

that suitable habitat is not removed when they may be hibernating. Or should this need to be the case, that such clearance is undertaken carefully, under ecological supervision.

- 5.53 Ongoing habitat management, to be detailed within the LEMP, subject to condition, will ensure the timing of suitable vegetation clearance avoids the hibernation season, or is preceded by a precautionary check. Measures to allow the continued movement of hedgehog across the Site, if present, will also be included within the LEMP, such as inclusion of suitable gaps (approximately 13 x 13 cm) beneath fencing, in identified locations.
- 5.54 Implementation of these mitigation measures will ensure there is **no significant adverse impact** to hedgehog, if present.
- 5.55 Although stag beetle is not considered an important ecological feature on the Site, as they are a species of principal importance, the local authority have a duty to consider them under section 40 of the NERC Act 2006. Although **no significant adverse impacts** to stag beetle are anticipated, if present, ecological enhancements will be provided on the Site to improve opportunities for stag beetle. This will comprise the installation of a log pile in a suitable location, outside of residential gardens, to be confirmed within the LEMP, expected to be conditioned.

Monitoring

- 5.56 In order for the proposed development to provide and guarantee the proposed mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures, as described above, there is a requirement to monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation strategy. Monitoring requirements will set out the expected methods, objectives, timings and remedial measures, as required.
- 5.57 Details of monitoring requirements to ensure on-Site habitat establishment, as expected, would be provided within the LEMP, subject to condition. Monitoring requirements associated with wintering birds are detailed within the Brent Goose and Wader Mitigation Strategy (reference: **13956/R07i**).



Summary

- 5.58 A summary of the ecological impact assessment, proposed mitigation and compensation measures and mechanisms to control such measures is included in **Table 5.1**, below.

Table 5.1: Summary of Ecological Impact Assessment and Proposed Mitigation Strategy

Ecological Feature	Scale of Importance	Mitigation/compensation proposed	Residual Impact	Proposed mechanism for control
Solent NSNs, component SSSIs and FLL	Up to International	Off-Site compensation to provide alternate foraging and resting opportunities, guaranteed in perpetuity; and Financial contributions as required by the Solent Revised Mitigation Strategy (Bird Aware Solent, 2024). Nutrient neutrality credits to be purchased to ensure increased nutrients are fully mitigated.	Not significant after off-Site mitigation implementation and payment of appropriate financial contributions.	S106 / Planning conditions
Other designated sites	Up to National	CEMP to ensure pollution control measures.	Not significant	Planning condition
Hedgerows and lines of trees, and ditches	Local	Protection of retained habitats during construction activities, secured as part of the CEMP. Ongoing habitat management, secured as part of the LEMP.	Not significant	Planning condition
Badger	Negligible	CEMP measures as a precaution only, to ensure pre-commencement check for badger and safe method of working	Not Significant	N/A (Natural England licence if badgers create a sett/s prior to construction)
Common and soprano pipistrelle, myotis and noctule	Local	As above for hedgerows. Avoidance of construction lighting on retained habitat features, secured as part of the CEMP. Control of detailed lighting design.	Not significant	Planning condition
Birds	Negligible	Timing of vegetation clearance or ecological supervision to protect wild birds' nests and eggs, secured as part of the CEMP.	Not significant	Planning condition
Reptiles	Local	Implementation of reptile mitigation strategy to adopt habitat manipulation and displacement or translocation depending on the extent of suitable habitat loss, in order to avoid killing or injuring reptiles, secured as part of the CEMP.	Not significant	Planning condition



Ecological Feature	Scale of Importance	Mitigation/compensation proposed	Residual Impact	Proposed mechanism for control
		Ongoing management of suitable reptile habitat, secured as part of the LEMP. Measures for reptiles will also be of benefit to common toad.		
Hedgehog	Local	Precautionary methods of working during vegetation clearance to move hedgehog from harm's way, secured as part of the CEMP. Ongoing management of suitable habitats for hedgehog, secured as part of the LEMP.	Not significant	Planning condition



Section 6: Conclusions

- 6.1 With the implementation of the mitigation strategy and other measures described in **Section 5** and detailed within the Brent Goose and Wader Mitigation Strategy (reference: **13956/R07i**) and sHRA report (reference: **13956/R08**) which should be read in conjunction with this report, the proposed development would be in conformity with relevant legislation and planning policy as listed in **Appendix 1**.
- 6.2 The mitigation and enhancements set out within this report could be controlled by appropriately worded planning controls devised to:
- Ensure the production and implementation of a CEMP and LEMP. These documents will refer to a detailed planting proposals and lighting design, also expected to be conditioned; and
 - Ensure control of appropriate mitigation for waders and brent geese associated with the Solent NSNSs, expected to include delivery of the identified off-Site mitigation area and financial contributions to mitigate impacts associated with recreation and nutrients, as set out within the sHRA (reference: **13956/R08**) and Brent Goose and Wader Mitigation Strategy (reference: **13956/R07i**).



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Appendix 1: Legislation and Planning Policy

Legislation

- A1.1 Specific habitats and species receive legal protection in the UK under various pieces of legislation, including:
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 as amended;
 - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended;
 - The Countryside and Rights of Way CRow Act 2000;
 - The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act NERC 2006;
 - The Hedgerows Regulations 1997; and
 - The Protection of Badgers Act 1992.
- A1.2 The European Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1992, often referred to as the 'Habitats Directive', provides for the protection of key habitats and species considered of European importance. Annexes II and IV of the Directive list all species considered of community interest. The legal framework to protect the species covered by the Habitats Directive has been enacted under UK law through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended.
- A1.3 In Britain, the WCA 1981 as amended is the primary legislation protecting habitats and species. SSSIs, representing the best examples of our natural heritage, are notified under the WCA 1981 as amended by reason of their flora, fauna, geology or other features. All breeding birds, their nests, eggs and young are protected under the Act, which makes it illegal to knowingly destroy or disturb the nest site during nesting season. Schedules 1, 5 and 8 afford protection to individual birds, other animals and plants.
- A1.4 The CRow Act 2000 strengthens the species enforcement provisions of the WCA 1981 as amended and makes it an offence to 'recklessly' disturb a protected animal whilst it is using a place of rest or shelter or breeding/nest site.

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024

- A1.5 The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in December 2024 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It replaces the first National Planning Policy Framework published in March 2012.
- A1.6 Section 1 paragraph 8 states that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be



pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives). Sub section C states that :

“an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”

A1.7 Section 11, paragraph 124 states that:

“Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land.”

A1.8 Section 11 of the NPPF, paragraph 125, sub-section a and b states that planning policies and decisions should:

- a) *“encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside;*
- b) *recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production”*

A1.9 Section 15 of the NPPF (paragraphs 187 to 195) considers the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.

A1.10 Section 15, paragraph 187 states that planning and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) *“protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, Sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
- b) *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
- c) *maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate; and*
- d) *minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs and*
- e) *preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise*



pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and"

- A1.11 Paragraph 188 states that plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated Sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework⁷; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.
- A1.12 Paragraph 192 states that in order to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
- a) *"Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated Sites of importance for biodiversity⁸; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation⁹; and*
 - b) *promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity."*
- A1.13 When determining planning applications, Paragraph 193 states that local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
- a) *"if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative Site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
 - b) *development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the Site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*

⁷ Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality

⁸ Circular 06/2005 provides further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geological conservation and their impact within the planning system.

⁹ Where areas that are part of the Nature Recovery Network are identified in plans, it may be appropriate to specify the types of development that may be suitable within them.



- c) *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons¹⁰ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*
- d) *development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate."*

A1.14 As stated in paragraph 194 the following should be given the same protection as habitats Sites¹¹:

- a) *"potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;*
- b) *listed or proposed Ramsar Sites¹²; and*
- c) *Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats Sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar Sites."*

A1.15 Paragraph 195 states that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats Site.

Local Planning Policy

Havant Borough Local Plan Core Strategy 2011

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

A1.16 *"Planning permission will be granted for development that:*

1. *Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where*

¹⁰ For example, infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat.

¹¹ The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in paragraph 181) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 68); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.

¹² Potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Ramsar sites are sites on which Government has initiated public consultation on the scientific case for designation as a Special Protection Area, candidate Special Area of Conservation or Ramsar site.



possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.

2. Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.

3. Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough as identified on the Proposals Map: i Special Protection Areas SPA, Special Areas of Conservation SAC and Ramsar [International]. ii Sites of Special Scientific Interest SSSI and National Nature Reserves [National]. iii Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation SINC, Local Nature Reserves LNR, other Ancient Woodland not identified in ii above [Local].

4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.

5. Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.

6. Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.

7. Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh. 8. Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.

9. Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.

10. Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.

11. Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research."

Policy CS13 Green Infrastructure

A1.17 "Development will be permitted that:

1. Maintains and manages the network of green infrastructure identified at the sub regional and local levels.



2. Incorporates, where appropriate, improvements to existing green infrastructure through the restoration, enhancement or creation of additional resources.

3. Does not undermine the functional integrity of the green infrastructure.

4. Creates, where appropriate, new green infrastructure including access management measures either through On-Site provision or financial contributions."

A1.18 Development proposals that adversely affect green infrastructure will not be permitted unless superior alternative provision can be provided or where it is part of a service provider's plans to provide improved local services in equally accessible locations.

A1.19 Green infrastructure sites will be allocated in the Development Delivery Allocations Plan.

DM8 Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features

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

1. Protects natural features of nature conservation and/or amenity importance on the site, for example trees, woodlands, hedgerows, soils, streams, stream corridors, springs, ditches or ponds from damage, destruction and a deterioration in quality.

2. Sympathetically incorporates existing features into the overall design of the scheme including measures taken to ensure their continued survival.

3. Provides new landscape works that integrate successfully with the local environment and existing natural features, using local materials and plant species and making provision for future maintenance of new landscape works associated with new developments.

4. Ensures sequences of greenspaces are maintained and protects the attractiveness and visual amenity of all green open spaces that contribute to the identity of the borough."

Havant Borough Local Plan Allocations 2014

Policy DM23 Sites for Brent Geese and Waders

A1.20 *"Planning permission will be granted for developments that avoid important sites for Brent Geese and/or waders outside of the statutory designated areas, identified on the Policies Map. Where this cannot be avoided, development proposals on or adjacent to an important Brent Goose and/or wader site outside of the statutory designated areas will need to demonstrate levels of impact, alone and in combination with other proposals subject to the tests of the Habitats Regulations.*

A1.21 *Where a negative impact upon a site cannot be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated, and the tests of the Habitats Regulations are met as necessary, replacement feeding/roosting habitat, on a no net loss basis, will be sought.*

A1.22 *Where a negative impact upon an important site cannot be avoided or mitigated and replacement feeding/roosting habitat is not or cannot be provided on a no net loss basis, the proposal will be refused.*



A1.23 *Planning permission will be granted for development on or adjacent to uncertain sites for Brent Geese and/or waders outside of the statutory designated areas, where appropriate surveys are undertaken and it is determined that the site has no importance."*

Policy DM24 Recreational Disturbance to Special Protected Areas SPAs from Residential Development

A1.24 *"Planning permission will be granted for residential developments that avoid or mitigate a likely significant effect on the SPAs, caused by recreational disturbance through the in combination effect of net additional dwellings. This mitigation can be provided through:*

A1.25 *A financial contribution.*

b A developer provided package of measures associated with the proposed development designed to avoid or mitigate any significant effect on the SPAs subject to meeting the tests of the Habitats Regulations.

c A combination of measures in a and b above. Where these measures cannot be provided development proposals will be refused, unless the applicant can show, subject to meeting the tests of the Habitats Regulations, that there would not be an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPAs.

A1.26 *The provisions of this policy do not exclude the possibility that some residential schemes, due to their size/and or location, may require individual assessment under the Habitats Regulations on advice from Natural England and additional site specific avoidance or mitigation measures."*

Havant Draft Building a Better Future Plan 2025

Policy 19 Biodiversity Net Gain

A1.27 *"Planning permission which is required to provide BNG under the Environment Act will be granted where:*

a) Development achieves a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) (or any higher percentage mandated by national policy/legislation) over the pre- development site score as measured by the latest version of the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric (or Small Sites Metric as appropriate) or any subsequent Biodiversity Metric;

b) Development proposals and BNG measures are guided by the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire and the Local Ecological Network;

c) BNG habitats are secured and monitored for 30 years after the completion of the habitat enhancement or creation;

d) Proposals adhere to the BNG hierarchy and incorporate the following:

i. BNG is provided through habitats functionally linked to the wider habitat network creating coherent ecological networks;



ii. Off-site delivery should prioritise contributing to nearby habitat recovery and creation strategies as identified within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy or other appropriate and agreed strategies;

iii. Statutory Credits should be used only as a last resort, and where it is agreed by the Council that no suitable alternatives exist, in such cases, BNG can be delivered through the purchase of statutory credits; and

iv. The receptor site for any biodiversity offsetting must be in a suitable location where local climactic conditions and existing habitats suit the type of offset habitat.

e) In addition to the statutory minimum requirements, an application is accompanied by the additional information included on the local validation list to ensure confidence that the development's BNG requirement can be fulfilled and the development in question delivered."

Policy 20 International and National Nature Conservation-sites

A1.28 "Development must protect, conserve, and enhance the Borough's internationally and nationally designated sites, both individually and as a network. Planning permission will only be granted where:

a) Development avoids or mitigates harm to all internationally and nationally designated sites ; and

b) The applicant has identified and assessed the extent of any harm to the value of the designated sites through adequate and proportionate information; and

c) Any matters arising from an application are addressed through an avoidance or mitigation plan; and

d) Any necessary mitigation plan includes provision for ongoing management and maintenance and

e) Impact assessments are demonstrably guided by the mitigation hierarchy of 'avoid-mitigate-compensate"

International Nature Conservation-Sites

A1.29 "In addition to criteria a) to d) development which is likely to have an impact on an internationally designated sites will be subject to a Habitats Regulations Assessment to determine the potential for a likely significant effect. Development which has a likely significant effect either alone or in combination with another plan or project will not be permitted unless it can demonstrate that either:

f) The necessary avoidance or mitigation is secured so that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of the designated site(s); or

g) There are no alternatives, but there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest in favour of permitting the development and compensatory provision is secured."



National Nature Conservation-Sites

"In addition to criteria a) to e), planning permission will only be granted within the zone of influence of a nationally designated site where:

h) The development would not have an adverse impact on the nationally designated site either individually or in combination with other development.

An exception to h) will only be made where:

i) The benefit of the development clearly outweighs the likely impact on the feature(s) of the designation; and

j) Mitigation and/or compensation measures are secured to offset the likely impacts."

Policy 21: The Local Ecological Network

A1.30 *"Development in Havant Borough is expected to protect and enhance the Borough's Local Ecological Network of local designated sites, Irreplaceable Habitats, Priority Habitats, and other areas of local biodiversity value.*

A1.31 *Where impacts to the Local Ecological Network are likely, planning permission will be granted where:*

a) Development proposals assess impacts to the Local Ecological Network, taking into account the role of local designated sites, Irreplaceable Habitats, Priority Habitats, non-designated ecological features, and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy in supporting biodiversity; and

b) Impact assessments are demonstrably guided by the mitigation hierarchy; and

c) Development avoids the fragmentation of the Local Ecological Network, including across administrative boundaries; and

d) A mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategy is provided and approved and includes provision for ongoing management and maintenance."

Local Designated sites

"Development resulting in the loss or degradation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), Local Nature Reserves or a Road Verge of Ecological Importance (RVEI), will not be permitted unless in wholly exceptional circumstances, and where:

e) The site's ecological function is retained in full either on-site or off-site and, where possible, enhanced in line with its original criteria for designation; or

f) The benefit of the development is considered to outweigh the substantive nature conservation value of the site, and if the impact cannot be avoided nor mitigated under e), compensatory habitat of an equivalent ecological type, function and value is provided; and



g) Any off-Site mitigation or compensatory habitat proposals will be required to include a long-term management strategy to be secured through legal agreement."

Irreplaceable Habitats

"Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of the following irreplaceable habitats:

- ancient woodland*
- ancient and veteran trees*
- coastal sand dunes*
- spartina saltmarsh swards*
- Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub*

will not be permitted unless in wholly exceptional circumstances, and where the benefit of the development can demonstrably be shown to outweigh the substantive nature conservation value of the Irreplaceable Habitat, and where the impact cannot be avoided nor mitigated, compensatory habitat of an equivalent ecological type, value and function is provided. Any compensatory habitat proposals will be required to include a long-term management strategy to be secured by legal agreement."

Priority habitats

"Development is expected to protect the Borough's Priority Habitats. Development which results in the loss or degradation of Priority Habitat will be granted only where:

h) The presence of Priority Habitats is assessed using appropriate desk-based and field-based methods; and

i) The benefit of the development can demonstrably be shown to outweigh the substantive nature conservation value of the Priority Habitat, and where the impact cannot be avoided nor mitigated, compensatory habitat of an equivalent ecological type, value and function is provided. Any compensatory habitat proposals will be required to include a long-term management strategy to be secured by legal agreement."

Other habitats

"j) It is expected that non-designated and non-priority habitats are considered in development planning due to their function in supporting the Local Ecological Network. The contribution of these habitats to the functioning of the LEN must be assessed. Development should wherever possible retain existing vegetation and soils within proposed schemes rather than remove and replace, particularly where this contributes to the Local Ecological Network."



Policy 22: Recreation Disturbance on International Sites

A1.32 *"Planning permission will be granted for new dwellings and/or overnight accommodation that avoids and/or mitigates the likely significant effect on the Solent SPA and Ramsar sites from recreational disturbance. This mitigation can be provided through either:*

- a) A financial contribution towards the delivery of the Bird Aware Solent Strategy; or*
- b) A developer-provided package of measures associated with the proposed development supported by evidence that it will avoid or mitigate any likely significant effect; or*
- c) A combination of measures in (a) and (b) above.*

Where these measures cannot be provided development proposals will be refused, unless the applicant can show, subject to meeting the tests of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, that there would not be a likely significant effect on the Solent SPA and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects."

Policy 23: Water Quality Effects on International Sites

A1.33 *"Applications for new dwellings and/or net gain in overnight accommodation which would cause a likely significant effect on internationally designated sites will need to provide a nutrient budget. Planning permission will only be granted if a mitigation package is provided which will avoid an adverse effect on the internationally designated sites. This mitigation package can be provided through either:*

- a) A financial contribution towards the Council's strategic mitigation package; or*
- b) A developer-provided package of measures associated with the proposed development supported by evidence that it will avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the Solent's internationally designated sites; or*
- c) A combination of measures in a. and b. above.*

A1.34 *Where these measures cannot be provided development proposals will be refused, unless the applicant can show, subject to meeting the tests of the Habitats Regulations, that there would not be a likely significant effect on the Solent's internationally designated sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects."*

Policy 24: Protected and Notable Species

A1.35 *"Development must protect and conserve populations of protected and notable species. Where there is a reasonable likelihood of protected or notable species occurring and being harmed or negatively affected by development, planning permission will only be granted where:*

- a) An assessment of potential impacts to protected and notable species has been carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist using recognised appropriate assessment methods;*
- b) A mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategy is provided and approved; and*



c) Impact assessments are demonstrably guided by the mitigation hierarchy of 'avoid-mitigate-compensate'.

A1.36 *All development, including householder developments, must incorporate enhancement features for protected and notable species. At least one integral or externally mounted feature for cavity nesting bird species (to be integrated Swift bricks wherever possible) and one integral or externally- mounted bat roosting feature (to be integrated bat bricks wherever possible) must be included for each new dwelling or residential unit of five metres height or greater. For commercial structures of five metres height or greater, one such feature must be included for every 50m² of floor space."*

Bechstein's Bat

A1.37 *"d) In instances where Bechstein's Bat is likely to be found On-Site or within the predicted zone of influence of a development, or where development will impact woodland, parkland, hedgerows, wetlands, or pasture within 3km of known Bechstein's Bat roosts, surveys appropriate to Bechstein's Bat must be used and undertaken by a suitably qualified person/s. If the presence of Bechstein's Bat is confirmed or suspected On-Site or within the predicted zone of influence of a development, applicants must implement:*

i. Assessment of the impacts on Bechstein's Bat breeding habitat (i.e. impacts to roost sites and/or habitat supporting roost sites);

ii. Assessment of the impacts to habitat used for foraging, commuting and social activities;

iii. The provision of appropriate buffers to woodlands, trees, hedgerows, and other flight corridors, considering the location of roosts and foraging/commuting habitats; and

iv. The need for appropriate and proportionate mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures."

Policy 25: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy Sites

A1.38 *"Development proposals with the potential to impact Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy sites will only be granted planning permission where:*

a) Development proposals are assessed in accordance with the Habitats Regulations. Such proposals will need to provide evidence to inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and must assess potential impacts alone and in combination with other plans or projects;

b) Impact assessments are informed by robust data, using existing SWBGS records and/or bespoke field surveys as required; and

c) If demonstrated to be necessary to avoid an adverse effect, an avoidance and mitigation package in accordance with the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy is provided and secured in perpetuity by legal agreement."



Appendix 2: Detailed Survey Methodologies and Results

Bats

Bat Activity Survey

Table A2.1: Dates and Weather Conditions For the Static Bat Activity Surveys

Visit number	Dusk Date	Time of Sunset	Time of Sunrise	Weather conditions			
				Temp. Max °C	Temp. Min °C	Wind Speed Max kmph	Precipitation mm
1	27/05/2021	21:12	05:09	19	6	17	0
	28/05/2021	21:13	05:08	18	9	13	0
	29/05/2021	21:14	05:08	21	14	13	0
	30/05/2021	21:15	05:07	20	11	13	0
	31/05/2021	21:17	05:06	23	8	17	0
2	29/06/2021	21:30	05:04	19	15	14	0
	30/06/2021	21:30	05:04	21	13	15	0
	01/07/2021	21:30	05:05	24	14	21	0
	02/07/2021	21:29	05:06	22	14	24	0
	03/07/2021	21:29	05:06	21	16	24	0
3	06/09/2021	19:37	06:28	20.1	16.4	0	0
	07/09/2021	19:35	06:29	24.2	18.4	16.1	0
	08/09/2021	19:33	06:31	19.5	17.1	6.4	0.25
	09/09/2021	19:30	06:32	18.9	18.2	8.0	0
	10/09/2021	19:28	06:34	18.3	17.3	11.3	0



Table A2.2 – A2.7: Static Bat Activity Survey Results

Table A2.2: Visit 1, Location 1

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
27/05/2021	-	-	-	-	-
28/05/2021	125	89	2	-	216
29/05/2021	55	32	-	-	87
30/05/2021	-	-	-	-	-
31/05/2021	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	180	121	2	-	303

Table A2.3: Visit 1, Location 2

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
27/05/2021	163	71	-	-	234
28/05/2021	45	34	1	-	80
29/05/2021	-	-	-	-	-
30/05/2021	-	-	-	-	-
31/05/2021	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	208	105	1	-	314

Table A2.4: Visit 2, Location 1

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
29/06/2021	145	29	9	-	183
30/06/2021	208	136	-	-	344
01/07/2021	216	80	6	-	302
02/07/2021	167	71	2	-	240
03/07/2021	299	599	25	-	923
Grand Total	1035	915	42	-	1992

Table A2.5: Visit 2, Location 2

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
29/06/2021	128	21	-	-	149
30/06/2021	215	24	-	-	239
01/07/2021	150	53	-	-	203
02/07/2021	289	81	-	-	370
03/07/2021	459	208	-	-	667
Grand Total	1241	387	-	-	1628



Table A2.6: Visit 3, Location 1

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
06/09/2021	261	26	8	-	295
07/09/2021	36	9	1	-	46
08/09/2021	587	110	14	1	712
09/09/2021	612	70	5	2	689
10/09/2021	1486	422	36	17	1961
Grand Total	2982	637	64	20	3703

Table A2.7: Visit 3, Location 2

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
06/09/2021	2835	2847	-	73	5755
07/09/2021	18886	1694	-	390	20970
08/09/2021	5076	251	-	-	5327
09/09/2021	-	-	-	-	
10/09/2021	-	-	-	-	
Grand Total	26797	4792	0	463	32052

Great Crested Newt

Habitat Suitability Index Assessment Survey

Table A2.8 – A2.13: HSI Assessment Results**Table A2.8:** Ditch D1 description and HSI score

Ditch D1	
Description – Shallow drainage ditch along the southern site boundary. Dry in west becoming wet in the centre of the ditch to approximately 2cm deep and then drying again to the east. Ditch has some macrophytes and bullrush present.	
Indices	Results
Grid references	SZ 70990 99870 – SZ 70996 99919
Distance from site	On-Site
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	150m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Dries annually
SI4 – Water quality	Poor
SI5 – Shade	20%
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	6
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Poor
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	15%
HSI Score	0.51
HSI Classification	Below average



Table A2.9: Ditch D2 description and HSI score

Ditch D2	
Description – Wet ditch running along a section of the eastern Site boundary. Section on-Site is dry and vegetated with the section off-Site flowing	
Indices	Results
Grid references	SZ 70994 99869 - SZ 71140 99852
Distance from site	Directly adjacent
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	150 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Dries annually
SI4 – Water quality	Poor
SI5 – Shade	50%
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	6
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Moderate
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	20%
HSI Score	0.55
HSI Classification	Below average

Table A2.10: Ditch D3 description and HSI score

Ditch D3	
Description – Drainage ditch running along the northern Site boundary. Section within the Site is dry with no vegetation but heavily over shaded by adjacent crop and bankside vegetation.	
Indices	Results
Grid references	SZ 71177 99842 - SZ 71191 99972
Distance from site	On-Site
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	250 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Dries annually
SI4 – Water quality	N/A
SI5 – Shade	75%
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	6
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Poor
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	0
HSI Score	0.00
HSI Classification	Poor



Table A2.11: Ditch D4 description and HSI score

Ditch D4	
Description – Drainage ditch running along the western Site boundary and off-Site. Section within the Site is dry and heavily vegetated but section directly off-Site to the south is wet likely caused by a blocked drain.	
Indices	Results
Grid references	SZ 71002 99916 - SZ 71186 99971
Distance from site	On-Site
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	50 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Dries annually
SI4 – Water quality	N/A
SI5 – Shade	90
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	6
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Poor
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	0
HSI Score	0.00
HSI Classification	Poor

Table A2.12: Off-Site Pond P1 description and HSI score

Pond P1	
Description – Small man-made attenuation basin directly adjacent to the eastern Site boundary. Pond is connected to D1, beneath culvert.	
Indices	Results
Grid reference	SZ 71155 99861 from centre
Distance from site	Directly adjacent east boundary
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	50 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Rarely dries
SI4 – Water quality	Poor
SI5 – Shade	50%
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	6
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Moderate
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	20%
HIS Score	0.56
HIS Classification	Below Average



Table A2.13: Off-Site Pond P2 description and HSI score

Pond P2	
Description – Large man-made balancing pond directly adjacent to the eastern Site boundary. Pond used by a pair of breeding mute swans at the time of the survey.	
Indices	Results
Grid reference	SZ 71171 99881 from centre
Distance from site	Directly adjacent east boundary
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	1000 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Never dries
SI4 – Water quality	Moderate
SI5 – Shade	45%
SI6 – Fowl	Minor
SI7 – Fish	Possible
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	6
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Moderate
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	40%
HSI Score	0.51
HSI Classification	Below Average

Reptiles

Table A2.14: Dates and weather conditions for the reptile survey visits in 2021

Visit Number	Date	Time	Weather Conditions			
			Air Temp °C	Cloud cover %	Precipitation	Wind Beaufort scale
1	26/07/21	10:53 – 11:17	20	5	Dry	0
2	31/07/21	13:05 – 13:30	18	100	Dry	3
3	03/08/21	13:42 – 14:05	17	100	Very light drizzle	2
4	05/08/21	11:55 – 12:20	18	90	Dry	3
5	10/08/21	11:37 – 12:03	17	1	Dry	2
6	16/08/21	13:04 – 13:33	18	100	Dry	3
7	24/08/21	11:09 – 11:35	17	1	Dry	4

Table A2.15: Reptile survey results

Visit Number	Date	Slow worm					Common Lizard			
		Adult male	Adult female	Sub-adult	Juvenile	Peak Count	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile	Peak Count
1	26/07	5	7	2	6	12	0	0	0	0
2	31/07	5	19	9	11	24	3 - sex unknown		0	3
3	03/08	10	29	18	25	39	4 - sex unknown		5	4
4	05/08	8	14	10	8	22	0	0	1	0
5	10/08	5	11	7	11	16	0	0	0	0



6	16/08	8	18	8	13	26	1 - sex unknown	3	1
7	24/08	0	4	3	9	4	1 - sex unknown	1	1



Appendix 3: Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment

- A3.1. A BNG assessment for the Site was completed by Tyler Grange Group Ltd which was informed by an extended Phase 1 habitats survey undertaken in April 2021 using Biodiversity Metric 3.0.
- A3.2. The habitats recorded during this survey were assessed with reference to the UK Habitat Classification (Butcher *et al*, 2020 and UKHab Ltd. 2023) and the Biodiversity Metric technical supplement (Panks *et al* 2021) to determine their condition and ecological importance.
- A3.3. A hedgerow survey was also undertaken using the methodology detailed in 'The Hedgerow Survey Handbook. 2nd Edition' (DEFRA, 2007), in order to determine hedgerow species-richness, as recommended in the Biodiversity Metric 3.0.
- A3.4. This survey work enabled the accurate completion of a Natural England's BNG Metric (The Biodiversity Metric 3.0) in 2021 which was submitted as part of the outline planning application for the Site (13965_Land north of Oysters_Biodiversity Metric 3.0).
- A3.5. The BNG metric has not been updated as part of the update work in 2025. Minor changes in the baseline of the Site were identified due to closer inspection of the Site against the red line boundary. The baseline value of the Site is likely to be lower if the BNG was repeated in 2025 when compared with the 2021 metric. Given this, and as the design will be refined at reserved matters stage, it was not considered necessary to update the BNG metric in 2025. The BNG metric will be fully updated at detailed design stage, ensuring a net gain is achieved.
- A3.6. The Habitat Features Plan **13956/P22a** shows the existing habitats present at the Site and the new areas of planting are shown on the Illustrative Masterplan (Mosaic 2021) and Landscape Strategy Plan (reference: **13956_P21a**).



Appendix 4: Wintering Bird Methodology and Results

Legislation and Conservation Status

- A4.1. All nesting birds are protected under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended). Some receive additional species protection under Schedule 1 of the Act.
- A4.2. Several bird species are listed as SoPI under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006.
- A4.3. Reference is made to Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (Stanbury *et al.* 2021). All breeding and wintering bird species in the UK, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have been assigned to one of three groups (Red, Amber or Green) based on their conservation status. Each group is defined as follows:
- Red List species are those that are globally threatened according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly ($\geq 50\%$) in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery;
 - Amber List species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe, those whose population or range has declined moderately (25%-49%) in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations; and
 - The remaining species are placed on the green List, indicating that they are of low conservation priority, although population sizes should be monitored.
- A4.4. A key issue with respect to any future development on this Site, is the potential for adverse effects through habitat loss and increased disturbance affecting the bird interest of the nearby Solent NSNs. Some NSNs are designated for the internationally important numbers of dark bellied brent geese and wading bird species. The birds use land outside of the NSNs during winter to forage and roost, typically at high tide.

Methodology

- A4.5. The Hampshire Wildlife Trust recommend a minimum of three years' winter survey data is gathered in order to assess the potential usage of sites that fall within the strategy area by waders and brent geese. The survey should cover not just the Site but adjacent fields that could be indirectly affected by development. These should take place once every two weeks from October to March, at high tide following the methodology outlined in the published strategy.
- A4.6. Survey work has been gathered for fields H34E (which includes the Site), H34D (to the north) and H34C (adjacent to the Site).
- A4.7. Accordingly, surveys undertaken by experienced ornithologists during winter seasons 2011/12, 2012/13, 2015/2016, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and then in 2020/2021 were conducted using the method



set out in the 2010 Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy. Dates and weather conditions of surveys are provided below.

Limitations

- A4.8. Data is missing from the winter season 2019/20 but the quality of data provided is not considered to be affected due to the number of years' worth of previous data.

Survey Results and Summary

- A4.10. The data search gave results for brent geese in the surrounding areas to the Site. In total 284 records were returned with the closest being 0.16 km north-west of the Site.
- A4.11. The Site is an area of historic importance to wintering waders and brent geese. Records from the SWBGS 2024 indicate that H34E supports a maximum count of 200 brent geese, recorded in 2011/12.
- A4.12. The findings of detailed surveys in winter season 2011/12, 2012/13, 2015/2016, 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2020/2021 at the Site and adjacent fields are provided in below in **Tables A4.1-A4.6**.
- A4.13. During all survey seasons no brent geese were recorded within the Site H34E. In the adjacent field H34C brent geese (BG) were recorded in seasons 2011/12, 2015/2016, 2017/2018, and 2020/2021 with a peak count of 580 on 03/02/2021. Within field H34D lapwing (L.) were recorded in 2011/12 on one occasion, with a peak count of ten.



Table A4.1: Dark-Bellied Brent Goose Counts – South End of Hayling Billy Track Winter 2011/2012

Date	Time On-Site High Tide	Weather cloud, wind	Species	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Disturbance	Comments
10/11/11	10:45 10:57	7/8, E1	BG	0	0	0	0	1	Feeding	-	A solitary juvenile.
24/11/11	09:45 09:59	6/8, SW2	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	N/A	c.1200 in H48F/G.
10/12/11	10:05 11:05	1/8, W1	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	N/A	c.1500 in H48F/G.
24/12/11	10:00 10:34	6/8, 0	BG	0	0	0	0	c.465	Feeding	-	165 joined by 300 that flew in from north probably disturbed from another field.
10/1/12	12:00 11:56	6/8, W1	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	N/A	c.1400 in H48F/G.
23/1/12	12:00 11:18	6/8, W2	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	N/A	c.1000 in H48F/G.
12/2/12	13:25 14:25	8/8, W1 during a cold snap.	BG	0	0	0	0	c.300	Feeding	Dog walker?	Arriving from adjacent part of Langstone Harbour, again probably having been disturbed.
"	"	"	L.	0	0	10	0	1	Feeding	-	An isolated occurrence, presumably weather related.
"	"	"	GP	0	0	0	0	139	Feeding	-	An isolated occurrence, presumably weather related.
24/2/12	13:00 12:56	8/8, SW2	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	N/A	c.600 in H48D.
10/3/12	13:40 12:37	1/8, 0	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	Dog walker?	c.600 in adjacent harbour presumably disturbed from fields.
19/3/12	10:30 09:48	0/8, 0	BG	0	0	0	0	c.500	Feeding	Dog walker	Flew in from adjacent water at 11:00, but flushed back there after 20 minutes.

Surveyor notes: Field H34E divided into N/S by ditch; field H34C by a line across from end of the houses. Both fields containing seeded grassland in winter 2011/12.

BG = brent goose; L. = lapwing, GP = golden plover

In addition to the north end of H34C, fields H48D-G, located further north along the west Hayling shore, were used much more regularly during this survey, with up to 1500 present. However, birds are regularly disturbed by dog walkers in all these areas. They will often fly to the adjacent water before returning to the fields to continue feeding.



Table A4.2: Dark-Bellied Brent Goose Counts – South End of Hayling Billy Track Winter 2012/2013

Date	Time On-Site High Tide	Weather cloud, wind	Species	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Distur- bance	Comments
9/10/12	16:00 18:30	Overcast, drizzle, E3	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	100 some distance away in Langstone Harbour.
27/10/12	12:00 11:03	1/8 cloud, wind N5	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	32 just offshore in Langstone Harbour.
12/11/12	11:00 09:32	Overcast, drizzle, SW1	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	50 just offshore in Langstone Harbour. 1 adult in H48E.
26/11/12	11:00 09:54	7/8 cloud, wind SW1	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	None in the vicinity.
6/12/12	15:00 16:29	Overcast, wind NW3	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	"
17/12/12	14:10 14:10	1/8 cloud, wind W3	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	350 in Langstone Harbour flew to H48F*.
5/1/13	15:10 16:58	Overcast, wind W1	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	One adult just offshore in Langstone Harbour.
17/1/13	15:00 15:19	6/8 cloud, wind E2	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	None in the vicinity.
2/2/13	15:00 15:24	1/8 cloud, wind NW4	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	320 flew over H48G to land in Langstone Harbour. 80 more in H49H.
16/2/13	14:30 15:28	7/8 cloud, still.	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	None in the vicinity.
2/3/13	14:30 14:18	Overcast, wind NE3	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	11 in Langstone Harbour but not close to the site. 40 in H48E
15/3/13	14:00 13:38	Overcast, wind SW5	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	None in the vicinity.

Surveyor notes: Field H34E divided into N/S by ditch; field H34C by a line across from end of the houses. Both fields containing stubble in winter 2012/13.

*note: a bird scarer and scarecrow are present in H48F this winter, though not running all the time.

The fields alongside the Billy Track H48D-G were much less used this winter than in 2011-12. Many contain stubble as do the large fields in the middle of Hayling e.g. H60N, although some have been winter-sown. Brent geese still using improved grassland fields at the north end of the island.



Table A4.3: Dark-Bellied Brent Goose Counts – South End of Hayling Billy Track Winter 2015/2016

Date	Time On-Site High Tide	Weather cloud, wind	Species	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Disturbance	Comments
31/10/15	14:00 13:48	6/8 cloud, wind E1	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
17/11/15	15:00 14:43	Overcast, wind SW8	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
30/11/15	15:00 14:13	7/8 cloud, wind SW7	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1200 in H48D along West Lane.
15/12/15	15:00 14:33	7/8 cloud, wind S7	BG	0	0	0	0	270	Feeding	-	Also 2 MA, 25 BH. Another 400 BG flew over H48D.
12/01/16	13:30 12:48	1/8 cloud, wind W6	BG	0	0	0	240	160	Feeding	-	BG all towards the middle Area B; refer to Figure 2 of H34C see photo 5. None recorded in Area C. Also 150 BH, 50 CM, 10 HG.
25/01/16	13:00 12:09	6/8cloud, wind E2	BG	0	0	0	0	50	Feeding	-	Also 120 BH, 100 CM, 10 MU in H34C
8/2/16	15:10 16:58	7/8 cloud, wind SW8	BG	0	0	0	0	300	Flew in, then soon out again.	Dog*	Also 75 BH, 75 CM, 10 MU, 2 HG, 5 OC in H34C
20/2/16	11:00 10:16	Overcast, wind W4	BG	0	0	0	0	31	Feeding	-	Also 150 BH, 50 CM, 15 MU, 2 HG, 3 OC, 1 RK in H34C
1/3/16	16:00 16:12	5/8 cloud, wind SW6	BG	0	0	0	0	27	Flew round but didn't land.	-	1000 BG in H48D. Also 100 MU, 80 BH, 30 CM, 1 HG, 1 RK in H34C
9/3/16	10:20 11:26	Overcast, wind N2	BG	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	10 BH, 3 MU, 2 CM, 1 OC, 1 CU in H34C



Surveyor notes: Field H34E divided into N/S by ditch; field H34C by a line across from end of the houses. The southern area of H34E was being developed at the time of this survey; the remainder of the survey area contains winter sown crop. In comments, MA = mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, BH = black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, CM = common gull *Larus canus*, HG = herring gull *Larus argentatus*, MU = Mediterranean gull *Larus melanocephalus*, OC = oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, RK = redshank *Tringa totanus*, CU = curlew *Numenius arquata*. On 8th February around 300 brent geese arrived in H34C from the north, having evidently been flushed. Minutes later an out of control dog came tearing through the field, chasing all the geese, which promptly took off and flew back north to the field they had just been flushed from (by the same dog)

Table A4.4: Dark-Bellied Brent Goose Counts – South End Of Hayling Billy Track, Winter 2017-18

Date	Time On-Site High Tide	Weather cloud, wind	Species	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Disturbance	Comments
16/10/17	10:30 10:06	7/8 cloud, wind S5	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 150, MU 3, mostly in H34C
31/10/17	09:00 08:10	6/8 cloud, still	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 50 BG 400 in Langstone Harbour
9/11/17	15:00 15:06	Overcast, still	BG	n/a	0	0	0	500	F	Photographer	BG400 more in L. Harbour.
25/11/17	15:00 15:28	1/8 cloud, wind NW2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	108	F	-	BH 30
9/12/17	15:30 15:52	1/8 cloud, icy wind NW2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	350	F	-	BH 45, CM 12, HG 5
21/12/17	13:30 13:07	Overcast, wind W1	BG	n/a	0	0	0	20	F	-	BG 26 more in L. Harbour
5/1/18	13:30 13:41	7/8 cloud, wind SW2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	350	F	Flushed by unknown	CU 9, OC 1
19/1/18	13:00 12:50	3/8 cloud, wind W4	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 45, CM 5, HG 2, OC 2 BG 650 IN H48G + CU 10
3/2/18	13:30 13:21	8/8 cloud, wind NW1	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 35, CM 15, HG 2, OC 1 BG 450 IN H48G + CU 20
17/2/18	13:00 12:30	1/8 cloud, still	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 10, CM 1, HG 1 BG 200 in L. Harbour.
4/3/18	14:00 13:01	4/8 cloud, wind S2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 12, CM 1, MU 1 BG 160 in L. Harbour.



17/3/18	12:00 11:31	8/8 cloud, wind NE6	BG	n/a	0	0	0	180	F	-	PB 1 adult, MU 40, BH 24, CM 4, HG 10, OC 1, CU 6
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Surveyor notes: All the fields within the survey site were suitable for brents this winter, but they were only recorded feeding in the north half of H34C which is adjacent to Langstone Harbour. For a short while in Jan/Feb they moved to H48G (which is nearby to the northeast).

Field H34E is divided into N/S by ditch; field H34C by a line across from end of the houses. The southern area of H34E contains housing. In comments, BH = black-headed gull, MU = Mediterranean gull, CM = common gull, HG = herring gull, CU = curlew, OC = oystercatcher, PB = pale-bellied brent goose. The vast majority of gulls and waders were recorded in H34C.

Table A4.5: Dark-Bellied Brent Goose Counts – South End of Hayling Billy Track, Winter 2018-19

Date	Time On-Site High Tide	Weather	Sp.	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Disturbance	DB in the general area
30/10/18	14:30 15:10	4/8 cloud, wind NW4, 10°C	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	None
11/11/18	12:15 13:27	3/8 cloud, wind SW3, 10°C	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	300 in H48D
25/11/18	11:00 12:26	8/8 cloud, wind NE3	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	1500 in H48D or Langstone Harbour
8/12/18	13:00 11:49	3/8 cloud, wind W5	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	1000 in H48D
24/12/18	12:30 12:11	7/8 cloud, wind NE1, 8°C	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	600 in H48D
8/1/19	12:20 12:48	4/8 cloud, wind NW2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	2 in H48D
23/1/19	11:40 12:49	8/8 cloud, wind NW2, 3°C	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	None
6/2/19	13:00 12:31	8/8 cloud, still, 9°C	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	200 in Langstone Harbour



21/2/19	14:00 12:33	2/8 cloud, wind SW1	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	500 in H48D
5/3/19	12:00 11:08	8/8 cloud, wind SW4, 9°C	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	500 in H48C
19/3/19	08:30 09:57	7/8 cloud, still, 8°C	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	100 in Langstone Harbour

Surveyor notes: Of the fields within the survey site, only the north half of H34C was suitable for brents this winter, but appears to have been ignored by the birds in favour of H48C & D further north. As a result of the unseasonably hot and dry February the grass in H34C yellowed, thus becoming unsuitable for geese in March. Insignificant numbers of other birds were recorded in any of the fields (small numbers of black-headed gulls present).

Field H34E is divided into N/S by ditch; field H34C by a line across from end of the houses. The southern area of H34E contains housing.

Table A4.6: Dark-Bellied Brent Goose Counts – South End of Hayling Billy Track, Winter 2020-21

Date	Arrival time High Tide	Weather	Sp.	Field H34C S N		Field H34D	Field H34E	Use	Disturbance	DB in the general area
14/10/20	10:50 10:09	1/8 cloud, wind NE5, cold	BG	0	0	0	0	-	-	c.100 in Langstone Harbour
30/10/20	11:00 10:51	7/8 cloud, wind SW6	BG	0	0	0	0	-	-	None
14/11/20	10:40 10:12	8/8 cloud, wind S5, rain	BG	0	2 ad. 2 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	480 and ad Pale-bellied in H48F
29/11/20	11:00 10:47	1/8 cloud, wind NE2	BG	0	0	0	0	Feeding	Frequent	Regularly returning to Langstone Harbour.
6/12/20	15:00 15:10	4/8 cloud, wind N4	BG	0	0	0	0	-	-	900 + PB in H48D
21/12/20	14:00 16:19	8/8 cloud, wind S5, rain	BG	0	4 ad. 2 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	1500 in H48F
3/1/21	12:30 14:06	6/8 cloud, wind N2	BG	0	2 ad.	0	0	Feeding	-	-
19/1/21	13:50 15:39	7/8 cloud, wind SW6	BG	0	3 ad. 2 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	-



Date	Arrival time High Tide	Weather	Sp.	Field H34C S N		Field H34D	Field H34E	Use	Disturbance	DB in the general area
3/2/21	14:20 15:27	4/8 cloud, still, rain	BG	0	580	0	0	Feeding	Flushed by unknown	-
16/2/21	14:50 14:21	8/8 cloud, wind SW3	BG	0	1 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	105 in Langstone Harbour, and 50 +1PB flew east over H34C/E.
2/3/21	15:00 13:31	Cloudless, wind NE1	BG	0	0	0	0	-	-	250 in Langstone Harbour.
14/3/21	10:15 12:14	2/8 cloud, wind W4	BG	0	0	0	0	-	-	300 in Langstone Harbour.

Surveyor notes: All the fields within the survey site were potentially suitable for brents this winter, with the exception of the southern half of H34C ploughed. Favoured fields were H48F & G, with up to 1500 BG . A tiny number of BG were also feeding in H34C, with 580 there on 3rd February. Aside from gulls, up to 14 curlews were recorded in H48G and up to five oystercatchers in H34C.

Field H34C is divided into N/S by a line across from end of the houses.



Plans:

13956/P22a: Habitat Features Plan

13956/P24a: Fauna Survey Results Plan



