

**HAVANT RFC, BEDHAMPTON,
HAVANT**

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

A Report to: CBRE Ltd

Report No: RT-MME-126764C-01

Date: November 2017



Triumph House, Birmingham Road, Allesley, Coventry CV5 9AZ
Tel: 01676 525880 Fax: 01676 521400
E-mail: admin@middlemarch-environmental.com Web: www.middlemarch-environmental.com

REPORT VERIFICATION AND DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE

This study has been undertaken in accordance with British Standard 42020:2013 “Biodiversity, Code of practice for planning and development”.

Report Version	Date	Completed by:	Checked by:	Approved by:
Final	30/11/2017	Penelope Holgate BSc (Hons) Grad CIEEM (Ecological Consultant) and Sinéad McCarthy (Ecological Project Officer)	Dr Philip Fermor CEnv MCIEEM (Managing Director)	David Smith MCIEEM (Ecology and Landscapes Director)

The information which we have prepared is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management’s Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report are the responsibility of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. It should be noted that, whilst every effort is made to meet the client’s brief, no site investigation can ensure complete assessment or prediction of the natural environment.

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

VALIDITY OF DATA

The findings of this study are valid for a period of 24 months from the date of survey. If works have not commenced by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist to assess any changes in the habitats present on site, and to inform a review of the conclusions and recommendations made.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In November 2017, CBRE Ltd commissioned Middlemarch Environmental Ltd to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal at Havant RFC, Bedhampton, Havant. This assessment is required to inform a planning application associated with the redevelopment of the rugby grounds including the construction of an artificial turf sports pitch within the footprint of an existing grassed pitch. It is understood that floodlighting is proposed as part of the development. To fulfil this brief an ecological desk study and a walkover survey (in accordance with Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology) were undertaken.

The desk study exercise identified three European statutory sites within 5 km of the survey area, one UK statutory site within 2 km and two non-statutory sites (including ancient woodland) within 1 km and six other ancient woodland sites within 2 km. The site is not located within 10 km of a statutory site designated for bats. The significance of these sites to the proposed development is discussed below.

The walkover survey was undertaken on 16th November 2017 by Penelope Holgate, Ecological Consultant and Sinead McCarthy, Ecological Project Officer. At the time of the survey, the site was dominated by the Club House building and associated hardstanding access roads and car parking areas. The remainder of the site comprised amenity grassland, sports pitches and scattered trees around the boundaries of the site. The key ecological features on site in relation to the works proposed are the semi-natural broadleaved trees and hedgerows. In addition, habitats suitable to support notable species such as bats and nesting birds were present on site.

In order to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and relevant planning policy, the following recommendations are made:

- R1 Habitat Loss and Enhancement:** In accordance with the provision of Chapter 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) and Local Planning Policy, biodiversity enhancement measures should be incorporated into the landscaping scheme of any proposed works to maximise the ecological value of the site.
- R2 Trees/Hedgerows:** Any trees and/or hedgerows on site, or overhanging the site, which are to be retained as a part of any proposed works should be protected in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations".
- R3 Bats:** The recommendations provided within the Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment detailed in Middlemarch Environmental Report RT-MME-126764C-02 should be adhered to.
- R4 Nesting Birds:** Vegetation clearance should be undertaken outside the nesting bird season. The nesting bird season is weather dependent but generally extends between March and September inclusive (peak period March-August).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In November 2017, CBRE Ltd commissioned Middlemarch Environmental Ltd to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal at Havant RFC, Bedhampton, Havant. This assessment is required to inform a planning application associated with the redevelopment of the rugby grounds including the construction of an artificial turf sports pitch within the footprint of an existing grassed pitch. It is understood that floodlighting is proposed as part of the development.

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd has also been commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ground Level Roost Bat Assessment of Trees by CBRE Ltd at this site. The findings of this survey are detailed in Report RT-MME-126764C-02.

To assess the existing ecological interest of the site an ecological desk study was carried out, and a walkover survey was undertaken on 16th November 2017.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT

The rectangular site, which measures approximately 6.3 ha, is located within predominately residential area Bedhampton, Havant, centred at National Grid Reference SU 707 069. At the time of the survey, the site was dominated by playing fields, scattered broadleaved trees and hedgerows.

A playing field borders the northern boundary and residential properties are located adjacent to the remaining boundaries. The grounds of Bidbury Junior School are located to the south and Havant and South Downs College-Havant Campus grounds is located to the east of the survey area. Allotments and a railway line with associated vegetated banks are also located within 300 m of the southern site boundary.

The wider landscape is dominated by residential buildings with industrial areas, school grounds and agricultural fields located further afield. The Hermitage Stream is also situated approximately 300 m south.

1.3 DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED

The conclusions and recommendations made in this report are based on information provided by the client regarding the scope of the project. Documentation made available by the client is listed in Table 1.1.

Document Name / Drawing Number	Author
Proposed Location Plan/ SIS-MUK1853-01	SIS (UK) Ltd
Proposed Site Plan/SIS-MUK1853-02	SIS(UK) Ltd

Table 1.1: Documentation Provided by Client

2. METHODOLOGIES

2.1 DESK STUDY

An ecological desk study was undertaken to determine the presence of any designated nature conservation sites and protected species in proximity to the site. This involved contacting appropriate statutory and non-statutory organisations which hold ecological data relating to the survey area. Middlemarch Environmental Ltd then assimilated and reviewed the desk study data provided by these organisations.

The consultees for the desk study were:

- Natural England - *MAGIC* website for statutory conservation sites;
- Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre.

The desk study included a search for European statutory nature conservation sites within a 5 km radius of the site (extended to 10 km for any statutory site designated for bats), UK statutory sites within a 2 km radius and non-statutory sites and protected/notable species records within a 1 km radius.

The data collected from the consultees is discussed in Chapter 4. Selected raw data are provided in Appendix 1. In compliance with the terms and conditions relating to its commercial use, the full desk study data is not provided within this report.

The desk study also included a review of relevant local planning policy with regard to biodiversity and nature conservation (see Chapter 3).

2.2 PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

The walkover survey was conducted following the Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC, 2010) and the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA, 1995). Phase 1 Habitat Survey is a standard technique for classifying and mapping British habitats. The aim is to provide a record of habitats that are present on site. During the survey, the presence, or potential presence, of protected species was noted.

Whilst every effort is made to notify the client of any plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended) present on site, it should be noted that this is not a specific survey for these species.

Data recorded during the field survey are discussed in Chapter 5.

3. LEGISLATION AND POLICY

This chapter provides an overview of the framework of legislation and policy which underpins nature conservation and is a material consideration in the planning process in England. The reader should refer to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

3.1 GENERAL BIODIVERSITY LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (The Habitats Regulations 2017)

The Habitats Regulations 2017 consolidate and update the Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended). The Habitats Regulations 2017 are the principal means by which the EEC Council Directive 92/43 (The Habitats Directive) as amended is transposed into English and Welsh law.

The Habitats Regulations 2017 place duty upon the relevant authority of government to identify sites which are of importance to the habitats and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive. Those sites which meet the criteria are, in conjunction with the European Commission, designated as Sites of Community Importance, which are subsequently identified as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) by the European Union member states. The regulations also place a duty upon the government to maintain a register of European protected sites designated as a result of EC Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (The Birds Directive). These sites are termed Special Protection Areas (SPA) and, in conjunction with SACs, form a network of sites known as Natura 2000. The Habitats Directive introduces for the first time for protected areas, the precautionary principle; that is that projects can only be permitted having ascertained no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Projects may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

The Habitats Regulations 2017 also provide for the protection of individual species of fauna and flora of European conservation concern listed in Schedules 2 and 5 respectively. Schedule 2 includes species such as otter and great crested newt for which the UK population represents a significant proportion of the total European population. It is an offence to deliberately kill, injure, disturb or trade these species. Schedule 5 plant species are protected from unlawful destruction, uprooting or trade under the regulations.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)

The WCA, as amended, consolidates and amends pre-existing national wildlife legislation in order to implement the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive. It complements the Habitats Regulations 2017, offering protection to a wider range of species. The Act also provides for the designation and protection of national conservation sites of value for their floral, faunal or geological features, termed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Schedules of the act provide lists of protected species, both flora and fauna, and detail the possible offences that apply to these species.

The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000

The CROW Act, introduced in England and Wales in 2000, amends and strengthens existing wildlife legislation detailed in the WCA. It places a duty on government departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for biodiversity, and provides increased powers for the protection and maintenance of SSSIs. The Act also contains lists of habitats and species (Section 74) for which conservation measures should be promoted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio Earth Summit) 1992.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Section 40 of the NERC Act places a duty upon all local authorities and public bodies in England and Wales to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions. Sections 41 (England) and 42 (Wales) list habitats and species of principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity. These lists superseded Section 74 of the CROW Act 2000.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations make provision for the identification of important hedgerows which may not be removed without permission from the Local Planning Authority.

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), published in 1994, was the UK Government's response to signing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The new UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework replaces the previous UK level BAP. The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework covers the period 2011-2020 and forms the UK Government's response to the new strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), published in 2010 at the CBD meeting in Nagoya, Japan. This includes five internationally agreed strategic goals and supporting targets to be achieved by 2020. The five strategic goals agreed were:

- Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;
- Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;
- To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;
- Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and,
- Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

The Framework recognises that most work which was previously carried out under the UK BAP is now focused on the four individual countries of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and delivered through the countries' own strategies. Following the publication of the new Framework the UK BAP partnership no longer operates but many of the tools and resources originally developed under the UK BAP still remain of use and form the basis of much biodiversity work at country level. In England the focus is on delivering the outcomes set out in the Government's 'Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services' (DEFRA, 2011). This sets out how the quality of our environment on land and at sea will be improved over the next ten years and follows on from policies contained in the Natural Environment White Paper.

Species and Habitats of Material Consideration for Planning in England

Previous planning policy (and some supporting guidance which is still current, e.g. ODPM Circular 06/2005, now under revision), refers to UK BAP habitats and species as being a material consideration in the planning process. Equally many local plans refer to BAP priority habitats and species. Both remain as material considerations in the planning process but such habitats and species are now described as Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for Conservation in England, or simply priority habitats and priority species under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. The list of habitats and species remains unchanged and is still derived from Section 41 list of the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. As was previously the case when it was a BAP priority species hen harrier continues to be regarded as a priority species although it does not appear on the Section 41 list.

3.2 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK AND PRACTICE GUIDANCE

In early 2012, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) replaced much previous planning policy guidance, including Planning Policy Statement 9: Biological and Geological Conservation. The government circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System, which accompanied PPS9, still remains valid. A presumption towards sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF. This presumption does not apply however where developments require appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives.

Chapter 11, on conserving and enhancing the natural environment, sets out how the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, provide net gains in biodiversity. Opportunities to incorporate biodiversity gains into a development should be encouraged.

If a proposed development would result in significant harm to the natural environment which cannot be avoided (through the use of an alternative site with less harmful impacts), mitigated or compensated for (as a last resort) then planning permission should be refused.

In March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government released guidance to support the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), known as the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

This has been produced to provide guidance for planners and communities which will help deliver high quality development and sustainable growth in England. The guidance includes a section entitled 'Natural Environment: Biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure' which sets out information with respect to the following:

- the statutory basis for minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible;
- the local planning authority's requirements for planning for biodiversity;
- what local ecological networks are and how to identify and map them;
- the sources of ecological evidence;
- the legal obligations on local planning authorities and developers regarding statutory designated sites and protected species;
- the considerations for local (non-statutory) designated sites;
- definition of green infrastructure;
- where biodiversity should be taken into account in preparing a planning application;
- how development can enhance biodiversity;
- how policy is applied to avoid, mitigate or compensate for significant harm to biodiversity and how mitigation and compensation measures can be ensured; and,
- the consideration of ancient woodlands and veteran trees in planning decisions.

3.3 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

<https://www.havant.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy>

The Core Strategy

The Havant Borough Core Strategy is the principal document in the council's Local Plan. It sets out the spatial planning strategy for the area up to 2026 and was adopted by Havant Borough Council on the 1st March 2011. The Core Policy of relevance to ecology is:

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

Planning permission will be granted for development that:

1. Ensures the key landscape and built form principles set out in the Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment are protected and where possible enhanced by partnership working with developers, groups and the wider community.
2. Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest. Protection and enhancement will be achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures including wardening, education and information and the creation of new habitats, water bodies/courses planting of new trees and woodland.
3. Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough:
 - (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.

The Havant Borough Local Plan - Allocations

The Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations), follows on from the Havant Borough Core Strategy and identifies sites for specific uses including, housing, employment, retail, recreation and green infrastructure up to 2026. The plan was adopted by the Council on the 23rd July 2014, and contains the following policies relevant to ecology:

Policy DM23 Sites for Brent Geese and Waders

Planning permission will be granted for developments that avoid important sites for Brent Geese and/or waders outside of the statutory designated areas.

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. 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.

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.

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

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:

- a) 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.

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.

Local Plan 2036

The Borough Council is in the process of reviewing the current adopted Local Plan in order to extend the plan period to 2036 and to address the growth in the need for new housing. The new plan is set to be adopted in early 2018.

4. DESK STUDY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The data search was carried out on November 2017 by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre. All relevant ecological data provided by the consultees was reviewed and the results from these investigations are summarised in Sections 4.2 to 4.4. Selected data are provided in Appendix 1.

4.2 NATURE CONSERVATION SITES

Statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites located in proximity to the survey area are summarised in Table 4.1.

Site Name	Designation	Proximity to Survey Area	Description
European Statutory Sites			
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	RAMSAR / SPA	1.5 km south	Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and Special Protection Area forms the predominantly terrestrial part of Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation. Therefore, please see below for a detailed description of the site.
Solent Maritime	SAC	1.5 km south	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. Solent Maritime is a site composed of a large number of separate areas of saltmarsh and is the only one in the major estuarine system to contain more than one physiographic sub-type of estuary. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive estuarine flats, often with intertidal areas supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, sand and shingle spits, and natural shoreline transitions. The area is the only site for smooth cord grass <i>Spartina alternifolia</i> in the UK and has additional importance for three other cord grass species. Furthermore, it contains the second-largest aggregation of Atlantic salt meadows in south and south-west England, being representative of the ungrazed type. Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> was recorded on site, as well as very rare sponges and the polychaete <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> .
Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons	SAC	3.7 km south-west	This specific area is one of several numbered among Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons Special Area of Conservation. The coastal lagoons show a range of salinities and substrates and support a diverse fauna, including large populations of three notable species: the nationally rare foxtail stonewort <i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i> , the nationally scarce lagoon sand shrimp <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> , and the nationally scarce starlet sea anemone <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> .
UK Statutory Sites			
Langstone Harbour	SSSI	1.5 km south	Langstone Harbour SSSI forms part of Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation. It is a tidal basin including one of the largest areas of mixed saltmarsh on the English south coast. It is of international importance supporting high densities of intertidal invertebrates and large populations of migrant and overwintering waders and wildfowl, which are feeding on extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. Farlington Marshes is also included in the SSSI, intruding into the north-west sector of the harbour. The marshes embrace a variety of habitats – brackish marsh, fresh marsh, a large lagoon with associated reed <i>Phragmites</i> sp. beds, <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> grassland and scrub.

Table 4.1: Summary of Nature Conservation Sites (continuing)

Non-statutory Sites			
Manor Farm A	SINC	740 m south-west	The site supports the bird species dark-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla</i> subsp. <i>bernicla</i> .
H90	SBGSS / SWSS	1.0 km south	The Site is classified as being of “uncertain” for brent geese and of “important use” for waders.
Key: RAMSAR: Site listed on The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) SPA: Special Protection Area SAC: Special Area of Conservation SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest SINC: Site of Importance for Nature Conservation SBGSS: Solent Brent Goose Strategy Site SWSS: Solent Wader Strategy Site			

Table 4.1 (continued): Summary of Nature Conservation Sites

The survey area falls within a combined SSSI Impact Risk Zone for several coastal SSSIs, including Langstone Harbour SSSI.

In addition to Table 4.1, the desk study provided information of a further nine areas designated as Solent Brent Goose Strategy Sites and Solent Wader Strategy Sites. All of these sites are located within a 1 km radius south of the survey area. These sites were classified as being of “uncertain” use or “no recorded use” for the two species.

A number of Ancient Woodlands, including Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodlands (ASNW) and Ancient Replanted Woodlands (ARW), were identified being located within a 2 km radius of the survey area, comprising the following:

- Littlepark Wood, ASNW / ARW, located 1.1 km west;
- Bushy Lease, ASNW, located 1.3 km north-west;
- Great Copse, ASNW, located 1.4 km north-east;
- Neville’s Park, ASNW / ARW, located 1.5 km north-west;
- Gundymoor Wood, ASNW / ARW, located 1.6 km west; and,
- Johnston’s Coppice, ASNW / ARW, located 1.7 km north-west.

4.3 PROTECTED / NOTABLE SPECIES

Table 4.2 and the following text provide a summary of protected and notable species records within a 1 km radius of the study area. It should be noted that the absence of records should not be taken as confirmation that a species is absent from the search area.

Species	No. of Records	Most Recent Record	Proximity of Nearest Record to Study Area	Species of Principal Importance?	Legislation / Conservation Status
Mammals - Bats					
Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.	12	2015	30 m north-east	#	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14	2016	170 m north-east	✓	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	21	2017	220 m east	-	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Unidentified myotis <i>Myotis</i> sp.	6	2013	250 m north-east	-	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	11	2017	250 m north-east	✓	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2	1999	430 m south-east	✓	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	9	2017	430 m east	-	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Nathusius’ pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	1	2015	530 m east	-	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6

Table 4.2: Summary of Protected/Notable Species Records Within 1 km of Survey Area (continuing)

Species	No. of Records	Most Recent Record	Proximity of Nearest Record to Study Area	Species of Principal Importance?	Legislation / Conservation Status
Unidentified bat <i>Chiroptera</i> sp.	2	2014	570 m north	#	#
Whiskered bat <i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	1	1985	Potentially within 1 km*	-	ECH 4, WCA 5, WCA 6
Mammals - Other					
Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	2	2015	370 m south-west	✓	WCA 6
Water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	9	2014	900 m south-east	✓	WCA 5
Amphibians					
Common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	3	2009	240 m south	-	WCA 5 S9(5)
Reptiles					
Slow worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i>	9	2016	640 m north-west	✓	WCA 5 S9(1), WCA 5 S9(5)
Birds					
Mediterranean gull <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	27	2016	250 m north-east	-	WCA1i
Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	13	2016	310 m north-east	-	WCA1i
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	30	2016	460 m south	-	WCA1i
Cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	12	2016	460 m south	-	WCA1i
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	11	2016	460 m south	-	WCA1i
Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	4	2012	500 m south-west	-	WCA1i
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	15	2016	920 m south	-	WCA1i
Invertebrates					
Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>	4	2002	890 m east	✓	ECH 2, WCA 5 S9(5)
Plants					
Divided sedge <i>Carex divisa</i>	3	1997	690 m south	✓	Local
Stream water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus pennicilatus</i>	2	1997	540 m south	-	Local
Key: # : Dependent on species. * : Grid reference provided was four figures only. ECH 2: Annex II of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora. Animal and plant species of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. ECH 4: Annex IV of the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora. Animal and plant species of community interest in need of strict protection. WCA 1i: Schedule 1 Part 1 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Birds protected by special penalties at all times. WCA 5: Schedule 5 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds). WCA 5 S9(1): Schedule 5 Section 9(1) of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds). Protection limited to intentional killing, injury or taking. WCA 5 S9(5): Schedule 5 Section 9(5) of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Protected animals (other than birds). Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, processing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from, such animal. WCA 6: Schedule 6 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods. Species of Principal Importance: Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England. Local: Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species					

Table 4.2: Summary of Protected/Notable Species Records Within 1 km of Survey Area (continuing)

Note. These tables do not include reference to the Berne Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats), the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Table 4.2 (continued): Summary of Protected/Notable Species Records Within 1 km of Survey Area

Birds

In addition to the species mentioned in Table 4.2, the desk study provided records of further 39 bird species protected by Schedule 1 Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), comprising: garganey *Anas querquedula*, long-eared owl *Asio otus*, scaup *Aythya marila*, little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius*, black tern *Chlidonias niger*, marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*, long-tailed duck *Clangula hyemalis*, merlin *Falco columbarius*, peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, hobby *Falco subbuteo*, great northern diver *Gavia immer*, red-throated diver *Gavia stellata*, white-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, little gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus*, wryneck *Jynx torquilla*, black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*, linnet *Linaria cannabina*, common crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*, woodlark *Lullula arborea*, velvet scoter *Melanitta fusca*, common scoter *Melanitta nigra*, whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*, osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, bearded tit *Panurus biarmicus*, honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, black redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*, spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*, Slavonian grebe *Podiceps auritus*, black-necked grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*, avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, serin *Serinus serinus*, little tern *Sternula albifrons*, Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*, green sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*, redwing *Turdus iliacus*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, barn owl *Tyto alba* and hoopoe *Upupa epops*. However, only a two- or four-figure grid reference was given and therefore, these records are considered to be potentially located within a 1 km radius of the survey area.

Furthermore, sixteen bird species classified as Species of Principal Importance were recorded, including brent goose *Branta bernicla*, 420 m south, grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia*, 170 m south-east, and spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*, 920 m south of the survey area. An additional thirteen species were recorded with a two- or four-figure grid reference only and therefore are considered to be potentially located within a 1 km radius of the survey area.

Additionally, 23 bird species listed as Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan Species were recorded, including gadwall *Anas strepera*, located 460 m south of the survey area. An additional 22 species were recorded with a two- or four-figure grid reference only and therefore are considered to be potentially located within a 1 km radius of the survey area.

Eleven species listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive were recorded, as well as twelve species listed on the Birds of Conservation Concern Red List. An additional fourteen recorded species are classified as “rare”, “scarce” or “of interest” on a Hampshire County level. However, only a two- or four-figure grid reference was given and therefore, these records are considered to be potentially located within a 1 km radius of the survey area.

Invertebrates

In addition to Table 4.2, the desk study provided records of two Species of Principal Importance, comprising dusky-lemon sallow *Cirrhia gilvago*, from 2004, located 510 m north-west, and small heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*, from 2015, located potentially within 1 km of the survey area.

Plants

In addition to the species mentioned in Table 4.2, the desk study provided records of one species listed on Annex V of the Habitats Directive, thirteen species listed on an IUCN red list for Great Britain or England, four nationally scarce species and one nationally rare species, eleven species classified as “county scarce” and three Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species.

4.4 INVASIVE SPECIES

Table 4.3 provides a summary of invasive species records within a 1 km radius of the study area. It should be noted that the absence of records should not be taken as confirmation that a species is absent from the search area.

Species	No. of Records	Most Recent Record	Proximity of Nearest Record to Study Area	Legislation / Conservation Status
Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	1	2009	330 m north	WCA 9
Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	4	2008	620 m south	WCA 9
Butterfly-bush <i>Buddleia davidii</i>	2	2008	420 m south	NNS
Buttonweed <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	8	2006	540 m south	Plantlife
Garden privet <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	1	2008	Potentially within 1 km*	Plantlife
Giant butterbur <i>Petasites japonicus</i>	1	2013	Potentially within 1 km*	Plantlife
Canadian goldenrod <i>Solidago canadensis</i>	1	1997	930 m south-east	NSS
Garden lady's-mantle <i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	1	1997	420 m south-west	Plantlife
Key: WCA9: Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Invasive, non-native, plants and animals. NNS: Species listed in the Nin-native Species Information Portal. Plantlife: Species listed on the Plantlife List: Horizon Scanning for Invasive Non-native Plants. Categories 'critical', 'moderate risk' or 'urgent'.				

Table 4.3: Summary of Invasive Species Records Within 1 km of Survey Area

5. PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The results of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey are presented in the following sections. An annotated Phase 1 Habitat Survey Drawing (Drawing C126764C-01) is provided in Chapter 8. This drawing illustrates the location and extent of all habitat types recorded on site. Any notable features or features too small to map are detailed using target notes. Photographs taken during the field survey are presented in Chapter 9.

The survey was carried out on 16th November 2017 by Penelope Holgate, Ecological Consultant and Sinéad McCarthy, Ecological Project Officer. Table 5.1 details the weather conditions at the time of the survey.

Parameter	Condition
Temperature (°C)	13
Cloud (%)	100
Wind (Beaufort)	1-2
Precipitation	Dry

Table 5.1: Weather Conditions During Field Survey

5.2 SURVEY CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

November is not an optimal time for completing botanical assessments however, given the nature of the habitats present, this was not considered to be a significant constraint to a robust initial site assessment.

5.2 HABITATS

The following habitat types were recorded on site during the field survey:

- Amenity grassland;
- Buildings;
- Fencing;
- Hardstanding;
- Intact species poor hedgerow; and,
- Scattered trees.

These habitats are described below. They are ordered alphabetically, not in order of ecological importance.

Amenity Grassland

The site was dominated by amenity grassland dominated by perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne* (Plate 9.1 & 9.2). It appeared that this habitat received regular, close mowing/maintenance creating a uniform and species poor sward made up of short, well managed amenity grassland.

Buildings

One building, the existing Club House, was present within the site. The building was a large multi-storey brick building with a flat felt roof (Plate 9.3). This building was located to the south west of the site.

It was understood that there would be no impact to the building on site as part of the works and therefore no further assessment of the building was carried out.

Fencing

An approximately 3m high metal mesh fencing surrounded the hardstanding pitch.

Hardstanding

A hardstanding car park area is present at the south of the survey area (Plate 9.4). A 1 m wide hardstanding footpath runs along the eastern and southern sides of the amenity grassland. To the north-western corner of the survey area there is a small hardstanding area currently being utilised as a play park. To the south-western corner of the survey site was an artificial sports pitch surrounded by metal fencing (Plate 9.5).

No notable vegetative species were noted within this habitat.

Intact species poor hedgerows

Three lengths of intact species-poor hedgerow of mature Lawson's cypress trees *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* were located around the eastern, western and northern side of the playing field (Plate 9.6). The eastern and western sides measured approximately 125 m in length, 5 m wide and 8 m in height. The third length measured approximately 80 m in length, 5 m wide and 8 m in height. Leyland Cypress trees were the only species present within the hedgerows.

Scattered Trees

A number of predominately mature broadleaved trees, with the occasional young broadleaved species were located across the site perimeters (Plate 9.7). Species include Goat willow *Salix caprea*, English oak *Quercus robur* and silver birch *Betula pendula* oak, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, field maple *Acer campestre* and cherry *Prunus avium*..

5.3 FAUNA

During the survey field signs of faunal species were recorded. The time of year at which the survey is undertaken will affect species or field signs directly recorded during the survey.

Birds

The following bird species were observed on site during the field survey: herring gull *Larus argentatus* and woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*.

5.4 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

No invasive species were found on site at the time of survey.

6. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

It is understood the existing topsoil of the existing rugby pitch to be removed and retained on site. A new synthetic grass surface will be laid. Planning proposals also include the removal of the existing three conifer hedgerows surrounding the existing rugby pitch. Six, 15-metre-high floodlights will be installed in concrete piled foundations. Perimeter fencing is to be installed around the new rugby pitch, as well as a new area of hardstanding of varying widths around the perimeter fencing.

6.2 NATURE CONSERVATION SITES

The desk study exercise identified three European statutory sites within 5 km of the survey area, one UK statutory site within 2 km and two non-statutory sites (including ancient woodland) within 1 km and six other ancient woodland sites within 2 km. The site is not located within 10 km of a statutory site designated for bats. The significance of these sites to the proposed development is discussed below.

European Statutory Sites

'Chichester and Langstone Harbours' SPA and Ramsar, 'Solent Maritime' SAC and 'Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons' SAC were located within 5 km of the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will impact these conservation sites due to the large intervening distance between the sites, the urban nature of the intervening habitat and the lack of connectivity. Therefore, European statutory sites are not a notable consideration in relation to the proposed development.

UK Statutory Sites

Langstone Harbour Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located within a 2 km radius of the survey area, and the survey area fall within the SSSI Impact Risk Zone for a Langstone Harbour. It is unlikely that the proposed development will impact this conservation site due to the large intervening distance between the sites, the urban nature of the intervening habitat, the lack of connectivity and the small-scale impact of the development. Therefore, UK statutory sites are not a notable consideration in relation to the proposed development.

Non-Statutory Sites and Ancient Woodland

The desk study provided records of two non-statutory sites (including ancient woodland) within 1 km and six other ancient woodland sites within 2 km. The closest of these sites was Manor Farm a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation located 740 m south-west of the proposed development site. It is not anticipated that this conservation site will be impacted by the construction phase of the proposed development due to the relatively large distance to the conservation site and small-scale nature of the development. Therefore, UK non-statutory sites are not a notable consideration in relation to the proposed development.

As the remaining sites are located in excess of 800 m, these sites are unlikely to be impacted by any works and are therefore not a notable consideration.

6.3 HABITATS

The ecological importance of the habitats present on site is determined by their presence on the list of Habitats of Principal Importance in England and on the Local BAP. It also takes into account the intrinsic value of the habitat. Those habitats which are considered to be of intrinsic importance and have the potential to be impacted by the site proposals are highlighted as notable considerations.

A discussion of the implications of the site proposals with regard to the habitats present on site is provided in the text below. A separate discussion of the value of the habitats on site to protected or notable species is provided in Section 6.4.

Intact species poor hedgerows

'Hedgerows' are a Habitat of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England if they measure over 20 m in length and less than 5 m in width, consist predominantly of at least one woody UK native species, and any gaps measure less than 20 m in width. The hedgerow on site did not satisfy the criteria required and is therefore not a Habitat of Principal Importance. It is therefore not a notable consideration in relation to the

proposed works.

Amenity grassland, buildings, hardstanding, and scattered trees

The remaining habitats are well represented locally, have low species diversity or can be easily reinstated post works. Any loss of these habitats would be considered to have minimal impact on the ecology of the local area. These habitats are therefore not considered to be notable consideration.

6.4 PROTECTED/NOTABLE SPECIES

The following paragraphs consider the likely impact of the site proposals on protected or notable species. This is based on those species highlighted in the desk study exercise (Chapter 4) and other species for which potentially suitable habitat occurs within or adjacent to the survey area.

Mammals

Bats

The desk study provided records of eight bat species located within 1 km of the site, the closest of which were the records of a soprano pipistrelle located 170 m north-east of the survey area. All trees on site were inspected as part of a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment and only one mature oak tree located within the woodland on the western boundary was found to have features which included a small number of inclusion holes, which is not to be removed as part of the works. However, this tree was located away from the existing pitch and will not be impacted by the new floodlights. Therefore, roosting bats are not a notable consideration in relation to the proposed development.

It was considered that the trees and hedgerows on site may provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bats. If any retained trees on site are to be lost or impacted by lighting (temporary or permanent), this may result in fragmentation of suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bats. Therefore, foraging and commuting bat species are a notable consideration in relation to the proposed development. A recommendation in regards to this issue has been provided in Section 7.3.

Hedgehog

The desk study provided two records of hedgehog within 1 km of the survey area. However, it was considered that the habitats on site offer no suitable foraging and refuge habitat for hedgehog. Therefore, it is considered that hedgehog are unlikely to utilise the site for refuge, foraging and commuting purposes as such, hedgehog are not a notable consideration for the proposed development.

Water Voles

The desk study provided nine records of water vole within 1 km of the survey area. However, no waterbodies are present on site or immediately adjacent to the site and therefore, water voles are not a notable consideration for the proposed development.

Birds

The desk study provided records of seven species listed as Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) located within 1 km of the survey area. However, the specific breeding ranges and habitat requirements of these species mean that they are unlikely to nest or forage within the survey area.

Furthermore, numerous other notable bird species were also identified within the desk study, including Species of Principal Importance and species listed on the RSPB Amber and Red Lists. It was considered that the trees and hedgerows on site may provide suitable nesting opportunities for common bird species. If these habitats are removed or disturbed within the bird nesting season then there is a potential for impact upon nesting birds and as such, a recommendation in regard to timed removal has been made in Section 7.3. Given the abundance of alternative foraging and breeding habitat in the vicinity no long-term impacts are anticipated on birds, however potential habitat enhancements are provided within Section 7.2.

Amphibians

The desk study provided three records of common frog within a 1 km radius of the survey area. The habitats on site offer limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibian species and there are no waterbodies present within the site. Since the working methodologies to be implemented will cause limited disturbance to poorly

suited grassland habitats and the works are to be carried out when amphibians are inactive, amphibian species are not a notable consideration in relation to the proposed works.

Reptiles

The desk study provided nine records of slow worm within 1 km of the proposed development, the closest of which were both 640 m north-west of the development. It was considered that the habitats on site provide sub-optimal foraging, basking and refugia habitat for reptiles. Furthermore, the habitat to be impacted by the works include managed amenity grassland with a short sward length which offers limited suitability for reptiles. Therefore, reptiles are not a notable consideration in relation to the proposed development.

Invertebrates

The desk study provided four records of stag beetle within 1 km of the proposed development, the closest of which were 890 m east of the development. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, small scale and temporary nature of the works it is considered unlikely that these invertebrates will be adversely impacted by the proposed works.

Other Species

The following protected species are not considered to be material considerations due to the lack of desk study records and absence of suitable habitats within the development site and its surroundings: water vole *Arvicola amphibius*, otter *Lutra lutra*, brown hare *Lepus europaeus*, harvest mouse *Micromys minutus*, pine martin *Martes martes*, polecat *Mustela putorius* and white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*.

Summary

Species considered to be of relevance to the proposed development are summarised in Table 6.2.

Species / Species Group	Species of Principal Importance?	Summary of Potential Impacts
Bats	#	Loss of suitable habitat, fragmentation and lighting.

Table 6.2: Summary of Potential Impacts on Notable Species

6.5 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

The desk study provided records of seven invasive plant species legislated by Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981 (as amended) within 1 km of the survey site. None of these invasive plant species were noted on site at the time of survey. Therefore, invasive plant species are not a notable consideration in relation to the proposed works.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

All recommendations provided in this section are based on Middlemarch Environmental Ltd's current understanding of the site proposals, correct at the time the report was compiled. Should the proposals alter, the conclusions and recommendations made in the report should be reviewed to ensure that they remain appropriate.

The ecological mitigation hierarchy should be applied when considering development which may have a significant effect on biodiversity. The ecological mitigation hierarchy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) should follow these principles:

- **Avoidance** – development should be designed to avoid significant harm to valuable wildlife habitats and species.
- **Mitigation** – where significant harm cannot be wholly or partially avoided, it should be minimised by design or through the use of effective mitigation measures.
- **Compensation** – where, despite whatever mitigation would be effective, there would still be significant residual harm, as a last resort, compensation should be used to provide an equivalent value of biodiversity.

7.1 NATURE CONSERVATION SITES

No recommendations are made in regard to nature conservation sites.

7.2 HABITATS

The following recommendations are made regarding the habitats present on site:

- R1 Habitat Loss and Enhancement:** In accordance with the provision of Chapter 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) and Local Planning Policy, biodiversity enhancement measures should be incorporated into the landscaping scheme of any proposed works to maximise the ecological value of the site. This will involve, for example:
- Planting of habitats which will be of value to wildlife, such as:
 - native seed/fruit bearing species to provide foraging habitat for mammals and birds;
 - nectar-rich species to attract bees, butterflies and moths;
 - wildflower grassland margins to provide larval food for caterpillars and to attract butterfly and moth species such as wall and small heath; and,
 - species which attract night flying insects which will be of value to foraging bats, for example: evening primrose *Oenothera biennis*, goldenrod *Solidago virgaurea*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*.
 - Provision of nesting/roosting habitat, such as installation of nest boxes for species such as house sparrow and bat boxes for species such as pipistrelle.
- R2 Trees/Hedgerows:** Any trees and/or hedgerows on site, or overhanging the site, which are to be retained as a part of any proposed works should be protected in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations". Protection should be installed on site prior to the commencement of any works on site.
- ### 7.3 PROTECTED / NOTABLE SPECIES
- To ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and relevant planning policy, the following recommendations are made:
- R3 Bats:** The recommendations provided within the Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment detailed in Middlemarch Environmental Report RT-MME-126764C-01 should be adhered to.
- R4 Nesting Birds:** Hedgerow clearance should be undertaken outside the nesting bird season. The nesting bird season is weather dependent but generally extends between March and September inclusive (peak period March-August). If this is not possible then any hedgerow/trees to be removed

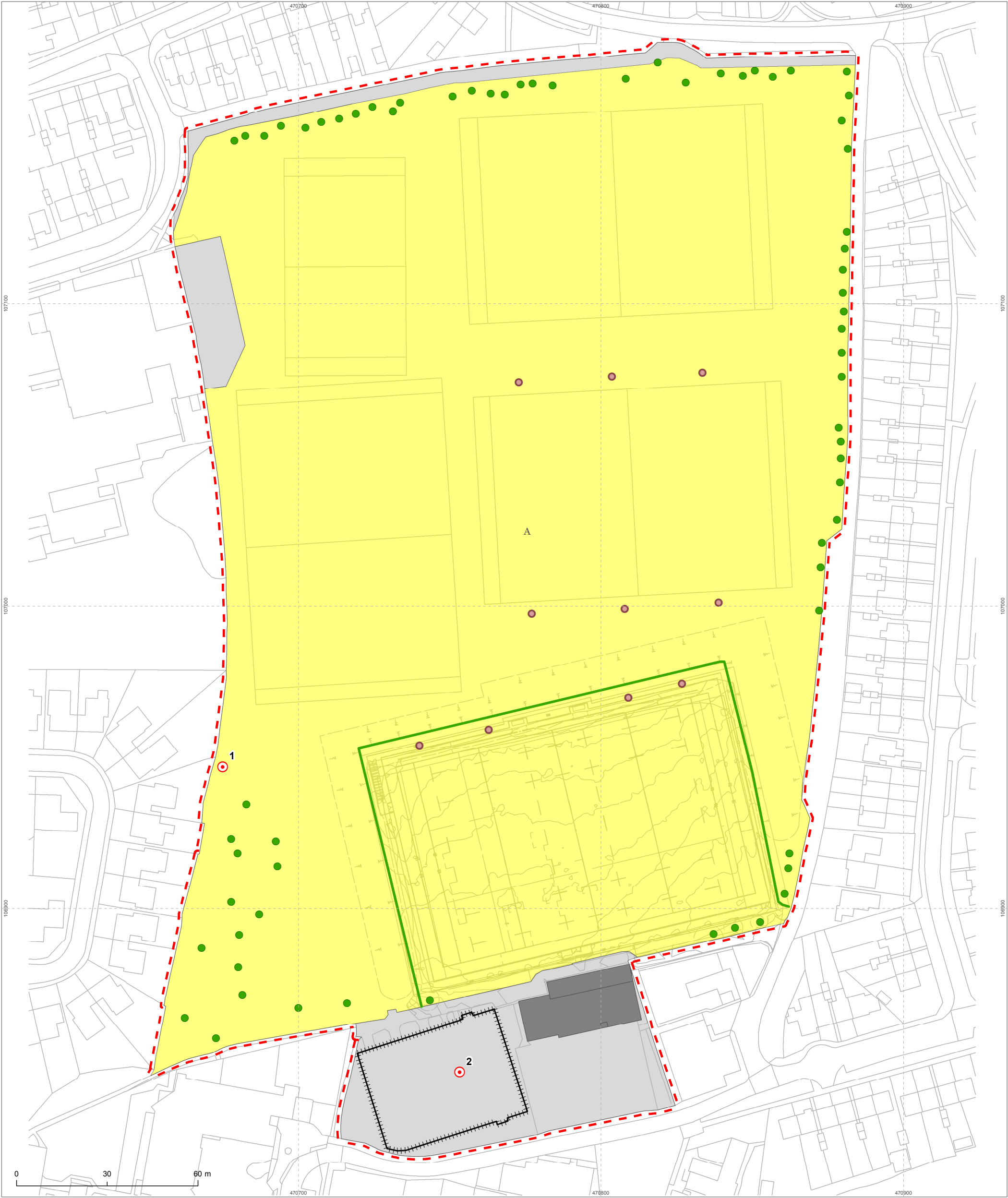
or disturbed should be checked by an experienced ecologist for nesting birds immediately prior to works commencing. If birds are found to be nesting any works which may affect them would have to be delayed until the young have fledged and the nest has been abandoned naturally, for example via the implementation of an appropriate buffer zone (species dependent) around the nest in which no disturbance is permitted until the nest is no longer in use.

7.4 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

No recommendations have been made regarding invasive plant species.

8. DRAWINGS

Drawing C126764C-01 Phase 1 Habitat Map



- Legend**
- Site boundary
 - Flood lights
 - Scattered tree
 - Fence
 - Species-poor intact hedgerow
 - Amenity grassland
 - Building
 - Hardstanding
 - Target note
 - 1. Mature oak - low bat roost potential
 - 2. Hardstanding pitch

Project	
Havant RFC, Bedhampton, Havant	
Drawing	
Phase 1 Habitat Map	
Client	
CBRE Ltd	
Drawing Number	Revision
C126764C-01-01	00
Scale @ A3	Date
1:1,200	November 2017
Approved By	Drawn By
PH	GM

MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL

Triumph House, Birmingham Road, Allesley, Coventry CV5 9AZ
T:01676 525880 F:01676 521400
E:admin@middlemarch-environmental.com

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C126764C-01-01

9. PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 9.1: Amenity grassland and hedgerows.



Plate 9.2: Amenity grassland.



Plate 9.3: Building 1

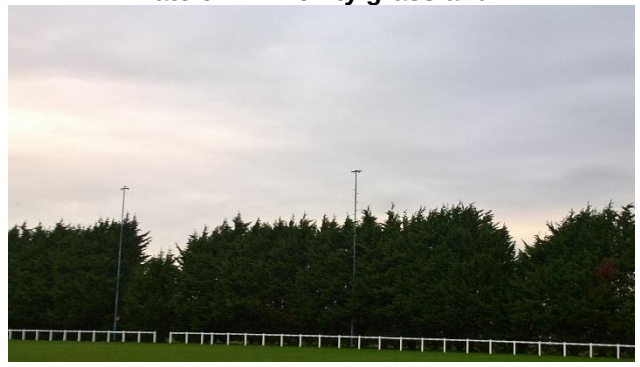


Plate 9.4: Leyland Cypress Hedgerow.



Plate 9.5: Hardstanding Car Park.



Plate 9.6: Hardstanding Pitch.

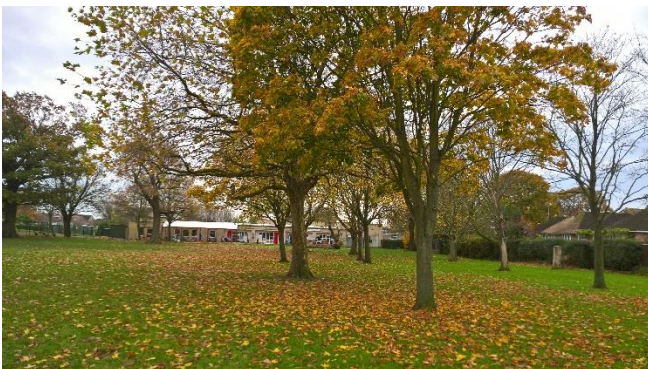


Plate 9.7: Scattered trees.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Summary of Statutory Nature Conservation Sites

APPENDIX 2: Overview of Relevant Species Specific Legislation

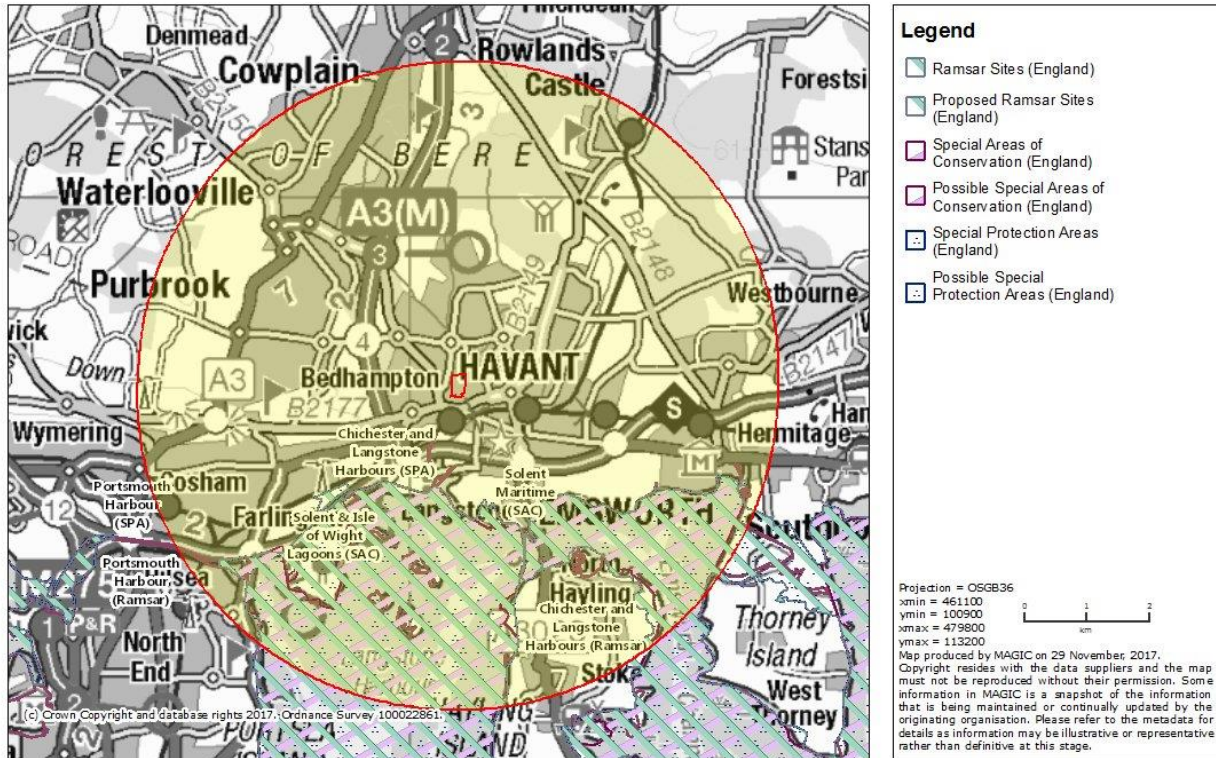
APPENDIX 1

Summary of Statutory Nature Conservation Sites

Site Check Report Report generated on Wed Nov 29 2017
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SU707069
The following features have been found in your search area:

MAGiC

Havant RFC, Bedhampton, Havant



Ramsar Sites (England):

Name	CHICHESTER AND LANGSTONE HARBOURS
Reference	UK11013
Hectares	5812.9

Special Areas of Conservation (England):

Name	SOLENT & ISLE OF WIGHT LAGOONS
Reference	UK0017073
Hectares	38.03
Hyperlink	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?euocode=UK0017073

Name	SOLENT MARITIME
Reference	UK0030059
Hectares	11240.83
Hyperlink	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?euocode=UK0030059

Special Protection Areas (England):

Name	CHICHESTER AND LANGSTONE HARBOURS
Reference	UK9011011
Hectares	5812.9

Proposed Ramsar Sites (England):

No Features found

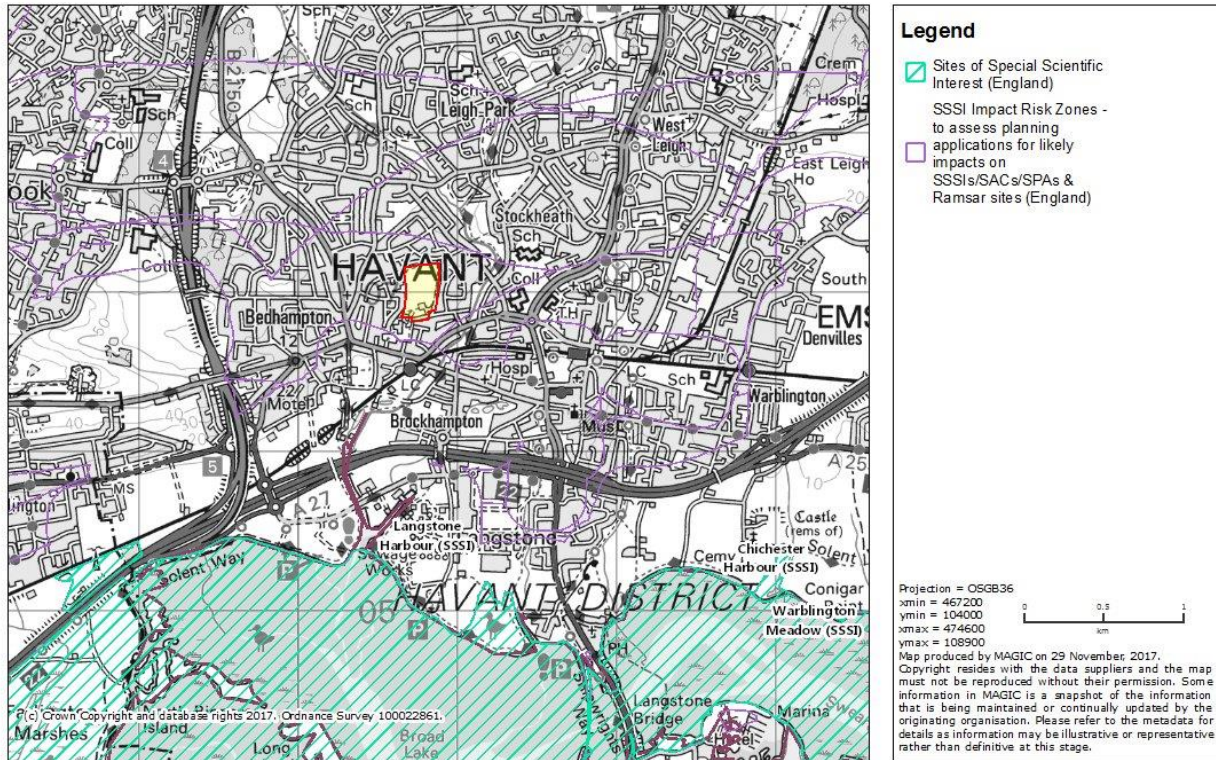
Possible Special Areas of Conservation (England):

No Features found

Possible Special Protection Areas (England):
No Features found

MAGiC

Havant RFC, Bedhampton, Havant



SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England):

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?
2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications:

Infrastructure Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy: Wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil & Gas: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non-Residential: Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.

Residential: Any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units.

Rural Residential: Any residential developments outside of existing settlements/urban areas with a total net gain in residential units.

Air Pollution: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 200m² & manure stores > 250t).

Combustion: General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste: Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting: Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

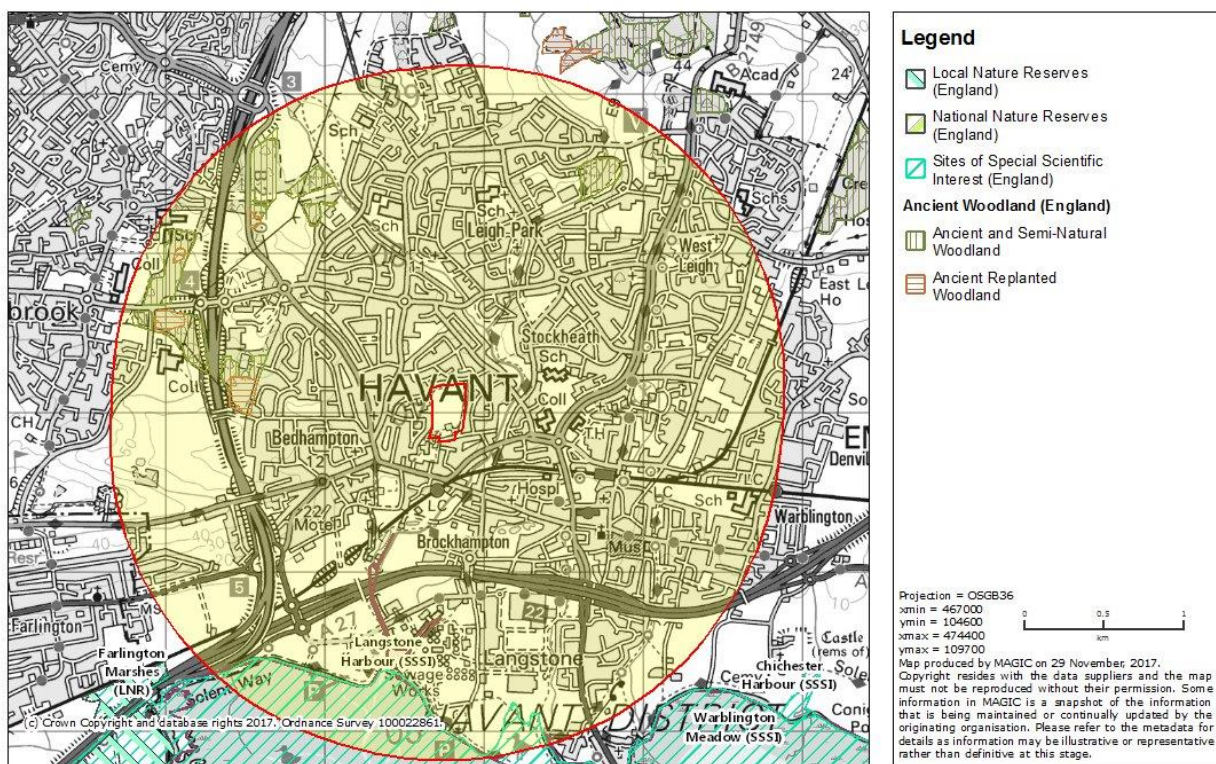
Discharges: Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).

Water Supply: Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.

Notes: GUIDANCE – How to use the Impact Risk Zones /Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

MAGiC

Havant RFC, Bedhampton, Havant



Ancient Woodland (England):

Wood Name
 Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
 Theme ID 1488487
 Area (Ha) 0.637451

Wood Name
 Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
 Theme ID 1488333
 Area (Ha) 1.535602

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1488523
Area (Ha) 5.754138

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1487795
Area (Ha) 1.174705

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1487282
Area (Ha) 0.512991

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1487521
Area (Ha) 4.971264

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1487890
Area (Ha) 1.196443

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1487194
Area (Ha) 0.302268

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1489383
Area (Ha) 6.850186

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1489389
Area (Ha) 1.13361

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1489660
Area (Ha) 0.13124

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient Replanted Woodland
Theme ID 1489661
Area (Ha) 0.491842

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient Replanted Woodland
Theme ID 1488854
Area (Ha) 0.458005

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient Replanted Woodland
Theme ID 1489282
Area (Ha) 3.244188

Wood Name
Theme Name Ancient Replanted Woodland
Theme ID 1487374
Area (Ha) 2.001965

Wood Name BUSHY LEASE
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1488631
Area (Ha) 2.871602

Wood Name GREAT COPSE
Theme Name Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID 1489822
Area (Ha) 4.927881

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England):

Name	Langstone Harbour SSSI
Reference	1000643
Natural England Contact	Alexandra Jenks
Natural England Phone Number	0845 600 3078
Hectares	2085.35
Citation	1001182
Hyperlink	http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1001182

Local Nature Reserves (England):

No Features found

National Nature Reserves (England):

No Features found

APPENDIX 2

Overview of Relevant Species Specific Legislation

Bats

Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (Habitats Regulations 2010, as amended). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. This protection means that bats, and the places they use for shelter or protection, are capable of being a material consideration in the planning process.

Regulation 41 of the Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended), states that a person commits an offence if they:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- deliberately disturb bats; or
- damage or destroy a bat roost (breeding site or resting place).

Disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

It is an offence under the Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended) for any person to have in his possession or control, to transport, to sell or exchange or to offer for sale, any live or dead bats, part of a bat or anything derived from bats, which has been unlawfully taken from the wild.

Whilst broadly similar to the above legislation, the WCA 1981 (as amended) differs in the following ways:

- Section 9(1) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally* kill, injure or take any protected species.
- Section 9(4)(a) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally or recklessly** damage or destroy, or *obstruct access to*, any structure or place which a protected species uses for shelter or protection.
- Section 9(4)(b) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally or recklessly** disturb any protected species *while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection*.

*Reckless offences were added by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000.

As bats re-use the same roosts (breeding site or resting place) after periods of vacancy, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are present.

The following bat species are Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England: Barbastelle Bat *Barbastella barbastellus*, Bechstein's Bat *Myotis bechsteinii*, Noctule Bat *Nyctalus noctula*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*, Greater Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* and Lesser Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*.

The Barbastelle Bat, Serotine Bat, Bechstein's Bat, Pipistrelle Bat and Greater Horseshoe Bat are priority species on the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

The reader should refer to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

Badger

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 is based primarily on the need to protect badgers from baiting and deliberate harm or injury, badgers are not protected for conservation reasons. The following are criminal offences:

- To intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it.
- To wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so.

A badger sett is defined in the legislation as:

- '*Any structure or place that displays signs indicating current use by a badger*'.

'Current use' is not synonymous with current occupation and a sett is defined as such (and thus protected) as long as signs of current usage are present. Therefore, a sett is protected until such a time as the field signs deteriorate to such an extent that they no longer indicate 'current usage'.

Badger sett interference can result from a multitude of operations including excavation and coring, even if there is no direct damage to the sett, such as through the disturbance of badgers whilst occupying the sett. Any intentional or reckless work that results in the interference of badger setts is illegal without a licence from Natural England³⁰. In England a licence must be obtained from Natural England before any interference with a badger sett occurs.

The reader should refer to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

Hedgehog

Hedgehogs receive some protection under Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); this section of the Act lists animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods, namely traps and nets, poisons, automatic weapons, electrical devices, smokes/gases and various others. Humane trapping for research purposes requires a licence.

Hedgehogs are a Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England and are thus capable of being material considerations in the planning process.

Birds

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) places a duty on public bodies to take measures to preserve, maintain and re-establish habitat for wild birds.

Nesting and nest building birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended).

Subject to the provisions of the act, if any person intentionally:

- kills, injures or takes any wild bird;
- takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
- takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Some species (listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA) are protected by special penalties. Subject to the provisions of the act, if any person intentionally or recklessly:

- disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
- disturbs dependent young of such a bird, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Several bird species are Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England, making them capable of being material considerations in the planning process.

Great Crested Newt

Great crested newts (GCN) and the places they use for shelter or protection receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (Habitats Regulations 2010, as amended). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. This protection means that GCN, and the places they use for shelter or protection, are capable of being a material consideration in the planning process.

Regulation 41 of the Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended), states that a person commits an offence if they:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a GCN;
- deliberately disturb GCN;
- deliberately take or destroy eggs of a GCN; or
- damage or destroy a GCN breeding site or resting place.

Disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

It is an offence under the Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended) for any person to have in his possession or control, to transport, to sell or exchange or to offer for sale, any live or dead GCN, part of a GCN or anything derived from GCN, which has been unlawfully taken from the wild. This legislation applies to all life stages of GCN.

Whilst broadly similar to the above legislation, the WCA 1981 (as amended) differs in the following ways:

- Section 9(1) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally* kill, injure or take any protected species.
- Section 9(4)(a) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally or recklessly** damage or destroy, *or obstruct access to*, any structure or place which a protected species uses for shelter or protection.
- Section 9(4)(b) of the WCA makes it an offence to *intentionally or recklessly** disturb any protected species *while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection*.

*Reckless offences were added by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000.

The reader should refer to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.

Common amphibians

Common frogs, common toad, smooth newt and palmate newt are protected in Britain under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended) with respect to sale only. They are also listed under Annex III of the Bern Convention 1979. Any exploitation of wild fauna specified in Appendix III shall be regulated in order to keep the populations out of danger. The convention seeks to prohibit the use of all indiscriminate means of capture and killing and the use of all means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of a species.

Common toad is listed as a Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England.

The reader should refer to the original legislation for the definitive interpretation.