



Photo 13 - View along proposed line of pontoon, showing dominant 'brown' seaweeds, with Verner Common High-tide roost in the background.



Photo 14 - Closer view of seaweeds *Fucus spiralis* with *Ascophyllum nodosum* in foreground.

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**APPENDIX I: Pre-planning Comments from Chichester Harbour Conservancy
and Natural England**

APPENDIX I: PRE-PLANNING COMMENTS

Pre-planning comments on Ecological Impacts from the Harbour Conservancy Ecologist, Edward Rowsell (dated 21st January 2011)

1. Site impacts (construction and occupation)

As part of the proposals you will need to consider the interest features in the wider area, particularly with regard to wader roosts and fields used by Dark-bellied Brent Geese (see map). This will be an issue with construction phase (noise and disturbance) and the residential phase (recreational disturbance).

The Gutner Point/Verner Common roost is one of the most important in the Solent, and it is also a major roost in the passage period with significant numbers of birds in July-September, but also peaking in the mid winter (Dec/Jan/Feb). This site is well within the zone of influence of this development and any impacts will need to be fully assessed.

The Yacht Haven creek has significant beds of seagrass/zostera (see map) that were mapped in 2008 and may well be affected by the proposals, ie through increase in height and extent of sea defences, reinstatement of pontoons, increase in boat traffic and replacement of slipways etc with resultant change in flows and sedimentation etc.

Habitats and species- The site contains and borders habitats designated under the Habitats Directive as an SAC, including the primary features intertidal mudflats, Spartina swards and saltmarsh, but also other annex 1 habitats that need to be considered such as glasswort (Salicornia) beds and strandline vegetation. The preliminary survey also picked up golden samphire, which is Nationally scarce (NS), other NS species known from these area include Lax-flowered Sea Lavender and one flowered glasswort, the survey does not record these genera down to species level.

2. Survey and analysis need

Birds - The bird survey was undertaken in October which is not ideal for breeding, passage or over-wintering birds. However, our WeBS survey on 09/10/2010 for the Gutner sector (which includes Yacht Haven) noted 16 species with highlights of 1,300 Brent geese and 600 Curlew. We are undertaking lowtide counts this winter so results should be available to the consultant in the spring if they wish to purchase the data. The bird survey work proposed seem appropriate, although we question the need for a flight line survey.

We urge the consideration of the results of the Solent Wader Roost and Brent Goose Strategy and potentially undertake further monitoring of parcels H56, H57, H58C, H58D and H89 to assess their importance for wader and wildfowl and the impact of the development (construction and occupation), upon them. We also stress that consideration needs to be given to the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project emerging results (interim results available through the Solent Forum), as this application has the potential to increase recreational disturbance.

Habitats and botanical - we welcome the NVC level survey proposed. A full consideration of the impact on annex 1 habitats and notable plants should be made. We urge that the seagrass / Zostera beds should be included and an assessment made of the potential to damage them (construction and occupation).

Bats - we agree with the proposed surveys.

Badgers - we consider that badgers are unlikely to be an issue with the development.

Reptiles - The site is likely to hold populations of reptiles that can only be ascertained by surveys at the appropriate time of year (to HGBI guidelines, March-Oct, preferably March-June and/or Sept-Oct). Given the lack of information and the strong likelihood that a good population of protected reptile species

exist on site, it is important that no further mechanical clearance or excavation (archaeology, test holes etc) should be undertaken in suitable habitat (e.g. grassland, rough grassland, open scrub and mosaic there-of) without onsite ecological advice and until the reptile status of the site and any mitigation plans have been developed and approved by the relevant bodies.

Pre-planning comments on Ecological Impacts from Natural England Coastal Planning Officer, Thomas Schindl (dated 18th March 2011)

I've had a quick look at the documents you sent me and I have the following comments to make. Firstly I think Ed has touched upon most of the relevant environmental issues that need to be considered for this application, however, there are a few other issues that will need further assessment.

Firstly, due consideration will need to be given to the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). I suggest you consult with the Harbour Conservancy regarding this issue. Furthermore, it is my understanding that there is a moratorium on any new moorings/pontoons. I understand that this is an old boat yard, but the existing infrastructure has long gone and what is being proposed is new maritime infrastructure. I would not call this a replacement of like for like and I do not see how the Harbour Conservancy will allow this – though, I am not familiar with the ins and outs of their policy. Anyway best to speak to them regarding this issue.

The rest of my comments are in regards to the SAC/SPA/Ramsar. Reading the report, I did not see any reference made to estuary function and process. Chichester Harbour itself is 1 of the 8 physiographic unique estuaries specifically identified as part of the wider SAC designation. An assessment will need to be made with regards to whether or not the structures and any associated dredging requirements will impact estuary function. Speaking of dredging requirements, if there is any dredging associated with the works, an assessment will need to be made with regards to the sediment budget and associated impacts to the intertidal habitat.

It's very important to determine whether or not the area of habitat to be developed on is currently utilised by SPA birds. If so, then an appropriate area of mitigation habitat will need to be identified. This needs to be a like-for-like replacement. Providing other environmental enhancements (such as a nature reserve) whilst a good thing, will not necessarily satisfy the Habitat Requirements.

With regards to the SAC habitat, we will need to be provided with a quantification of the area of habitat lost/made unavailable to birds as well as a qualification of the mitigation habitat. For instance we would need to know how much and what type of habitat is recovered from the removal of redundant structures and sea defences. This will be a key issue for you to address (regardless of bird disturbance), as a conservation objective for the harbour is no loss of extent for the saltmarsh and intertidal mud.

Lastly, it looks as if you got the disturbance issue well in hand and that it is understood that further surveys are necessary to get a better handle on how the birds utilise the site and thus what the potential impact may be. This is a tricky area to address and it may be that further discussions will be necessary, depending on what the surveys/results indicate. Voluntary codes of conduct may not be enough to offset impact, as by their very definition they are only voluntary and not a managed requirement. Only until we have further information on bird usage and behaviour can Natural England provide further comments.

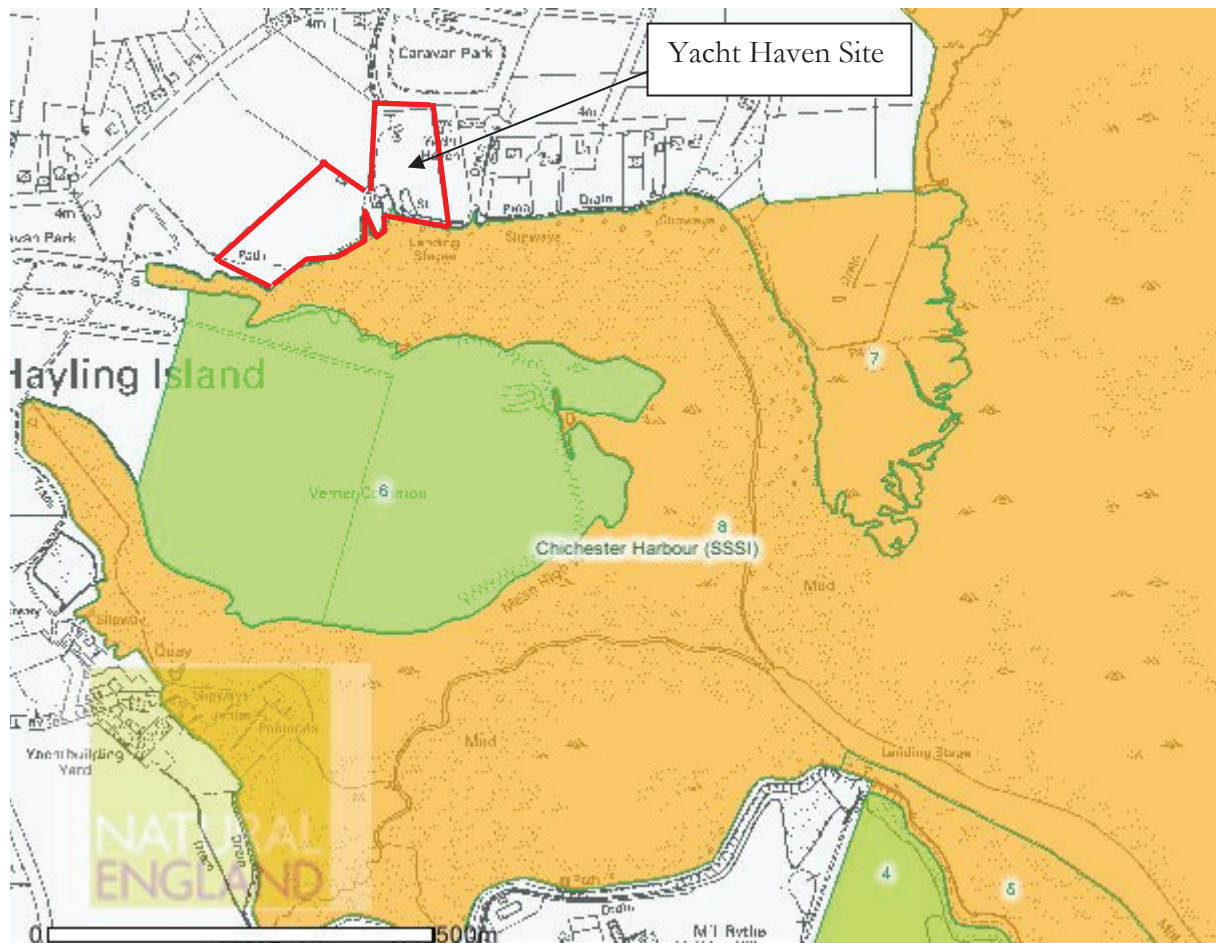
As a side note, I wonder if the opportunity for a small realignment near the proposed nature reserve has been explored in any detail. Such a realignment/habitat creation could go a long way in providing habitat mitigation as well as potentially providing for estuary function mitigation. In the long term, this may be more sustainable and will provide an area for the intertidal to move to as sea levels rise.

APPENDIX II: National and International Designations

Appendix II – National and International Designations

- Chichester Harbour Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protected Area (SPA)
- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Map of site in relation to Chichester Harbour SSSI boundary units



SSSI unit information

Chichester Harbour - Unit 6

Staff member responsible for SSSI unit: Emma Kelman

Unit ID: 1016963

Unit area: 21.02 hectares

Main habitat: Neutral grassland - lowland

Condition: Favourable

Latest assessment date: 13 January 2009

Condition assessment comment: The grassland is notified as important foraging and high tide roosting ground for wintering bird species associated with Chichester Harbour SSSI. A permanent pond in the north-eastern corner of the site, along with numerous temporary wet pools during the winter months, provide further suitable habitat for birds including snipe which prefer such conditions. The grassland community most closely resembles MG6, dominated by crested dog's-tail and perennial rye-grass, with some red fescue, white clover and common mouse-ear. Towards the edges of the grassland adjacent to the sea edge, more saline influenced vegetation occurs including sea couch, carrot, spotted medick, sea beet, glasswort and English scurvygrass. The grassland is grazed by ponies/ cattle during the summer, and is also subject to rabbit grazing, maintaining the sward at approximately 5 – 10 cm height and acceptable levels of bramble and gorse. Approximately 50 lapwing, 30 Canada geese and 10 snipe were observed using the area during the visit.

Chichester Harbour - Unit 7

Staff member responsible for SSSI unit: Emma Kelman

Unit ID: 1017002

Unit area: 8 hectares

Main habitat: Neutral grassland - lowland

Condition: Unfavourable recovering

Latest assessment date: 29 November 2010

Condition assessment comment: This is an area of salt marsh. The habitat is affected by sea level rise and the extent of habitat exposed at low tide will be declining. This is likely to be resulting in changes to the composition of the habitat. The issue is being addressed through the creation of compensatory habitat and coastal re-alignment at Medmerry.

Chichester Harbour - Unit 8

Staff member responsible for SSSI unit: Emma Kelman

Unit ID: 1016987

Unit area: 268 hectares

Main habitat: Littoral sediment

Condition: Unfavourable recovering

Latest assessment date: 29 November 2010

Condition assessment comment: This is a large area of mainly intertidal mud with small areas of pioneer salt marsh. The habitats are affected significantly by sea level rise and 'coastal squeeze' as much of the unit is backed by hard sea defences so that the habitats are unable to retreat landward as levels rise. This means that the extent of habitat exposed at low tide will be declining and the area of salt marsh is likely to be diminishing. Changes in water level may also be having adverse impacts on the distribution and extent of biotopes associated with the intertidal sediments. The issue is being addressed through the creation of compensatory habitat and coastal re-alignment at Medmerry. Birds numbers, as with elsewhere in the wider Solent, are declining for reasons which are unclear. This aspect is being investigated.

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX/HAMPSHIRE SITE NAME: CHICHESTER HARBOUR

DISTRICT: CHICHESTER/HAVANT

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

Local Planning Authority: CHICHESTER DISTRICT COUNCIL; HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

National Grid Ref: SU 760 000 Area: 2657 ha 6566.7 acres W Sussex
3695 ha 9130.3 acres Total

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000:197 1:10,000: SU 70 NW,NE,SW,SE, SU 80 NW, SW,SE, SZ 79
NW,NE, SZ 89 NW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1970 Date of Last Revision: 1980

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

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

Reasons for Notification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geology and Physiography

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

SPA description

(information as published 2001)

Chichester and Langstone Harbours



Country	England
Unitary Authority	City of Portsmouth, West Sussex, Hampshire
SPA status	Classified 28/10/1987
Latitude	50 48 23 N
Longitude	00 55 12 W
SPA EU code	UK9011011
Area (ha)	5810.03
Component SSSI/ASSIs	Chichester Harbour Langstone Harbour

Chichester and Langstone Harbours are located on the south coast of England in Hampshire and West Sussex. They are large, sheltered estuarine basins comprising extensive sand- and mud-flats exposed at low tide. The two harbours are joined by a stretch of water that separates Hayling Island from the mainland. Tidal channels drain the basin and penetrate far inland. The mud-flats are rich in invertebrates and also support extensive beds of algae, especially *Enteromorpha* species, and eelgrasses *Zostera* spp. The basin contains a wide range of coastal habitats supporting important plant and animal communities. The site is of particular significance for waterbirds, especially in migration periods and in winter. It also supports important colonies of breeding terns.

Qualifying species

For individual species accounts visit the [Species Accounts section](#)

This site qualifies under **Article 4.1** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:

During the breeding season;

Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*, 100 pairs representing up to 4.2% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5 year mean, 1992-1996)

Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*, 158 pairs representing up to 1.1% of the breeding population in Great Britain (1998)

On passage;

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, 137 individuals representing up to 17.1% of the population in Great Britain (Count as at 1998)

Over winter;

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*, 1,692 individuals representing up to 3.2% of the wintering population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, 100 individuals representing up to 20.0% of the wintering population in Great Britain (Count as at 1998)

This site also qualifies under **Article 4.2** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species:

On passage;

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, 2,471 individuals representing up to 4.9% of the Europe/Northern Africa - wintering population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Over winter;

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*, 1,003 individuals representing up to 1.4% of the wintering Iceland - breeding population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, 17,119 individuals representing up to 5.7% of the wintering Western Siberia/Western Europe population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*, 44,294 individuals representing up to 3.2% of the wintering Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, 3,825 individuals representing up to 2.5% of the wintering Eastern Atlantic - wintering population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Redshank *Tringa totanus*, 1,788 individuals representing up to 1.2% of the wintering Eastern Atlantic - wintering population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, 846 individuals representing up to 1.7% of the wintering Europe/Northern Africa - wintering population (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6)

Assemblage qualification: A wetland of international importance.

The area qualifies under **Article 4.2** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl

Over winter, the area regularly supports 93,142 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6) including: Wigeon *Anas penelope*, Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*, Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*, Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*, Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Teal *Anas crecca*, Pintail *Anas acuta*, Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*, Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Knot *Calidris canutus*, Sanderling *Calidris alba*, Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*.

Solent Maritime

Site details



Location of Solent Maritime SAC/SCI/cSAC

Country	England
Unitary Authority	City of Portsmouth; City of Southampton; Hampshire; Isle of Wight; West Sussex
Centroid*	SU756003
Latitude	50 47 47 N
Longitude	00 55 40 W
SAC EU code	UK0030059
Status	Designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
Area (ha)	11325.09

* This is the approximate central point of the SAC. In the case of large, linear or composite sites, this may not represent the location where a feature occurs within the SAC.

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (14%)

Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (59%)

Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes (23%)

Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (0.5%)

Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (3%)

Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (0.5%)

Note:

When undertaking an appropriate assessment of impacts at a site, **all** features of European importance (both primary and non-primary) need to be considered.

Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site

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 *Spartina alterniflora* in the UK and is one of only two sites where significant amounts of small cord-grass *S. maritima* are found. It is also one of the few remaining sites for Townsend's cord-grass *S. x townsendii* and holds extensive areas of common cord-grass *Spartina anglica*, 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 *Atriplex portulacoides*, common sea-lavender *Limonium vulgare* 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.

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time

1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide

1150 Coastal lagoons * Priority feature

1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines

1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks

1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand

2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes')

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site
Not applicable.

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection

1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*

APPENDIX III: Biological Desk-study information

APPENDIX III.I: Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre Report



Hampshire Biodiversity
Information Centre

HBIC
3rd Floor Capital House,
48-52 Andover Road,
Winchester
SO23 7BH.

Tel (019) 6283 2327

Fax (019) 6283 2312

enquiries.hbic@hants.gov.uk
www.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/hbic

GPM Ecology
10 Bartholomew Close
Haslemere
Surrey
GU27 1EN

Our ref: HBIC/EP/E35/5.1/2564

Your ref: Yacht Haven, Hayling

Date: 26/10/2010

Dear Mr Matthes,

RE: ECOLOGICAL DATA SEARCH FOR YACHT HAVEN, HAYLING ISLAND

Thank you for filling in our online form on 13/10/2010 expressing your interest in the above data search. Please find attached:

1. A map showing Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and RAMSAR sites within your area of interest. There are no other statutory designated sites within your search area other than those shown on the map attached.
2. A map showing Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and sites which are included on the Brent goose strategy due to be published during 2010 within your area of interest. For further details on the brent goose strategy areas please contact Debbie King, the Biodiversity Information Officer for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust on DebbieK@hwt.org.uk or 01489 774420.
3. A table listing the SINCs within your area of interest and their qualifying criteria. A copy of the criteria used to designate Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Hampshire can be viewed here: [Click here to view the SINC Criteria](#)
4. An map showing BAP Priority Habitat information within your area of interest.
5. A table detailing any protected and notable species currently on the HBIC database found within the vicinity of your search area. A document containing explanatory notes on Legislation and Notable Species Statuses can be viewed here: [Click here to view the Species Legislation and Notable Statuses Document](#)

Please note the following points:

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- The attached map contains some areas with no designation. This may be due to the fact that we currently do not hold any ecological survey information on these areas of land. It should not be taken to mean that there is no ecological interest present.
- An explanatory note regarding Ordnance Survey National Grid References can be found here: [Click here to view the explanatory note.](#)
- A table detailing the caveats and status of each UK BAP Priority Habitat can be found here: [Click here to view the BAP Priority Habitat Statuses](#) and a document detailing the UK BAP Habitats Legend can be viewed here: [Click here to view the BAP Habitats Legend](#)
- The boundaries for statutory sites have been provided to HBIC, by Natural England (NE), as digital data. The digital data is indicative not definitive. Paper maps produced by NE at the time the sites were designated show the official site boundaries.
- There are sites within your search area used by Waders and Brent Geese. for further details on these areas please contact Debbie King, the Biodiversity Information Officer for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust on DebbieK@hwt.org.uk
- The data supplied is subject to the Data Users Declaration which you read and agreed to when you submitted your data request form. A copy of our Data Users Declaration can be viewed here: [Click here to view the Data Users declaration](#)
- HBIC do not currently hold notable/protected species information for certain taxonomic groups. Our Hampshire County Recorder list can be found here: [Click here to view the County Recorders List](#) These recorders may be able to provide information on species groups not covered by HBIC, and may also provide additional information on protected species within Hampshire. These recorders would also be very grateful for copies of any records you make in Hampshire.

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An invoice for £150.00 (plus VAT) will be forwarded to you in due course. The cost breakdown is £100.00 for upto the first hour, plus £50.00 for an additional 30 minutes staff time + VAT.

If you require any further information or have any additional queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Lizzy Peat

Ecologist

direct line: 01962 832327 / email: lizzy.peat@hants.gov.uk

Hampshire Biodiversity
Information Centre

**Statutory designated sites
within 500m of SU728017,
Yacht Haven:**

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- RAMSAR
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Legend

-
- Yacht Haven
500m Search Area
SSSI
SAC
SPA
RAMSAR
LNR

Date created: 26/10/2010

Scale at A3: 1:6,000



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