

Construction Ecological Management Plan

Survey site:

The Ship Inn, Langstone, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 1RD

Client:

Planning Potential

Survey date:

31st March 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Havant Borough Council. The proposal is described as:

Removal of 3 No existing sheds and proposed installation of 2 No external enclosures

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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- British Standard 42020 (2013). Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.

Proportionality

The work involved in preparing and implementing all ecological surveys, impact assessments and measures for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement should be proportionate to the predicted degree of risk to biodiversity and to the nature and scale of the proposed development. Consequently, the decision-maker should only request supporting information and conservation measures that are relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Similarly, the decision-maker and their consultees should ensure that any comments and advice made over an application are also proportionate.

The desk studies and field surveys undertaken to provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) might in some cases be all that is necessary.

(BS 42020, 2013)

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1.0 Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Planning Potential to produce an Ecological Mitigation, Enhancement and Management Plan for The Ship Inn, Langstone, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 1RD (hereafter referred to as “the site”).

A planning application for the removal of 3 No existing sheds and proposed installation of 2 No external enclosures (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”) with Havant Borough Council (APP/24/01000).

The purpose of the following report is to provide mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures to protect habitats, species and designated sites on and within the zone of influence of the development site.

2.0 Site Context and Survey Information

2.1 Site Location and Landscape Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SU 71881 04742 and has an area of approximately 0.18ha comprising the existing main building, three sheds and the sites associated with hard standing car park and garden. It is surrounded by the village of Langstone to the north, Emsworth harbour to the east, Langstone sailing club and Hayling Island to the south and Southmoor Nature Reserve to the west. According to MAGIC.gov, the site is adjacent to Chichester and Langstone Harbours RAMSAR/ SPA, Chichester Harbour SSSI and Solent Maritime SAC to the east of the site. Additionally, the site is also within 2km of further designated sites which include Langstone Harbour SSSI, located 90m west; Hayling Billy LNR, located 460m south; West Hayling LNR, located 500m south and Warblington Meadow SSSI, located 1035m east.

2.2 Ecological Information

Natural England considers that without appropriate mitigation the application would have an adverse effect on the integrity of Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area and Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation. Below outlines the reasons for the designations for each designated site adjacent to the development site:

Chichester and Langstone Harbours RAMSAR/ SPA

Chichester and Langstone Harbours are large, sheltered estuarine basins comprising extensive mud and sand flats exposed at low tide. The site is of particular significance for over-wintering wildfowl and waders and also a wide range of coastal and transitional habitats supporting important plant and animal communities. Two large estuarine basins linked by the channel which divides Hayling Island from the main Hampshire coastline. The site includes intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dunes.

Chichester Harbour SSSI

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

The intertidal area is fragmented in the upper reaches of the harbour by intruding tongues of land giving a very long and varied coastline. The harbour exhibits a wide range of intertidal and associated terrestrial habitats and with the neighbouring Langstone and Portsmouth Harbours is unusual in providing a large volume of sheltered saline water fed by a few streams of only low volume. The extensive intertidal mudflats are the feeding grounds, at the relevant times of year for internationally important numbers of ringed plover, grey plover, redshank, black-tailed godwit, dunlin, sanderling, curlew and greenshank (the latter two in autumn particularly). Bar-tailed godwit numbers are of European importance. Amongst the wildfowl, shelduck, teal and dark-bellied brent goose numbers are of international importance with 5% of the world population of the latter. The unimproved permanent pasture behind the sea wall provides alternative feeding sites for the geese and major high tide wader roosts. Some of this pasture is floristically rich being a red fescue *Festuca rubra* sward with scarce species such as green-winged orchid and adder's tongue fern. The lower saltmarsh habitat fringing the mud flats is dominated by cord grass and in most places the upper saltmarsh is rather restricted by the sea wall but there are some pure stands of sea purslane while in some areas there is also sea lavender, sea aster and other saltmarsh species. Shingle occurs as spits and islands and most are rather unstable permitting little vegetation to become established. This habitat forms the main breeding grounds in the harbour for ringed plover, blackheaded gull and three species of terns. The extensive sand dunes at East Head are dominated by marram grass although the degree of ground cover varies from 90% to 10% on the more recently established dunes.

Solent Maritime SAC

1130 Estuaries

The Solent encompasses a major estuarine system on the south coast of England with four coastal plain estuaries (Yar, Medina, King's Quay Shore, Hamble) and four bar-built estuaries (Newtown Harbour, Beaulieu, Langstone Harbour, Chichester Harbour). The site is the only one in the series to contain more than one physiographic sub-type of estuary and is the only cluster site. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime of four tides each day, and for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive estuarine flats, often with intertidal areas supporting eelgrass *Zostera* spp. and green algae, sand and shingle spits, and natural shoreline transitions. The mudflats range from low and variable salinity in the upper reaches of the estuaries to very sheltered almost fully marine muds in Chichester and Langstone Harbours. Unusual features include the presence of very rare sponges in the Yar estuary and a sandy 'reef' of the polychaete *Sabellaria spinulosa* on the steep eastern side of the entrance to Chichester Harbour.

1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*)

Solent Maritime is the only site for smooth cord-grass in the UK and is one of only two sites where significant amounts of small cord-grass are found. It is also one of the few remaining sites for Townsend's cord-grass and holds extensive areas of common cord-grass, all four taxa thus occurring here in close proximity. It has additional historical and scientific interest as the site where *S. alterniflora* was first recorded in the UK (1829) and where *S. x townsendii* and, later, *S. anglica* first occurred.

1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

The Solent contains the second-largest aggregation of Atlantic salt meadows in south and south-west England. Solent Maritime is a composite site composed of a large number of separate areas of saltmarsh. In contrast to the Severn estuary, the salt meadows at this site are notable as being representative of the ungrazed type and support a different range of communities dominated by sea-purslane, common sea-lavender and thrift *Armeria maritima*. As a whole the site is less truncated by man-made features than other parts of the south coast and shows rare and unusual transitions to freshwater reedswamp and alluvial woodland as well as coastal grassland. Typical Atlantic salt meadow is still widespread in this site, despite a long history of colonisation by cord-grass *Spartina* spp.

3.0 Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP)

Table 1: Mitigation Measures

Works	Specification
Persons Responsible and Lines of Communication	It is recommended that a Development Biodiversity Champion is selected for the construction phase of the development. The Biodiversity Champion should be someone with significant influence during construction, such as the contract or project manager. The Development Biodiversity Champion is responsible for ensuring all actions outlined in this CEMP are implemented including the provision of a toolbox talk prior to works commencing. Any queries with regards to the mitigation prescriptions should be addressed to the project ecologist and communication should be retained between the Development Biodiversity Champion and project ecologist or a suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) throughout the construction phase of the development where necessary to ensure the mitigation is applied and impacts to adjacent ecological receptors are effectively minimised. The project ecologist's contact details are located on the title page of this report. It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion informs the project ecologist or ECOW of the commencement of construction works and provides updates where necessary.
On site management and responsibility during construction	On Site Structure and Responsibility The Contractor shall provide a dedicated environmental specialist team and any other relevant specialist whom the contractor deems to be necessary. The Contractor's Project Manager will be responsible for: • Environmental Management and for the preparation review and implementation of this CEMP and any additional measures required; • Allocation of sufficient resource to implement all Environmental Management requirements including the CEMP during site works; • Review of environmental management reports prepared by the Environmental Manager/Co-ordinator; • Signing off all permits, authorisations and consents; and will be the main point of contact with the Client (or the Client's Representative) regarding Environmental Management on site. The Contractor's Environmental Manager/Co-ordinator shall have experience as an Environmental Manager/Co-ordinator, preferably on similar development schemes together with good communication skills and shall be responsible for: • Developing and on-going review of the CEMP and relevant procedures; • Ensuring that all environmental standards and commitments are adhered to; carrying out environmental induction and training; • Monitoring compliance of construction activities with the CEMP; • Conducting inspections and reporting non-compliances to the Contractor's Project Manager;

	• Liaising with the Contractor's management and operatives on all matters regarding environment; • Undertaking environmental inspections and audits throughout the works; • recording and reporting all environmental works; • Maintenance of related records; • As far as reasonably possible, attendance at any environmental incidents on site;
Timing of Works	Construction activities will be restricted to the normal working day (7am-7pm). Wherever possible, percussive piling or works with heavy machinery (i.e. plant resulting in a noise level in excess of 69dbAmax – measured at the sensitive receptor) should be avoided during the bird overwintering period (i.e. October to March inclusive).
General Construction Activities	<i>Fencing and physical barriers</i> The development zone will be fenced off to minimise dust entering the adjacent habitat and also provide some acoustic protection. A timber framed hoarding would provide such mitigation and security. The building will be fitted with full protective scaffolding with sheeting to prevent dust entering the adjacent designated sites and to dampen any noise pollution. Any machinery used should be made safe or temporarily fenced off when not in use. Storage of construction materials will be kept to a minimum. Where materials must be stored, they will be restricted to inert objects and located on hardstanding away from hedgerows, ponds, badger sett. Materials will be stored on pallets to discourage animals from using them as shelter. Skip or similar containers may also be used in place of piles on the ground. Trenches or open excavations will be covered at the end of each working day, or include a means of escape such as a sloping ramp for any animals that may fall in. Any temporarily exposed open pipe systems or ducts will be capped at the end of each working day in such a way as to prevent animals from gaining access.
Chichester and Langstone Harbour, Solent Maritime SAC/SPA/SSSI/Ramsar	Dust, lighting and noise during construction poses risks to the adjacent designated sites and their associated habitats and species. The adjacent designated sites and associated habitats will be protected during construction using the following measures, as set out below: <i>Pollution Prevention:</i>

complex and associated habitats.	To limit impacts of pollution resulting from the construction phase of the development, construction works must be completed in accordance with current statutory guidelines relating to pollution prevention (Environmental Agency 2016). Furthermore, although withdrawn in 2015, pollution prevention guidelines detailed within guidance document: <i>PPG6: Working at Construction and Demolition Sites</i> (Environment Agency 2010) remain applicable to the site. Considering both the relevant statutory requirements and best practice measures detailed within guidance document PPG6, the below mitigation prescriptions are considered suitable to mitigate impacts of pollution during the construction phase of the development. The allocated Biodiversity Champion will be responsible for ensuring the below mitigation recommendations are undertaken successfully during the works. <i>Site drainage:</i> It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion ensures that: • Pollution risks are identified pre-construction. • Pollutants are prevented from entering drains where possible. • If any pollutant enters a drain, immediately stop the pollution with a physical block, stop the activity causing the pollution, then notify the Environment Agency for surface water drains or the local sewerage provider for foul water drains. If there's a spill, accident, or emergency, try and prevent pollutants entering the drains. • Report all pollution incidents to site management and the Environment Agency. • Inspect drains and protection measures frequently and maintain them during the construction activity. Well maintained drains will also reduce risks of flooding and subsequent surface water run-off. • As a last resort, should any pollutants be required to enter the drainage system on site, permission from Environment Agency or the local sewerage provider must be sought before discharging anything other than clean uncontaminated surface water to a drain and other surface waters or groundwater. Apply for permission early, as authorisation can take up to four months. <i>Airborne particle suppression:</i> Typical fall-out zone for aerially mobilised construction dust is 50m. It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion ensures that: • Effective water suppression is used during demolition operations. Handheld sprays are more effective than hoses attached to equipment as the water can be directed to where it is needed. In addition, high volume water suppression systems, manually controlled, can produce fine water droplets that effectively bring the dust particles to the ground.
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- Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives.
- Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition.
- Site speed limit will be set at 5mph for all vehicles on site
- Ensure loading and unloading of materials is at the lowest drop height
- Locate stockpiles out of the wind, or provide wind breaks to minimise dust creation
- Plant and equipment fitted shall be fitted with dust suppression equipment or water suppressant systems where required.
- Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance.
- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary.
- Avoid the use of petrol- or diesel-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery power where possible.
- Only use cutting, grinding, or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction.
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/ particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate.
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips.

Materials storage and water run-off:

It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion ensures that:

- No stockpiles are created on exposed ground areas and ensure that all materials and chemicals are stored securely and safely on site in accordance with current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations (HSE 2002).
- There is to be no storage of fuel, oil and chemicals within 20m of the designated site boundary. Standard pollution prevention guidelines will be followed.
- Contaminated materials, chemicals, and other hazardous substances must be stored on an impermeable surface, in a bunded area, within any area of the site.
- All chemicals and hazardous substances are stored away from areas where there is heightened risk of damage from impact or collision such as site traffic.
- All chemicals and hazardous substances are labelled, containers are sealed when not in use and inspected regularly and fit for purpose.

- Any damaged or old containers are replaced in line with the duty of care requirements. Note such containers may be considered hazardous waste.
- Staff are trained in use of spill kits and emergency procedures.
- Ensure there is a designated 'responsible person' on site at all times.
- Lock storage facilities when not in use.

Implementation of the Waste Hierarchy:

The Biodiversity Champion must ensure that all construction activity is completed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy (Defra 2011) in an attempt to reduce the amount of waste produced during the construction phase of the development. As such, the construction phase must be completed in accordance with the below core principles:

In the first instance:

- Re-use products and materials where possible.
- Recycle and compost material resources where possible.
- Attempt to recover energy from waste.

Where none of the above options offer an appropriate solution, waste disposal is the final option:

- Only transfer controlled waste to an “authorised person” (Waste Collection Authority, the holder of an Environmental Permit, Registered Water Carrier or Waste Disposal Authority).
- Ensure that non-hazardous waste is transferred under a Waste Transfer Note which must be retained for two years.
- Hazardous waste is moved under a waste consignment note that provides a clear description of the waste material. The consignment note must be retained for three years.
- The waste is the responsibility of the company until it has been fully recovered or finally disposed of.

Biosecurity:

To prevent equipment from introducing contaminants onto a site, prioritize cleaning and disinfection before and after use, especially if used on multiple sites. This includes tools, clothing, footwear, and vehicles. Drying equipment thoroughly is also crucial, as moisture can help some contaminants survive.

	Pre-Entry Cleaning: • Ensure all equipment is clean and free of soil and organic debris before entering a site. • Remove mud and debris from tires, wheels, and wheel arches of vehicles. • Consider setting up cleaning stations at site access points to make it easier for staff and visitors. Cleaning and Disinfection: • Use pressure washers, brushes, and hoses with disinfectant where available. • Consider using dedicated equipment for specific sites to minimize cross-contamination. Drying: • Dry all equipment thoroughly, as many species can survive in moist conditions for days. Post-Use Cleaning: • Clean and disinfect equipment before leaving the site. • Ensure contractors also clean and disinfect their equipment. Equipment Management: • Restrict the amount of equipment taken onto a site, only taking what is necessary. • Make sure all equipment is clean, serviceable, and free from organic debris. • Regularly clean ropes as per the manufacturer's guidance, or use dedicated ropes for specific sites. Noise: Noise disturbance is a consideration due to the presence of Chichester and Langstone Harbour, Solent Maritime SAC/SPA/SSSI/Ramsar complex adjacent to the site which is designated for its internationally important populations of overwintering birds. Noise pollution during construction work could disturb bird populations and reduce foraging habitat. The Biodiversity Champion must ensure that noise levels are kept to a minimum in accordance with best practice as defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 to avoid unacceptable levels of noise and vibrations. Further guidance can be found in British Standard 5228-
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	1:2009. Such measures applicable to the proposed development primarily include agreed working hours limiting night work, using the quietest equipment and plant available, shutting down equipment when not in use, and completing deliveries during working hours only. All work that will produce high levels of noise and vibration must be carried out outside of the winter season which runs from September to March inclusive. Most notably, prescriptions as to limit noise of plant machinery as detailed within Table B.1 within the code of practice for noise control (British Standards Institution, 2014) is likely to have the most significant impact during construction activity. Table B.1 is shown below. The site manager must consider: • Alternative working methods to utilise quiet or low noise equipment. • Noisy plant will be kept as far away as possible from sensitive receptors along the eastern boundaries. • The site will work to set working hours to restrict noisy activities to the period between 9am and 5pm. This may be controlled by planning permission. • Minimise drop heights into hoppers, lorries or other plant. • Consider screening off sources of noise. • Ensure plant is shut down when not in use.
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Table B.1 Methods of reducing noise levels from construction plant

Plant	Noise reduction of plant			Alternative plant
	Source of noise	Possible remedies (to be discussed with machine manufacturers)	A-weighted sound reduction dB	
Hammer drive piling equipment	Pneumatic/diesel hammer or steam winch vibrator driver	Enclose hammer head and top of pile in acoustic screen	5 to 10	Bored piling Vibratory system
	Sheet pile	Acoustically dampen sheet steel piles to reduce levels of resonant vibration		Drop hammer completely enclosed in box with opening at top for crane access
	Impact on pile	Use resilient pad (dolly) between pile and hammer head. Packing needs to be kept in good condition		Steel jacket completely enclosing drop hammer with dolly and polystyrene chips fed to impact surface to dissipate energy
	Cranes cables, pile guides and attachments	Careful alignment of pile and rig		Pressed-in piling which generates its driving force from the frictional restraint of other piles
	Power units or base machine	Fix more efficient sound reduction equipment or exhaust. Acoustically dampen panels and covers. When intended by the manufacturer, engine panels need to be kept closed. Use acoustic screens when possible		
Earth-moving plant: • bulldozer • compactor • crane • dump truck • dumper • excavator • grader • loader • scraper	Engine	Fit more efficient exhaust sound reduction equipment Manufacturers' enclosure panels need to be kept closed	5 to 10	Alternative super silenced plant might be available. Consult manufacturers for details

Table B.1 Methods of reducing noise levels from construction plant (*continued*)

Plant	Noise reduction of plant			Alternative plant
	Source of noise	Possible remedies (to be discussed with machine manufacturers)	A-weighted sound reduction dB	
Compressors and generators	Engine	Fit more efficient sound reduction equipment	Up to 10	Super silenced plant is available. Consult manufacturers for details Electric-powered compressors are available as opposed to diesel or petrol Sound-reduced compressor or generator can be used to supply several pieces of plant. Use centralized generator system
	Compressor or generator body shell	Acoustically dampen metal casing Manufacturers' enclosure panels need to be kept closed		
	Total machine	Erect acoustic screen between compressor or generator and noise-sensitive area. When possible, line of sight between top of machine and reception point needs to be obscured	Up to 10	
		Enclose compressor or generator in ventilated acoustic enclosure	Up to 20	
Pneumatic concrete breaker, rock drills and tools	Tool	Fit suitably designed muffler or sound reduction equipment to reduce noise without impairing machine efficiency Ensure all leaks in air line are sealed	Up to 15	Hydraulic and electric tools are available For large areas of concrete, machine designed to break concrete in bending can be used Thermic lance
	Bit	Use dampened bit to eliminate ringing		
	Total machine	Erect acoustic screen between compressor or generator and noise-sensitive area. When possible, line of sight between top of machine and reception point needs to be obscured	Up to 10	
		Enclose breaker or rock drill in portable or fixed acoustic enclosure with suitable ventilation	Up to 20	
Rotary drills, diamond drilling and boring	Drive motor and bit	Use machine inside acoustic shed with adequate ventilation	Up to 15	Thermic lance

Table B.1 Methods of reducing noise levels from construction plant

Plant	Noise reduction of plant			Alternative plant
	Source of noise	Possible remedies (to be discussed with machine manufacturers)	A-weighted sound reduction dB	
Hammer drive piling equipment	Pneumatic/diesel hammer or steam winch vibrator driver	Enclose hammer head and top of pile in acoustic screen	5 to 10	Bored piling Vibratory system
	Sheet pile	Acoustically dampen sheet steel piles to reduce levels of resonant vibration		Drop hammer completely enclosed in box with opening at top for crane access
	Impact on pile	Use resilient pad (dolly) between pile and hammer head. Packing needs to be kept in good condition		Steel jacket completely enclosing drop hammer with dolly and polystyrene chips fed to impact surface to dissipate energy
	Cranes cables, pile guides and attachments	Careful alignment of pile and rig		Pressed-in piling which generates its driving force from the frictional restraint of other piles
	Power units or base machine	Fix more efficient sound reduction equipment or exhaust. Acoustically dampen panels and covers. When intended by the manufacturer, engine panels need to be kept closed. Use acoustic screens when possible		
Earth-moving plant: • bulldozer • compactor • crane • dump truck • dumper • excavator • grader • loader • scraper	Engine	Fit more efficient exhaust sound reduction equipment Manufacturers' enclosure panels need to be kept closed	5 to 10	Alternative super silenced plant might be available. Consult manufacturers for details

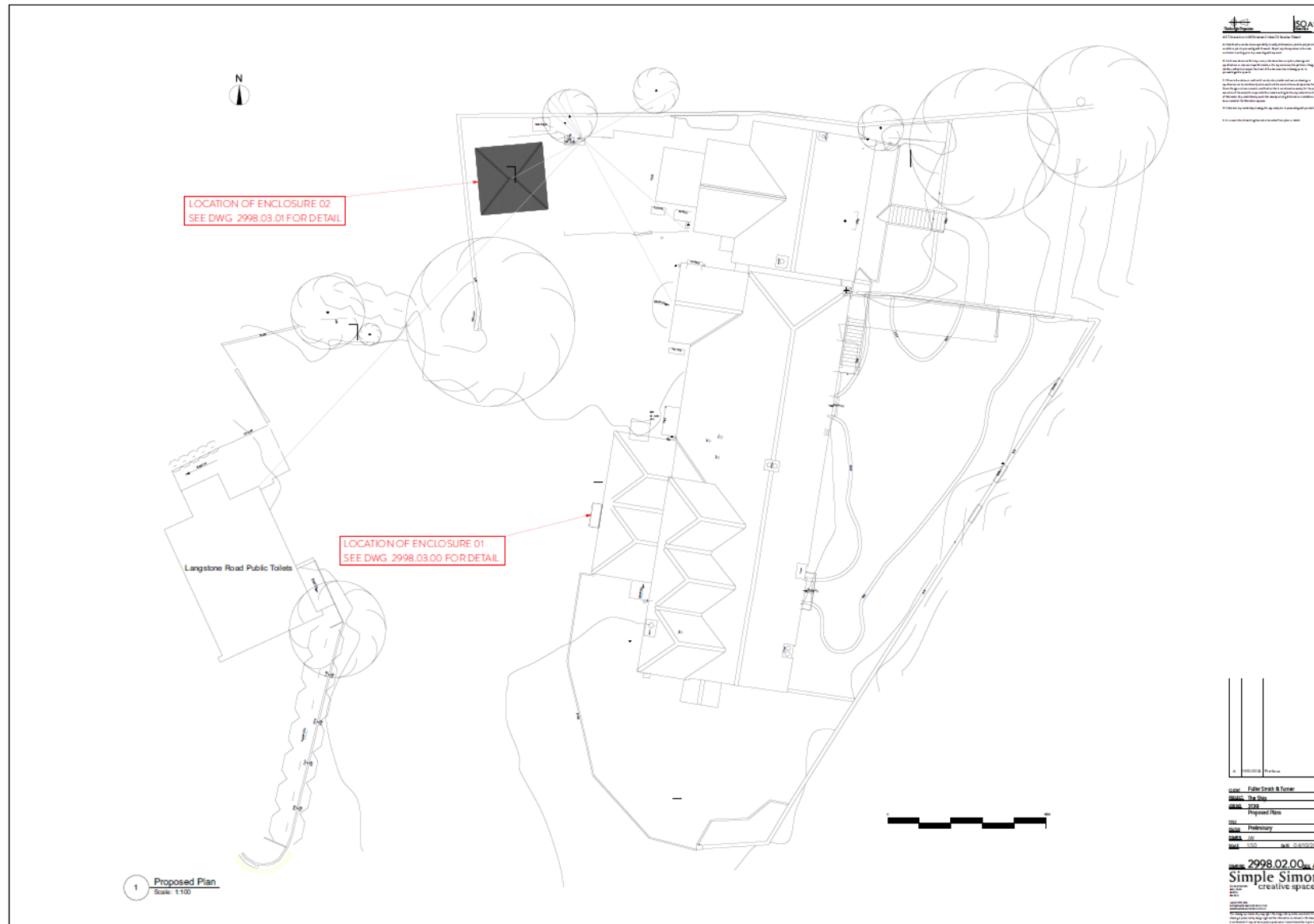
Lighting

A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, which will include the following measures:

- Use narrow spectrum light sources to lower the range of species affected by lighting.
- Use light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light.
- Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum to reduce insect attraction and where white light sources are required in order to manage the blue shortwave length content they should be of a warm / neutral colour temperature <4,200 kelvin.
- Not use bare bulbs and any light pointing upwards. The spread of light will be kept in line with or below the horizontal.
- Light spill will be reduced via the use of low-level lighting used in conjunction with hoods, cowls, louvers and shields. Lights will also be directional to ensure that light is directed to the intended areas only.

	• External lighting will be on PIR sensors that are sensitive to large objects only (so that they are not triggered by passing bats) and will be set to the shortest time duration to reduce the amount of time the lights are on. • Wall lights and security lights will be 'dimmable' and set to the lowest light intensity settings. There are several products on the market that allow the control of the light intensity and the duration that the lights are on. All lighting on the developed site will make use of the most up to date technology available.
Birds	Vegetation clearance should be undertaken outside the core nesting period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken, by the project ecologist or ECoW, within 48 hours prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained with a species-appropriate buffer until the young have fledged (species specific but typically 4-6 weeks).

Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Location of site in comparison to Designated Sites

(image credit: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.html>)

