

NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting: COMMUNITY & LEISURE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY
PANEL – SPECIAL MEETING

Date and Time: THURSDAY, 25 JULY 2019, AT 9.30 AM*

Place: THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, APPLETREE COURT,
LYNDHURST

Telephone enquiries to: Lyndhurst (023) 8028 5000
023 8028 5588 - Ask for Andy Rogers
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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

*Members of the public may speak in accordance with the Council's public participation scheme:

- (a) immediately before the meeting starts, on items within the Panel's terms of reference which are not on the public agenda; and/or
 - (b) on individual items on the public agenda, when the Chairman calls that item.
- Speeches may not exceed three minutes. Anyone wishing to speak should contact the name and number shown above.

Bob Jackson
Chief Executive

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This Agenda is also available on audio tape, in Braille, large print and digital format

AGENDA

Apologies

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To note any declarations of interest made by members in connection with an agenda item. The nature of the interest must also be specified.

Members are asked to discuss any possible interests with Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To note any issues raised during the public participation period.

**3. NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY (NPA) - RECREATION
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY TOWARDS A SPATIAL VISION (Pages 1 - 58)**

To note the findings from the NPA 2018 Future Forest consultation on recreation management, to endorse the Strategic Actions compiled by the NPA's Recreation Management Strategy Steering Group, and note the NPA's intention to undertake further investigation into the feasibility of a Local Development Order.

To:	Community Overview & Scrutiny Panel Members	Environment Overview & Scrutiny Panel Members
	Councillors:	Councillors:
	Geoffrey Blunden (Chairman)	Ann Bellows
	Neville Penman (Vice-Chairman)	Sue Bennison
	Steve Clarke	Geoffrey Blunden
	Keith Craze	Allan Glass
	Arthur Davis	Andrew Gossage
	Barry Dunning	Stephanie Osborne
	David Hawkins	Tony Ring
	Caroline Rackham	Steve Rippon-Swaine
	David Russell	Derek Tipp
	Alex Wade	Malcolm Wade

COMMUNITY AND LEISURE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY PANEL AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY PANEL – 25 JULY 2019

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY (NPA) - RECREATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY TOWARDS A SPATIAL VISION

1. RECOMMENDATION

That members:

- Note the findings from the 2018 Future Forest consultation on Recreational Management.
- Endorse the Strategic Actions that have been compiled by the RMS Steering Group.
- Note the intention of New Forest National Park to undertake further investigation into the feasibility of a Local Development Order.

2. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 2.1 The purpose of the report is to inform members of the findings from the 2018 Future Forest consultation on recreation management and the Strategic Actions that have been compiled by the Recreational Management Strategy Steering group and to seek endorsement of the Strategic Actions. The report further informs members of the intention of the National Park Authority to investigate the feasibility of a Local Development Order to manage the location of future car parks. This matter was considered by the National Park Authority at the Authority meeting of the 11 July 2019. A copy of the report that was considered is appended to this report as **Appendix 1**. The recommendations set out in the report were agreed.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The New Forest is one of the most visited National Parks in England and has the highest proportion of designated land of international value for nature conservation in the country. With further housing growth planned close to the National Park, by both this Council and Test Valley a new and updated suite of focused actions is needed for the New Forest National Park Recreation Management Strategy 2010-2030. Across the National Park and beyond the aim is to achieve a net gain for the working and natural landscape and for the recreational experience, by:
- protecting the spectacular, yet fragile, wildlife-rich landscape that people come to see;
 - managing recreation for local people and our visitors.
- 3.2 Following an initial 'call for views' consultation in 2017, 25 draft proposed recreation management actions were put out for public consultation.
- 3.3 Both of the consultations were joint consultations on behalf of the Forestry Commission, the Verderers, Natural England, New Forest District Council, Hampshire County Council and the National Park Authority (NPA) all of whom have a remit for managing recreation in the National Park and are represented on the Recreation Management Strategy (RMS) Steering Group.

3.4 The results of the second consultation are summarised and are now attached in full at **Annex 1**.

4. PROPOSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

4.1 The 2018 draft actions have now been fully reviewed and updated by the RMS Steering Group in light of the public consultation and to provide greater clarity about what the actions will mean in practice. This includes updating the section on where recreation facilities should be provided to reflect the proposal that the New Forest National Park Authority has to use a Local Development Order to help define and manage the spatial aspect of managing recreation through the location of car parks across the Forest.

4.2 These new actions, together with the explanations of 'what will be done' are attached as **Annex 2**.

4.3 Each of the organisations on the RMS Steering Group has been asked to endorse these actions.

4.4 The most significant strategic actions are also likely to feature in the update to the Partnership Plan which is now being reviewed. These might include, for example:

- Managing the distribution and type of recreation facilities to protect the Forest, improve people's enjoyment and use resources effectively (4.2)
- Developing a coordinated approach among planning authorities in and around the New Forest to mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas – and use developer contributions to support work that protects the Forest (5.2).

4.5 Members will be aware that following a successful bid for Government funding, six local planning authorities (including NFDC) have commissioned a significant piece of research by Footprint Ecology; to gather evidence regarding recreational disturbance arising from planned new development and how this should be mitigated. This data is being collected through a combination of activities including face-to-face questionnaire, telephone interviews and on-site surveys (including car park monitoring). Initial results suggest that the completed research will be especially helpful in progressing both the above Strategic Actions.

5. DEVELOPING A SPATIAL PLAN SUPPORTED BY A LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDER

5.1 Of the 'tools' available for managing recreation, influencing access through the provision of car parks is arguably the most powerful. This is recognised in the current RMS 2010-2030 which already includes a specific action (5.6.3) to manage car parking in the National Park and the associated impacts on the most sensitive areas, by enabling "*land owners to manage the size, capacity and location of car parks for the benefit of the Forest and users*".

5.2 Within the updated strategic actions (**Annex 2**), there is a clear ambition to develop a spatial plan for where recreation should take place and to establish procedures to facilitate desirable changes. In support of this approach, the National Park Authority proposes to explore the feasibility of producing a Local Development Order (LDO) as a tool to facilitate changes to the distribution and capacity of car parking on the open Forest and adjacent commons.

- 5.3 The overriding objective of the LDO would be to direct visitors to the more sustainable and resilient locations and away from the most sensitive areas. There would be no net increase in overall parking spaces, which is consistent with the recognition in the current RMS 2010-2030 that at peak times *“the New Forest’s capacity has been reached and it would be undesirable and damaging to provide for any increase”* (section 4.2).
- 5.4 The use of a LDO has been discussed with the RMS Steering Group organisations indicate a broad level of support for investigating the feasibility of an LDO to manage changes to car parking provision. However this is a matter for the New Forest National Park planning authority to investigate and take forward rather than a matter for the Steering Group. It is however noted that changes to individual car parks is likely to be of significant interest to a wide range of stakeholders and interests, so it is important from the outset to establish clear criteria to inform future decisions.

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 There are no additional financial implications arising from the Strategic Actions.

7. CRIME & DISORDER, ENVIRONMENTAL, DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 There are no crime and disorder, environmental or data protection issues arising directly from this report.

8. EQUALITY & DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 There are no equality or diversity implications arising directly from this report.

For further information contact:

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Background Papers:

Published Documents

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NFNPA 577/19

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

AUTHORITY MEETING – 11 JULY 2019

RECREATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – TOWARDS A SPATIAL VISION

Report by: Nigel Matthews, Head of Recreation Management and Learning and Steve Avery, Executive Director

1 Introduction

1.1 The New Forest is one of the most visited National Parks in England and has the highest proportion of designated land of international value for nature conservation in the country. With further housing growth planned close to the National Park, a new and updated suite of focused actions is needed for the New Forest National Park Recreation Management Strategy 2010-2030. Across the National Park and beyond we want to achieve a net gain for the working and natural landscape and for the recreational experience, by:

- protecting the spectacular, yet fragile, wildlife-rich landscape that people come to see;
- managing recreation for local people and our visitors.

1.2 Following an initial ‘call for views’ consultation in 2017, members agreed at the Authority meeting in June 2018, that 25 draft proposed recreation management actions should be put out for public consultation.

1.3 Both were joint consultations on behalf of the Forestry Commission, the Verderers, Natural England, New Forest District Council, Hampshire County Council and the National Park Authority (NPA) all of whom have a remit for managing recreation in the National Park and are represented on the Recreation Management Strategy (RMS) Steering Group.

1.4 The results of the second consultation were summarised for the Authority at its meeting in October 2018 and are now attached in full at **Annex 1**. There was a very high level of support for all the draft proposed actions.

2 Proposed Recreation Management Actions

2.1 The 2018 draft actions have now been fully reviewed and updated by the RMS Steering Group in light of the public consultation and to provide greater clarity about what the actions will mean in practice. This includes updating the section on where recreation facilities should be provided to reflect the proposal to use a Local Development Order to help define and manage this vital spatial aspect of managing recreation.

- 2.2 These new actions, together with the explanations of ‘what will be done’ are attached as **Annex 2**.
- 2.3 Each of the organisations on the RMS Steering Group is being asked to endorse these actions.
- 2.4 The most significant strategic actions are also likely to feature in the update to the Partnership Plan which is now being reviewed. These might include, for example:
- Managing the distribution and type of recreation facilities to protect the Forest, improve people’s enjoyment and use resources effectively (4.2)
 - Developing a coordinated approach among planning authorities in and around the New Forest to mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas – and use developer contributions to support work that protects the Forest (5.2).
- 2.5 Members will be aware that following a successful bid for Government funding, six local planning authorities (including the NPA) have commissioned a significant piece of research by Footprint Ecology; to gather evidence regarding recreational disturbance arising from planned new development and how this should be mitigated. This data is being collected through a combination of activities including face-to-face questionnaire, telephone interviews and on-site surveys (including car park monitoring). Initial results suggest that the completed research will be especially helpful in progressing both the above Strategic Actions.
- 3 Developing a spatial plan supported by a Local Development Order**
- 3.1 Of the ‘tools’ available for managing recreation, influencing access through the provision of car parks is arguably the most powerful. This is recognised in the current RMS 2010-2030 which already includes a specific action (5.6.3) to manage car parking in the National Park and the associated impacts on the most sensitive areas, by enabling *“land owners to manage the size, capacity and location of car parks for the benefit of the Forest and users”*.
- 3.2 Within the updated strategic actions (**Annex 2**), there is a clear ambition to develop a spatial plan for where recreation should take place and to establish procedures to facilitate desirable changes. In support of this approach, it is proposed that we explore the feasibility of producing a Local Development Order (LDO) as a tool to facilitate changes to the distribution and capacity of car parking on the open Forest and adjacent commons.
- 3.3 The overriding objective of the LDO would be to direct visitors to the more sustainable and resilient locations and away from the most sensitive areas. There would be no net increase in overall parking spaces, which is consistent with the recognition in the current RMS 2010-2030 that at peak times *“the New Forest’s capacity has been reached and it would be undesirable and damaging to provide for any increase”* (section 4.2).

3.4 LDOs explained

- 3.5 LDOs are orders made by local planning authorities (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grant planning permission for a specific type of development within a defined area. They streamline the planning process by removing the need for a planning application to be made to the local planning authority (LPA) – effectively allowing LPAs to introduce their own locally devised ‘permitted development rights’. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) recognises LDOs as a useful tool that can promote environmental gains for a local area (para 15).
- 3.6 There are numerous examples where LPAs have used LDOs to underpin local priorities that include, for example, support for horticulture (Arun District Council), a low carbon economy (Swindon Borough Council) and locally grown food/produce (Cornwall Council).
- 3.7 LDOs can cover a geographical area of any size (so long as it is within the LPA’s administrative boundary) and can be either permanent or time-limited, depending on their aim and local circumstances.
- 3.8 Once an LDO is in place, there is a prior notification procedure to be followed but this has to be determined by the LPA within 28 days of receipt and there is no need for further consultation (as the LDO itself would have been subject to public consultation - see below).

3.9 Making an LDO – the steps to be followed

- 3.10 The procedures for making an LDO are set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.
- 3.11 The steps involved in making an LDO can be summarised as follows:
- a) drafting the order
 - b) preparing a statement setting out reasons for making the order – to include a description of the development which the order would permit and a plan or statement identifying the land to which the order relates.
 - c) consulting on the draft order – to include site notices and consulting a wide range of organisations such as all parish councils within the defined area, Natural England, the Environment Agency, Historic England, the Highway Authority and “any person with whom they would have been required to consult on an application for planning permission for the development proposed to be permitted by the order.”
 - d) the consultation period cannot be less than 28 days. The NPA has adopted a ‘Statement of Community Involvement’ (2013) that in effect commits the Authority to carrying out public consultations of no less than six weeks
 - e) considering representations and making any modifications
 - f) adopting the order; and

- g) notifying the Secretary of State that the order has been made (within 28 days of date of adoption)
- 3.12 The Authority would need to commission specialist consultancy support in preparing the LDO.
- 3.13 The advantages of making an LDO
- 3.14 Rather than preparing individual planning applications for each car park, the process of making a LDO would allow those organisations represented on the RMS Steering Group to set out the overall rationale for public car parking in the Forest within a broader, strategic framework for managing recreation in the Forest, which could include links to and improvement of the off road cycle network. The potential benefits of such an approach include:
- The opportunity to set out a comprehensive, Forest wide case for changes to public car park provision in the Forest, supported by a formal Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening (as part of the accompanying ‘statement of reasons’)
 - Avoiding the need to submit multiple planning applications for relatively small-scale engineering works at individual sites – which might otherwise appear as an ad-hoc, piecemeal approach to reconfiguring car parks, with the focus on individual sites rather than the ‘bigger picture’
 - Building consensus around relevant thresholds and criteria for allowing small scale works to enable the relocation of existing formal recreational facilities and uses which are causing unacceptable damage to the special qualities of the New Forest to more suitable sites
 - Following an established planning procedure with clear steps prescribed in government guidance
- 3.15 How ‘small scale’ is defined would be one of the key considerations in drafting the order. The LDO would be able to specify its own thresholds, above which formal planning permission would still be required. Additional conditions and limitations could be explored, such as surfacing materials, signage and the time of year when the works are to be carried out. Any enlargements and/or improvements to existing car parks permitted by the LDO would have to be offset by a corresponding reduction elsewhere (to ensure no net increase in car parking provision on the open Forest and adjacent commons).
- 3.16 Further planning guidance could also be produced, based on the conclusions of the HRA and EIA screening, to assist the consideration of larger scale works that would still require planning permission.
- 3.17 In tandem with progressing the LDO, it would be necessary to consider what other measures might be needed to support a reconfiguration of car parking provision, such as a Traffic Regulation Order (to enforce any future unauthorised car parking/encroachment on the Forest).

- 3.18 Discussions to date with the RMS Steering Group organisations indicate a broad level of support for investigating the feasibility of an LDO to manage changes to car parking provision.
- 3.19 Changes to individual car parks are likely to be of significant interest to a wide range of stakeholders and interests, so it is important from the outset to establish clear criteria to inform future decisions. The LDO route offers a robust, legal mechanism through which these general principles can be debated and confirmed in public.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Members:

- 1. note the findings from the 2018 Future Forest consultation on recreation management**
- 2. endorse the Strategic Actions that have been compiled by the RMS Steering Group**
- 3. delegate authority to officers to undertake further investigation into the feasibility of a Local Development Order**

Equality Impact Assessment:

There are no equality or diversity implications arising directly from this report.

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Future Forest

2018 Recreation Management Strategy consultation

Findings Report

June 2019



High-level findings from the Future Forest
Recreation Management Strategy consultation carried out in summer 2018

Summary

The work to review and update the New Forest Recreation Management Strategy 2010-2030 (the 2010 Strategy) is being done collaboratively by the Forestry Commission, Natural England, Hampshire County Council, New Forest District Council, Verderers and New Forest National Park Authority (NPA). The views and knowledge of the public and relevant organisations are key to this work, hence the need for consultation.

This report sets out who was consulted as part of the Future Forest public consultation held over the summer of 2018, describes how they were consulted and summarises the main findings. The consultation followed an initial 'call for views' consultation which was held a year earlier.

A total of 1,074 responses was received.

There was a very high level of support for all the draft proposed actions for the update to the 2010 Strategy. Small variations in support were apparent between actions, and between people who live in different locations or who were in different age groups.

670 free text comments were received.

The majority of these comments confirmed support for the draft proposed actions and the 'examples of possible delivery'. Some asked for clearer and additional information about how the actions will be carried out.

1. Previous consultations about recreation management

The 2010 Strategy was produced following extensive public consultation. It has 61 'priority actions' aimed at managing recreation, grouped under 15 topics (and a further six actions in two topics aimed at working together and collecting better information about recreation). In 2017 a Future Forest 'call for views' public consultation was held, asking people to say which topics should be prioritised in an update to the 2010 Strategy (either from the 2010 topics or new ones).

The aim is to produce a new and updated suite of focused actions so that, across the National Park and beyond, we can achieve a net gain for the working and natural landscape and for the recreational experience, by:

- protecting the spectacular, yet fragile, wildlife-rich landscape that people come to see;
- managing recreation for local people and our visitors.

We also need to use limited resources wisely.

The results of the 2017 consultation were used extensively to inform the content and structure of new proposals: 25 draft actions and examples of possible delivery, grouped under seven objectives.

2. How the 2018 consultation was run and analysed

The 2018 Future Forest public consultation ran from 18 June to 12 August. As in 2017, it was an open consultation exercise which enabled anyone who wished to contribute to have their say. Responses could be submitted through an online response form, available at www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/futureforest and by paper version. Unstructured responses sent through other means, such as email or written letters which were received by the consultation's close, were also accepted.

The consultation was publicised through news releases, social media, the NPA e-newsletter, partner organisations' stands at the New Forest Show, talks at various forums and e-mails direct to local authorities, town and parish councils and other local organisations.

As in 2017, no attempt was made to limit participation in the consultation or assign greater importance to responses from any particular group of respondents.

There were 1,074 responses, compared to 1,554 in 2017. Most were received through the online response form. 1,034 were from individuals and 40 were from organisations and groups. All of the responses were combined in the same database for the purpose of analysis.

The consultation asked respondents to:

- rate the degree to which they felt the draft actions and examples of possible delivery would improve the management of recreation in the New Forest
- provide additional free text comments about the plans to manage recreation in the New Forest.

The analysis only takes into account actual responses; where 'no response' was provided to a question, this was not included in the analysis.

For the purpose of this report, 'shorthand' versions of the actions have been used. These are repeated in Annex 1 alongside the full versions that were used in the consultation.

3. How respondents rated the draft proposed actions

Respondents were asked: 'To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following draft actions and examples of possible delivery would improve the management of recreation in the New Forest?' Each action could be rated individually.

Across the 25 actions, on average:

- 78% strongly agreed or agreed with them
- 16% had no feelings either way
- 6% disagreed or strongly disagreed

Charts 1, 2 and 3 below show that all actions had far more support than opposition:

- Chart 1 ranks the 25 actions by the number of people who agreed or strongly agreed with them.
- Chart 2 ranks them by the number of people who disagreed or strongly disagreed with them.
- Chart 3 ranks them by the number of people who had no feelings either way.

The actions with the highest numbers of people who agreed or strongly agreed with them were:

- Action 2. Encourage tourism providers to promote key messages in their communications (90% agreed or strongly agreed)
- Action 10. Inspire young people to understand and value the New Forest's special qualities (86%)
- Action 6. Address significant and widespread negative impacts caused by recreation (86%)
- Action 1. Improve information and interpretation about the New Forest's special qualities (85%)
- Action 7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities (85%)
- Action 14. Consult on possible changes to 'gateways', key sites and core routes (84%)
- Action 8. Increase staff, volunteers and ambassadors to encourage responsible recreation (82%)

The actions with the highest numbers of people who disagreed or strongly disagreed with them were:

- Action 19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities (13% disagreed or strongly disagreed)
- Action 13. Develop a vision for where people should be encouraged to enjoy outdoor recreation (12%)
- Action 9. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts (11%)

- Action 20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants (10%)
- Action 7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities (9%)
- Action 15. Develop a phased plan to implement agreed beneficial changes (8%)
- Action 17. Raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects (8%)

The actions with the highest numbers of people who had no feelings either way were:

- Action 17. Raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects (24% had no feelings either way)
- Action 24. Adapt and gain agreement for revised actions necessary (23%)
- Action 22. Analyse and publish data to improve recreation management in the Forest (22%)
- Action 15. Develop a phased plan to implement agreed beneficial changes (21%)
- Action 3. Develop activities to help people to connect with the special qualities (21%)
- Action 23. Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy (21%)
- Action 19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities (20%)

One action attracted both strong support and strong opposition:

- Action 7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities (85% agreed or strongly agreed; (9% disagreed or strongly disagreed)

Chart 1. Actions ranked by the percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with them

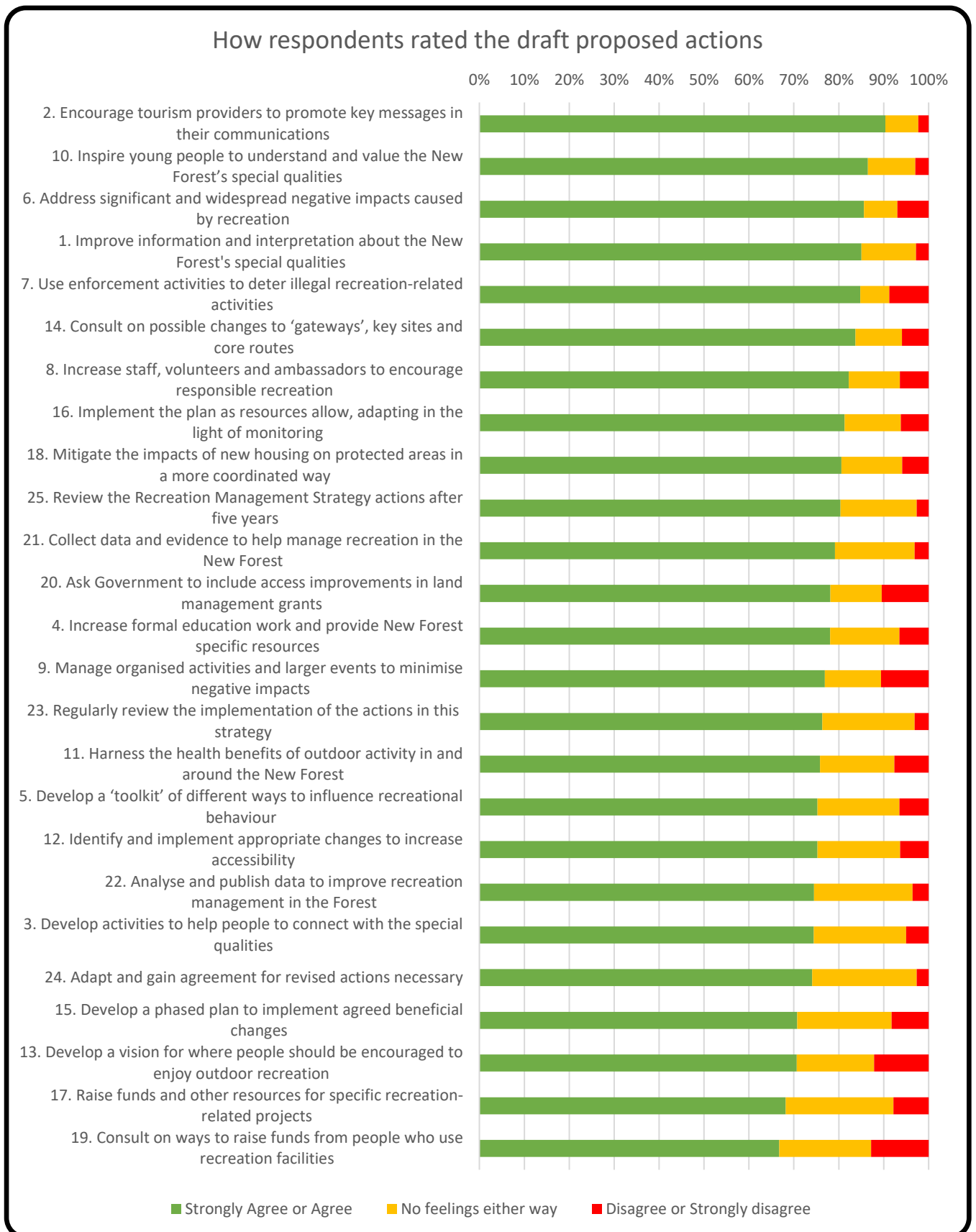


Chart 2. Actions ranked by the percentage of respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed with them.

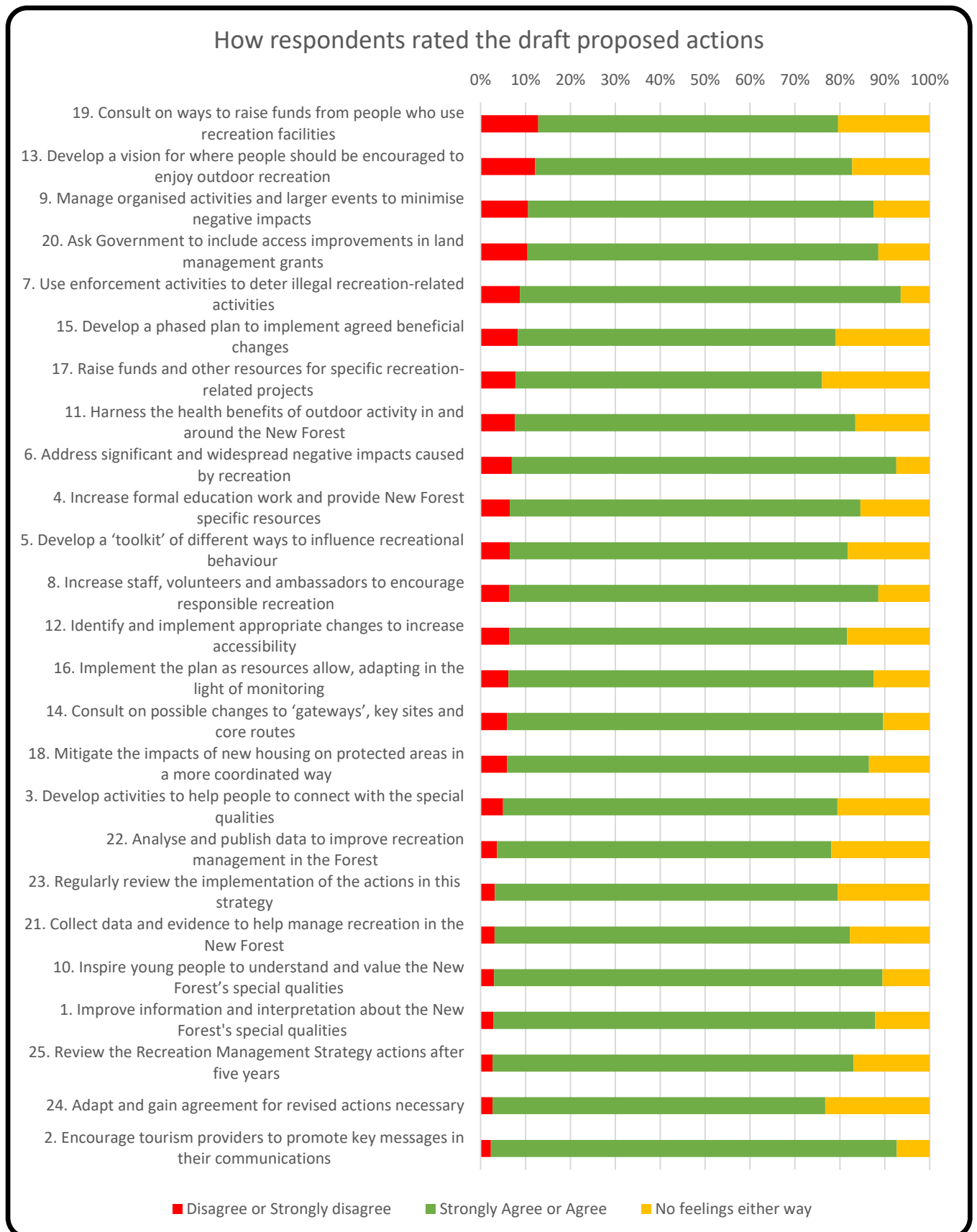
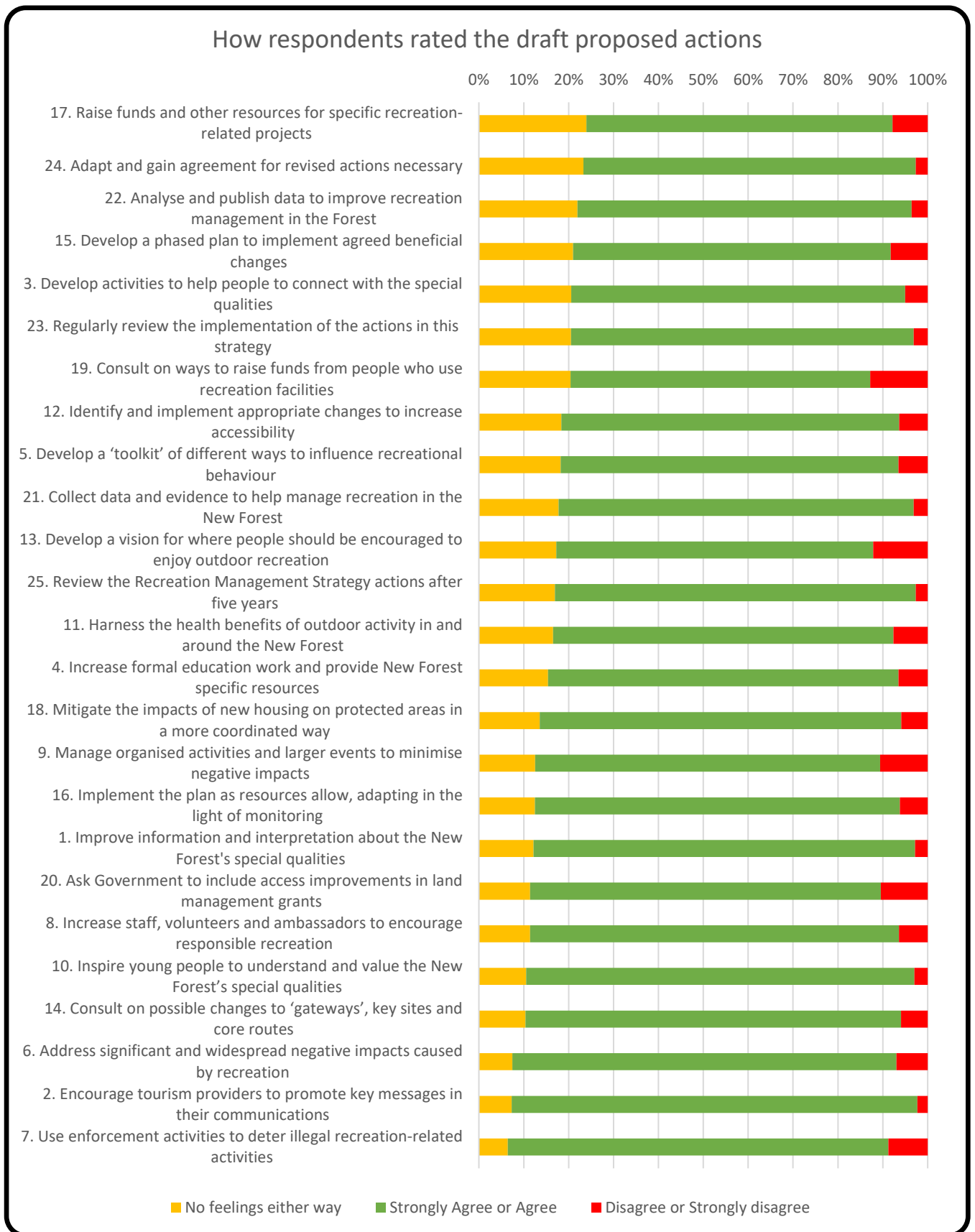


Chart 3. Actions ranked by the percentage of respondents who had no feelings either way



4. Themes within the free text comments

Of the 1,074 respondents, 670 people provided additional free text comments in answer to the request: 'Please tell us if you have further comments about our plans to manage recreation in the New Forest'.

73% of comments (490) confirmed support for the draft proposed actions and the 'examples of possible delivery'. These are analysed in the chart and tables below.

27% of comments (181) highlighted issues that are outside of the primary scope of the recreation management strategy, e.g. how local authorities respond to the need for additional housing and general traffic management issues. These topics are relevant (e.g. because general traffic and population levels can sometimes impact on people who visit the New Forest for recreation) but they are dealt with thoroughly within other documents and processes, such as Local Plans and Highway Management Plans.

9% of comments (58) included opinions about the nature and content of the consultation itself and how it could have been improved. In particular, they confirmed the need for clearer and additional information about how the actions will be carried out – i.e. explaining in plain English what will be done.

Chart 4. How the free text comments related to the objectives

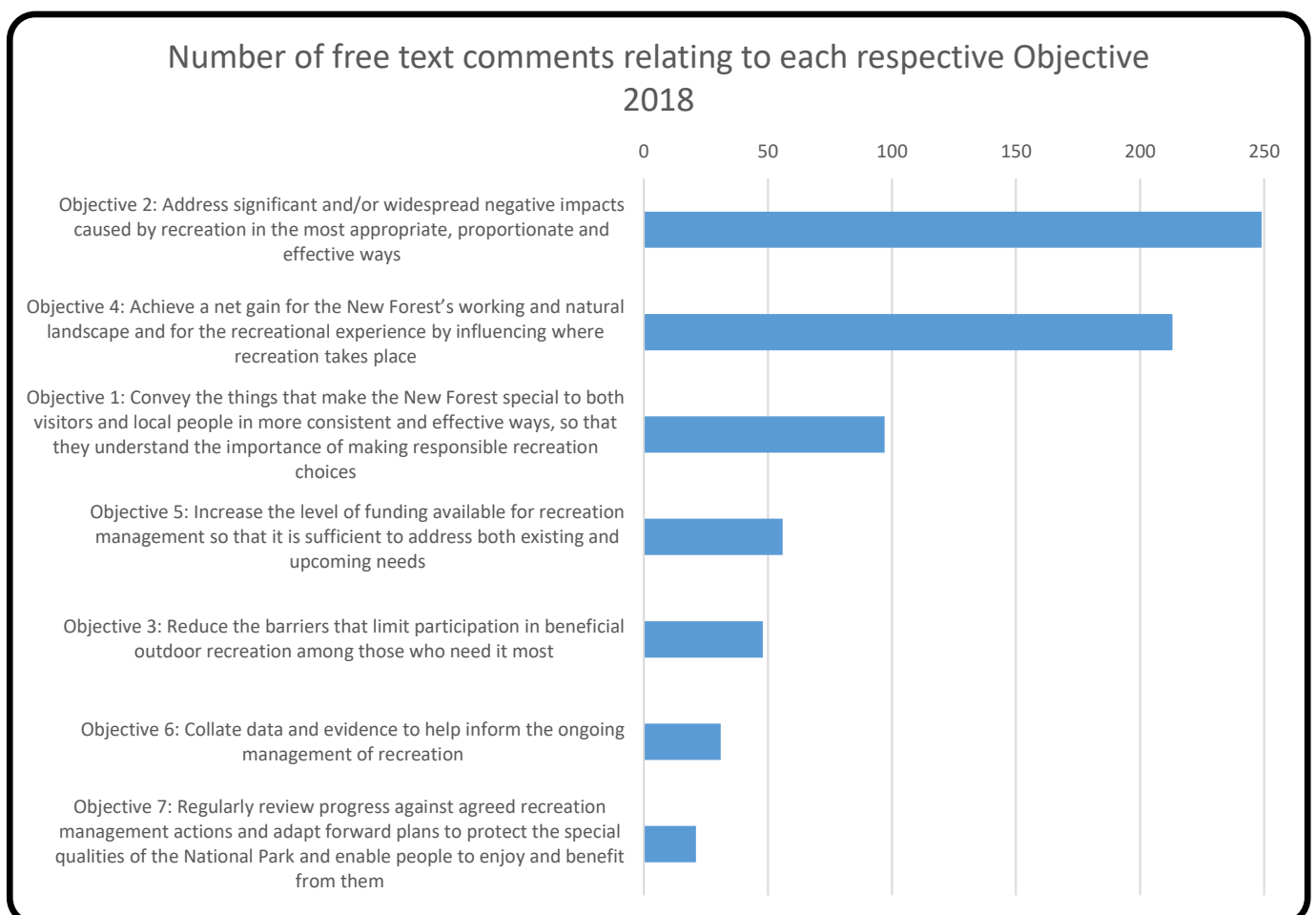


Chart 4 above shows that respondents most frequently commented about themes that relate to Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. These objectives are aimed directly at managing recreation (as opposed to gathering data and evidence, and monitoring the implementation of the Strategy) and have been further analysed as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Themes most frequently mentioned in the free text comments

Objective 1: Convey the things that make the New Forest special to both visitors and local people in more consistent and effective ways, so that they understand the importance of making responsible recreation choices.	
Number of respondents highlighting the following themes	
71	Believe that the quality and availability of information is important, including better online resources
26	Believe that formal, curriculum-based education is important
12	Support for more walks and other events to highlight the special qualities
9	Need for local businesses to do more to educate visitors

Objective 2: Address significant and/or widespread negative impacts caused by recreation in the most appropriate, proportionate and effective ways.	
Number of respondents highlighting the following themes	
84	Need to enforce byelaws and have more rangers/volunteers/staff on the ground
56	Concern about the negative impacts of large scale recreational events such as cycle events
37	View that more needs to be done about uncontrolled dogs and dog fouling
33	Concern that roads are becoming more congested due to increased visitor traffic
25	Need to address litter and fly tipping incidents
24	Need to reduce animal accidents

Objective 3: Reduce the barriers that limit participation in beneficial outdoor recreation among those who need it most.	
Number of respondents highlighting the following themes	
27	Would like to see better provision of facilities for people who are less able
23	Believe that the National Park is an important resource for physical and mental wellbeing
12	Support for inspiring more young people to appreciate the National Park

Objective 4: Achieve a net gain for the New Forest's working and natural landscape and for the recreational experience by influencing where recreation takes place.	
Number of respondents highlighting the following themes	
119	Would like an increased level of off road cycling access and/or safer on-road cycling
31	Support for review of car parking

30	Support for drawing recreation away from the most sensitive areas within the Forest
26	Would like more sustainable transport for visitors such as park and ride schemes and/or better local bus services
23	Would support measures to reduce the amount of cars using Forest roads to make their use for recreation easier
19	Suggested gateway sites where people could park and then explore the forest via cycling, riding or walking

Objective 5: Increase the level of funding available for recreation management so that it is sufficient to address both existing and upcoming needs.

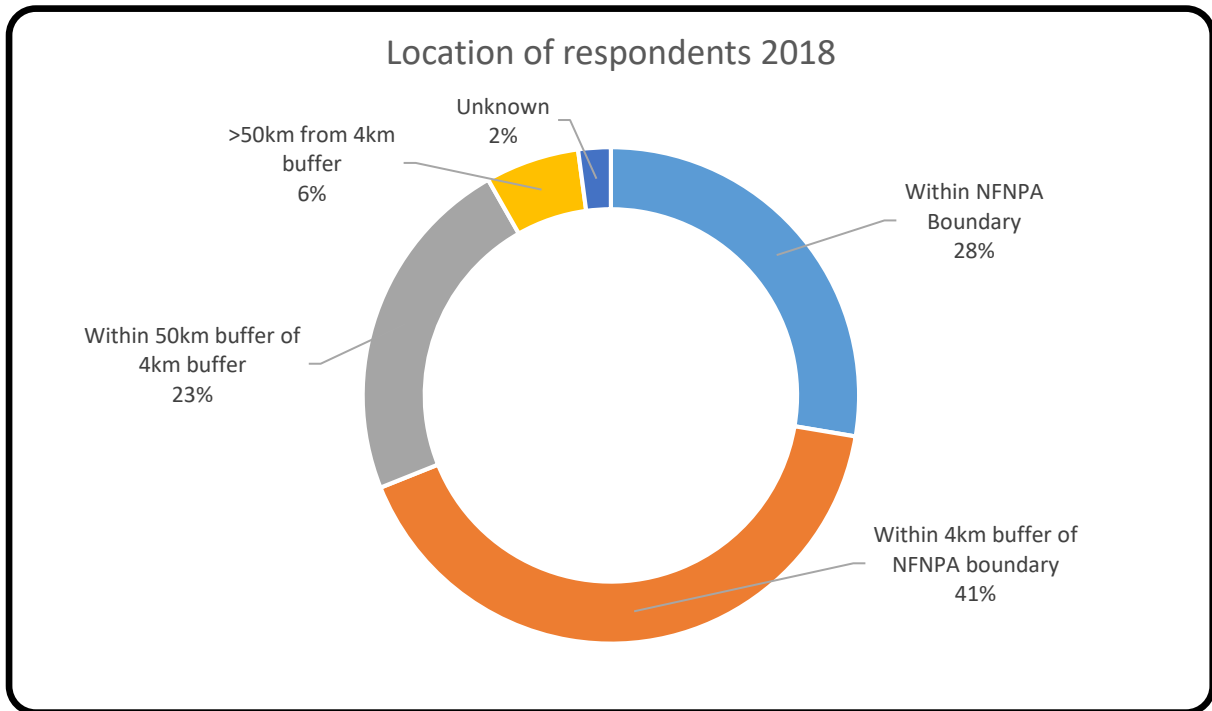
Number of respondents highlighting the following themes

19	Believe that the Forest Commission should charge for a variety of services
16	Would like more funds to be raised from fines (from breaking byelaws), event permissions and from visitor donations
10	Suggested a New Forest 'Visitor Tax'

5. People and organisations that took part in the 2018 consultation

5.1 Where did the respondents live?

Chart 5. Where respondents lived (2018)



The consultation was open to anyone who wished to participate and the use of social media, websites etc. could have attracted many respondents from a great distance away. However, 850 respondents provided a 4-digit postcode and these are analysed in Chart 5 above and the map that follows. These show that a majority of respondents live inside the New Forest National Park or within 4km of the boundary (586 respondents / 69%). A significant number live between 4km and 50km from the boundary (194 / 23%), including Southampton and Bournemouth, leaving 52 (6%) who live further away. 18 respondents (2%) provided incorrect postcodes.



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Date Printed: 07/06/2018

Consultation Response
Postcodes 2018

Map illustrating location of respondents



SCALE: 1:430000

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Ordnance Survey 100014703

As Table 2 below shows, the spread of respondents is very similar to the 2017 consultation.

Table 2. Where respondents lived (2018 and 2017)

Location of those respondents who provided a postcode	No of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2017)
Within National Park	235	28%	30%
Within 4km buffer of NP boundary	351	41%	39%
Within 50km of 4km buffer	194	23%	20%
Beyond	52	6%	7%
Unknown	18	2%	4%

5.2 Did respondents' agreement with the actions depend on where they lived?

Tables 3 and 4 below show how respondents' degree of agreement and disagreement with the individual draft actions varied depending on how far they live from the National Park. For most actions there was little variation in agreement or disagreement between the four areas.

Where the percentage varies between locations by 10% or more, the objective is shown in bold (where there is a clear, linear trend) or in italics (where there is not a clear, linear trend).

The following trends seem to be apparent.

People who live further away from the National Park are more likely to agree with the following actions:

- Action 12. Identify and implement appropriate changes to increase accessibility
- Action 18. Mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas in a more coordinated way
- Action 19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities
- Action 20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants.

People who live within or closer to the National Park are more likely to agree with the following actions:

- Action 24. Adapt and gain agreement for revised actions necessary.

People who live within or closer to the National Park are more likely to disagree with the following actions:

- Action 4. Increase formal education work and provide New Forest specific resources

- Action 11. Harness the health benefits of outdoor activity in and around the New Forest
- Action 19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities
- Action 20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants.

Table 3. Agreement with Actions by location

Action	% of respondents from different locations that strongly agreed or agreed with each respective action			
	Within National Park	Between National Park and 4km buffer	Between 4km buffer and 50km buffer	>50km from 4km buffer
1. Improve information and interpretation about the New Forest's special qualities	83%	88%	81%	94%
2. Encourage tourism providers to promote key messages in their communications	89%	93%	89%	88%
3. Develop activities to help people to connect with the special qualities	69%	76%	75%	69%
4. Increase formal education work and provide New Forest specific resources	78%	77%	81%	73%
5. Develop a 'toolkit' of different ways to influence recreational behaviour	75%	74%	80%	70%
6. Address significant and widespread negative impacts caused by recreation	88%	84%	85%	88%
7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities	87%	85%	84%	94%
8. Increase staff, volunteers and ambassadors to encourage responsible recreation	83%	82%	83%	88%
9. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts	78%	78%	75%	74%
10. Inspire young people to understand and value the New Forest's special qualities	81%	87%	90%	86%
11. Harness the health benefits of outdoor activity in and around the New Forest	72%	76%	83%	76%
12. Identify and implement appropriate changes to increase accessibility	70%	74%	80%	88%
13. Develop a vision for where people should be encouraged to enjoy outdoor recreation	72%	68%	73%	72%
14. Consult on possible changes to 'gateways', key sites and core routes	83%	82%	86%	84%

15. Develop a phased plan to implement agreed beneficial changes	67%	72%	76%	70%
16. <i>Implement the plan as resources allow, adapting in the light of monitoring</i>	80%	82%	81%	90%
17. <i>Raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects</i>	63%	68%	77%	70%
18. Mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas in a more coordinated way	77%	81%	84%	90%
19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities	64%	65%	72%	80%
20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants	71%	78%	85%	88%
21. Collect data and evidence to help manage recreation in the New Forest	79%	80%	82%	80%
22. Analyse and publish data to improve recreation management in the Forest	77%	75%	74%	71%
23. Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy	76%	74%	78%	82%
24. Adapt and gain agreement for revised actions necessary	77%	75%	74%	66%
25. Review the Recreation Management Strategy actions after five years	79%	82%	82%	86%

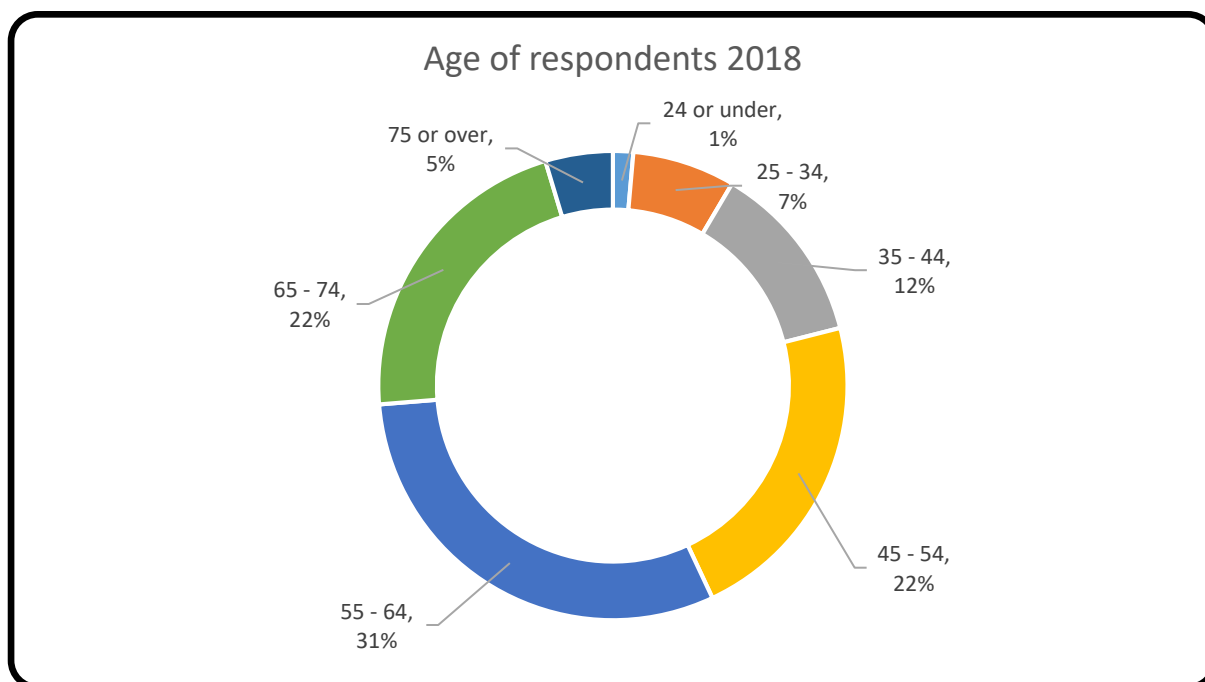
Table 4. Disagreement with Actions by location

Action	% of respondents from different locations that disagreed or strongly disagreed with each respective action			
	Within National Park	Between National Park and 4km buffer	Between 4km buffer and 50km buffer	>50km from 4km buffer
1. Improve information and interpretation about the New Forest's special qualities	3%	3%	3%	0%
2. Encourage tourism providers to promote key messages in their communications	2%	2%	3%	0%
3. Develop activities to help people to connect with the special qualities	7%	4%	3%	4%
4. Increase formal education work and provide New Forest specific resources	11%	8%	2%	0%
5. Develop a 'toolkit' of different ways to influence recreational behaviour	8%	6%	4%	2%
6. Address significant and widespread negative impacts caused by recreation	6%	8%	6%	0%
7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities	7%	10%	9%	2%

8. Increase staff, volunteers and ambassadors to encourage responsible recreation	6%	7%	5%	0%
9. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts	9%	12%	10%	8%
10. Inspire young people to understand and value the New Forest's special qualities	5%	3%	1%	2%
11. Harness the health benefits of outdoor activity in and around the New Forest	10%	8%	3%	0%
12. Identify and implement appropriate changes to increase accessibility	9%	8%	2%	2%
13. Develop a vision for where people should be encouraged to enjoy outdoor recreation	10%	14%	9%	14%
14. Consult on possible changes to 'gateways', key sites and core routes	7%	4%	6%	4%
15. Develop a phased plan to implement agreed beneficial changes	9%	8%	7%	4%
16. Implement the plan as resources allow, adapting in the light of monitoring	7%	6%	6%	2%
17. Raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects	10%	6%	3%	6%
18. Mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas in a more coordinated way	8%	5%	3%	0%
19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities	15%	13%	10%	2%
20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants	15%	10%	6%	4%
21. Collect data and evidence to help manage recreation in the New Forest	3%	3%	3%	0%
22. Analyse and publish data to improve recreation management in the Forest	3%	3%	3%	0%
23. Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy	2%	3%	2%	0%
24. Adapt and gain agreement for revised actions necessary	3%	2%	1%	0%
25. Review the Recreation Management Strategy actions after five years	3%	1%	2%	2%

5.3 What was the age distribution of respondents?

Chart 6. Age distribution of respondents (2018)



860 respondents answered the question about age. As in 2017, and as is often the case with open consultations, Chart 6 above and Table 5 below show that older age groups were better represented than younger age groups.

Table 5. Age distribution of respondents (2018 and 2017)

Age of respondents	No of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2017)
24 or under	12	1%	4%
25 - 34	61	7%	10%
35 - 44	108	12%	18%
45 - 54	189	22%	26%
55 - 64	264	31%	22%
65 - 74	186	22%	17%
75 or over	40	5%	3%

5.4 Did respondents' agreement with the actions depend on their age?

Tables 6 and 7 below show how respondents' age affected the degree of their agreement and disagreement with the individual draft actions. For most actions there was little variation in support between the five age groups.

Where the percentage varies between age groups by 10% or more, the objective is in bold (where there is a clear, linear trend) or in italics (where there is not a clear, linear trend).

The following action seemed to attract more agreement (and less disagreement) from older age groups:

- Action 9. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts

Table 6. Agreement with Actions by age

Actions	% of respondents from different age groups that strongly agreed or agreed with each respective action				
	34 or under	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 or over
1. Improve information and interpretation about the New Forest's special qualities	86%	79%	83%	88%	89%
2. Encourage tourism providers to promote key messages in their communications	89%	86%	90%	93%	93%
3. Develop activities to help people to connect with the special qualities	75%	69%	74%	74%	78%
4. Increase formal education work and provide New Forest specific resources	77%	78%	76%	81%	79%
5. Develop a 'toolkit' of different ways to influence recreational behaviour	71%	73%	77%	76%	78%
6. Address significant and widespread negative impacts caused by recreation	82%	83%	80%	88%	89%
7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities	82%	85%	80%	89%	89%
8. Increase staff, volunteers and ambassadors to encourage responsible recreation	81%	80%	79%	87%	85%
9. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts	66%	69%	74%	80%	82%
10. Inspire young people to understand and value the New Forest's special qualities	93%	86%	87%	87%	84%
11. Harness the health benefits of outdoor activity in and around the New Forest	82%	81%	80%	74%	75%
12. Identify and implement appropriate changes to increase accessibility	77%	75%	77%	74%	78%
13. Develop a vision for where people should be encouraged to enjoy outdoor recreation	72%	63%	72%	72%	69%
14. Consult on possible changes to 'gateways', key sites and core routes	78%	84%	84%	88%	81%
15. Develop a phased plan to implement agreed beneficial changes	60%	70%	71%	75%	72%
16. Implement the plan as resources allow, adapting in the light of monitoring	77%	82%	81%	85%	82%
17. Raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects	79%	70%	72%	67%	68%
18. Mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas in a more coordinated way	78%	79%	78%	81%	86%
19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities	63%	64%	70%	67%	69%
20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants	89%	76%	77%	81%	73%

21. Collect data and evidence to help manage recreation in the New Forest	71%	78%	77%	82%	82%
22. Analyse and publish data to improve recreation management in the Forest	64%	74%	72%	76%	76%
23. Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy	82%	77%	74%	77%	77%
24. Adapt and gain agreement for revised actions necessary	71%	75%	72%	78%	76%
25. Review the Recreation Management Strategy actions after five years	72%	84%	77%	85%	83%

Table 7. Disagreement with Actions by age

Actions	% of respondents from different age groups that disagreed or strongly disagreed with each respective action				
	34 or under	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 or over
1. Improve information and interpretation about the New Forest's special qualities	4%	5%	3%	2%	2%
2. Encourage tourism providers to promote key messages in their communications	4%	2%	3%	2%	0%
3. Develop activities to help people to connect with the special qualities	5%	8%	5%	4%	2%
4. Increase formal education work and provide New Forest specific resources	5%	6%	4%	7%	8%
5. Develop a 'toolkit' of different ways to influence recreational behaviour	11%	7%	7%	4%	4%
6. Address significant and widespread negative impacts caused by recreation	10%	5%	11%	6%	4%
7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities	12%	11%	13%	6%	6%
8. Increase staff, volunteers and ambassadors to encourage responsible recreation	10%	5%	9%	4%	5%
9. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts	18%	14%	11%	8%	8%
10. Inspire young people to understand and value the New Forest's special qualities	0%	4%	4%	2%	4%
11. Harness the health benefits of outdoor activity in and around the New Forest	4%	8%	5%	7%	6%
12. Identify and implement appropriate changes to increase accessibility	4%	7%	6%	7%	5%
13. Develop a vision for where people should be encouraged to enjoy outdoor recreation	18%	12%	11%	10%	10%
14. Consult on possible changes to 'gateways', key sites and core routes	3%	3%	8%	3%	7%
15. Develop a phased plan to implement agreed beneficial changes	10%	4%	10%	5%	9%
16. Implement the plan as resources allow, adapting in the light of monitoring	10%	3%	7%	5%	5%
17. Raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects	3%	7%	5%	8%	7%
18. Mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas in a more coordinated way	3%	7%	4%	6%	5%

19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities	11%	12%	10%	14%	11%
20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants	3%	10%	12%	8%	13%
21. Collect data and evidence to help manage recreation in the New Forest	0%	5%	4%	4%	0%
22. Analyse and publish data to improve recreation management in the Forest	3%	6%	3%	4%	0%
23. Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy	0%	3%	3%	3%	1%
24. Adapt and gain agreement for revised actions necessary	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%
25. Review the Recreation Management Strategy actions after five years	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%

6. How did respondents hear about the consultation?

Chart 7. How respondents heard about the consultation in 2018

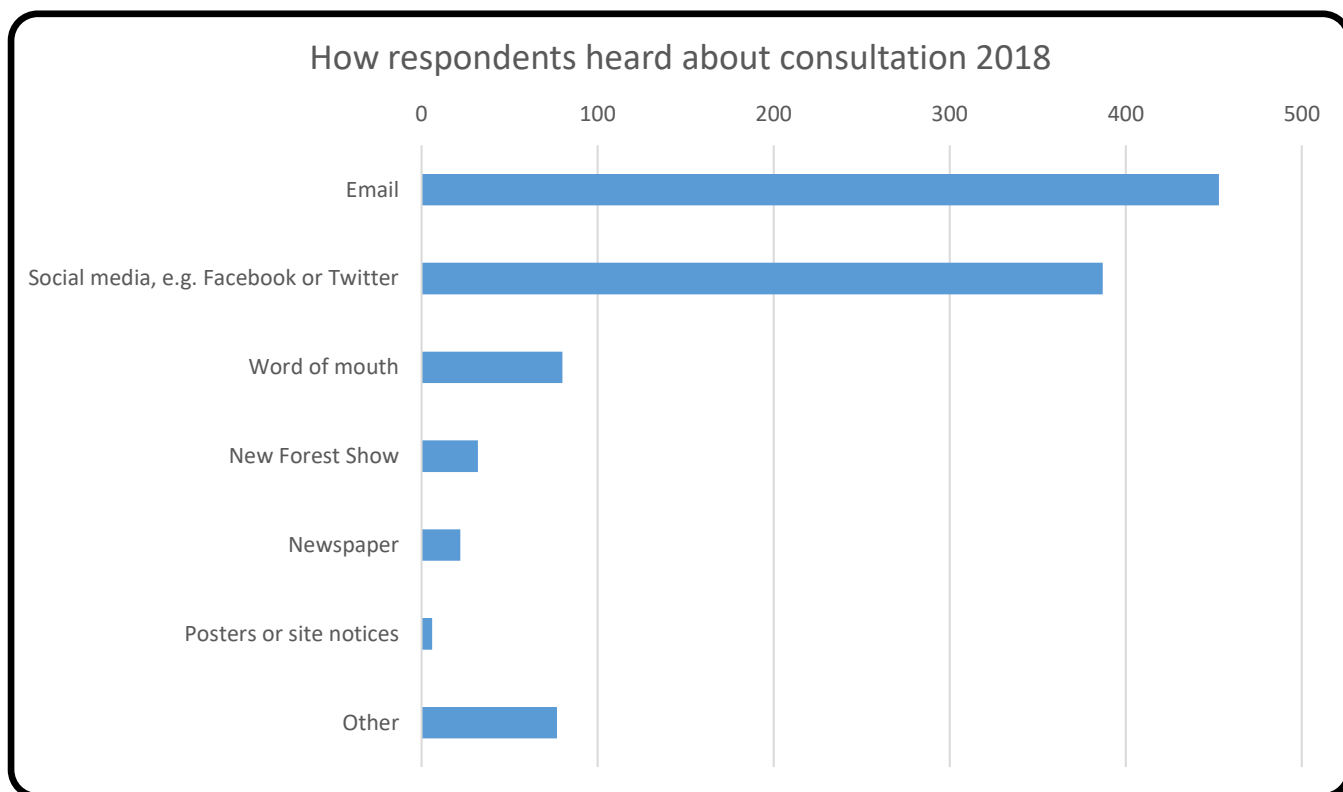


Chart 7 above shows that respondents most frequently heard about the consultation through e-mail and social media. Table 8 below shows that there was a significant increase in the percentage that heard about it by e-mail, probably in part because many 2017 respondents signed up to receive the NPA's e-newsletters.

58% of all respondents (627) said they had not taken part in a consultation about the New Forest before. This compares to 80% in 2017.

Table 8. How respondents heard about the consultation in 2018 and 2017

How respondents heard about consultation	No of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2017)
Email	453	43%	15%
Social media, e.g. Facebook or Twitter	387	37%	49%
Word of mouth	80	7%	13%
New Forest Show	32	3%	3%
Newspaper	22	2%	10%
Posters or site notices	6	1%	1%
Other	77	7%	9%

7. Which kinds of recreation are most popular?

Chart 8. Popularity of different recreational activities in 2018

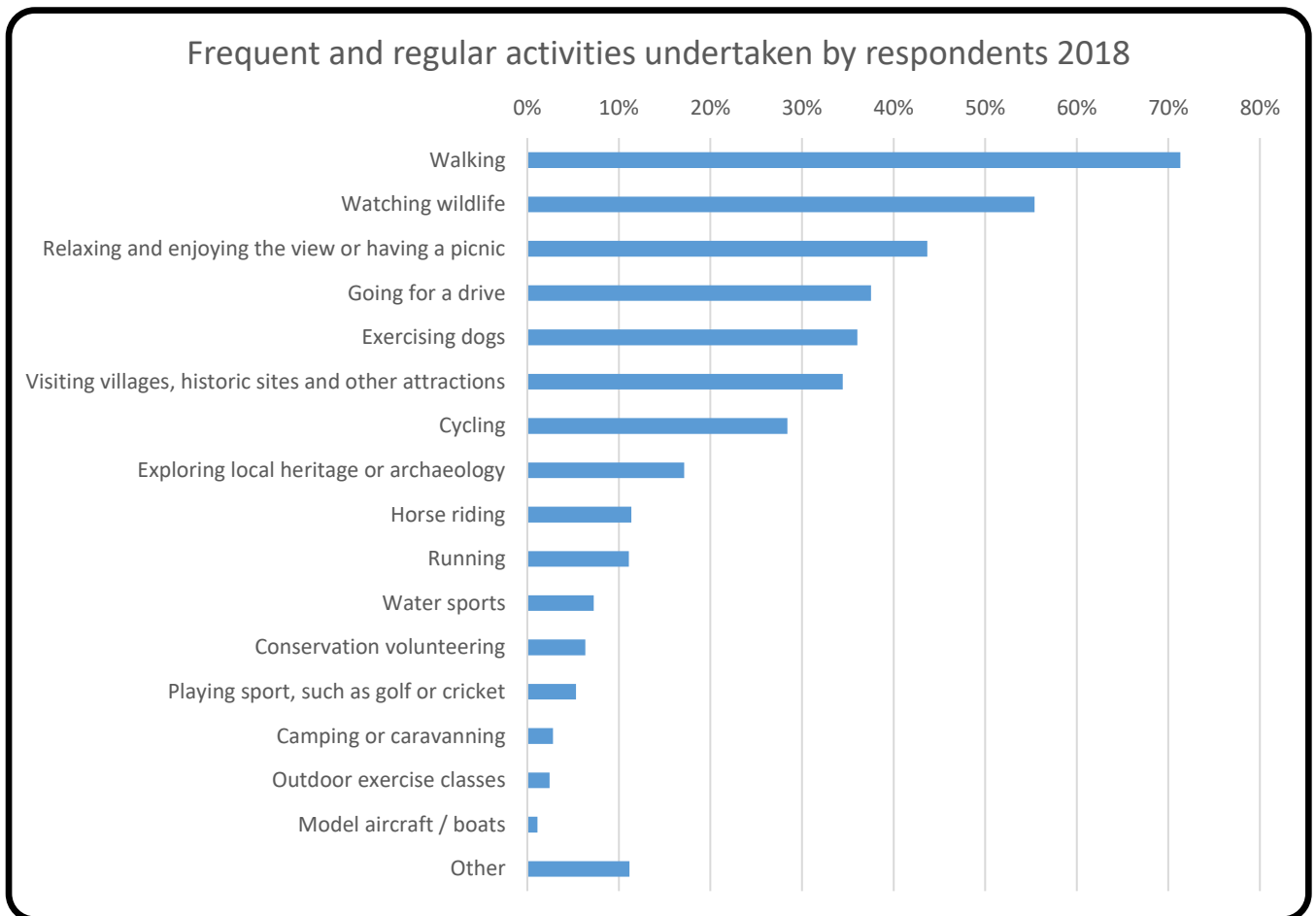


Chart 8 above shows that respondents most frequently participate in one or more of seven different recreational activities, with walking being the most popular; relatively few people participate in exploring local heritage or archaeology, horse riding, running etc. Table 9 below shows that the relative popularity of these activities was very similar to the 2017 results.

The 'other' recreational activities most frequently mentioned were photography, geocaching, commoning and eating out.

Table 9. Popularity of different recreational activities in 2018 and 2017

Recreation Activity	No of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2018)	% of respondents (2017)
Walking	766	71%	71%
Watching wildlife	595	55%	48%
Relaxing and enjoying the view or having a picnic	469	44%	43%

Going for a drive	403	38%	37%
Exercising dogs	387	36%	39%
Visiting villages, historic sites and other attractions	370	34%	33%
Cycling	305	28%	35%
Exploring local heritage or archaeology	184	17%	15%
Horse riding	122	11%	14%
Running	119	11%	16%
Water sports	78	7%	6%
Conservation volunteering	68	6%	4%
Playing sport, such as golf or cricket	57	5%	7%
Camping or caravanning	30	3%	2%
Outdoor exercise classes	26	2%	3%
Model aircraft / boats	12	1%	2%
Other	120	11%	13%

8. List of organisations that responded

Table 10 below shows that 40 responses from organisations or groups were received, compared with 52 in 2017.

Table 10. Names of organisations and groups responding in 2018 and 2017

Name of Organisation or Group	2018 Consultation	2017 Consultation
Ashurst and Colbury Parish Council		✓
Beaulieu Estate and Beaulieu Enterprises Ltd	✓	✓
Beaulieu Model Flying Committee		✓
Bramshaw Golf Club		✓
British Canoeing	✓	
British Driving Society	✓	✓
British Horse Society		✓
Brockenhurst Parish Council	✓	✓
Burley Villa School of Riding		✓
Christchurch Bicycle Club	✓	
Commoners Defence Association	✓	✓
Countryside Education Trust	✓	✓
Cyclexperience Ltd	✓	
Cycling UK	✓	
Denny Lodge Parish Council	✓	✓
Disabled Ramblers		✓
Eastleigh Borough Council	✓	
East Boldre Parish Council		✓
East Sussex Cyclists' Touring Club		✓
Exbury Gardens		✓
Fawley Waterside		✓
Friends of Brockenhurst	✓	✓
Geocaching in Hampshire	✓	
Go New Forest CIC	✓	✓
Godshill Parish Council	✓	✓
Hale Parish Council		✓
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust	✓	✓
Hampshire Ornithological Society		✓
Hordle Parish Council		✓
Hyde Parish Council	✓	✓
Hythe and Dibden Parish Council	✓	✓
Lymington Cricket Club	✓	
Minstead Parish Council	✓	✓
Minstead Trust		✓
National Trust, New Forest	✓	✓

Name of Organisation or Group	2018 Consultation	2017 Consultation
Natural England		✓
Netley Marsh Parish Council		✓
New Forest Access Forum	✓	✓
New Forest Activities		✓
New Forest Association	✓	✓
New Forest Bike Project CIC	✓	
New Forest Dog Owners Group	✓	✓
New Forest Equestrian Association	✓	✓
New Forest Equine Forum	✓	✓
New Forest Ninth Centenary Trust		✓
New Forest Outdoor Centre		✓
New Forest Study Group		✓
New Forest West Scouts	✓	
New Forest Young Commoners		✓
New Milton Town Council		✓
Pokesdown Primary School		✓
Public Health England	✓	
Public Health, Hampshire County Council		✓
Ramblers' Association - New Forest Group	✓	
RSPB	✓	
Sammy Miller Motorcycle Museum		✓
Shared Forest	✓	✓
Solent Radio Control Model Boat Club		✓
Solent Radio Controlled Model Yacht Club	✓	✓
Southampton Cycling Campaign	✓	
Southampton Cycling UK	✓	
Sway Parish Council	✓	
Test Valley Borough Council	✓	✓
The Forest Rambling Club		✓
The New Forest Paddle Sport Company	✓	
UK Youth	✓	
Verderers of the New Forest	✓	✓
West Hampshire CCG Get Hampshire Walking Steering Group		✓
Whiteparish Parish Council		✓
	40 Responses	52 Responses

Annex 1.

Table 11 below shows the text used to explain the actions in the 2018 consultation, alongside the 'shorthand' versions used in tables and charts in this Findings Report.

Table 11. Text used in the 2018 consultation and shorthand version used in this Findings Report

Text used in consultation		
Draft action	Examples of possible delivery	Shorthand version used in Findings charts
1.1 Improve the quality and availability of information and interpretation about the special qualities of New Forest.	Websites, social media, printed materials, exhibitions, film and face-to-face communication	1. Improve information and interpretation about the New Forest's special qualities
1.2 Encourage organisations involved in tourism to inspire respect for the special qualities of the National Park by regularly including agreed key messages in their communications.	Through Go New Forest, visitor attractions, publishers and accommodation providers	2. Encourage tourism providers to promote key messages in their communications
1.3 Develop the current programme of guided activities and themed events to give local people and visitors authentic experiences and meaningful connections with the special qualities.	Guided walks, public events, activities in villages and training courses	3. Develop activities to help people to connect with the special qualities
1.4 Increase the uptake of formal educational programmes on offer and provide additional supporting resources on New Forest specific topics.	Through Educators Forum, online curriculum-linked resources, travel grants, school assemblies, eco-groups and teacher training	4. Increase formal education work and provide New Forest specific resources
2.1 To help address a range of different issues and aid joint working, develop a 'toolkit' of different ways to influence recreational behaviour.	Best practice advice and training on face-to-face communication, 'nudge' techniques, making the right option the easiest one to take, printed materials and signage, websites, digital technology, social media, peer pressure	5. Develop a 'toolkit' of different ways to influence recreational behaviour

<p>2.2 Through working groups with appropriate terms of reference or other joint initiatives involving local organisations and user groups, identify and implement the most effective and long lasting strategies to address significant and widespread negative impacts caused by recreation.</p>	<p>Disturbance of wildlife, feeding of animals, animal accidents, negative impacts of dog walking, cycling and horse riding, litter, verge parking and fungi picking</p>	<p>6. Address significant and widespread negative impacts caused by recreation</p>
<p>2.3 In support of other techniques, use appropriate and proportionate enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities.</p>	<p>Verge parking, litter, illegal flying of drones, wild camping, lighting fires, parking in car parks overnight, cycling off the permitted network, out of control dogs</p>	<p>7. Use enforcement activities to deter illegal recreation-related activities</p>
<p>2.4 Increase the number and effectiveness of staff, volunteers and ambassadors 'on the ground' who can encourage people to enjoy recreation responsibly.</p>	<p>Through higher levels of funding, improved partner coordination, habitat mitigation scheme rangers, apprentices, joint training, citizenship policing and a new ambassador programme</p>	<p>8. Increase staff, volunteers and ambassadors to encourage responsible recreation</p>
<p>2.5 Manage organised activities and larger events in order to minimise negative impacts on wildlife, the working Forest and on local people.</p>	<p>Licences and permissions given for use of Crown land and other open Forest areas, and events given guidance by Safety Advisory Groups</p>	<p>9. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts</p>
<p>3.1 Inspire more young people to appreciate and understand the special qualities of the New Forest and realise its relevance and value to them and to future generations.</p>	<p>Through wild play, digital technology, training and apprenticeships, award schemes and inspirational youth-led projects</p>	<p>10. Inspire young people to understand and value the New Forest's special qualities</p>
<p>3.2 Develop targeted schemes that harness the health benefits of outdoor activity in and around the New Forest, close to where people live and at agreed locations.</p>	<p>Regular walking, cycling, green prescriptions, volunteering, Green Halo Partnership and Health and Wellbeing Forum projects</p>	<p>11. Harness the health benefits of outdoor activity in and around the New Forest</p>

<p>3.3 Establish regular liaison between organisations that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and organisations that represent people with a range of disabilities to identify and implement appropriate changes that will increase accessibility.</p>	<p>Better information, fewer stiles or other 'barriers', accessible toilets</p>	<p>12. Identify and implement appropriate changes to increase accessibility</p>
<p>4.1 Develop a long term vision for where within and around the National Park people should be encouraged to enjoy outdoor recreation.</p>	<p>Changes to 'gateways', key sites and core routes</p>	<p>13. Develop a vision for where people should be encouraged to enjoy outdoor recreation</p>
<p>4.2 Within a year of publishing the update to the 2010 strategy, consult the public and relevant organisations on what changes should ideally be made to 'gateways', key sites and core routes to achieve this objective.</p>	<p>Maps showing sensitive habitats, conservation designations, and areas with higher tranquillity which need to be protected from adverse impacts of increased recreation; revisions to the location of parking capacity in the National Park; parking restrictions to prevent physical damage to the Forest; selective improvements to the network of off road cycle routes; rights of way where enhanced signage would be useful; locations for visitor information; locations where safety can be improved e.g. where off-road routes cross busy roads; possible areas where increased recreational opportunities might be desirable on private land and outside of the National Park</p>	<p>14. Consult on possible changes to 'gateways', key sites and core routes</p>

4.3 Having taken account of feedback on the above action, and after obtaining appropriate regulatory consents, develop a phased programme of implementing changes that avoid temporary net or ongoing likely significant effects on the recognised features of designated areas.	Extend, relocate or reduce gateways, sites or routes to ensure impacts on recognised features are decreased	15. Develop a phased plan to implement agreed beneficial changes
4.4 Implement the programme as resources allow, adapting and reassessing individual elements in the light of monitoring.	Ensure that people park in the car parks and not on the verges, and use the sites and routes provided.	16. Implement the plan as resources allow, adapting in the light of monitoring
5.1 Approach and work with organisations to raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects.	Local businesses and charities, Local Enterprise Partnerships, grant making bodies, youth and health-care organisations, Clinical Commissioning Groups	17. Raise funds and other resources for specific recreation-related projects
5.2 Develop a coordinated approach among planning authorities in and around the New Forest to mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas – with the aim of using developer contributions to support work that protects the Forest.	Agree a common approach to determine the levels of developer contributions, work together to boost awareness raising initiatives (including rangers) and, with funding from the Local Enterprise Partnerships, landowners and businesses, create significant new recreation sites outside of protected areas	18. Mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas in a more coordinated way
5.3 Through consultation, develop mechanisms through which those who benefit from recreation facilities can contribute towards their maintenance and the good of the wider Forest.	Developing and promoting the voluntary Love the Forest visitor gift scheme, inviting donations to support specific recreation facilities, reviewing where and how much people are charged for parking, larger events and provision of services	19. Consult on ways to raise funds from people who use recreation facilities

5.4 Work with the Government to include incentives for access improvements on private land within future land management grants, where these would benefit the public and reduce (or not increase) pressure on nearby sensitive areas.	New walking, cycling and horse riding routes; campsites and other recreation facilities; England Coast Path	20. Ask Government to include access improvements in land management grants
6.1 Through existing or new forums, collate existing data and evidence, agree which data can most usefully be used as 'key indicators', identify gaps in knowledge and develop plans to improve the evidence-base used by organisations that manage recreation in the New Forest.	Species population data, habitat condition assessments, frequency of incidents caused by recreation, numbers of people taking part in different recreation activities, traffic counts and visitor data from tourism businesses	21. Collect data and evidence to help manage recreation in the New Forest
6.2 Analyse and publish data on a repeat or rolling basis to assess trends in recreational activity and on aspects of the New Forest that might be affected.	Analysing data to show the degree to which recreation management interventions achieve the desired effect, State of the Park Report, Annual Monitoring Reports for local plans	22. Analyse and publish data to improve recreation management in the Forest
7.1 Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy and the degree to which they achieve the desired outcomes.	Feedback from lead organisations, reports from joint forums, trends in the occurrence of incidents, analysis of the effectiveness of interventions where this is possible, feedback from user groups	23. Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy
7.2 Where actions are not progressed or finalised, consider what could be done to redress the situation and gain agreement for revised actions where possible.	Find new resources or prioritise the most important actions	24. Adapt and gain agreement for revised actions as necessary
7.3 Review and update the Recreation Management Strategy actions after five years.	Consultation with user groups, local organisations and the public	25. Review the Recreation Management Strategy actions after five years

Recreation Management in the New Forest

Strategic Actions – with explanations of what will be done

An update to the New Forest National Park Recreation Management Strategy 2010-2030

May 2019

This document summarises the actions that the New Forest Recreation Management Strategy Steering Group believes should be taken forward in the coming months and years. They are not static and may evolve over time in the light of new information.

They are subject to formal endorsement by each of the organisations represented on the Steering Group.

In total there are 23 strategic actions grouped under seven objectives. The first three objectives all relate to raising awareness and understanding, which emerged as the strongest theme in the 2017 Future Forest public consultation. All the objectives and actions have been reviewed and updated in the light of feedback received in the 2018 public consultation.

For each action there are examples of things that will be done to implement them. Some of these reflect current programmes of work that will be continued or enhanced; others are new or in their infancy.

All the organisations on the Recreation Management Strategy Steering Group are jointly committed to delivering the work in partnership with each other and with other organisations. The Steering Group will ensure there are clear delivery plans for each area of work to ensure progress is made as quickly as possible.

Overview

The objectives and draft actions fall into three different categories which are colour-coded below.

Actions that continue and expand on existing work to help people understand how special the New Forest is, avoid negative impacts and benefit from spending time outside.	
Objective 1: Convey the things that make the New Forest National Park special to both visitors and local people in more consistent and effective ways, so that they enjoy it, come to value it, want to care for it and do not inadvertently damage it.	Actions 1.1 – 1.5
Objective 2: Address significant and/or widespread negative impacts caused by recreation in the most appropriate, proportionate and effective ways.	Actions 2.1 – 2.4
Objective 3: Reduce the barriers that limit participation in beneficial outdoor recreation among those who need it most	Actions 3.1 – 3.3
Actions relating to specific sites and routes that will help reduce impacts and improve the recreational experience.	
Objective 4: Protect and enhance the New Forest’s working and natural landscape, and improve the recreational experience, by influencing where recreation takes place.	Actions 4.1 – 4.2
Actions aimed at increasing the level of funding available for recreation management, developing an evidence-based approach and keeping the strategy ‘live’.	
Objective 5: Increase the level of funding available for recreation management so that it is sufficient to address both existing and upcoming needs.	Actions 5.1 – 5.3
Objective 6: Collate data and evidence to help inform the ongoing management of recreation	Actions 6.1 – 6.2
Objective 7: Regularly review progress against agreed recreation management actions and adapt forward plans to protect the special qualities of the National Park and enable people to enjoy and benefit from them	Actions 7.1 – 7.3

Objective 1: Convey the things that make the New Forest National Park special to both visitors and local people in more consistent and effective ways, so that they enjoy it, come to value it, want to care for it and do not inadvertently damage it.

This objective acknowledges that the level of awareness of the New Forest’s special qualities, and their sensitivity, is currently variable and is often very limited. People who enjoy and come to understand the New Forest are much more likely to value and want to protect it, so it is important to work together to create a greater sense of ownership, respect and responsibility that ensures the Forest will retain its unique features into the future. The work needs to be tailored to resonate with the varying motivations and interests of different people.

Strategic action	What will be done?
<p>1.1. Improve the quality and availability of information and interpretation about the special qualities of the New Forest.</p>	<p>We will take every opportunity to ensure that information and interpretation about the New Forest highlights the things that make it unique (its rich wildlife, commoning etc.). Websites, social media posts, leaflets and other publications, posters and signage, exhibitions, film and face-to-face communication are all important.</p> <p>The work will require concerted, coordinated and ongoing effort by multiple organisations, groups, businesses and individuals who either produce their own information or can help inform information produced by others.</p>
<p>1.2. Increase the number of staff, volunteers and ambassadors ‘on the ground’ who can encourage people to enjoy recreation responsibly.</p>	<p>We will increase the number of welcoming, helpful and informative people who can engage face-to-face with visitors to help them enjoy and learn about the Forest, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rangers (including apprentices and seasonals) • other staff working ‘in the field’ • travel ambassadors • trained volunteers • well-informed local people. <p>This will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allocating additional funding (e.g. from developer contributions) • improved coordination between partner organisations through establishing a new Ranger Forum • providing additional training.
<p>1.3. Encourage organisations involved in promoting recreation and tourism to inspire</p>	<p>We will seek the commitment of those who actively promote the New Forest as a destination for holidays, recreation activities, sight-seeing and spending money to include information on how visitors can enjoy the New Forest in beneficial rather than harmful ways.</p>

<p>respect for the special qualities of the National Park by regularly including agreed key messages in their communications.</p>	<p>This will include visitor attractions, publishers, accommodation providers and other businesses.</p> <p>An initial joint task is to review the 'caring for the Forest' codes and develop a new, more concise and memorable summary that can be packaged for use in different ways (on-line, posters, leaflets etc.).</p>
<p>1.4. Develop the current programme of guided activities and themed events to give local people and visitors authentic experiences and meaningful connections with the special qualities.</p>	<p>We will ensure there is a range of educational guided walks, public events and other activities for people who visit or live in and around the New Forest. This first-hand contact with passionate and knowledgeable people will inspire respect and a caring attitude towards wildlife and the working Forest.</p> <p>Examples include the autumn walking festival, visits to commoners' landholdings and training courses for people who want to learn about specific topics and improve their chances of employment in the countryside.</p> <p>The activities will be carefully planned to avoid sensitive locations or times of year and to maximise the use of sustainable transport where possible.</p>
<p>1.5. Increase the uptake of formal educational programmes on offer and provide additional supporting resources on New Forest specific topics.</p>	<p>We will continue the current work with the formal education sector, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • classroom sessions, school assemblies and engagement with eco-groups • field trips and residential visits • student work placements and teacher training • the online New Forest Curriculum and Education Toolkit. • the New Forest Educators Forum which brings all education providers together to share expertise and best practice <p>Engagement with schools is mainly through national curriculum links with the New Forest in Key Stage 1 (habitats), KS2 (national park studies) and KS3 (geography). Schools also welcome talks at assemblies on topics such as litter and sustainability to help fulfil their social and environmental commitments. There are further opportunities to work with secondary schools in citizenship and sustainability.</p> <p>We will seek new funding to expand the existing travel grant scheme and to employ additional education staff.</p>

Objective 2: Address significant and/or widespread negative impacts caused by recreation in the most appropriate, proportionate and effective ways.

This objective recognises that there are many different ways to encourage responsible recreation and to reduce or displace activities that might impact negatively on the New Forest or other people. It also emphasises the shared responsibility for protecting the Forest between relevant organisations and user groups. There is already broad recognition of the main issues, and some good initiatives are in place; but more needs to be done.

Although impacts sometimes result from very deliberate acts (such as arson) most result either from a lack of thought or understanding, or from the number or concentration of people involved.

Some of the activities that need to be addressed are clearly illegal. These are candidates for enforcement.

Strategic action	What will be done?
<p>2.1. Work in partnership to reduce negative impacts of recreation.</p>	<p>We will continue to address the most significant and widespread negative impacts through working groups or other joint initiatives involving relevant local organisations. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of wildlife such as ground nesting birds • feeding of ponies and donkeys • animal accidents on unfenced roads • out of control dogs • litter • physical erosion of habitats including as a result of parking on protected verges • noise disturbance in the more tranquil areas. <p>This ongoing work will be strengthened by the following toolkit and other actions in this strategy (e.g. increasing the number of rangers and volunteers on the ground).</p>
<p>2.2. Develop a ‘toolkit’ to showcase the best ways to influence recreational behaviour.</p>	<p>We will collate examples of techniques that have been found to influence people’s behaviour in positive ways. Some will be from the New Forest (e.g. from work done through the Shared Forest project); others will be from elsewhere in the UK or abroad. From this we will create a suite of best practice advice (a toolkit) to guide the work to address specific recreation-related issues.</p> <p>The toolkit will help identify the combination of methods that is most likely to be effective for each issue, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • face-to-face by rangers or volunteers • nudge techniques (encouraging the right behaviour rather than discouraging the wrong behaviour)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peer pressure • making the right option the easiest one to take • printed materials and signage • websites, digital technology, social media • charters that set high standards of operation for organised activities
<p>2.3. Use appropriate and proportionate enforcement activities to deter illegal use of the Forest.</p>	<p>Organisations with the powers to enforce laws and byelaws (e.g. landowners and managers, the Police and local authorities) will work together to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree when enforcement is appropriate, and by whom • clarify what evidence is needed to achieve a successful outcome • use their enforcement powers to protect the Forest. <p>The current activities that may need to be addressed in this way include: parking on open Forest verges, dropping litter (including from vehicles), flying of drones where this is not allowed, wild camping, lighting fires, commercial fungi picking, parking in car parks overnight, feeding of commoners' animals, cycling off the permitted network and out of control dogs.</p> <p>A clear reporting system will also be developed so that members of the public know what to do and who to tell if they see something illegal going on.</p> <p>The fact that fixed penalty notices or prosecution in the courts is available as the 'ultimate sanction' should act as a powerful deterrent to the vast majority of people.</p>
<p>2.4. Manage organised activities and larger events to minimise negative impacts on wildlife, the working Forest and on local people.</p>	<p>Landowners of open Forest and other protected areas will review and update their permissions and licensing systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the way these are administered • the rationale for judging what is and isn't allowed • charges that may be applicable • how they publicise the need for event organisers to register events in advance • information provided to minimise the risk of unintended consequences. <p>Safety Advisory Groups will continue to advise, share best practice and where possible control public events (e.g. in villages and on the roads) to limit any negative impacts. We will continue to encourage full compliance with the Cycle Event Organisers' Charter.</p> <p>A charter will be established to clarify what is expected of commercial dog walkers within the New Forest.</p>

Objective 3: Reduce the barriers that limit participation in beneficial outdoor recreation among those who need it most

The New Forest already helps people to maintain and improve their health and wellbeing, it provides training and employment opportunities and is an ‘outdoor classroom’ from which we can all learn. However, some people feel excluded and others do not recognise the value of the Forest (to themselves, the wider population or to future generations). This in turn risks alienating important sectors of society and failing to make the most of the ‘natural health service’ that is available. This objective is therefore about targeted work with specific groups of people at locations that are well-suited for bespoke interventions or activities.

Strategic action	What will be done?
<p>3.1. Inspire more young people to appreciate and understand the special qualities of the New Forest.</p>	<p>By working with a range of organisations, we will create opportunities for young people to get involved with and benefit from the National Park. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wild play sites and events that help children and families gain confidence to explore and be creative in the natural world using low-tech outdoor games and activities. • involving School Councils, Young Farmers Clubs, Young Commoners and Junior Parish Councils in drafting actions for the next National Park Partnership Plan. • offering secondary school, college and university students work placements and work experience opportunities • schemes such as John Muir Award, New Forest Youth Action Partnership, Duke of Edinburgh Award, National Citizenship Service and apprenticeships in countryside services • encouraging local youth groups such scouts and guides to get involved in practical conservation work • using the 2018 Europarc youth manifesto and the 2019 Year of Green Action to prompt inspirational youth-led projects
<p>3.2. Develop projects that improve people’s health through outdoor activity in and around the New Forest.</p>	<p>We will develop and encourage new and existing schemes with targeted user groups, e.g. walking for health, health volunteering and outdoor therapy.</p> <p>These will be accessible (e.g. close to where people live), at appropriate locations and may be run in partnership with clinical commissioning groups, health and wellbeing groups etc.</p>
<p>3.3. Identify and implement appropriate changes</p>	<p>We will establish more regular liaison between:</p>

<p>that will increase accessibility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• organisations that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation• organisations that represent people with a range of disabilities• people with disabilities <p>A list of costed opportunities to improve access in appropriate locations will be drawn up. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• provision of better information• removal of stiles or other 'barriers'• accessible toilets• further development of PEDALL (a local project which provides opportunities for people with disabilities to use adapted bikes) <p>Implementation will follow as resources allow.</p>
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Objective 4: Protect and enhance the New Forest’s working and natural landscape, and improve the recreational experience, by influencing *where* recreation takes place.

The New Forest needs a clear overarching plan for where recreation is encouraged – one that is supported by multiple planning authorities, landowners, organisations and the public. This objective is therefore primarily about the geographical distribution of recreation facilities. By taking this ‘spatial approach’ we can direct and encourage people to the most appropriate sites (within and beyond the National Park), avoid or reduce current negative impacts on more sensitive areas and plan ahead for the future. Significant net benefits should be achieved.

Locations for recreation can be usefully categorised as follows:

- a) Gateways: key entry points to the National Park and/or to the open Forest (where many people want to go). These include certain villages, car parks, rail stations, visitor centres and other information points.
- b) Key sites: sites where people enjoy recreation for some length of time. These include country parks, local green spaces, wild play sites, campsites – and Forest locations with facilities such as larger car parks, visitor information, litter bins and toilet facilities.
- c) Core routes: walking, horse riding and cycling routes designed to accommodate higher levels of use than other routes (without resulting in negative impacts). They could include on and off road routes, could link villages and other places of interest and would ideally be reached on foot, bicycle or public transport from where people live.

Strategic action	What will be done?
<p>4.1. Develop a spatial plan for where recreation should be encouraged across the New Forest and surrounding areas and establish procedures to facilitate desirable changes</p>	<p>The National Park Authority plans to develop a spatial plan, supported by a Local Development Order (LDO), which would be focused on the distribution of visitor facilities, identifying the kinds of places where gateways, key sites and core routes should ideally be located. The spatial plan would complement habitat mitigation strategies of neighbouring planning authorities.</p> <p>In particular, the proposed LDO would provide the rationale and well-considered processes for permitting changes to the distribution and capacity of car parking that would both protect the environment and improve the recreational experience. It would clarify when planning permission is still needed, when consent is required, e.g. from Natural England and the Verderers and when a Habitats Regulations Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment is necessary.</p> <p>As with the development of other planning documents, all key stakeholders (the public, local communities, user groups and organisations) would be involved and consulted on the proposed LDO.</p>

<p>4.2. Manage the distribution and type of recreation facilities to protect the Forest, improve people's enjoyment and use resources effectively</p>	<p>Guided by the spatial plan, a range of opportunities will be considered and progressed where appropriate. Some will be dependent on funding being found and some could be phased (e.g. over a number of years and/or on an area basis).</p> <p>Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • routes that could be developed to encourage people to travel to or around the New Forest without a car (i.e. on foot, by bicycle or on public transport, including the New Forest Tour) • traffic regulation to reduce verge parking and the harm this causes to protected habitats • changes to car parking distribution and capacity e.g. moving, enlarging or closing some car parks (seasonally or permanently) – whilst maintaining overall capacity • increasing or decreasing the level of associated visitor facilities and/or information • selective improvements to the network of permitted off road routes for cycling, carriage driving and organised events (in particular to address key gaps in the cycle network and thereby reduce the need for people to drive from residential areas or cycle on potentially dangerous roads – or be tempted to use other tracks and trails) • route information on cycle waymarkers to help people navigate on permitted Crown land cycle routes • rights of way where higher levels of maintenance, enhanced signage or interpretation would be useful (e.g. to implement Hampshire County Council's desire for strategic routes or to provide an alternative to walks in the open Forest) • road safety improvements e.g. at junctions that are difficult for cyclists, and where off-road routes have to cross busy roads • new areas in and around the National Park where recreation can take place, including off-lead dog walking and training (e.g. on private land) • charging for parking at some locations where it is currently free, with appropriate concessions (e.g. for regular users or local people) and making it clear that the money would be spent on the Forest
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Objective 5: Increase the level of funding available for recreation management so that it is sufficient to address both existing and future needs.

This objective recognises that resources are limited and that some aspirations for improved management of recreation can only be achieved if additional funds can be found. For example, car park maintenance could occur more regularly and more rangers could be deployed across the National Park if additional funding can be found. New recreation sites such as country parks would require major capital funding and business plans which ensure they are sustainable financially.

Strategic action	What will be done?
<p>5.1. Raise funds and commit other resources towards the creation and maintenance of recreation facilities and the conservation of the wider Forest.</p>	<p>We will continue to allocate core funding and staff resources each year, and work together to maximise beneficial results.</p> <p>A joint projects database will be developed as part of the wider National Park Partnership Plan. This will aid collaboration and reduce competition as we jointly approach potential external funders such as local businesses and charities, Local Enterprise Partnerships, grant making bodies, youth and health-care organisations and clinical commissioning groups.</p> <p>Mechanisms will also be developed to encourage people who enjoy and benefit from recreation facilities, and those who run commercial activities, to make financial contributions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing and promoting the voluntary Love the Forest visitor gift scheme which is becoming more popular with local businesses and helping to fund conservation and education projects • inviting donations from the public to support specific recreation facilities • payments for activities that require permission
<p>5.2. Develop a coordinated approach among planning authorities in and around the New Forest to mitigate the impacts of new housing on protected areas – and use developer contributions to support work that protects the Forest.</p>	<p>A significant number of new dwellings are proposed in areas surrounding the National Park. In planning for this new development, local authorities are required to develop mitigation strategies to ensure there is no impact on the integrity of the protected habitats and their associated wildlife species.</p> <p>Hitherto, this has largely happened independently in local authorities around the New Forest, but the benefits of a more coordinated, strategic approach are acknowledged. This will deliver a consistent approach and enable contributions to be pooled to be spent on an agreed set of mitigation measures.</p>

	<p>This joint working should boost awareness raising initiatives (including rangers) and support the creation of significant new recreation sites outside of protected areas. Research being undertaken on behalf of several of the planning authorities, and due to be completed in late 2019, will support the implementation of a joint approach to the long-term protection of the Forest.</p>
<p>5.3. Work with Defra and Natural England to include incentives for access improvements on private land including future environmental land management grants, where these would benefit the public and reduce (or not increase) pressure on nearby sensitive areas.</p>	<p>A consortium of New Forest organisations has asked that post Brexit funding for managing land should include options to recover costs of providing increased access. This fits well with the Government's stated aims of encouraging 'natural capital' and 'public benefit'.</p> <p>Where there is no conflict with wildlife habitats and species, planning policies or other important constraints, we will then help landowners consider whether new walking, cycling and horse riding routes could fit with their plans for their land. This concept of drawing recreation away from designated areas could be extended to include campsites and other recreation facilities.</p> <p>Grants could also fund the removal or downgrading of tracks or car parks that are no longer needed.</p> <p>Funding to implement the England Coast Path within the New Forest has already been set aside, as has some provision for maintenance. We aim to establish the Path as an exemplar new route that encourages healthy walking, boosts the local economy and avoids impacts on wildlife, the working Forest and local residents.</p>

Objective 6: Collate data and evidence to help inform the ongoing management of recreation

There is ample evidence of the benefits of quiet outdoor recreation to our health and wellbeing. It is also clear that people sometimes impact in negative ways on each other, on sensitive wildlife habitats and species and on important aspects of the working New Forest. The actions in this strategy should therefore be progressed without delay.

However, more data and evidence would help target resources more effectively and efficiently, clarify trends in recreation, help predict which interventions are most likely to work and monitor the success of different recreation management initiatives.

Strategic action	What will be done?
<p>6.1. Collect data about recreation, its benefits, and its impacts on the special qualities of the New Forest.</p>	<p>We will continue to work together to gather data and evidence, especially where important gaps in our knowledge are identified.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work by rangers who routinely monitor the effectiveness of their engagement with visitors through feedback received, questionnaires and watching whether people take notice of information provided. • citizen science projects both to gather new data and to raise awareness among participants of the things that make the New Forest unique • extensive research into how visitors from planned new development could affect the protected habitats of the New Forest National Park • monitoring the quality of habitats and the populations of selected wildlife species • use of the new RSPB Franchises Lodge nature reserve as a base for research, including visiting university students
<p>6.2. Analyse, publish and use data to improve the management of recreation across the New Forest.</p>	<p>Key facts and figures about recreation will be made available to the public in the State of the Park Report, showing trends over time, and guiding work to manage recreation. The Report also includes information about many other aspects of the National Park and forms an important part of the background evidence for the wider Partnership Plan.</p> <p>All planning authorities also produce Annual Monitoring Reports for their local plans, providing another place for recreation-related data to be collated and made public.</p>

	<p>The various working groups and other joint initiatives that aim to address specific issues will monitor the success of their efforts. In practice it is rarely possible to prove that a specific intervention has had a specific and measurable effect, but it's important to focus efforts on what is most likely to work.</p>
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Objective 7: Regularly review progress against agreed recreation management actions and adapt forward plans to protect the special qualities of the National Park and enable people to enjoy and benefit from them

It is impossible to predict the degree to which the actions in this strategy will be achieved, especially given the ambitious nature of some actions that will depend on new resources being found. However, the organisations on the Recreation Management Strategy Steering Group will remain focussed on protecting the Forest for the benefit of future generations; they will therefore continue to meet, monitor progress and consider how to respond to changing circumstances.

Strategic action	What will be done?
7.1. Regularly review the implementation of the actions in this strategy and the degree to which they achieve the desired outcomes.	<p>We will gauge success through a range of mechanisms, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data and evidence collected • feedback from lead organisations • reports from joint forums • feedback from user groups
7.2. Where actions are not progressed or finalised, consider what could be done to redress the situation and gain agreement for revised actions where possible.	<p>This action will depend on which actions need to be addressed. It may be that new resources need to be found or that a shift in priorities towards the most important actions is necessary.</p>
7.3. Review the Recreation Management Strategy to ensure the management of recreation remains a high priority into the future.	<p>A formal review of the Recreation Management Strategy actions will be due in 2024.</p> <p>In the meantime, we will incorporate the most significant areas of work within the wider Partnership Plan for the National Park. This statutory document describes how multiple organisations are jointly committed to all aspects of the National Park, including recreation, so it is the most effective document to achieve maximum buy-in for joint working on the management of recreation.</p> <p>Whether the Recreation Management Strategy remains a stand-alone document or not, we will ensure that any significant changes are subject to appropriate consultation with user groups, local organisations and the public.</p>

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