranborne
Chase National
Landscape

Craggatak Consulting
5th August 2025



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Contents

1.	Background.....	1
	The European Habitats Directive.....	1
	Habitats Regulations Assessment Stages	2
	Cranborne Chase National Landscape	2
	Management Plan review.....	3
2.	HRA programme and methodology	3
	Introduction	3
3.	National Site network potentially affected	7
	List of relevant National Sites.....	7
4.	Potential adverse effects of the Management Plan.....	8
	National Landscape Management Plan	8
	Identifying potential adverse effects of Management Plan Policies	9
	Results of the preliminary screening appraisal.....	11
	Outcome of consultation.....	12
5.	Other relevant plans	12
	Introduction	12
6.	Conclusions.....	12
	Appendices.....	13

Appendix 1: The relevant National Sites	13
Appendix 2: Cranborne Chase Management Plan policy framework.....	22
Appendix 3: Cranborne Chase AONB Management Plan HRA First Sieve.....	42
Appendix 4: List of relevant plans & policies.....	52
Appendix 5: Précis of consultation responses.....	59

Figure 1: Outline map of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape	iii
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Table 1: The four stages of assessment.....	4
Table 2: National Sites.....	7
Table 3: Pressures on the integrity of National Sites	9
Table 4: Potential impacts on National Sites arising from actions in Cranborne Chase.....	10

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Figure 1: Outline map of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape



1. Background

- 1.1 This Screening Report has been prepared as part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (SEA) of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape (NL) Management Plan Review. A National Landscape is the everyday name for what is set out in legislation as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Cranborne Chase National Landscape Management plan is already subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)¹. SEA and HRA are separate assessments. However, the two are complimentary and contribute to the management plan process, with all three exercises going ahead jointly and in an iterative way. Unlike SEA and National Landscape management plans, there is no requirement to submit the HRA to public consultation.
- 1.2 This report is for scrutiny by Natural England, as the statutory consultee for Habitats Regulation Assessment.

The European Habitats Directive

- 1.3 The UK national site network of European sites provides ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites that are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species. Habitat Regulations Assessment is a statutory requirement² to ensure that the protection of the integrity of these sites is a part of the planning process at a regional and local level. Under the Regulations, there is a requirement for the Cranborne Chase National Landscape Joint Advisory Committee to undertake a HRA of the draft Management Plan to decide whether its policies and actions are likely to have a significant adverse effect on any internationally recognised sites of nature conservation interest (the National Site networks). These sites include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), designated under the Birds Directive³; and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), designated under the Habitats Directive⁴. Natural England guidance specifies the inclusion of sites designated under the Ramsar wetlands convention in HRAs⁵. If there are significant adverse effects, then there is an examination of alternative policies or avoidance and mitigation measures. The intent is to prevent the plan from detrimentally influencing any National Site network conservation objectives.
- 1.4 Article 2 of the Habitats Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of European Community interest, at a favourable conservation status.

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”. Transposed into law by Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the “SEA Regulations”).

² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Transposed into law by the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation) as amended in 1997 and in 2000 (in England only) as amended in 2017 (SI 1012).

³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended).

⁴ Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora

⁵ Natural England 2009. Final Draft Guidance: The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents.

Articles 3 - 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest. Article 6 (3) of the Directive states:

15. “Any plan or project not directly connected with, or necessary to, the management of the [European] site, but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives”.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Stages

16. It is the accepted practice to adopt a stage-by-stage approach for an Article 6 Assessment. There are four stages:
- **Stage One: Screening** - To identify the likely impacts on a National Site network of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and consider whether these impacts are likely to be significant;
 - **Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment** (where there are likely to be significant impacts) - To consider the impact on the integrity of the National Site network of the project or plan, either alone or ‘in combination’ with other projects or plans, with respect to the structure, function and conservation objectives of the site. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, to assess the potential mitigation of those impacts;
 - **Stage Three: Assessment of alternative solutions** - To examine alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the National Site network;
 - **Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist** (where adverse impacts remain) - To assess compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest, it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

Each stage determines whether a further stage in the process is needed. If, for example, the conclusions at the end of Stage One are that there will be no significant impacts on any National Site network, there is no requirement to go further.

Cranborne Chase National Landscape

17. Designation of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was in 1981. It extends over 981 square kilometres of Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire and Somerset (Figure 1). As a landscape of national significance, the National Landscape forms part of the extensive belt of chalkland that stretches across southern England. The fertile, wooded Vale of Wardour divides the area into two main areas. To the south is Cranborne Chase with its smooth, rounded downs, steeply cut combes and dry valleys so typical of chalk landscapes. The dip-slope gently descends to the south-east where it meets the Dorset Heaths. To the north, the West Wiltshire Downs are more elevated with the landform rising to a subtle ridge at Great Ridge / Groveley Wood. Impressive scarps, cresting above the adjoining greensand terraces, fringe both areas.
18. The National Landscape is of great ecological importance. Its protected sites range from ancient downland, herb-rich fen and river meadow to scattered deciduous woodland that includes remnants of the ancient Cranborne Chase hunting forest and the former Royal

Forests of Selwood and Gillingham. People have lived in and shaped the region for over 6,000 years. The landscape reflects how people have worked the land, shaping it to their needs over time. It is rich in prehistoric sites with many ancient monuments and field patterns on the downs, whilst large 18th and 19th century estates, parklands and associated villages, dominate the Vale of Wardour.

- 1.9. This is a deeply rural area with scattered villages and narrow roads. There are no large settlements in the area, but nearby country towns such as Salisbury, Shaftesbury and Warminster are growth areas. Although there are a few sites attracting many visitors, such as Longleat, Stourhead and Centre Parcs, Cranborne Chase is not a developed tourist area, although demand is increasing.

Management Plan review

- 1.10. Section 82 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 establishes the primary purpose of AONB designation as the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty. Section 85 of the CROW Act (as amended by section 245 of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023) places a duty on all public bodies (other than a devolved Welsh authority) to 'seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area of outstanding natural beauty'. Under section 89, the relevant local authorities must prepare and publish a Management Plan for each AONB; and keep it under review. A plan under section 89 relating to an AONB in England must further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of that area.
- 1.11. The Management Plan is a statutory document. It provides a policy framework that brings together partners to help them design, resource and implement the priorities set out specifically for the AONB designation. It guides and informs all other plans and activities that may affect the AONB so that they can contribute to the continued conservation and enhancement of the AONB designation.
- 1.12. There are five relevant local authorities for the Cranborne Chase NL; Wiltshire, Dorset and Somerset Unitary Councils, Hampshire County Council, and the New Forest District Council. These councils have set up a National Landscape Partnership, formed of representatives from the local authorities plus national and local organisations with an interest in the National Landscape. The Partnership Board acts as the governing body for the National Landscape Team and is chaired by an independent person (it is a joint advisory committee under Section 102 (4) of the Local Government Act 1972). It guides the implementation of the Management Plan and oversees the specialist Topic Groups that work on the Annual Delivery Plan. A Steering Group provides advice and support to the National Landscape Team, whose task it is to ensure targets in the Management Plan are met.

2. HRA programme and methodology

Introduction

- 2.1. The approach for carrying out the HRA of the National Landscape Management Plan Review is based on good practice and the following guidance:

- European Commission (2001). Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites
- European Commission (2002). Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/ECC
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2006). Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.
- European Commission (2007). Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/ECC
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations as amended

2.2. A summary of the approach and method applied to the Management Plan is set out in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: The four stages of assessment

Stages / Tasks		Description	Habitats Directive
1 Likely Significant Effects or 'Screening'	i	Analyse the National Site network(s) and the reasons for designation, and the underlying trends affecting it (them)	
	ii	Assess whether the policies and associated actions either alone or in combination with other plans are able to have a significant impact on the site(s).	
Where a significant impact is likely:			<i>Article 6(3)</i>
2 Appropriate Assessment	i	Analyse the policy, including key components and how the actions would be implemented in practice	
	ii	Analyse other plans and projects that could contribute to 'in combination' effects	
	iii	Analyse how the policies and actions in combination with other plans and projects will 'interact' with implementation	
	iv	Where applicable, propose and assess mitigation measures for addressing adverse effects	
	v	Prepare an Appropriate Assessment Report for consultation with NE and key stakeholders	
3 Assessment of Alternative Solutions	-	Reassess alternatives if effective mitigation proves impossible and develop / select a different alternative that does not harm site integrity.	
4 Assessment where no alternative solutions remain	i	At this stage actions which, even with mitigation, still have an adverse effect on the site(s) integrity should be dropped.	<i>Article 6(4)</i>

and where adverse impacts remain

ii

Assess whether an action can be passed justified by 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'.

Permitted on the grounds of human health, public safety or primary beneficial consequences for the environment.

Step one – Pre-Screening

- 2.3. Gather information on the location of the National Landscape and the scope and intent of its draft Management Plan. This includes the location, conservation objectives and qualifying feature(s) for each National Site network complete with the key factors influencing that condition; and the objectives of other plans and schemes in the area that may work in combination with the Management Plan to affect a National Site network.

Step two – Screening for a likely significant effect

- 2.4. Categorise each element of the plan as to its likely effects on each interest feature of each National Site network identified as subject to assessment in the evidence base. This includes all the reasons for the designation / classification or listing of the site (in the case of SAC, including primary and non-primary reasons for designation). There are four categories of potential effects as follows:

- Category A:** elements of the plan that would have no negative effect⁶ on a National Site network at all;
- Category B:** elements of the plan that could have an effect but the likelihood is there would be no significant negative effect on a National Site network either alone or in combination with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects;
- Category C:** elements of the plan that could or would be likely to have a significant effect alone and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan may be adopted;
- Category D:** elements of the plan that would be likely to have a significant effect in combination with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan may be adopted;

After Tyldesley, D. CCW 2012

- 2.5. There are three tasks in Step Two:

⁶ 'Negative' effects in the context of this and all the following lists are effects that would be likely to undermine the conservation objectives of a European site. (Tyldesley, D., 2012 'Final Draft Guidance for Plan Making Authorities in Wales: The Appraisal of Plans under the Habitats Regulations' by David Tyldesley and Associates for Countryside Council for Wales, September 2012. footnote 24)

Task 1 – Compile a schedule listing all the policies and actions of the Management Plan. Check each element for the likelihood of it leading to a significant effect on a National Site network.

All elements placed in Category A are set aside, as they could have no ecological impact on any National Site network.

Those elements identified as having a potential negative impact upon any National Site network were re-checked ‘in combination’ with other elements of the Management Plan. Where other elements clearly mitigated any potential negative impacts, they are set aside.

Task 2 – Assess the remaining elements of the plan for each National Site network (both alone and in combination) to identify any elements that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on a National Site network because the effects are trivial or ‘*de minimis*’, even if combined with other effects (Category B). The identification of such elements follows the precautionary principle. If there is any doubt about an ecological impact, then the element stays in the assessment process.

All elements placed in Category B are set aside, as they could have no ecological impact on any National Site network.

Task 3 - Any remaining elements are likely to have a significant effect alone (Category C) or in combination (Category D).

Move to Step Three

Step Three – Appropriate Assessment

Once identified as Category C or D, the recommendation is to remove the policy or action from the plan, or otherwise change the plan, to avoid the likelihood of significant effects (all modifications pass through the assessment steps).

Where modification is not possible, the plan must be the subject of a full appropriate assessment.

Consultation and re-appraisal

- 2.6. The draft Management Plan and Habitats Regulations Screening Report (together with the Strategic Environmental Assessment) are the subject of consultation with the statutory agencies and principal stakeholders. As well as the formal consultation with the statutory agencies, there is regular informal support from Natural England throughout the process.
- 2.7. Amendments to the Management Plan may occur in the light of the Screening Report and Strategic Environmental Assessment findings and / or the advice received from the statutory agencies. The plan making authority should remove potentially harmful policies and proposals and explicitly include measures to ensure that no development flowing from the plan will have an adverse effect on the integrity of a National Site network. The plan making authority must consult and reach agreement with Natural

England before concluding that a plan would have no adverse effect on the integrity of a National Site network. If the plan making authority amends the Management Plan, then there is a reappraisal of the impacts upon the integrity of any National Site networks under the Habitat Regulations using the methodology set out above.

3. National Site network potentially affected

List of relevant National Sites

- 3.1. The National Site network provides ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites that are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the Europe. These sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). It is common practice to treat RAMSAR sites (Internationally Important Wetlands) as if they were national sites. All sites potentially adversely affected should be considered to a degree, but it is important to avoid unnecessary or excessive data gathering about sites that would either not be affected at all, or there are only theoretical risks. This keeps the assessment proportional to the residual risk of significant effects. The first task is to find those sites where there is credible evidence of a real risk sites from the adoption of the Plan as currently drafted.
- 3.2. The earlier version of the Management Plan was subject to HRA. Aspects of this earlier assessment may apply to this HRA. Where appropriate, this assessment ‘adopts’ some of the underlying reasoning from the earlier HRA of the earlier Management Plan where:
 - No material information has appeared which would make the reasoning ‘out of date’, and
 - The analysis underpinning the reasoning is sufficiently rigorous and robust.
- 3.3. Through an analysis using MAGIC Map⁷ and the earlier HRA, it was found that there are 5 National Sites in the designated area (one of which extends beyond the boundary) and 14 beyond the boundary that may be affected. Using this list, and considering the draft Management Plan policies, Natural England and the National Landscape Team agreed the list. The relevant National Sites for this assessment are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: National Sites

National Sites in the National Landscape boundary

Chilmark Quarries SAC
 Fontmell & Melbury Downs SAC
 Great Yews SAC
 Prescombe Down SAC
 Avon River and Valley SAC – extends beyond the NL

National Sites beyond the National Landscape boundary

⁷ The Government’s open-access mapping service at <http://magic.gov.uk/>

Avon Valley SPA & Ramsar site
Dorset Heathlands SPA & Ramsar site
Dorset Heaths (Purbeck & Wareham) & Studland Dunes SAC
Dorset Heaths SAC
Mells Valley SAC
Mendip Woodlands SAC
Mottisfont Bats SAC
New Forest SAC
New Forest SPA & Ramsar site
Poole Harbour SPA & Ramsar site
Porton Down SPA
Rooksmoor SAC
Salisbury Plan SAC
Salisbury Plain SPA

Though not subject to HRA, other sites to note

There are 12,783 hectares of protected areas for biodiversity (SSSI, LNRs, and Local Wildlife Sites) on Cranborne Chase (13% of the National Landscape). 32.7% of the total number of SSSI features are assessed to be in favourable condition. 8.9% of the features have actions on track to achieve favourable condition.

Cranborne Chase supports 11 priority habitats that combined cover 15,408 hectares, or 16 % of the National Landscape. The majority (79% of the total area of priority habitats) lie outside the protected sites for biodiversity; only 21% lie within these areas. Their condition is largely unknown.

- 3.4. The qualifying features, conservation objectives and threats and pressures of each National Site listed in Table 2 are set out in **Appendix 1**.

4. Potential adverse effects of the Management Plan

National Landscape Management Plan

- 4.1. The Management Plan sets out a framework that gives guidance and direction towards achieving the long-term Vision for the Cranborne Chase National Landscape. The Objectives and policies are set out under three over-arching themes. The themes are:

1. Conserving and enhancing - Outstanding Landscapes
2. Conserving and enhancing - Living and Working Landscapes
3. Conserving and enhancing - Special Landscapes to Enjoy

These themes are separated into ten topics:

OUTSTANDING LANDSCAPES

- Landscape (chapter 4)
- Nature Recovery (chapter 5)
- Climate Change (chapter 6)
- Water (chapter 7)

- Historic and Cultural Heritage (chapter 8)
- Dark Night Skies (chapter 8)

LIVING AND WORKING LANDSCAPES

- Rural Land Management (chapter 10)
- Planning and Transport (chapter 11)
- Sustaining Rural Communities (chapter 12)

SPECIAL LANDSCAPES TO ENJOY

- Awareness and Understanding (chapter 13)
- Wellbeing, Involvement and Learning (chapter 14)

4.2. The policy framework is set out in **Appendix 3**.

Identifying potential adverse effects of Management Plan Policies

4.3. To understand whether the Management Plan may affect the National Sites listed above it is necessary to show those factors that will adversely affect the sites. Through Natural England, data is available for the National Site network on the conservation objectives and descriptions of the designated features of interest complete with a statement on the current pressures and vulnerabilities that threaten their integrity⁸. These pressures are set out in **Appendix 1** and are summarised in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Pressures on the integrity of National Sites

Site within the National Landscape

Agriculture: agricultural operations
 Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition
 Change in land management
 Changes in species distributions
 Deer
 Habitat fragmentation
 Hydrological changes
 Inappropriate scrub control
 Inappropriate weed control
 Invasive species
 Natural changes to site conditions
 Offsite habitat availability / management
 Physical modification
 Planning permission general
 Public access / disturbance
 Siltation

⁸ There are Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) for each national site in England, developed as part of the Improvement Programme for England's national site network. They are live documents capable of updating to reflect changes in evidence / knowledge and as actions get underway.

Water abstraction Water Pollution	
Sites beyond the National Landscape boundary	
Pressures that can arise from actions in Cranborne Chase	All identified pressures
Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition Changes in species distributions Disease Drainage Hydrological changes Invasive species Offsite habitat availability / management Siltation Water abstraction Water pollution	Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition Change in land management Changes in species distributions Coastal squeeze Conflicting conservation objectives Deer Direct impact from third party Disease Drainage Feature location / extent / condition unknown Fish stocking Fisheries: commercial marine and estuarine Forestry and woodland management Habitat fragmentation Hydrological changes Inappropriate cutting / mowing Inappropriate designation boundary Inappropriate ditch management Inappropriate scrub control Inappropriate weed control Invasive species Offsite habitat availability / management Physical modification Public access / disturbance Siltation Under-grazing Vehicles Vehicles: illicit Water abstraction Water pollution Wildfire / arson

4.4. Table 4 shows the relevant impacts for the Sites of Interest that may arise from actions within Cranborne Chase, as extracted from Table 3.

Table 4: Potential impacts on National Sites arising from actions in Cranborne Chase
All National Sites
Agriculture: agricultural operations

Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition
Change in land management
Changes in species distributions
Deer
Disease
Drainage
Habitat fragmentation
Hydrological changes
Inappropriate scrub control
Inappropriate weed control
Invasive species
Natural changes to site conditions
Offsite habitat availability / management
Physical modification
Planning permission general
Public access / disturbance
Siltation
Water abstraction
Water pollution

The factors listed in Table 4 frame the testing of policies within the Management Plan when assessing their effect upon the sites.

Results of the preliminary screening appraisal

- 4.5. **Task 1** is to compile a schedule listing all the policies of the Management Plan and check each for the likelihood of it leading to a significant effect on the National Site network (**Appendix 3**). The first task was to find those policies that have no negative effects.
- 4.6. The Management Plan's policies do not directly trigger development proposals, and neither do they provide a decision-making framework for development. However, the assessment applies the precautionary principle. An element is screened when it has the potential for one or more of the impacts, even if it falls under an element that does not have that impact. Where no potential ecological impacts have been found, it has been assumed that the policy or action will not have an impact on the National Site network.
- 4.7. Several of the policies call for ground disturbance, agricultural operations, or increased public access. Each of these outcomes can affect the integrity of some National Sites. But the plan is looking to influence the actions of others rather than enacting specific actions. It will be for those who develop the plans, strategies and programmes for such initiatives to complete site specific HRAs. The management plan has, in policy PT4, a principle that adverse effects should be avoided where possible and, if adverse effects cannot be avoided, they should be minimised. This will help protect the integrity of the National Sites. Many policies look to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the area, which includes the flora, fauna, geological and physiographical features. The National Landscape's ecological importance is acknowledged in the Statement of Significance; this explicitly includes the internationally and nationally protected sites.

- 4.8. The preliminary screening finds that **no policies** Cranborne Chase National Landscape Management Plan **are likely to have any Likely Significant Effect** on the National Site network.

Outcome of consultation

- 4.9. Natural England agree that significant effects on Habitats Sites are unlikely (précis in **Appendix 5**).

5. Other relevant plans

Introduction

- 5.1. The Habitats Regulations state that when considering whether a specific plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the National Site network, this should consider possible 'in-combination' effects with other plans or projects.
- 5.2. Part of the Management Plan screening process is to find the plans, programmes and projects that could have 'in-combination' effects. There is no assessment of these plans, programmes and projects in any detail at this stage. In-combination effects will only be assessed where it is found in Stage 2 of the HRA process that the Management Plan policies and actions are likely to have significant adverse effects. If the plan is not likely to have an impact on a site, there is no potential for any 'in-combination' effect. A series of other plans and projects have been found to test for possible in-combination effects. These are outlined in **Appendix 4**.

6. Conclusions

6.1. Results of Screening:

- That no policy areas would have a **Likely Significant Effect** on any National Sites.
- There is no requirement to undertake an **Appropriate Assessment** under the **Habitat Regulations**.

Appendices

Appendix 1: The relevant National Sites

Sites within the National Landscape		
Site name and qualifying features	Conservation objectives	Current threats and pressures shown in the SIP ⁹
Chilmark Quarries SAC Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> Barbastella <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> Bechstein's bat <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	Public access / disturbance Natural changes to site conditions Offsite habitat availability / management Planning permission general Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition
Fontmell & Melbury Downs SAC Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely 	Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition Inappropriate scrub control Agriculture: agricultural operations Change in land management

⁹ As set out in the Natural England Site Improvement Plan; in priority order

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	
Great Yews SAC <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles * Priority feature	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely 	<p>Deer</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p>
Prescombe Down SAC Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Changes in species distributions</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p>
Avon River and Valley SAC Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation Vertigo moulinsiana; Desmoulin's whorl snail Petromyzon marinus; Sea lamprey Lampetra planeri; Brook lamprey	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of habitats of qualifying species 	<p>Physical modification</p> <p>Siltation</p> <p>Water Pollution</p> <p>Water abstraction</p> <p>Changes in species distributions</p> <p>Invasive species</p>

<p>Salmo salar; Atlantic salmon</p> <p>Cottus gobio; Bullhead</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Public access/disturbance</p> <p>Hydrological changes</p> <p>Inappropriate weed control</p> <p>Change in land management</p> <p>Habitat fragmentation</p>
<p>Sites outside the National Landscape</p>		
<p>Avon Valley SPA & Ramsar site</p> <p>Bewick's swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> (non-breeding)</p> <p>Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> (non-breeding)</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Physical modification</p> <p>Siltation</p> <p>Water Pollution</p> <p>Water abstraction</p> <p>Changes in species distributions</p> <p>Invasive species</p> <p>Public access/disturbance</p> <p>Hydrological changes</p> <p>Inappropriate weed control</p> <p>Change in land management</p> <p>Habitat fragmentation</p>
<p>Dorset Heaths SAC</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath</p> <p>European dry heaths</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></p> <p>Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>); Purple moor-grass meadows</p> <p>Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davalliana</i>; Calcium-rich fen dominated by great fen sedge (saw sedge) * Priority feature</p> <p>Alkaline fens; Calcium-rich springwater-fed fens</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely 	<p>Inappropriate scrub control</p> <p>Public access / disturbance</p> <p>Under-grazing</p> <p>Forestry and woodland management</p> <p>Drainage</p> <p>Water pollution</p> <p>Invasive species</p> <p>Habitat fragmentation</p> <p>Conflicting conservation objectives</p> <p>Wildfire / arson</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p>

<p>Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains; Dry oak-dominated woodland</p> <p>Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>.</p> <p>Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	Deer
<p>Dorset Heathlands SPA & Ramsar site</p> <p>Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (non-breeding)</p> <p>Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> (non-breeding)</p> <p>European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (Breeding)</p> <p>Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (Breeding)</p> <p>Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (Breeding)</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	
<p>Dorset Heaths (Purbeck & Wareham) & Studland Dunes SAC</p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes</p> <p>"Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")</p> <p>Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetia</i>); Coastal dune heathland * priority habitat</p> <p>Humid dune slacks</p> <p>Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <p>Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i> * Priority feature</p> <p>European dry heaths</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></p> <p>Bog woodland * Priority feature</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Inappropriate scrub control</p> <p>Public access / disturbance</p> <p>Under-grazing</p> <p>Forestry and woodland management</p> <p>Drainage</p> <p>Water pollution</p> <p>Invasive species</p> <p>Habitat fragmentation</p> <p>Conflicting conservation objectives</p> <p>Wildfire / arson</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p> <p>Deer</p>

<p>Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)</p> <p>Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davalliana</i> * Priority feature</p> <p>Alkaline fens</p> <p>Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</p> <p>Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>.</p> <p>Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></p>		
<p>Mells Valley SAC</p> <p>Caves not open to the public</p> <p>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>). (Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone)</p> <p>Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <p>The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Public access / disturbance</p> <p>Wildfire / arson</p> <p>Direct impact from third party</p> <p>Under-grazing</p> <p>Inappropriate designation boundary</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p>
<p>Mendip Woodlands SAC</p> <p><i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines. (Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes)</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and 	<p>Vehicles: illicit</p> <p>Deer</p> <p>Disease</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely 	
Mottisfont Bats SAC <i>Barbastella Barbastella barbastellus</i>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely The populations of qualifying species, and, The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Feature location / extent / condition unknown</p> <p>Forestry and woodland management</p> <p>Offsite habitat availability / management</p>
New Forest SAC <p>Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</p> <p>Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></p> <p>European dry heaths</p> <p>Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</p> <p>Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion roboret-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</p> <p>Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests</p> <p>Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</p> <p>Bog woodland * Priority feature</p> <p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>,</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely The populations of qualifying species, and, The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Drainage</p> <p>Inappropriate scrub control</p> <p>Fish stocking</p> <p>Deer</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p> <p>Public access / disturbance</p> <p>Change in land management</p> <p>Changes in species distribution</p> <p>Water pollution</p> <p>Forestry and woodland management</p> <p>Inappropriate ditch management</p> <p>Invasive species</p> <p>Vehicles</p> <p>Inappropriate cutting / mowing</p>

<p><i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i> * Priority feature Transition mires and quaking bogs Alkaline fens</p>		Direct impact from third party
<p>New Forest SPA & Ramsar site Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercurial</i> Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> European honey-buzzard <i>Pernis apivorus</i>; (Breeding) Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>; (non-breeding) Eurasian hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i>; (Breeding) European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>; (Breeding) Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>; (Breeding) Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>; (Breeding) Wood warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>; (Breeding) Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	
<p>Poole Harbour SPA & Ramsar site Little egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i> (non-breeding) Eurasian spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (non-breeding) Common shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (non-breeding) Pied avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (non-breeding) Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (non-breeding) Mediterranean gull <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Breeding) Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Breeding) Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Breeding) Waterbird assemblage</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<p>Water pollution Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition Fisheries: commercial marine and estuarine Coastal squeeze Public access / disturbance Deer</p>
<p>Porton Down SPA Stone curlew <i>Burhinus oediceus</i> (Breeding)</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p>	<p>Changes in species distributions Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	
Rooksmoor SAC Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species • The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	<p>Inappropriate scrub control</p> <p>Under-grazing</p> <p>Inappropriate cutting / mowing</p> <p>Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</p>
Salisbury Plan SAC <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites); Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites)*	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species 	<p>Changes in species distributions</p> <p>Air pollution (impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition)</p>

<p><i>Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia</i>; Marsh fritillary butterfly</p> <p>(* shows a priority feature)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely • The populations of qualifying species, and, • The distribution of qualifying species within the site. 	
<p>Salisbury Plain SPA</p> <p><i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier (non-breeding)</p> <p><i>Falco subbuteo</i>; Eurasian hobby (Breeding)</p> <p><i>Coturnix coturnix</i>; Common quail (Breeding)</p> <p><i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>; Stone-curlew (Breeding)</p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site. 	<p>None</p>

Appendix 2: Cranborne Chase Management Plan policy framework

Vision

In 2030, the Cranborne Chase National Landscape will be an inspirational example of sustainable management in action. A nationally appreciated place where:

- its distinctive local landscapes, historic heritage, and wildlife are conserved and enhanced by those who work and manage the land, nurturing a valued and treasured countryside for future generations;
- its healthy soils, clean air and water are appreciated, prized and respected by all
- its characteristic vibrant villages, profoundly rural character, local economies and sense of pride are tangible to all who live and visit here, or just pass through;
- the breadth and depth of historic land use offers up its stories in the landscape today;
- its cultural heritage is conserved, understood, enhanced, valued and enjoyed;
- the aesthetic qualities of the landscape and environment, Rights of Way and Open Access, along with the sense of wonder and enjoyment, are appreciated by all; and
- the quality of life remains high and the aspirations of those who live and work here are supported.

Topic	Outcomes	Policies
Landscape	LAN A The landscape character, tranquillity and special qualities of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape are fully understood and accurately valued by decision-makers at all levels.	<p>LAN1 Promote awareness and use of 2024 Cranborne Chase National Landscape Integrated Landscape Character Assessment and the 2018 Chase and Chalke Landscape Character Assessment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidance for the Landscape Character Types/Areas to inform land use planning and landscape management, to include updating the landscape and planning and landscape and land management documents. • Promote and champion the conservation and enhancement of the landscape character, tranquillity and special qualities of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape and its setting, particularly those that are sensitive to change. • Promote understanding of the factors that contribute to, or detract from, tranquillity to ensure that policies and actions will more effectively conserve and enhance levels of tranquillity. • Provide appropriate training across the range of landscape matters to relevant partners and stakeholders.
	LAN B The landscape character, tranquillity, and special qualities of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape and its settings are conserved and enhanced (particularly those that are the	LAN2 Proposals that are likely to impact on, or create change in, the landscape of the National Landscape must seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape with reference to key documents such as the 2024

	most sensitive to, or have little capacity for, change).	<p>Cranborne Chase National Landscape Integrated Landscape Character Assessment, the 2018 Chase and Chalke Landscape Character Assessment, the 2008 Historic Landscape Characterisations and National Landscape Partnership guidance documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a presumption against the loss of key characteristics identified in the landscape character assessments. • Degraded distinctive landscapes and landscape features should be restored. • Positive landscape change should be promoted to landowners, managers, government and all those with an influence over land. • Planting and amenity projects should conserve and enhance landscape character. <p>Opportunities should be pursued to underground and remove visually intrusive power and telecommunications lines, poles, and masts, and other incongruous features, especially where they detract from the Special Qualities.</p>
	LAN C Understand the rate and degree of landscape change within the Cranborne Chase National Landscape.	<p>LAN3 Encourage, support and analyse research on landscape issues affecting the Cranborne Chase National Landscape and its surroundings to inform policy formulation and the consequent action required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake fixed point photography biennially to identify areas where landscape character, condition, or quality has been or is being lost. This will inform potential restoration and enhancement measures.
Nature Recovery	NE A There is concerted unified action for a widespread recovery of nature by establishing a coherent and resilient nature recovery network across the National Landscape and its setting.	<p>NE1 Biodiversity in the Cranborne Chase National Landscape should be conserved and enhanced by establishing a coherent and resilient nature recovery network across the designated area and in its setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should be achieved in accordance with the outcomes, priorities, targets and measures within the Cranborne Chase Nature Recovery Plan and Local Nature Recovery Strategies, and focus on the key habitats and species listed as special features in this management plan. • Strategic documents or initiatives that are likely to impact on the biodiversity of the National Landscape should seek

		<p>to further the Cranborne Chase Nature Recovery Plan. This would include, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plans. • Neighbourhood Development Plans. • Green Infrastructure Strategies. • Tree and Woodland Strategies. • Climate Change Strategies. • Local Nature Recovery Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local guidance (including guidance from Government Agencies and the Non-Native Species Secretariat) on invasive non-native species, pests and diseases should be followed and appropriate biosecurity measures promoted, for example; • The population of grey squirrel and deer in the National Landscape should continue to be controlled and managed. This should be undertaken and coordinated at a landscape scale. • National guidance on Ash Dieback should be followed to ensure any measures implemented will conserve and enhance the qualities of the landscape. • Programmes should be developed at an appropriate scale to control the spread of invasive non-native plants
		<p>NE2 All stakeholders should work towards the delivery of the relevant targets for nature recovery within the national Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework. The apportioned targets for the Cranborne Chase National Landscape have been set out at a local level. At the time of publication, the targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 1 - Restore or create more than 1,946.8 ha of a range of wildlife-rich habitats outside protected sites by 2042 (from a 2022 baseline). • Target 2 - 80% Percent of SSSIs in favourable condition by 2042 • Target 3 - 60% Percent of SSSIs assessed as having 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition by 31 January 2028. • Target 4 - Continuing favourable management of all existing priority habitat already in favourable condition outside of SSSIs (from a 2022 baseline) and increasing to include all newly

		<p>restored or created habitat through agri-environment schemes by 2042.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 5 - 65% to 80% of land managers adopting nature-friendly farming on at least 10% to 15% of their land by 2030. • Target 8 - Increase tree canopy and woodland cover (combined) by 3% of total land area in Protected Landscapes by 2050 (from 2022 baseline) . <p>Note: changes to targets will be shown in the on-line version of this plan.</p>
	NE B The benefits and services provided by the natural environment are understood and accurately valued by decision-makers at all levels.	<p>NE3 The natural and cultural capital* of the National Landscape, and the services they provide, should continue to be assessed and evaluated by the responsible authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of natural and cultural capital accounting should inform policy, investment, development and management decisions. • The financial and non-financial benefits of natural and cultural capital and the services they provide should be promoted. • Continue to build and sustain a robust environmental records base for the National Landscape and its surrounds through expanding the network of biological recorders and transferring their records to the four Environmental Records Centres. <p><i>* the stock of natural and cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) assets</i></p>
Climate Change	CL A Mitigation actions are taken to help lessen the severity of climate change effects by encouraging the reduction of greenhouse gases and preventing their release into the atmosphere.	<p>CL1 Greenhouse gas emissions should be minimised through a range of measures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising and highlighting the whole lifecycle carbon footprint in policies and decision making associated with housing and any other development proposals • Recognising the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the destruction or removal of soil and vegetation for development. • Reducing energy demand in existing and new buildings and infrastructure • Reducing energy demand by supporting the transition to zero emission vehicles

		<p>and public transport options and active travel¹⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating energy from low carbon sources only in a manner consistent with the purpose of conserving and enhancing the National Landscape designation • Supporting the development of various initiatives such as community food and heat networks, linking farmers and businesses to each other and consumers • Green Infrastructure plans, promoting the purchase of locally produced food products and services and encouraging small-scale vegetable growing in gardens and allotments.
		<p>CL2 Climate change mitigation, including the role natural systems play in carbon sequestration, should be a key component of land management practices and rural development support mechanisms in the National Landscape, using accepted forms of emissions calculations</p>
		<p>CL3 Climate action should be undertaken in ways that must seek to further, and is compatible with, the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.</p>
		<p>CL4 Stakeholders should work towards the delivery of the relevant targets for climate change within the national Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework. The apportioned targets for Cranborne Chase National Landscape to be achieved are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 6. Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050 relative to 1990 levels. <p>Target 8. Increase tree canopy and woodland cover (combined) by 3% of total land area in Protected Landscapes by 2050 (from 2022 baseline).</p>
	CL B Systems, behaviours and ways of life in the National Landscape are adapted to help	<p>CL5 Climate change adaptation should be a significant driver in all new development, infrastructure and transport provision.</p>

¹⁰ Active travel: increasing levels of walking and cycling in England
<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmtrans/1487/148704.htm>

	<p>people and the environment withstand the current and future effects of climate change.</p>	<p>CL6 Climate change adaptation should be a key component of land management practices and agri-environment/rural development support mechanisms, in the National Landscape</p> <p>CL7 By the end of 2028 , the National Landscape Partnership will adopt a Climate Change Adaptation Plan that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the key assets and features of the landscape. Assesses the vulnerability of these assets and features to the impacts of Climate Change. Considers sectoral impacts for principal land uses such as farming and forestry, as well as the natural, built and historic environment. Assesses the impacts based upon current climate change projections. Scores these risks and opportunities based on their likelihood, impact and risk over the short, medium and long term. Identifies possible high-level mitigation actions. Identifies existing policy responses and identify any gaps. Identifies relevant local stakeholders that can support or lead the action. Assesses the acceptability of these options, their interdependencies, and potential barriers to delivery. Sets out planned actions for the short, medium and long term. <p>On adoption, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan will be embedded within the Cranborne Chase National Landscape Management Plan.</p>
Water	<p>WA A The water stored, particularly in the chalk aquifers, and flowing within and from the National Landscape is clean and safe, helping to restore nature, improve people's health and well-being, and contribute to the local economy; flooding is managed in harmony with nature.</p>	<p>WA1 Water resources should be carefully and legally managed and conserved to the highest of standards within this National Landscape to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve water quality; ensure adequate aquifer recharge; ensure adequate flows; avoid flooding; and contribute to natural flood management systems.

		<p>WA2 Development (new and existing sites) must assess and minimise flood risk and implement sustainable drainage schemes, adopt high water efficiency standards in line with RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge targets, and water conservation measures, for example rainwater harvesting and/or water recycling and grey water systems.</p> <p>WA3 Sewage pollution from storm overflows and continuous outfalls must be minimised and be well within legal and regulatory requirements.</p> <p>WA4 Practical opportunities to improve water quality should be implemented including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restoration of water courses and wetland habitats. • New wetland habitats could be sited to intercept runoff from roads and reedbeds could be created to filter potentially polluted water from settlements before it is discharged to rivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimising soil erosion and run off by implementing soil conservation measures. ii. Minimising pesticide and fertiliser use and implementing measures to reduce pollution from agriculture. iii. Promote individual measures and behaviours in the home and workplace that protect water volume and quality in rivers. <p>Citizen science programmes to monitor water quality.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage</p>	<p>HE A By the end of the Plan period, we will ensure that the historic environment, cultural heritage and traditions of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape are much better understood; and are being valued and celebrated by all.</p>	<p>HE1 Promote opportunities to increase awareness and understanding of the historic environment using existing resources such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Environment Records • Conservation Area Appraisals • Historic Landscape Characterisation • Historic Environment Action Plans and • Heritage Assessments. <p>These should be used to improve the identification, recording and management of the distinctive historic landscapes of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape and encourage positive action regarding the</p>

		management of the National Landscape's historic environment and cultural heritage.
		HE2 Promote greater public understanding of, and engagement with, the conservation of the historic environment of the National Landscape and celebrate it in arts, cultural, and social activities across the area.
	HE B The historic and cultural heritage of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape is conserved and enhanced by all those whose work programmes may affect it.	HE3 Proposals that are likely to impact on the historic environment and cultural heritage of the National Landscape should be compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and enhancement of these heritage assets and their setting. This should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeking to sustain and enhance the significance, and minimising any harm to, the area's historic assets. • respecting the historical elements of landscape character including features such as; buildings, sites, archaeological monuments, layout and context, including the relationship between the existing feature or settlement and the landscape. • ensuring the sustainable use of historic buildings and other heritage assets, particularly those identified as being at risk.
		HE4 Stakeholders should work towards the delivery of the relevant targets for heritage assets within the national Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework. The apportioned targets for Cranborne Chase to be achieved are: Target 10 - Decrease the number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in Protected Landscapes.
Dark night skies	DNS A Protect and enhance the night time environment and dark skies across the Cranborne Chase National Landscape so that current and future generations can experience the wonder and tranquillity of a truly dark sky, and to benefit wildlife and human health.	DNS1 All stakeholders should actively seek to retain International Dark Sky Reserve status through the continuous improvements to lighting/retrofitting schemes. Lighting schemes should be kept to a minimum and only installed where it is necessary. The Cranborne Chase National Landscape Partnership will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit an annual report of activities to maintain the International Dark Sky Reserve status. • Support parish councils in promoting good practice lighting to their residents

		<p>and businesses, offering Dark Sky Friendly Parish Awards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the potential for sponsorship/ provision of low-cost good practice outside light fittings within the National Landscape <p>DNS2 Proposals that are likely to impact on the dark skies and tranquillity of the National Landscape should be delivered in a way that is compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and enhancement of these dark skies, by seeking to avoid and, where avoiding is not possible, minimise lighting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such proposals should have regard to, and be compatible with, best practice standards and guidance, in particular the Cranborne Chase National Landscape Guidance on Lighting¹¹ as well as that published by the Institution of Lighting Professionals, the Bat Conservation Trust and the Commission for Dark Skies. The Local Authorities should embed good practice lighting guidance within their Local Plans and require substantial lighting schemes, such as those for schools, businesses and sports areas, to be competently designed to meet Dark Night Sky and other environmental criteria.
	<p>DNS B The multiple benefits of dark night skies are understood, valued and enjoyed by all.</p>	<p>DNS3 Actively promote the benefits of International Dark Sky Reserve (IDSR) status to all partners and communities to elicit appropriate action and support for the IDSR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support tourism and related businesses to jointly promote, and benefit from, the area as a prime destination for stargazing holidays. Continue to implement a Dark-Sky Friendly Accreditation Scheme for local tourism and allied businesses. Develop a Cranborne Chase National Landscape observatory to offer regular stargazing activities together with educational and study opportunities for residents, visitors and schools. Determine a potential location, design criteria and funding requirements necessary to establish an NL

¹¹ Guidance on lighting criteria: [International Dark Sky Reserve - Cranborne Chase National Landscape](#)

		<p>Observatory within the time-frame of this Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with other UK 'Dark Sky Places' and related organisations to improve awareness and understanding across the country of the need to reduce light pollution.
Rural land management	RLM A Land managers understand landscape character and are aware of how their activities can impact on the landscape and environment of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape.	<p>RLM 1 Identify good agricultural practices that that are appropriate to the challenges facing the land managers of the National Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate case studies through networks and information hubs. • Support the formation of further farm clusters across the area. • Offer National Landscape focused landscape and land management familiarisation and training, as appropriate.
	RLM B Land management in the National Landscape integrates productive commercial activity with the conservation of cultural, natural and social heritage.	<p>RLM2 Rural land management practices in the National Landscape and its setting should be compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the area. Land managers should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to clear and consistent sources of advice, guidance and support (including on regenerative and nature-friendly practices); • fair access to markets including the promotion of local and seasonal produce and the development of local services and markets; and • payments for environmental services that benefit the distinctive natural and historic environment of the National Landscape. <p>The Cranborne Chase National Landscape Partnership will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with partners, such as the Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust, to disseminate appropriate information and advice on how game management practices can positively contribute to National Landscape purposes, and support research to this end. • Support and encourage environmental enhancement of the best and most versatile land being maintained in regenerative food production.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support and encourage landscape sensitive and appropriate woodland management, encouraging skills training, reconnecting supply chains and increasing biodiversity, including PAWS restoration. • work with, and support partners such as the Wessex Rivers Trust, Environment Agency, private land owners, fishery managers, Wildlife Trusts and Natural England, to deliver programmes and projects that bring environmental benefits to water catchments while securing a viable future for fisheries.
Planning & transport	<p>PT A Strategic and local decisions are formulated taking full account of the purposes of designation and are implemented in a comprehensive, coherent and consistent way with regard to the character and quality of the area and its setting, together with views into and out of the National Landscape, such that these decisions result in no net detriment to the special qualities of the area.</p>	<p>PT1 All development and transport policies and proposals in the National Landscape and its setting must seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the area. Justification for policies and proposals within the area should either have regard to, or be based on convincing evidence of, local need arising from within the national landscape. In doing so, they should be compatible with the National Landscape Management Plan and guidance produced by the National Landscape Partnership, including the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape Character Assessments; Landscape Sensitivity Study; Historic Landscape Characterisation; Guide to Conserving and Enhancing the Landscape Setting of our Rural Highways; Nature Recovery Plan; International Dark Sky Reserve designation criteria; Climate Change Adaptation Plan (when published); and Its Position Statements and Good Practice Guides / Notes. <p>PT2 The purposes of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the National Landscape and increasing the understanding and enjoyment of the area's special qualities should be identified as strategic priorities in Local Plans (including Minerals and Waste local Plans), Neighbourhood Plans, Local Transport Plans and other relevant plans and strategies. These plans and strategies should explicitly identify the Cranborne Chase National Landscape (AONB) Management Plan as a material consideration and</p>

		<p>recognise National Landscape guidance documents and position statements as appropriate.</p> <p>PT3 The cumulative impacts of development and transport proposals on the natural beauty of the National Landscape should be fully assessed and addressed in accordance with the National Landscape's Landscape Character Assessments, Sensitivity Study and any relevant position statement or guidance published by the Partnership.</p> <p>PT4 A landscape-led approach should be applied to development and transport proposals in the National Landscape and its setting, proportionate to the type and scale of development being proposed, whereby proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. address the natural beauty of the National Landscape as primary consideration at all stages of the development process (including design), from initial conception through to implementation; b. address all the factors that contribute to the natural beauty of the area; c. protect and/or enhance key views to and from the National Landscape; d. address access to natural beauty, including the character of the public rights of way network and its role within wider green infrastructure; e. reflect and enhance the character of the local area; f. avoid adverse effects where possible and, if adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimise them; g. seek opportunities to enhance the natural beauty of the National Landscape; and h. deliver substantially more beneficial effects than adverse effects for the natural beauty of the National Landscape. <p>This landscape-led approach is particularly important for major development.¹²</p> <p>PT5 Proposals that are likely to impact on the local distinctiveness of the National Landscape should be compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and</p>
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¹² 'Major development', in this context, equates to the definition provided in Footnote 67 of the NPPF 2024

		<p>enhancement of this local distinctiveness. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being informed by the National Landscape's Landscape Character Assessments and any relevant position statement or guidance published by the Partnership. • being designed and, where relevant, landscaped to respect local and historic settlement patterns, building styles, scale and materials and in accordance with design guidance adopted by local planning authorities and as part of Neighbourhood Development Plans. • being compatible with the conservation and enhancement of dark night skies, by seeking to avoid and, where avoiding is not possible, minimise lighting. <p>The reuse and redevelopment of existing buildings should be supported where this helps retain the distinctive character of the National Landscape.</p> <p>There should be a presumption against the loss of distinctive qualities and features.</p> <p>PT6 Planning Authorities will ensure that development associated with existing permanent buildings in the National Landscape and its setting are only supported where all the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. replacement buildings are not materially larger than the ones they replace; ii. replacement buildings are in the same use as the ones they replace; iii. proposed buildings do not materially impact on the special qualities of the National Landscape, especially through height or bulk, the size and scale of any proposed extension is not disproportionate to the existing building; iv. the proposed development will incorporate all additional ancillary development including storage, parking and hard surfacing. v. any proposed permanent dwelling does not replace a temporary structure or one where the residential use has been abandoned. vi. the size and scale of any garage or outbuilding within the curtilage of a dwelling is proportionate to the dwelling.
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		<p>PT7 Development proposals should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity of at least 20% particularly regarding the priority habitats listed in the Cranborne Chase Nature Recovery Plan*</p> <p>*viability justification set out in Appendix 8 of this National Landscape Management Plan</p> <p>PT8 Local communities should be inspired to engage with the good planning of this National Landscape by being encouraged and assisted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare and adopt Neighbourhood Plans and other similar initiatives, such as Village Design Statements, that respect the special landscapes and dark night skies of the National Landscape and the objectives of this Management Plan. • identify local needs / environmental projects that help offset impacts of development, conserve and enhance local character and distinctiveness, and utilise the Neighbourhood proportion of Community Infrastructure Levy.
	<p>PT B Policies and schemes aimed at meeting local needs enhance the special qualities and characteristics of the National Landscape, including its built heritage.</p>	<p>PT9 Support the provision of a variety of housing that is appropriate to the character of the area and meets evidenced local community needs. The priority is to meet affordable housing requirements, particularly housing that is affordable in perpetuity, such as social rented housing. In doing so, development policies and development proposals should be compatible with the National Landscape Partnership's Position Statement 10 – Housing within the Cranborne Chase National Landscape.</p> <p>When considering proposals for housing development in the National Landscape, LPA partners will give emphasis to affordable housing, and will treat the National Landscape as a rural area (NPPF Dec 2024 Para 65) where the government's restriction on the requirement to provide affordable housing does not apply.</p> <p>PT10 Consideration should be given to supporting local employment opportunities that conserve and enhance the National Landscape, maintain and enhance local community amenities and services, ensuring improved access to these amenities and services.</p>

		<p>PT11 Provide a quality public realm with good access and accessibility by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing and promoting an integrated system, whereby roads, railways, public transport and Rights of Way networks are more accessible and interconnect, minimising the impact of traffic on the National Landscape and encouraging a safer and more attractive environment for walking, cycling and horse riding, to include parking provision for trailers/horse-boxes. • minimising freight transport through the National Landscape to help protect tranquillity, the rural nature of settlements, and the special qualities of the area. • providing affordable parking facilities at public transport nodes, car sharing and community transport initiatives to enable and encourage a reduced reliance on private cars.
Sustaining rural communities	SRC A Local communities benefit from a thriving rural economy, based on the natural, historic and cultural resources of the National Landscape, that also conserves and enhances its landscape character and special qualities.	SRC1 Work collaboratively with landowners, farmers and allied businesses to improve the land-based sectors' resilience and profitability whilst helping to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape.
		SRC2 Seek new, inventive and sensitive solutions to the retention of local shops and provision of viable local services, for example, through the integration of local service delivery and through the delivery of universal high-speed broadband.
		SRC3 The development of suitably located and appropriate recreation and tourism facilities, including a range of quality accommodation, including B&B specifically for walkers, cyclists and horse-riders, will be supported that enables a thriving visitor economy whilst promoting and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape.
	SRC B By the end of this plan period, the National Landscape will become a high quality Regenerative Rural Tourism destination where visitors have a positive impact on their destination, leaving it in a better condition than how they found it.	<p>SRC4 Stimulate and support regenerative tourism practices* in the National Landscape that sustain its natural beauty, support nature recovery and enhance the well-being of local communities. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensuring that the tourism sector recognises the benefits of conserving and enhancing the special qualities of

		<p>the National Landscape and minimising the emission of greenhouse gases, reflecting this in policy and practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Visitors, residents, local businesses and communities should be provided with opportunities to contribute directly to conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the National Landscape and improve access to the area through local individual, community, and employee volunteering opportunities; and visitor-gifting schemes. iii. Developing collaborative and joined-up working between public, private and voluntary sector tourism organisations across the National Landscape, enabling greater overall efficiency and use of resources. iv. Visitors (particularly walkers, cyclists and horse-riders¹³) should be provided with a variety of accommodation options over a range of prices. The siting and design of visitor accommodation should be compatible with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the National Landscape, including its special qualities. v. Directing tourism businesses to information and skills training to promote better the special qualities of the National Landscape to visitors. vi. Exploring the potential for a public art trail for 2027 to encourage increased footfall to businesses within and around the National Landscape whilst raising the profile of the area. <p><i>* visitors have a positive impact on their destination, leaving it in a better condition than how they found it</i></p>
	<p>SRC C Proactive and cohesive communities enjoy a high quality of life.</p>	<p>SRC5 Developers and Local Authorities must commit to increasing the provision of affordable housing in and around the National Landscape where that is consistent with the primary purposes of its designation.</p> <p>SRC6 By the end of 2026, formulate a developer contribution scheme to secure monies from the enhanced property values to support the management of this National</p>

¹³ Changing Lives through Horses <https://www.bhs.org.uk/support-us/our-campaigns/changing-lives-through-horses/>

		Landscape's character, qualities, and landscapes which bring about those heightened values.
		SRC7 Support community initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, such as those embracing community shops or combined/mobile community facilities, appropriate renewable energy schemes, energy efficiency, community woodlands, recycling and community transport, that conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape to encourage and maintain the viability and diversity of rural community life.
		SRC8 Support the production of community-led plans, strategies and statements (such as Neighbourhood Plans) that conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the National Landscape and encourage and maintain the vitality and diversity of rural community life.
Awareness & understanding	AU A The purposes of National Landscape designation are known and understood by all partners, stakeholders and other organisations whose programmes of work may affect the natural beauty of the area.	<p>AU1 All partners, stakeholders and other organisations operating in and around this National Landscape will be working actively to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing relevant professional development information and learning opportunities (training, seminars) to increase their understanding of the purpose of designation. • developing a co-ordinated approach to information, interpretation and marketing activity to promote the special qualities of the area and appropriate behaviour within it. • promoting the designation, its meaning and special qualities of the area to their internal and external audiences • progressing the distinctive National Landscape signage at boundaries of the area, and within it.
	AU B By the end of the Plan period, the purposes of National Landscape designation are known and understood by all partners and stakeholders; and the landscapes, natural beauty and high-quality environment are better understood, valued and supported by the widest range of stakeholders, local communities and visitors.	<p>AU2 Visitors, residents and local communities should be provided with opportunities to increase their understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure a team of knowledgeable rangers to help plan, manage and deliver an array of outreach activities and practical conservation work throughout the National landscape.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide easily accessible online, downloadable and onsite resources to help promote access to the National Landscape and understanding and appreciation of its special qualities. • Promote awareness, understanding and engagement with the area to young people, continuing the legacy of the Chase & Chalke LP Scheme • Develop strategies to reach people or communities with protected characteristics such as people without English as a first language (including the Deaf community), people with disabilities, diversity of ethnicity and those with cognitive/learning and other hidden disabilities. • Promote the Countryside Code to educate visitors and communities to act appropriately in the countryside and to improve understanding between visitors and those living and working in the area. • Promote products and services that support the special qualities of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape. • Provide arts and cultural experiences to encourage people to deepen their emotional connection to the landscape and support the engagement of new and existing audiences.
Wellbeing, involvement & learning	WIL A Improved health and well-being opportunities for everyone within and around the National Landscape are further developed and promoted throughout the area and beyond.	WIL1 Opportunities for improving health and wellbeing in the National Landscape should be created, improved and promoted, removing barriers to access, including where appropriate, the provision of: green and blue spaces within easy reach of communities; walking, cycling and riding routes, including routes for less able people, those with pushchairs or mobility scooters; opportunities to access and interact with nature; and volunteering and personal development opportunities.
		WIL2 NHS Boards, networks and partnerships, relevant health professionals, Local Nature Partnerships and relevant funding initiatives should make greater use of the benefits that the National Landscape provides for the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors. Green prescribing can include supporting exercise and activities in the area's countryside; the popular Walking Festival and other opportunities to improve

		health and wellbeing of communities and visitors alike
		WIL3 The National Landscape Team and partners should investigate further funding opportunities to enhance the Rights of Way / countryside access network for all, including enabling better and more inclusive access for the less able.
	WIL B A wide range of opportunities exist for schools, residents and visitors to learn more about the area, volunteer, or develop heritage and countryside skills that conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the National Landscape, while improving people's mental and physical health.	<p>WIL 4 Children and young people resident within and around the National Landscape should be provided with environmental education opportunities to experience the area through direct contact with the natural environment that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support confidence building by overcoming challenges; • build social skills through teamworking; • improve mental well-being by reducing stress and anxiety, and improving mood; and • reinforce learning and improve memory retention by involving multiple senses, such as touch, sight, and hearing. • Activities should develop an appreciation of the area and introduce an understanding of how to conserve it.
		<p>WIL5 Support and encourage effective voluntary activity, in all its shapes and forms, that helps deliver the National Landscape Management Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an Involvement and Learning Strategy to increase learning, training and volunteering opportunities, improving countryside and heritage skills, throughout the National Landscape by the end of 2026. • Develop and support networks of volunteers able to assist in specialist activities. • Engage a team of rangers to harness community and volunteer commitment and community engagement in the National Landscape and to develop programmes of volunteer and community activities. • Establish an environmentally and financially sustainable 'Living Landscape Centre' to act as the resource hub for the National Landscape Partnership, volunteers,

		<p>trainees, students, residents and visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop citizen science programmes to monitor the condition of the National Landscape.• Encourage and support Parish Councils to achieve high standards in working closely with each other, and with voluntary and community groups and meeting local needs and aspirations within the National Landscape.
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Appendix 3: Cranborne Chase AONB Management Plan HRA First Sieve

Guidance on Habitats Regulations Appraisal of plans – Classifying No Negative Effect				
A1	Options / policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g., because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.			
A2	Options / policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity			
A3	Options / policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a Natura 2000 Site			
A4	Options / policies that positively steer development away from Natura 2000 Sites and associated sensitive areas			
A5	General policy statements or policies that only express general intentions or political aspirations.			
Draft Policies	Category A?	Type	Next stage?	Comment
LAN1 Promote awareness and use of 2024 Cranborne Chase National Landscape Integrated Landscape Character Assessment and the 2018 Chase and Chalke Landscape Character Assessment	Yes	A1	No	A policy relating to design or other qualitative criteria for development
LAN2 Proposals that are likely to impact on, or create change in, the landscape of the National Landscape must seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape with reference to key documents such as the 2024 Cranborne Chase National Landscape Integrated Landscape Character Assessment, the 2018 Chase and Chalke Landscape Character Assessment, the 2008 Historic Landscape Characterisations and National Landscape Partnership guidance documents Opportunities should be pursued to underground and remove visually intrusive power and telecommunications lines, poles, and masts, and other incongruous features, especially where they detract from the Special Qualities.	Yes	A3	No	<p>A policy intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment.</p> <p>The policy does include an aspiration to underground and remove visually intrusive power and telecommunications lines, poles, and masts, and other incongruous features. This policy does not in itself lead to action.</p> <p>Undergrounding will cause soil disturbance and that may affect the integrity of some sites, but each operation will be the subject of its own HRA.</p>
LAN3 Encourage, support and analyse research on landscape issues affecting the Cranborne Chase National Landscape and its	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement

surroundings to inform policy formulation and the consequent action required				
NE1 Biodiversity in the Cranborne Chase National Landscape should be conserved and enhanced by establishing a coherent and resilient nature recovery network across the designated area and in its setting	Yes	A3	No	A policy intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment, including the control of invasive species – an identified impact on National Sites. Support for Nature Recovery plans will support the conservation objectives of the National Sites.
NE2 All stakeholders should work towards the delivery of the relevant targets for nature recovery within the national Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework. The apportioned targets for the Cranborne Chase National Landscape have been set out at a local level	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement. Support for Nature Recovery plans will support the conservation objectives of the National Sites.
NE3 The natural and cultural capital of the National Landscape, and the services they provide, should continue to be assessed and evaluated by the responsible authorities	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
CL1 Greenhouse gas emissions should be minimised through a range of measures,	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement. The impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition is identified as a pressure on some National Sites.
CL2 Climate change mitigation, including the role natural systems play in carbon sequestration, should be a key component of land management practices and rural development support mechanisms in the National Landscape, using accepted forms of emissions calculations	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
CL3 Climate action should be undertaken in ways that must seek to further, and is compatible with, the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the National Landscape.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
CL4 Stakeholders should work towards the delivery of the relevant targets for climate change within the national Protected Landscapes	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement

Targets and Outcomes Framework.				
CL5 Climate change adaptation should be a significant driver in all new development, infrastructure and transport provision.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
CL6 Climate change adaptation should be a key component of land management practices and agri-environment/rural development support mechanisms, in the National Landscape.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
CL7 By the end of 2028, the National Landscape Partnership will adopt a Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
WA1 Water resources should be carefully and legally managed and conserved to the highest of standards within this National Landscape to: improve water quality; ensure adequate aquifer recharge; ensure adequate flows; avoid flooding; and contribute to natural flood management systems.	Yes	A3	No	A policy intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment. Water abstraction and pollution are identified pressures on several National Sites.
WA2 Development (new and existing sites) must assess and minimise flood risk and implement sustainable drainage schemes, adopt high water efficiency standards in line with RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge targets, and water conservation measures, for example rainwater harvesting and/or water recycling and grey water systems.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
WA3 Sewage pollution from storm overflows and continuous outfalls must be minimised and be well within legal and regulatory requirements.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement, water pollution is a pressure that impacts several National Sites.
WA4 Practical opportunities to improve water quality should be implemented including: The restoration of water courses and wetland habitats. New wetland habitats could be sited to intercept runoff from roads and reedbeds could be created to filter potentially polluted	Yes	A3	No	A policy intended to conserve or enhance the natural environment. Siltation and water pollution are identified pressures on several National Sites.

water from settlements before it is discharged to rivers				
<p>HE1 Promote opportunities to increase awareness and understanding of the historic environment</p> <p>These should be used to improve the identification, recording and management of the distinctive historic landscapes of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape and encourage positive action regarding the management of the National Landscape's historic environment and cultural heritage.</p>	Yes	A3	No	A policy intended to conserve or enhance the built or historic environment
<p>HE2 Promote greater public understanding of, and engagement with, the conservation of the historic environment of the National Landscape and celebrate it in arts, cultural, and social activities across the area.</p>	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
<p>HE3 Proposals that are likely to impact on the historic environment and cultural heritage of the National Landscape should be compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and enhancement of these heritage assets and their setting</p>	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
<p>HE4 Stakeholders should work towards the delivery of the relevant targets for heritage assets within the national Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework. ...</p>	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
<p>DNS1 All stakeholders should actively seek to retain International Dark Sky Reserve status through the continuous improvements to lighting/retrofitting schemes. Lighting schemes should be kept to a minimum and only installed where it is necessary.</p>	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
<p>DNS2 Proposals that are likely to impact on the dark skies and tranquillity of the National Landscape should be delivered in a way that is compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and enhancement of these dark skies, by seeking to avoid and, where avoiding is not possible, minimise lighting.</p>	Yes	A1	No	A policy relating to design or other qualitative criteria for development

DNS3 Actively promote the benefits of International Dark Sky Reserve (IDSR) status to all partners and communities to elicit appropriate action and support for the IDSR.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
RLM 1 Identify good agricultural practices that are appropriate to the challenges facing the land managers of the National Landscape Offer National Landscape focused landscape and land management familiarisation and training, as appropriate.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
RLM2 Rural land management practices in the National Landscape and its setting should be compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the area	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
PT1 All development and transport policies and proposals in the National Landscape and its setting must seek to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the area. Justification for policies and proposals within the area should either have regard to, or be based on convincing evidence of, local need arising from within the national landscape. In doing so, they should be compatible with the National Landscape Management Plan and guidance produced by the National Landscape Partnership	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement. Support for Nature Recovery plans will support the conservation objectives of the National Sites.
PT2 The purposes of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the National Landscape and increasing the understanding and enjoyment of the area's special qualities should be identified as strategic priorities in Local Plans (including Minerals and Waste local Plans), Neighbourhood Plans, Local Transport Plans and other relevant plans and strategies. These plans and strategies should explicitly identify the Cranborne Chase National Landscape (AONB) Management Plan as a material consideration and recognise National Landscape guidance documents and position statements as appropriate.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement

PT3 The cumulative impacts of development and transport proposals on the natural beauty of the National Landscape should be fully assessed and addressed in accordance with the National Landscape's Landscape Character Assessments, Sensitivity Study and any relevant position statement or guidance published by the Partnership.	Yes	A1	No	A policy relating to design or other qualitative criteria for development
PT4 A landscape-led approach should be applied to development and transport proposals in the National Landscape and its setting, proportionate to the type and scale of development being proposed	Yes	A3	No	A policy intended to conserve or enhance the built or historic environment. Avoiding adverse effects where possible and, if adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them will help protect National Sites.
PT5 Proposals that are likely to impact on the local distinctiveness of the National Landscape should be compatible with, and seek to further, the conservation and enhancement of this local distinctiveness.	Yes	A1	No	A policy relating to design or other qualitative criteria for development
PT6 Planning Authorities will ensure that development associated with existing permanent buildings in the National Landscape and its setting are only supported where all the following criteria are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. replacement buildings are not materially larger than the ones they replace; ii. replacement buildings are in the same use as the ones they replace; iii. proposed buildings do not materially impact on the special qualities of the National Landscape, especially through height or bulk, the size and scale of any proposed extension is not disproportionate to the existing building; iv. the proposed development will incorporate all additional ancillary development including storage, parking and hard surfacing. v. any proposed permanent dwelling does not replace a 	Yes	A1	No	A policy relating to design or other qualitative criteria for development

temporary structure or one where the residential use has been abandoned. vi. the size and scale of any garage or outbuilding within the curtilage of a dwelling is proportionate to the dwelling.				
PT7 Development proposals should aim to provide a net gain in biodiversity of at least 20% particularly regarding the priority habitats listed in the Cranborne Chase Nature Recovery Plan.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement looking to influence the local authorities. Support for Nature Recovery plans will support the conservation objectives of the National Sites.
PT8 Local communities should be inspired to engage with the good planning of this National Landscape	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
PT9 Support the provision of a variety of housing that is appropriate to the character of the area and meets evidenced local community needs. The priority is to meet affordable housing requirements, particularly housing that is affordable in perpetuity, such as social rented housing.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
PT10 Consideration should be given to supporting local employment opportunities that conserve and enhance the National Landscape, maintain and enhance local community amenities and services, ensuring improved access to these amenities and services.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
PT11 Provide a quality public realm with good access and accessibility	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement Increased public access and disturbance can affect the integrity of the National Sites but this policy looks to influence statutory bodies managing the existing public realm.
SRC1 Work collaboratively with landowners, farmers and allied businesses to improve the land-based sectors' resilience and profitability whilst helping to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape.	Yes	A3	No	A policy intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment. Agricultural operations can affect the integrity of the National Sites, but this policy looks to enhance the special qualities, which includes the flora, fauna, geological and physiographical features. The National Landscape's ecological importance is acknowledged in

				the Statement of Significance; this explicitly includes the internationally and nationally protected sites.
SRC2 Seek new, inventive and sensitive solutions to the retention of local shops and provision of viable local services, for example, through the integration of local service delivery and through the delivery of universal high-speed broadband.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
SRC3 The development of suitably located and appropriate recreation and tourism facilities, including a range of quality accommodation, including B&B specifically for walkers, cyclists and horse-riders, will be supported that enables a thriving visitor economy whilst promoting and enhancing the special qualities of the National Landscape.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement Increased public access and disturbance can affect the integrity of some National Sites but this policy looks to enhance the special qualities, which includes the flora, fauna, geological and physiographical features. The National Landscape's ecological importance is acknowledged in the Statement of Significance; this explicitly includes the internationally and nationally protected sites.
SRC4 Stimulate and support regenerative tourism practices in the National Landscape that sustain its natural beauty, support nature recovery and enhance the well-being of local communities	Yes	A3	No	Support for Nature Recovery plans will support the conservation objectives of the National Sites.
SRC5 Developers and Local Authorities must commit to increasing the provision of affordable housing in and around the National Landscape where that is consistent with the primary purposes of its designation.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement The policy sets out an aspiration for development, but it will be for the developers and local authorities to consider the impact on the integrity of any National Sites.
SRC6 By the end of 2026, formulate a developer contribution scheme to secure monies from the enhanced property values to support the management of this National Landscape's character, qualities, and landscapes which bring about those heightened values.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
SRC7 Support community initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, such as those embracing community shops or combined/mobile community facilities, appropriate renewable energy schemes, energy efficiency,	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement

community woodlands, recycling and community transport, that conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Landscape to encourage and maintain the viability and diversity of rural community life.				
SRC8 Support the production of community-led plans, strategies and statements (such as Neighbourhood Plans) that conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the National Landscape and encourage and maintain the vitality and diversity of rural community life.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
AU1 All partners, stakeholders and other organisations operating in and around this National Landscape will be working actively to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
AU2 Visitors, residents and local communities should be provided with opportunities to increase their understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Landscape	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
WIL1 Opportunities for improving health and wellbeing in the National Landscape should be created, improved and promoted, removing barriers to access, including where appropriate, the provision of: green and blue spaces within easy reach of communities; walking, cycling and riding routes, including routes for less able people, those with pushchairs or mobility scooters; opportunities to access and interact with nature; and volunteering and personal development opportunities.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
WIL2 NHS Boards, networks and partnerships, relevant health professionals, Local Nature Partnerships and relevant funding initiatives should make greater use of the benefits that the National Landscape provides for the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors. Green prescribing can include supporting exercise and activities in the area's countryside; the popular Walking Festival and	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement

other opportunities to improve health and wellbeing of communities and visitors alike				
WIL3 The National Landscape Team and partners should investigate further funding opportunities to enhance the Rights of Way / countryside access network for all, including enabling better and more inclusive access for the less able.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement Increased public access and disturbance can affect the integrity of some National Sites but this policy relates to public rights of way and the existing access network. Any significant engineering operations or new routes will be the subject of their own HRA.
WIL 4 Children and young people resident within and around the National Landscape should be provided with environmental education opportunities to experience the area through direct contact with the natural environment Activities should develop an appreciation of the area and introduce an understanding of how to conserve it.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement
WIL5 Support and encourage effective voluntary activity, in all its shapes and forms, that helps deliver the National Landscape Management Plan.	Yes	A5	No	A general policy statement

Appendix 4: List of relevant plans & policies

INTERNATIONAL

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)

www.ramsar.org

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) (came into force on 1 June 1982)

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/default_en.asp

Paris Agreement United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015)

http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php

EUROPEAN

The Birds Directive (Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds) (79/409/EEC) (Adopted 1979)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) Council of Europe (121) 1985

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=121&CM=1&CL=ENG>

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised 1985)

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm>

Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) (1991)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:1991:375:0001:0008:EN:PDF>

The Habitats Directive (Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora) (Directive 92/43/EC) (1992)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

The Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) (1999)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm

The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) (2001)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:197:0030:0037:EN:PDF>

The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (2002)

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm>

The Landscape Convention 20 October 2000 (ratified by UK in November 2006)

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp

Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006)

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10917.en06.pdf>

Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, European Commission (2011)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7%5B1%5D.pdf

NATIONAL

Legislation

Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/1-2/49/contents>

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/pdfs/ukpga_19900009_en.pdf

The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 SI 1381

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1994/1381/contents/made>

Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

Planning Act 2008

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents>

Climate Change Act 2008

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>

Localism Act 2011

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents

The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation) as amended in 1997, 2000 (in England only) and 2017 (SI 1012)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>

European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Act 2017

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/9/pdfs/ukpga_20170009_en.pdf

National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC 2023)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf

Environment Act 2021

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/pdfs/ukpga_20210030_en.pdf

Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 c. 55

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/55/section/245>

Policies, Strategies and Plans

Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (Defra 2005)

www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/

Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008)

www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/publications/publicationsNew/guidelines-standards/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesandguidanceapril08web.pdf

Water for people and the environment - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, Environment Agency 2009

<http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geho0309bpx-e-e.pdf>

Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network, (Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS) Defra 2010

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402170324/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf>

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (Defra 2011)

www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/08/19/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020/

Strategic Framework for Tourism in England 2010 – 2020 (Visit England 2011)

www.visitengland.org/strategicframework/

'The Natural Choice', the Natural Environment White Paper (Defra 2012)

www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/

Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency (DH 2012)

www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358

GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic England (2015)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic England (2017)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

GP4: Enabling Development and the Conservation of Significant Places Historic England (2020)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa4-enabling-development-heritage-assets/heag294-gpa4-enabling-development-and-heritage-assets/>

Several National Character Area Profiles apply to Cranborne Chase (Natural England 2013):

- Avon Vales National Character Area 117
- Blackmore Vale & Vale of Wardour 133
- Dorset Downs & Cranborne Chase 134
- Dorset Heaths 135
- Salisbury Plain & West Wiltshire Downs 132

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

Heritage 2020: strategic priorities for England's historic environment 2015-2020 Historic Environment Forum, March 2015

http://www.heritage2020.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Heritage2020-framework-text-2016-06-20_final.pdf

Tourism Action Plan, DCMS (August 2016)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tourism-action-plan>

Conservation 21: Natural England's conservation strategy for the 21st century – Natural England 2016

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/562046/conservation-21.pdf

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Historic England Advice Note 8, Historic England, December 2016

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/heag036-sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment/>

Managing Local Authority Assets (Historic England, 2017)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/managing-local-authority-heritage-assets/heag152-managing-heritage-assets/>

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, HMSO, Defra (2018)

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/673203/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

Glover J. et al (2019): Landscapes review – Final Report 2019, commissioned by Defra in response to the 25 Year Environment Plan

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-landscapes-national-parks-and-aonbs-2018-review>

Historic England 2020 Heritage and the Environment on behalf of the Historic Environment Forum

<https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2020/heritage-environment-2020/>

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Environment Agency, 2020

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/920944/023_15482_Environment_agency_digitalAW_Strategy.pdf

UK Climate change Risk Assessment - Betts, R.A. and Brown, K. (2021) Introduction. In: The Third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Technical Report [Betts, R.A., Haward, A.B. and Pearson, K.V.(eds.)]. Prepared for the Climate Change Committee, London

<https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Technical-Report-The-Third-Climate-Change-Risk-Assessment.pdf>

Environmental Improvement Plan 2023: First revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan, HMSO, Defra (2023)

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64a6d9c1c531eb000c64fffa/environmental-improvement-plan-2023.pdf>

The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting, Defra July 2023

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64ba74102059dc00125d27a7/The_Third_National_Adaptation_Programme.pdf

REGIONAL

State of the natural environment in the South West (NE136) (Natural England 2009)

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/39007?category=118044>

South West Climate Change Action Plan 2008-2010 updated 2009

http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/Climate%20Change/Climate_Change_Action_Plan.pdf

The Historic Environment: A Prospectus for Growth in the South West, South West Historic Environment Forum, English Heritage 2013

<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/the-historic-environment-a-prospectus-for-growth-in-the-south-west/sw-hef-historic-environment-prospectus-for-growth.pdf/>

Severn river basin district river basin management plan, Environment Agency: updated 2022

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/severn-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan-updated-2022>

The South West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2021 to 2027, Environment Agency, December 2022

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1122760/South-West-FRMP-2021-2027.pdf

Thames River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2021 to 2027, Environment Agency, December 2022

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1120245/Thames-FRMP-2021-2027.pdf

Final Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040, Thames Water (2014)

<https://corporate.thameswater.co.uk/About-us/Our-strategies-and-plans/Water-resources/Our-current-plan-WRMP14>

Final Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040, Wessex Water (2014)

<https://www.wessexwater.co.uk/waterplan/>

WENP Strategy 2021-2023, Joining up the dots for nature, West of England Nature Partnership 2021

<https://wenp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/WENP-Strategy-Final-Version.pdf>

West of England Joint Green Infrastructure Strategy 2020-2030, West of England Combined Authority 2020

<https://www.westofengland-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/green-infrastructure/>

LOCAL

The NL lies within the areas of 5 local authorities. Each produces strategies and plans that cover a similar range of topics that affect the NL. Many of the policies are similar. All will need to be considered during the SEA process.

Wiltshire Council

Wiltshire Development Framework: Wiltshire Core Strategy (January 2015)

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-plan-jan16-low-res.pdf>

Wiltshire & Swindon Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2006 – 2026 (June 2009)

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/minerals-core-strategy-june-2009.pdf>

Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (July 2009)

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/waste-core-strategy-2009-july.pdf>

Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 3 - April 2011 to March 2026.

<https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/localtransportplan>

The current plan (LTP3) ends in 2026 and the Council is drafting the fourth edition, which will be known as Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4), covering the period to 2038.

Wiltshire Countryside Access Improvement Plan 2015 – 2025 (Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2)

<https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/recreation-rights-of-way>

Wiltshire Council Business Plan 2022-2032

<https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/council-democracy-business-plan>

Wiltshire's Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023 to 2032 (2023)

<https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/article/8528/Wiltshire-s-Joint-Local-Health-and-Wellbeing-Strategy-2023-to-2032>

Wiltshire Climate Strategy 2022-2027 (Feb 2022)

<https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/green-economy-climate-change>

Wiltshire Council is preparing a Local Nature Recovery Strategy. A draft version of the LNRS is in production. The National Landscape Management Plan should seek to embed appropriate policies.

<https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/local-nature-recovery-strategy>

Dorset Council

North Dorset Local Plan (January 2016)

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/planning-buildings-land/planning-policy/adopted-local-plans/north-dorset-adopted-local-plan>

East Dorset & Christchurch Local Plan (April 2014)

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/christchurch-and-east-dorset-local-plan-part-1-core-strategy>

Dorset Local Plan – consultation draft (January 2021)

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/about-the-dorset-council-local-plan-january-2021-consultation>

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (2014)

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/minerals-strategy>

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Waste Plan (2019)

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/2019-waste-plan>

Dorset Council Plan 2024 to 2029

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/en/dorset-council-plan-2024-to-2029>

Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (LTP3) 2011

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/local-transport-plan-3>

A new joint Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) is in preparation.

Dorset Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP) 2011-2021

https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/rights-of-way-improvement-plan?p_l_back_url=%2Fsearch%3Fq%3DRights%2Bof%2BWay

Dorset Council Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020 to 2023 (2020)

https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/health-and-wellbeing-strategy-2020-to-2023?p_l_back_url=%2Fsearch%3Fq%3DHealth%2Band%2BWellbeing

Dorset Cultural Strategy 2021 to 2026

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/cultural-strategy-2021-to-2026>

Dorset's Economic Growth Strategy 2020 to 2024

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/dorset-s-economic-growth-strategy-2020-to-2024>

Natural Environment, Climate and Ecology Strategy 2023 to 25 Refresh

https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/natural-environment-climate-ecology-strategy-2023-25-refresh?p_l_back_url=%2Fsearch%3Fp_l_back_url%3D%252Fsearch%253Fq%253DRights%252Bof%252BWay%26q%3Dclimate%2Bstrategy

Dorset's local nature recovery strategy

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/w/about-the-local-nature-recovery-strategy>

Hampshire County Council

Serving Hampshire - Strategic Plan 2021 to 2025 updated in 2023

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/strategiesplansandpolicies/corporatestrategy>

Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan (the 'Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan') 2013

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

Local Transport Plan 4 (2024)

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/localtransportplan>

Hampshire countryside access plan 2015-2025

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/countryside/accessplan>

Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020-2025

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/environment/Hampshire-Climate-Change-strategy-2020-2025.pdf>

Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/nature-recovery-hampshire/hampshire-strategy>

New Forest District

Local Plan 2016-2036- New Forest District outside the New Forest National Park (July 2020)

<https://www.newforest.gov.uk/developmentplan>

New Forest District Council Corporate plan 2024 to 2028 - For people, place, prosperity

<https://www.newforest.gov.uk/article/3645/Corporate-plan-2024-to-2028>

Somerset Council

(Note: only a very small part of the National Landscape lies within this administrative area)

Somerset- Mendip Local Plan 2006-2029 (December 2014)

<https://www.somerset.gov.uk/planning-buildings-and-land/adopted-local-plans/?district=Mendip>

Somerset South Somerset local plan 2006-2028 (March 2015)

<https://www.somerset.gov.uk/planning-buildings-and-land/adopted-local-plans/?district=South+Somerset>

Appendix 5: Précis of consultation responses

Natural England

28th July 2025

It is Natural England's advice, on the basis of the material supplied with the consultation, that significant effects on Habitats Sites are unlikely.

The proposed national landscape plan is unlikely to significantly affect any Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection areas (SPA), Ramsar wetland or sites in the process of becoming SACs or SPAs ('candidate SACs', 'possible SACs', 'potential SPAs') or a Ramsar wetland.

Kyle Conroy, Sustainable Development Higher Officer

Wessex Area Team