

In the matter of
Retrospective Planning Application for
Change of use from agriculture to
Wedding venue at Tournerbury Woods
Tournerbury Lane Hayling Island
Hampshire
APP/18/00943

APPENDIX 1

SSSI CITATION CHICHESTER HARBOUR

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX/HAMPSHIRE

SITE NAME: CHICHESTER HARBOUR

DISTRICT: CHICHESTER/HAVANT

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: CHICHESTER DISTRICT COUNCIL; HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

National Grid Ref: SU 760 000

Area: 2657 ha 6566.7 acres W Sussex
3695 ha 9130.3 acres Total

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000:197

1:10,000: SU 70 NW,NE,SW,SE, SU 80 NW, SW,SE, SZ 79
NW,NE, SZ 89 NW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1970

Date of Last Revision: 1980

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1984 (Hants) 1985 (W Sussex)

Other Information: This site lies within the South Coast Plain. It includes Nutbourne Marshes Local Nature Reserve. The site is listed in 'A Nature Conservation Review' and is a Geological Conservation Review site.

Reasons for Notification:

Chichester Harbour is a large estuarine basin in which at low water extensive mud and sandflats are exposed, drained by channels which unite to make a common exit to the sea. The site is of particular significance for wintering wildfowl and waders and also breeding birds both within the Harbour and in the surrounding permanent pasture fields and woodlands. There is a wide range of habitats which have important plant communities.

The intertidal area is fragmented in the upper reaches of the harbour by intruding tongues of land giving a very long and varied coastline. The harbour exhibits a wide range of intertidal and associated terrestrial habitats and with the neighbouring Langstone and Portsmouth Harbours is unusual in providing a large volume of sheltered saline water fed by a few streams of only low volume. The extensive intertidal mudflats are the feeding grounds, at the relevant times of year for internationally important numbers of ringed plover, grey plover, redshank, black-tailed godwit, dunlin, sanderling, curlew and greenshank (the latter two in autumn particularly). Bar-tailed godwit numbers are of European importance. Amongst the wildfowl, shelduck, teal and dark-bellied brent goose numbers are of international importance with 5% of the world population of the latter. The unimproved permanent pasture behind the sea wall provides alternative feeding sites for the geese and major high tide wader roosts. Some of this pasture is floristically rich being a red fescue *Festuca rubra* sward with scarce species such as green-winged orchid *Orchis morio* and adder's tongue fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

The lower saltmarsh habitat fringing the mud flats is dominated by cord grass *Spartina anglica* and in most places the upper saltmarsh is rather restricted by the sea wall but there are some pure stands of sea purslane *Halimione portulacoides* while in some areas there is also sea lavender *Limonium vulgare*, sea aster *Aster tripolium* and other saltmarsh species.

Shingle occurs as spits and islands and most are rather unstable permitting little vegetation to become established. This habitat forms the main breeding grounds in the harbour for ringed plover, blackheaded gull and three species of terns. The extensive sand dunes at East Head are dominated by marram grass *Ammophila arenaria* although the degree of ground cover varies from 90% to 10% on the more recently established dunes.

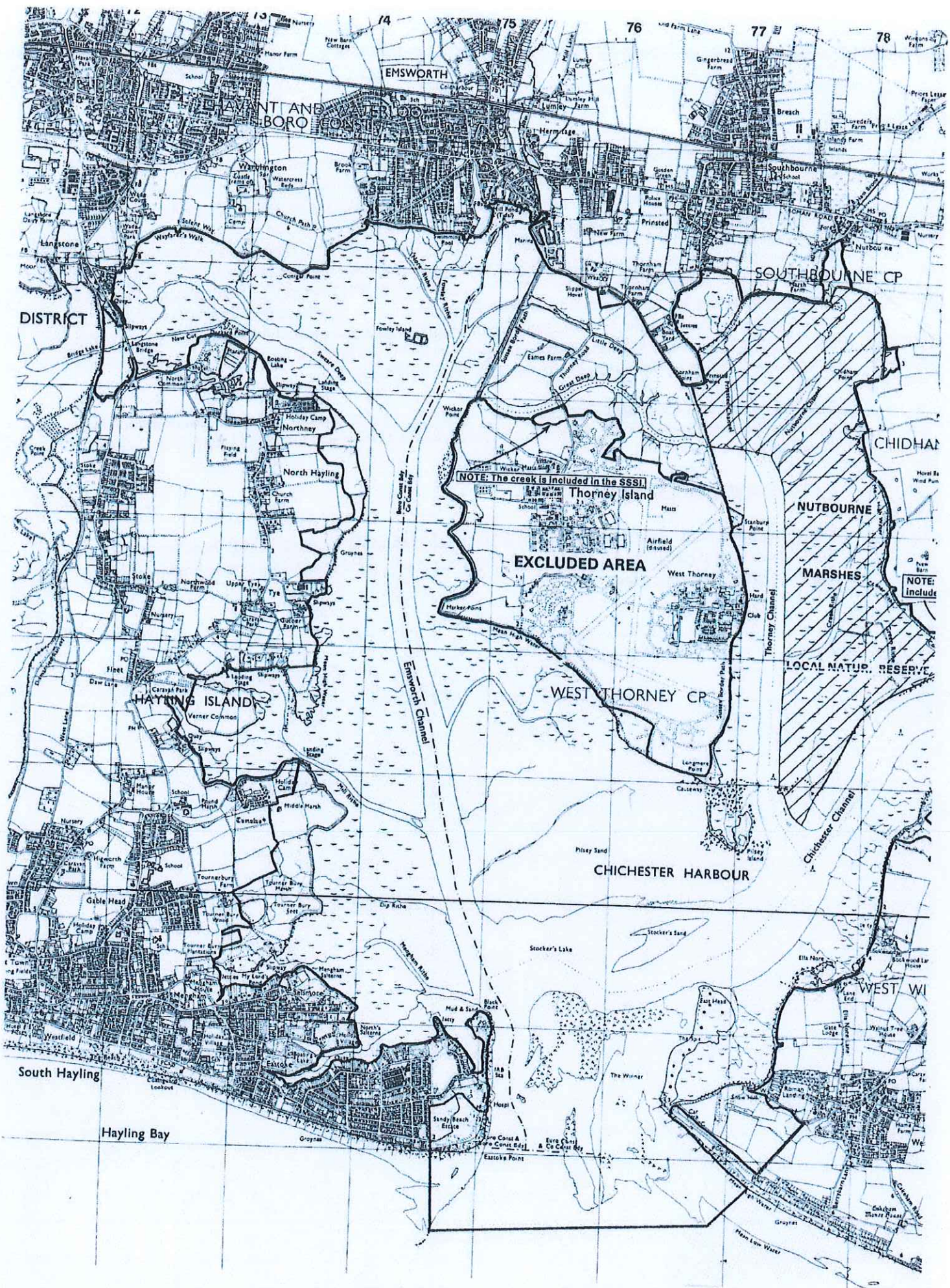
At the head of Fishbourne Channel saltmarsh grades through a reed *Phragmites australis* bed into fresh marsh

influenced by a chalk spring. Most of the other fresh marshes behind the sea wall are small but at Thorney Deep's reclaimed saltmarsh has given way to extensive fresh water marsh vegetation influenced by salt water intrusion; here the reed is fringed by extensive areas of rushes *Juncus* species and invasive willow *Salix* scrub. A number of small ponds occur one of which contains the rare annual beard grass *Polypogon monspeliensis*. Significant blocks of scrub, mainly hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* occur which are important for breeding and roosting birds. Hedgerows of oak *Quercus robur* are common and in some places the oak roots are strongly influenced by salt water. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland associated with the Harbour is important for breeding birds and supports two heronries. Oak is the major tree species usually with hazel *Corylus avellana* coppice, as at Old Park Wood, although Tournurbury Wood has well spaced oaks with the occasional beech *Fagus sylvatica*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* and yew *Taxus baccata* with a fairly dense ground flora of bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*.

Notable invertebrates include the long-winged conehead *Conocephalus discolor* and the moths, starwort shark *Cucullia asteris*, the sand dart *Agrotis ripae*, shore wainscot *Mythimna litoralis* and lunar hornet *Sphecia bemeciformis*.

Geology and Physiography

East of Langstone, at SU 725053, a low cliff line at high water mark exhibits a complex of Brickearth and Coombe Rock deposits and at East Head, SZ 769991 there is a sizeable sand dune and shingle system both of which are of geomorphological importance.



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APPENDIX 2
NATURAL ENGLAND LIST OF OPERATIONS
LIKELY TO DAMAGE THE SPECIAL INTEREST OF
CHICHESTER HARBOUR

Operations likely to damage the special interest

Site name: Chichester Harbour

OLD1003245

Ref. No.	Type of Operation
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotovating, harrowing, and re-seeding.
2	The introduction of grazing and changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing and cessation of grazing).
3	The introduction of stock feeding and changes in stock feeding practice.
4	The introduction of mowing or other methods of cutting vegetation and changes in the mowing or cutting regime (including hay making to silage and cessation).
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime.
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
8	Burning.
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal*, plant or seed.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*, including pest control.
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant remains, including tree, shrub, herb, hedge, dead or decaying wood, moss, lichen, fungus, leaf-mould and turf.
12	The introduction of tree and/or woodland management+ and changes in tree and/or woodland management+.
13a	Drainage (including the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).
13b	Modification of the structure of watercourses (eg rivers, streams, springs, ditches, dykes and drains), including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, re-grading and dredging.
13c	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.
14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes).
15	Infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, ponds, pools, marshes or pits and dune slacks.
16a	The introduction of freshwater fishery production and/or management and changes in freshwater fishery production and/or management, including sporting fishing and angling.
16b	Coastal fishing or fisheries management and seafood or marine life collection, including the use of traps or fish cages.
17	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh.
18	Bait digging in intertidal areas.
19	Erection of sea defences or coast protection works, including cliff or landslip drainage or stabilisation measures.
20	Extraction of minerals, including shingle, sand and gravel, topsoil, subsoil, shells and spoil.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of materials.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.

- 24 Modification of natural or man-made features, clearance of boulders, large stones or loose rock and battering, buttressing or grading rock-faces and cuttings, infilling of pits, quarries and re-grading of dune and beach land forms.
- 26 Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage or disturb features of interest.
- 27 Recreational or other activities likely to damage features of interest including sand dune and beach land forms.
- 28 The introduction of game or waterfowl management and changes in game and waterfowl management and hunting practice.

* 'animal' includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate.

+ including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management.

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APPENDIX 3
HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL CORE STRATEGY
POLICIES RELEVANT TO DEVELOPMENT IN
CHICHESTER HARBOUR

appropriate to consider the use of further screening to reduce noise levels and the visual impact of stored equipment.

Caring For Our Borough - The Coast and Natural Environment

- 10.28 The borough has a rich and diverse natural environment with an extensive coastline including two harbours, rivers, streams, open spaces and woodlands. The council recognises the importance of this unique environment and the need to protect and enhance it for both its nature conservation value and its recreation and public access opportunities. At the same time, the current standard of flood protection and water quality needs to be maintained.

DM8 Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features

Development will only be permitted where it protects and enhances local habitats and landscape distinctiveness and which addresses all of the relevant criteria as set out below:

1. Protects natural features of nature conservation and/or amenity importance on the site, for example trees, woodlands, hedgerows, soils, streams, stream corridors, springs, ditches or ponds from damage, destruction and a deterioration in quality.
2. Sympathetically incorporates existing features into the overall design of the scheme including measures taken to ensure their continued survival.
3. Provides new landscape works that integrate successfully with the local environment and existing natural features, using local materials and plant species and making provision for future maintenance of new landscape works associated with new developments.
4. Ensures sequences of greenspaces are maintained and protects the attractiveness and visual amenity of all green open spaces that contribute to the identity of the borough.

Where else to look:



Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment:

The council requires all development proposals to include a landscape scheme which should be incorporated into the layout design from the start using the guidance in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment.

The Havant Borough Council Landscape Checklist for New Development:

Explains what is expected of developers submitting proposals to the council to meet the relevant landscaping conditions.

Havant Borough Council Landscape Assessment Sensitivity Report: Is an integrated landscape sensitivity approach used to inform the settlement expansion in Havant Borough.

Tree preservation orders and trees within conservation areas: Trees can define spaces, routes or views, screen out noise or unsightly development, provide shelter on a site and improve local air quality. Existing trees, woodlands and hedgerows are significant to the overall landscape quality of an area, both as landscape features and as individual habitats. Some of these features have protection under the Hedgerow Regulations, Tree Preservation Orders or by being situated in a conservation area. The council will introduce tree preservation orders as necessary to protect existing trees. If the removal of one or more trees is permitted as part of a development a condition may require that replacement trees be planted on or near the site. Developers will be required to protect existing trees to be retained during site clearance and building operations.

DM9 Development in the Coastal Zone

Planning Permission will only be granted for development in the coastal zone which addresses all of the relevant criteria as set out below as shown on the Proposals Map:

1. Has no harmful effects on nature conservation within the Chichester and Langstone Harbour SSSIs and SPA, Solent Maritime SAC and Ramsar site, or any SINCs and Local Nature Reserves.
2. Maintains and enhances the appearance and distinctiveness of existing settlements and landmarks along the coast.
3. Contributes positively to the landscape and has regard to best practice on the design of new buildings in coastal locations.
4. Upgrades existing footpaths and ensures that public access is retained and provided to connect existing paths along the waterfront where appropriate.
5. Would result in improvements to or redistribution of moorings, marine berths or launch on demand facilities (dry berths) in the harbours.
6. Would not be detrimental to infrastructure for, and quality of, water-based recreation, or be detrimental to the safety of navigation.
7. Provides recreational opportunities that do not adversely affect the character and appearance of the coast.

conjunction with water-based recreational activities.

Emsworth Village Design Statement: Design statements are produced by communities to identify local character and set out design guidance to help guide new development.

Northney and Tye Village Design Statement: Design statements are produced by communities to identify local character and set out design guidance to help guide new development.

East Solent Shoreline Management Plan: Like all Shoreline Management Plans, the East Solent SMP is a non-statutory document intended to both inform and be supported by the statutory planning processes. As such it takes account of the diverse interests in the shoreline and establishes a coastal defence strategy that is technically, economically and environmentally sustainable. In due course, the East Solent SMP will be replaced by the North Solent SMP.

DM10 Pollution

Development that may cause pollution of water, air or soil or pollution through noise, smell, smoke, fumes, gases, steam, dust, vibration, light, heat, electromagnetic radiation and other pollutants will only be permitted where all of the following relevant criteria can be met:

1. The health and safety of existing and future users of the site, or nearby occupiers and residents is not put at risk.
2. National air quality standards or objectives would not be breached.
3. The water environment would not be detrimentally affected.
4. It would not lead to an unacceptable deterioration in the quality or potential yield of coastal, surface and ground water resources.
5. External lighting is of the minimum level of illumination and duration required for security and operational purposes.
6. External lighting would not interfere with safe navigation in either Chichester or Langstone Harbours and other coastal locations.

- 10.29 Some forms of development which can result in pollutants are necessary to the economic and social needs of the borough. This would include some industrial uses which, although necessary, may be detrimental to amenity. Only in instances where the risk is appropriately managed will development be permitted. Consideration will be given to any mitigating measures that could be implemented into development schemes to ensure its effects are sufficiently alleviated. It must be clearly demonstrated that any proposed mitigation measures will be effective and suitably reduce any harm. In some instances this may be through the provision of a buffer zone between conflicting land uses which can minimise harmful effects and can reduce the need for more stringent mitigating measures.

Waterlooville Urban Design Framework: Provides supplementary planning guidance for new development in Waterlooville.

Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004): Considers crime prevention and prompting community safety through the planning system.

Infrastructure - Transport

DM11 Planning for More Sustainable Travel

The council will seek to ensure that every opportunity is taken to increase integration of sustainable travel modes and availability of non-motorised modes by appropriate measures including:

1. Securing on-site and/or off-site interventions that promote integrated travel and access by non-motorised modes.
2. Requiring safe and secure vehicular and cycle parking and turning facilities to adopted standards.
3. Securing appropriate improvements to public and community transport (including infrastructure requirements) in accordance with the Hampshire Local Transport Plan and (where applicable) the relevant sub-regional transport strategy.
4. Proposals for reducing opportunities for informal parking in the area surrounding the development where this would impact on the capacity, operation and safety of the local highway network and/or the amenity of the locality.
5. Ensuring that new developments are located and designed at the outset to encourage lower vehicle speeds and safe, permeable, inclusive layouts that integrate with existing pedestrian, cycle and public transport routes. This will facilitate and encourage short distance trips by cycle and walking, including to public transport interchanges.

DM12 Mitigating the Impacts of Travel

New developments will be required to mitigate their travel impact, including the environmental impacts of travel (such as noise, air and visual pollution) and impacts on amenity, health and climate change by ensuring that, where relevant, the following criteria are met:

1. Adequate provision is made for integrated and improved transport infrastructure or appropriate mitigation measures, through direct improvements and S106 contributions in accordance with the Hampshire County Council Transport Contributions Policy.
2. The submission of a transport assessment and travel plan alongside any planning application on proposals for major development or where a proposal is likely to have significant transport implications.
3. The submission of a transport statement must accompany planning applications to explain changes to travel demand.
4. A bond is provided which will be used to mitigate negative travel impacts of the development, should the travel plan fail to achieve its targets. This bond will be held by the relevant local transport authority.
5. In relation to outline planning applications, a framework for the preparation of travel assessments and travel plans will be submitted with the planning application proposals.

assesses the non-transport infrastructure requirements to support the proposed new development.

The South East Regional Partnership Board has produced a number of guides, including one on transport infrastructure.

- 9.07 In South Hampshire and in the borough in particular we have good existing infrastructure networks. The new development proposed in the Core Strategy will put increased pressure on those infrastructure networks, especially when combined with all the other proposals in the sub-region. Research has shown that in general there is existing capacity in most infrastructures. The main areas of concern are water supply, waste water treatment, strategic road network capacity, telecommunications, cultural and community facilities and the provision of green infrastructure to mitigate the impact of the growth on designated habitats.
- 9.08 The Core Strategy addresses the infrastructure concerns most directly through the strategic site allocations at Havant Thicket reservoir to provide water and green infrastructure and the Public Service Village providing cultural and community facilities. The strategic sites at Dunsbury Hill Farm and Waterlooville will provide public transport improvements to reduce vehicular traffic on the strategic road network, as well as jobs and green infrastructure. Waste water is mainly processed at Budds Farm, which has capacity for some new development; however some development in Emsworth is processed at Thornham sewage treatment works where there is limited capacity.
- 9.09 All the policies of the Core Strategy contribute to the provision of infrastructure, for example requiring all types of development to be sustainably constructed so reducing the need for energy, water use and waste, supporting healthy lifestyles that will reduce the need for health infrastructure; reducing the need to travel by car by locating development close to existing facilities and caring for our borough so that there is green infrastructure and a sense of place and safeguarding infrastructure (as shown on the Proposals Map).
- 9.10 Details of the infrastructure that will be delivered over the plan period in terms of when and how it will be provided is set out in the Strategic Infrastructure Implementation Table (Table 9.2 at the end of this chapter).



Policy CS20 Transport and Access Strategy

Development will be permitted that:

1. Is consistent with and contributes to the implementation of the 'Reduce, Manage and Invest' strategy.
2. Does not increase congestion and promotes better use of existing transport networks.
3. Improves accessibility to goods, services and employment and promotes equality in the transport system.
4. Provides transport management measures to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the strategic and local road network.
5. Ensures that highway design responds positively to the characteristics of the area and delivers a high quality public realm for all users.
6. Maintains or improves the range of transport modes accessible to the users of the development site with specific emphasis on public transport, especially high quality/frequency buses and includes walking and cycling where appropriate.

The Natural Environment and Our Heritage

Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

- 1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.**
- 2. Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.**
- 3. Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough (as identified on the Proposals Map):
(i) Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar [International].
(ii) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves [National].
(iii) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above [Local].**
- 4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.**
- 5. Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.**
- 6. Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.**
- 7. Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh.**
- 8. Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.**
- 9. Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.**
- 10. Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.**
- 11. Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research.**

their supporting features, as a result of increased recreational pressure. The Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, coordinated by the Solent Forum is currently under way to improve the understanding of the current and future impacts of recreational pressure on the Solent international sites. The council is committed to working with other local authorities to develop and implement a strategic approach to protecting international sites within and adjacent to the borough, in accordance with the recommendations of this research.

- 7.10 It is anticipated that strategic mitigation/avoidance measures will be necessary across South Hampshire, in order to prevent additional recreational pressure on the International sites from the cumulative effects of increased housing and other development in the sub-region. Necessary measures are likely to include access management of the international sites (e.g. increased wardening), and the creation/enhancement of green infrastructure specifically designed to improve local access to informal open spaces in less sensitive areas, which are easily accessible to the present and future populations living in South Hampshire, and provide a similar quality experience to that found at the international sites. Once established, the implementation and effectiveness of this strategic approach will be monitored and reviewed concurrently with reviews of the delivery of housing provision. Such measures are likely to require support from developer contributions. The necessary developer contributions may include a wide interpretation of the types of infrastructure set out in Table 9.1, depending on the research findings and the merits of individual proposals.
- 7.11 The council is committed to working with neighbouring authorities and relevant partners to enable protected coastal habitats to adapt to climatic and sea level changes. This will be linked to Green Infrastructure (GI) provision being identified in the PUSH GI strategy, including the realignment of important habitats landward. The council considers that PUSH is ideally placed as a sub-regional organisation to create a framework within which the necessary mitigation measures can be funded and delivered.
- 7.12 The policies of the Core Strategy are backed up by a range of studies that set out the key features of the borough. One of the most significant is the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment 2007, which assesses the distinctive character of the borough. The study brings together landscape, ecological, historical and cultural assessments to define 41 landscape character areas. The key characteristics of each area are defined in the study and landscape and built form guidelines are set out to assist in the conservation, enhancement and restoration of each area. This detailed study is complemented by more local studies such as the Village Design Statements produced by local groups in Emsworth and Northney and Tye. Chichester Harbour Conservancy has produced a management plan for the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), together with landscape and dwelling/extension design advice.



Policy CS12 Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Development will be permitted where it:

- 1. Carefully assesses the impact of individual proposals, and their cumulative effect, on the Chichester Harbour AONB, and its setting.**
- 2. Is appropriate to the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area or is desirable for the understanding and enjoyment of the area.**
- 3. Conserves and enhances the special qualities of the Chichester Harbour AONB (as defined in the Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan).**
- 4. Meets the policy aims of the Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan and**

5. Provides mitigation of any detrimental effects including where appropriate the improvement of existing damaged landscapes relating to the proposal.

- 7.13 National planning policy, as set out in PPS7 'Sustainable Development in Rural Areas' confirms AONBs as having the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. Particular reference is made to major development proposals affecting AONBs.
- 7.14 Chichester Harbour AONB is a unique landscape comprising sheltered open water areas with contrasting narrow channels. The movement of the tide exposes bare mudflat and saltmarsh creating a wide, open and remote wilderness. The undeveloped character of the harbour is almost unique on the south coast and is complemented by its status as an internationally important area of nature conservation. The largely flat hinterland includes highly productive farmland, as well as woodlands and hedgerows that contribute to the rural character of the area. The flatness of the landscape makes the AONB particularly vulnerable to visual intrusion from inappropriate development, both within or adjacent to the boundary, which can often be seen from significant distances across inlets, the main harbour channels, or open countryside. Havant Borough Council will have particular regard to these characteristics in determining development proposals affecting the AONB.
- 7.15 Chichester Harbour Conservancy has produced an AONB Management Plan, which is adopted by Havant Borough Council, Chichester District Council, West Sussex County Council and Hampshire County Council. The Conservancy has also produced an AONB Landscape Character Assessment and Design Guidelines for New Dwellings and Extensions, both of which have been endorsed by Havant Borough Council. The AONB Management Plan and its supporting documents identify the distinctive features and characteristics of the landscape and provide the framework for the management and ongoing spatial planning of Chichester Harbour AONB. Proposed development affecting the AONB should be of the highest design quality and applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice from Chichester Harbour Conservancy.

Where else to look:



Details of the borough's Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, nature designations, historic parks and gardens and scheduled monuments can be found on the government mapping website [Magic Map](#)

[Natural England](#): Has more details on landscape and nature conservation designations

[English Heritage](#): Has more details about listed buildings and heritage protection

Details of the borough's own [listed buildings and conservation areas](#) can be found on the Havant Borough Council website

[Biodiversity Opportunity Areas](#): Have been identified for the South East Region and these have been further detailed at the Hampshire County level

[National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949](#): Provides the legislative background to AONB designations.

[Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000](#): Brought in the requirement for local authorities to have a 'duty of regard' to the purpose of AONBs and to produce an AONB Management Plan.