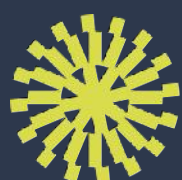


Ecological Impact Assessment



South of Saltmarsh, Hayling Island

16th July 2025



**Tyler
Grange**

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Report No:	Date	Revision	Author	Checked
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Summary

- S.1. This report has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of Hayling Island Builders HIB. It sets out the findings of an ecological impact assessment of a parcel of land known as 'Land South of Saltmarsh Lane' Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU712002, hereinafter referred to as the 'Site,' to inform an outline planning application for residential development (planning reference: APP/21/01351). This report was originally prepared in 2021 and submitted with the outline planning application and this edition (version a) includes updates to previous work, completed in 2025.
- S.2. The Site comprises two arable fields of negligible ecological importance, divided by a ditch and bound by hedgerows and ditches of local ecological importance. The Hayling Billy Trail Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is immediately adjacent to the Site, to the west, residential development to the north and east and further arable land to the south.
- S.3. There are seven National Sites Network Sites (NSNSs) (which include Ramsar sites for the purpose of this report) within 10 km of the Site, the closest of which is Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, located approximately 0.2 km northwest of the Site. Several SPAs and Ramsar sites are associated with the Solent area (hereafter referred to as 'the Solent NSNSs') which support internationally important populations of dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla* and waders. The Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy (SWBGS) (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024) identifies a network of sites considered to represent functionally linked land to the Solent NSNSs. The Site itself is classified forms H34D in the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy as a 'Low Use Site' within the SWBGS. Low Use Sites are defined as "*Sites that have records of birds but in low numbers*" (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024). However, no brent geese or other qualifying features of any NSNSs were identified utilising the Site during wintering bird surveys completed during winter seasons of 2011/12, 2012/13, 2015/2016, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2020/2021. Although not considered to be in current use by brent geese and waders, given the loss of the Site as a potential future resource for such species, a compensatory site will be provided to ensure suitable foraging habitat is maintained in perpetuity. A Brent Goose and Wader Mitigation Strategy (reference: **13956/R07i**) and sHRA report (reference: **13596/R08**) have been prepared to support the application
- S.4. Habitats of most ecological importance, namely boundary hedgerows, scattered trees and ditches, on the Site are proposed to be retained and will be protected during construction through implementation of a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP). Habitat creation and enhancement of retained habitats will include Suitable Drainage System (SuDS), additional tree planting and improved grassland management, expected to be confirmed through detailed design at reserved matters stage and controlled based on production and implementation of detailed soft landscape proposals, planting specification and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), anticipated to be conditioned.
- S.5. Based on the Illustrative Masterplan (Mosaic 2021) submitted with the application, an initial Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment using Defra 3.0 was completed in 2021. This BNG assessment confirmed the Site will achieve +0.47 % in Habitat Units and a gain of +27.94% in Hedgerow Units.



- S.6. In terms of fauna, retention and enhancement of the boundary habitats such as scattered trees, hedgerows, grassland and the ditches will maintain suitable habitats for fauna recorded during surveys, including foraging and commuting bat species and reptile species. Habitat enhancements which will be accommodated within the Site include planting and improved management measures to increase floristic species diversity, as well as installation of bat and bird boxes, reptile refugia and log piles, within suitable locations, to be confirmed by an ecologist.
- S.7. With the implementation of the mitigation and enhancement strategy described, the proposed development would be in conformity with relevant legislation and planning policy, as set out in **Appendix 1**. The strategy would be controlled by appropriately worded planning controls to ensure the implementation of a CEMP, LEMP and measures set out within the sHRA report.



Section 1: Introduction

Instruction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of Hayling Island Builders HIB. It sets out the findings of an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) of a parcel of land known as 'Land South of Saltmarsh Lane', West Town, Hayling Island, centred on OS Grid Reference SU712002, to inform an outline planning application for residential development of up to 60 homes (planning reference: APP/21/01351). This land, defined by the Site boundary illustrated on Habitat Features Plan **13956/P23a** and shown on **Figure 1.1** below, is hereinafter referred to as 'the Site'.



Figure 1.1: Site boundary indicated by a red line (Source: Google Earth® 2025)

Context

- 1.2 This assessment is based on the information submitted with the outline planning application for the Site along with update ecology work completed in 2025. All matters are reserved except for access; therefore, detailed design is expected to be subject to planning condition and to be provided as part of a future reserved matters application, subject to permission.
- 1.3 The Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy (SWBGS) (Whitfield, D. et al, 2024) has been produced by the Solent Waders and Brent Geese Strategy Steering Group to inform decisions relating to development proposals in relation to the important brent goose and wading bird populations within and around the Special Protection Area (SPAs) and Ramsar sites of the Solent Coast. A metric-based approach has been adopted to classify habitats based on their importance, with each land parcel also allocated a reference. The Site is known as H34D within the SWBGS (Whitfield, D. et al, 2024), illustrated on **Figure 1.2**, below.





Figure 1.2: Site classification within the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy Network (Whitfield, D. et al, 2024)

- 1.4 'The Oysters', land north of Station Road, Hayling Island development was consented (Planning reference APP/15/00919) in December 2015 for the development of 76 residential units and 1000sqm of light-industrial accommodation Class B1 to the south of the Site, beyond adjacent arable fields. The ecology report submitted with the reserved matters application (WYG, 2015) acknowledges the 'Brent Goose Mitigation Strategy' submitted with the outline application Tyler Grange, 2013 which identified a change in land use and habitat management of H34D the Site, controlled by a Section 106 agreement (hereafter 'S106'). The update surveys undertaken in 2015 confirmed the change from paddock to arable land had been undertaken. As a result, the report did not address additional mitigation requirements in line with SWBGS, 2010 (now 2024) beyond those previously identified. The signed Unilateral Undertaking (UU) for the consented scheme made a commitment to financial contributions towards the 'Solent Mitigation Strategy' for in combination recreational impacts.
- 1.5 Although the long-term management of the habitat reversion within the Site is understood not to be legally controlled, the conversion of 1.5 ha of paddocks to arable land is referred to in the Havant Borough Council (HBC) Biodiversity Strategy (HBC, 2019).

Consultation

- 1.6 The scope of surveys was discussed with Tristan Norton, Senior Ecologist, Hampshire Country Council (now Principal Ecologist of HBC), on the 16th August 2021, who was in agreement with the approach. A further response (dated 22/05/2025 and available on the HBC planning portal) was received from Tristan Norton in 2025 to the applications, including an updated Brent Goose and Wader Strategy produced by Tyler Grange in 2025 (reference: **13956/R07i**), confirming agreement



on the approach set out. The approach to protected species surveys was also broadly confirmed as appropriate in 2025, notwithstanding a request for further information regarding ecology work updated in 2025, landscaping and reptile mitigation. The further information requested was provided to Tristan Norton on 11th June 2025 and is included within this EclA wherever appropriate.

- 1.7 A shadow Habitat Regulations Assessment (sHRA) has also been prepared in 2025 (reference: **13956/R08**), to be submitted to Havant Borough Council (HBC). The sHRA is considered to provide sufficient information to allow the council to complete Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) as the competent authority.

Purpose

- 1.8 This report:
- Uses available background data, results of field surveys and consultation with Hampshire County Council, to describe and evaluate the ecological features present within the likely Zone of Influence (Zol)¹ of the proposed development;
 - Describes the actual or potentially significant ecological impacts as a result of the proposed development; and
 - Where appropriate, describes mitigation and enhancement proposals, together with planning controls, to ensure conformity with legislation and policy listed in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.9 This assessment and the terminology used are consistent with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland' (CIEEM, 2018)).

¹ Defined as the area over which ecological features may be affected by biophysical changes as a result of the proposed project and associated activities. This is likely to extend beyond the project Site, for example where there are ecological or hydrological links beyond the Site boundaries.



Section 2: Summary of Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 Specific habitats and species receive legal protection in the UK under various pieces of legislation, including those listed below, of relevance to the proposed development:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended);
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended);
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000; and
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006.

2.2 Where relevant, the assessment takes account of this legislative protection.

2.3 Relevant planning policy for the proposed development is summarised below, with more detail contained in **Appendix 1**.

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024;
- HBC Local Plan (Core Strategy) (2011):
 - Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough;
 - Policy CS13 Green Infrastructure; and
 - DM8 Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features
- HBC Local Plan (Allocations) (2014):
 - Policy DM23 Sites for Brent Geese and Waders; and
 - Policy DM24 Recreational Disturbance to Special Protected Areas (SPAs) from Residential Development.
- The draft Havant Local Plan ('Building a Better Future Plan'), although this is not currently adopted, namely:
 - Policy 19 – Biodiversity Net Gain;
 - Policy 20 – International and National Nature Conservation-Sites;
 - Policy 21 – The Local Ecological Network;
 - Policy 22- Recreational Disturbance on International Sites;
 - Policy 23 – Water Quality Effects on International Sites;
 - Policy 24 – Protected and notable species; and
 - Policy 25 – Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy Sites.



Section 3: Methodology

Scoping

- 3.1 The Site is defined by the Site boundary, see Habitat Features Plan, reference: **13956/P23a**.
- 3.2 The scope of the EclA was determined by undertaking a data search and initial Site visit to undertake habitat surveys.
- 3.3 Consideration of the potential Zol for different ecological features as a result of the proposed development informed the search areas for the data search, described below. Subsequently the Zol was reconsidered for different ecological features to determine the scope of further surveys required to inform this assessment, where a reasonable likelihood of the species being present and affected by the proposed development meant there was potential for significant ecological impacts or a requirement for mitigation measures to ensure legal compliance.
- 3.4 Potential impacts that are considered unlikely to be significant have been scoped out at the relevant stages of this assessment.

Data Search

- 3.5 The aim of the data search is to collate existing ecological records for the Site and adjacent areas. Obtaining existing records is an important part of the assessment process as it provides information on constraints that may not be apparent during a single survey, which by its nature provides only a 'snapshot' of the ecology of a given site.
- 3.6 Search areas for which records were requested or checked were selected for each feature/group to ensure relevant features within the Zol of the proposed development have been considered.
- 3.7 The data search area extended to a 2 km radius for records of protected species and species of principal importance, 2 km for non-statutory and nationally designated statutory sites and 10 km for National Site Network Sites (NSNSs). For the purposes of this report, the term 'NSNSs' refers to SPAs, potential SPAs, Special Area of Conservation (SACs), candidate SACs and Ramsar sites.
- 3.8 The data search was initially conducted in April 2021 and updated in March 2025. The following organisations and resources were contacted and consulted:
 - Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) Records Centre, for protected and priority species and details of non-statutory sites;
 - Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) (MAGIC, 2025), for locations of NSNSs and national statutory sites;
 - Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 for species and Habitats of Principal Importance (HoPI) in England, subject to conservation action, to assist with the evaluation of ecological resources and to inform site enhancement strategies;



- The Havant Borough Biodiversity Strategy (HBBS) (HBC, 2019), for local priority habitats and species subject to conservation action, to assist with the evaluation of ecological resources and to inform site enhancement strategies; and
- HBC website for details of relevant local planning policies and supplementary planning guidance.

3.9 Information supplied by these organisations has, where relevant, been incorporated into the following assessment, with due acknowledgement.

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and UK Habitats (UKHabs) Survey

- 3.10 An extended Phase 1 habitat survey of the Site was undertaken on 9th April 2021 by Katherine Bubb, an experienced ecological consultant and full member of CIEEM.
- 3.11 The Phase 1 habitat survey methodology was based on guidance set out in the 'Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey' (JNCC, 2010). This entailed classifying and mapping broad habitat types present. A basic inventory of the habitats and representative species list was produced. Where access allowed, adjacent habitats were also considered, in order to assess the Site within the wider landscape.
- 3.12 An update habitat survey was carried out by Christian Cairns, an experienced ecologist and qualifying member of CIEEM, on 12th March 2025. UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) (UKHab Ltd, 2023).
- 3.13 During both surveys, note was taken of the more conspicuous fauna, and any evidence of, or potential for the presence of protected flora and fauna or those of principal importance.
- 3.14 The weather conditions during the surveys were dry with light winds and good visibility.

Bat Surveys

Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PBRA) / Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA)

- 3.15 A PBRA was undertaken in 2021 on all trees on or immediately adjacent to the Site boundary to record Potential Roost Features (PRFs) and determine the level of potential of each tree to be used by roosting bats. The PBRA was undertaken on 28th June 2021 by Christian Cairns, an experienced ecologist and Qualifying member of CIEEM in accordance with best practice guidance relevant at the time of survey (Collins *et al.* 2016).
- 3.16 Since the PBRA in 2021, a new version of the 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines' has been released (Collins, 2023) As such, preliminary surveys on trees are now called Ground Level Trees Assessments (GLTA) and the previous survey work was updated in accordance with the new survey guidance in 2025.
- 3.17 The GLTA in 2025 was completed on all trees on or immediately adjacent to the Site boundary to record PRFs and determine the level of potential of each tree to be used by roosting bats. The assessment was undertaken on 12th March 2025 by Christian Cairns, an experienced



ecologist and Natural England level 1 bat licence holder (Licence reference 2023-11629-CL17-BAT).

- 3.18 The location of the trees at the Site are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan **13956/P01a**. All trees were inspected from the ground aided by the use of binoculars and a high-powered torch.
- 3.19 Features recorded may include woodpecker holes, frost cracks, deadwood, knot holes and limb wounds. The potential of the trees to support roosting bats was assessed using the criteria shown in **Table 3.1** below.

Table 3.1: Assessment of Tree Suitability Criteria - adapted from Collins, 2023.

Suitability	Description of Roosting Habitats
NONE	Either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any
FAR	Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree
PRF	A tree with at least one PRF present

Dusk Emergence Survey

- 3.20 The scope of dusk emergence and/or dawn return to roost surveys was determined following completion of the ground level tree assessment. Owing to the moderate potential of T22 to support roosting bats, a dusk emergence survey was undertaken by Judy Tung on 16th August and by Jack Hargreaves on 6th September in order to confirm the presence or likely absence of roosting bats. Survey visits were undertaken in line with best practice guidelines (Collins, 2016.)
- 3.21 On each visit, one surveyor was located to the east of the tree in order to observe potential roost features. The surveyor used an EMT 2 Pro and Batlogger M2 detector, respectively, to listen to and record any bats heard. The dusk emergence survey commenced approximately 15 minutes before sunset and finished approximately 90 minutes after sunset.

Aerial Tree Inspection

- 3.22 Tree T22 (a English oak *Quercus robur*) was climbed on 9th May 2025 by Jason Walker (Licenced bat worker: 2017-27699-CLS-CLS), and its identified PRFs inspected with an endoscope, to determine the presence or likely absence of roosting bats.
- 3.23 The PRFs identified during the ground level assessment were various areas of lifted bark and potential knotholes. These were aerially assessed using tree climbing techniques and were inspected using a combination of a torch, mirror and an endoscope. The tree was accessed using a throw-bag to enable the climber's rope to be installed onto suitable anchor points, prior to the climber leaving the ground.
- 3.24 All PRFs, noted during the ground level assessment were accessed and successfully assessed during the climbed inspection. The weather at the time if the survey was cloudy but warm, considered to be suitable conditions for the climbed assessment.



Activity Surveys

- 3.25 The Site was initially assessed for its suitability to support foraging and commuting bats in accordance with best practice guidance (Collins, 2016). This assessment was updated in 2025 (Collins, 2023).
- 3.26 Following assessment, the Site was considered to have low to moderate suitability to be used by foraging and commuting bats given the dominance of arable habitat on the Site and surrounding area and gappy nature of a number of the boundary hedgerows. Given the proposed retention of the western boundary hedgerow, therefore avoiding potential impacts to this feature providing potential connectivity beyond the Site, along the Hayling Billy Trail, it was considered seasonal activity surveys would provide sufficient survey information to inform our assessment rather than monthly visits, as required by best practice guidance relevant at the time of survey for moderate suitability habitats (Collins, 2016).
- 3.27 Seasonal activity surveys comprising static deployment and walked transect surveys were undertaken in spring (May) and summer (June/July) and autumn (September) in accordance with best practice guidance relevant to low suitability habitat at the time of survey (Collins, 2016). Full survey dates and metadata are provided in **Table A2.1** in **Appendix 2** and results are presented in **Table A2.2-A2.4** in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.28 A transect route, illustrated on Fauna Survey Results Plan **13956/P25a** was walked by one or two surveyors, which covered all potential features of interest across the Site. Each survey visit started at sunset and ended approximately two hours after sunset, in accordance with survey good-practice guidelines (Collins, 2016)).
- 3.29 Static Anabat Express and Anabat Swift detectors were placed in three locations, as illustrated on Fauna Results Plan **13956/P25a** for a minimum of five consecutive nights on each survey visit.
- 3.30 A Batlogger M2 was used on all walked transect visits. Echolocation calls were recorded and saved for post survey analysis. Surveyors used a combination of visual observation and echolocation detection techniques to identify any bat activity on the Site. Bat Explorer software was used to analyse sonograms of any calls which could not be identified in the field.

Wintering Bird Surveys

- 3.31 Wintering bird surveys have been undertaken by Tyler Grange Group Ltd historically for surrounding development applications and ongoing monitoring. These surveys, which included the Site itself (referred to as H34D within the SWBGS (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024)) were undertaken during winter seasons 2011/12, 2012/13, 2015/2016, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and then in 2020/2021. Surveys were undertaken in line with the methodology set out in SWBGS, 2010. Full details of methodology, survey dates and metadata are provided in **Appendix 4**.



Great Crested Newt Surveys

Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Assessment Survey

- 3.32 Using OS mapping and aerial imagery, two ponds were identified off-Site within 250 m of the Site boundary (hereafter referred to as 'Pond P1' and 'Pond P2'). A series of drainage ditches are also present within arable fields beyond the Site to the south.
- 3.33 A HSI assessment of Ponds P1 and P2 and ditches D1-D4 was conducted on 28th June 2021 by Christian Cairns, a Natural England level 1 great crested newt (GCN) *Triturus cristatus* Licence holder (Licence reference 2018-36206-CLS-CLS), and Oliver Kippax-Chui. The survey followed the methodology set out in best practice survey guidelines (Oldham, *et al.*, 2000) and comprised assessing different pond parameters from the pond edge. The location of the waterbodies/courses subject to survey are illustrated on Fauna Survey Results Plan **13956/P25a**.
- 3.34 The Amphibian and Reptile Groups (ARG) Advice Note 5 (ARG UK, 2010) regarding HSI guidance was used, whereby a number of factors including pond location, water quality, macrophyte cover and shading were assessed. A score is given to each waterbody between 0 and 1, with scores closer to 0 having lower probability of GCN occurrence. The HSI scores are provided below:
- <0.5 Poor;
 - 0.5 – 0.59 Below average;
 - 0.6 – 0.69 Average;
 - 0.7 – 0.79 Good; and
 - >0.8 Excellent.
- 3.35 The purpose of the HSI assessment is to provide a measurement of the habitat suitability to support amphibians and does not confirm the presence or likely absence of GCN within the Site. However, in general, ponds with a higher habitat suitability assessment score are more likely to support GCN than one with a lower score. This assessment does not replace the need for further GCN surveys.

eDNA Survey

- 3.36 In order to confirm the presence or likely absence of GCN from waterbodies where potential for GCN was identified, these waterbodies were subject to environmental DNA eDNA analysis which following laboratory analysis confirmed a positive or negative result for GCN DNA.
- 3.37 Twenty water samples were taken from ditch D3 within the Land North of Oysters Site (for full details of this site see report **13956/R05a**) and off-Site ponds P1 and P2 on 28th June 2021 by licenced ecologist Christian Cairns GCN (licence holder ref: 2018-36206-CLS-CLS), following the methodology of the field protocol outlined in the Technical Advice Note (Biggs, *et al.*, 2014). Due care and attention during eDNA sampling were taken to avoid stirring up



sediment and to take samples covering the full extent of the ponds including clear areas of water, deeper areas of the pond and areas close to potential egg laying vegetation, to ensure that every possible chance of detecting GCN, should they be present, was taken for each waterbody. The samples were tested by Nature Metrics following the laboratory procedure within the same document.

Reptile Survey

- 3.38 A reptile survey was undertaken within areas of the Site with potential to support reptile species, which included species-poor semi-improved grassland habitat around the arable field margins and east of the central ditch D2.
- 3.39 The surveys were conducted in line with Froglife's Advice Sheet 10 (Froglife, 1999) (Froglife, 1999). This involved laying refuges comprising squares of roofing felt 1 m x 0.5 m where potential for reptiles was noted. A total of 27 artificial refugia were set out on 5th July 2021 at a density of 10.8 refuges per hectare based on the total Site area 2.51 ha.
- 3.40 Following a 'bedding in' period of at least 14 days, seven checks of the artificial refuges and natural refuges were conducted during suitable weather conditions between 26th July and 24th August 2021 by Jack Hargreaves, a suitably experienced ecologist. The dates and weather conditions of the surveys are shown in **Table A2.20** and results presented within **Table A2.21** within **Appendix 2**. Natural basking areas were also observed for the presence of reptiles during the survey checks, along with note of incidental sightings.

Water Vole Survey

- 3.41 A water vole *Arvicola amphibius* survey was undertaken of onSite ditches D1 - D3 on 28th June 2021 by Christian Cairns and Oliver Kippax-Chui.
- 3.42 The survey comprised a habitat suitability assessment to determine the potential for each ditch to be used by water vole, if present, as well as a presence or likely absence survey to look for relevant field signs.
- 3.43 Water vole signs searched for included burrows, droppings, latrines, feeding stations, lawns, nests, footprints and runways in vegetation. The survey methods followed those detailed in the Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (Dean, *et al.* 2016). The survey was undertaken from within the channel where possible and safe access allowed, or along the banks of the ditches.

Summary

- 3.44 **Table 3.2** below summarises the further surveys undertaken, together with dates. **Appendices 2** and **5** should be referred to for further details concerning survey metadata and detailed methodologies.



Table 3.2: Summary of Surveys Completed

Survey	Date	Appendix	Summary of Scope
Phase I habitat survey	09.04.2021	N/A	Mapping and classification of habitats within the Site.
UK Hab survey	12.03.2025	N/A	Mapping and classification of habitats within the Site.
Bat survey	28.06.2021	2	Ground level preliminary bat roost assessment of trees within or adjacent to Site boundary.
	V1 16.08.2021 V2 06.09.2021		Dusk emergence surveys of T22, with moderate potential to be used by roosting bats.
	V1 27.05.2021 V2 16.08.2021 V3 06.09.2021		Bat activity survey comprising a walked activity transect on-Site on each visit.
	V1 27.05.2021 – 31.05.2021 V2 29.06.2021 – 03.07.2021 V3 06.09.2021 – 10.09.2021		Bat activity survey comprising deployment of three static bat detectors on-Site on each visit.
Wintering bird surveys	Oct/November – March 2011 - 2021	4	Survey of Site and other surrounding fields approximately every 2 weeks at high tide following the methodology published in the SWBGS, 2010.
GCN survey	28.06.2021	2	Habitat suitability index HSI assessment survey of onSite watercourses D1-D3 and off-Site ponds P2 and P3.
	28.06.2021		eDNA survey of off-Site waterbodies considered to have potential for GCN.
Reptile survey	26.07.2021 – 28.08.2021	2	Reptile survey within suitable grassland habitat within the field margins and east of central ditch D2.
Water vole survey	28.06.2021	2	Habitat suitability and presence likely absence survey of on-Site watercourses D1 – D3.

Evaluation

- 3.45 The evaluation of habitats and species is defined in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland' (CIEEM, 2018).
- 3.46 The scale of importance of each ecological feature is assigned within a defined geographical context, namely international and European, national, regional, county and local².
- 3.47 Consideration will also be given to legally protected or controlled species which are 'important features' in the context of this assessment, for which mitigation measures are required to ensure legal compliance, regardless of their geographic scale of importance.

² In this assessment, local importance is considered within the context of the borough and/or where there is potential for significant effects, at less than the county scale.



Impact Assessment

- 3.48 The assessment of impacts identifies and characterises impacts and their impacts as a result of the proposed development on important ecological features. This includes consideration of impacts at all relevant stages of the development, including construction and occupation.
- 3.49 Characterisation of impacts has been undertaken based on CIEEM guidance (CIEEM, 2018)) with reference to where they are considered to be positive or negative, their extent, magnitude duration, reversibility, timing and frequency, as appropriate.
- 3.50 Assessment of the significance³ of any residual impacts has been made following consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, where these have been incorporated into the Illustrative Masterplan (Mosaic 2021) and Landscape Strategy Plan (reference: **13956_P18a**) or can be guaranteed with the use of available planning controls.
- 3.51 The significance of impacts on ecological receptors has been qualified with reference to an appropriate geographic scale of reference. Although, it is worth noting that the scale of significance of an impact may not be the same as the geographic context in which the feature is considered important.
- 3.52 The assessment then identifies appropriate compensation measures to offset significant residual impacts⁴. Finally, opportunities for ecological enhancement are identified.

Application of Mitigation Hierarchy

- 3.53 Application of the mitigation hierarchy is fundamental to the ecological impact assessment process. This requires consideration of the following measures, in order of priority, for all potential impacts⁵, to determine the most appropriate mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategy for the project. This is taken into account within **Section 5** of this report.
- Avoidance – measures to avoid harm to ecological features;
 - Mitigation – measures to avoid or minimise potential impacts as part of the design or guaranteed by planning controls;
 - Compensation – measures required to offset significant residual negative impacts following avoidance and mitigation; and
 - Enhancement – measures over and above requirements for avoidance, mitigation and compensation to provide biodiversity net gain.

³ For the purpose of EclA, a 'significant effect' is an effect that either supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for 'important ecological features' or for biodiversity in general. Conservation objectives may be specific e.g. for a designated site or broad e.g. national/local nature conservation policy or more wide-ranging enhancement of biodiversity. Effects can be considered significant at a wide range of scales from international to local.

⁴ Once measures to avoid and mitigate ecological impacts have been finalised, assessment of the residual impacts is undertaken to determine the significance of their effects on ecological features.

⁵ Impacts are defined as actions resulting in changes to an ecological feature.



Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.54 The species data collated during the data search are only those records submitted to HBC and therefore should not be taken as a definitive list of the protected species and those of principal importance to occur within the study area.
- 3.55 On visit three of the static detector deployment, one of the static detectors did not record for five nights. Despite this, the number and nature of species recorded was consistent with the other two survey visits. As a result, this is not considered to have affected the assessment of the assemblage of bats utilising the Site, and their importance due to the consistency of results between visits and with the nearby Land North of the Oysters, Hayling Island Site (Tyler Grange report reference **13956/R05a**).
- 3.56 Based on best practice guidance, reptile survey visits should be undertaken when the air temperature is between 9°C and 18°C (Froglife, 1999). Survey visit 1 was undertaken when the air temperature was 19°C, just above this recommended maximum, although slow worm was still recorded on this visit. The remaining visits were undertaken within optimal weather conditions. As a result, this is not expected to be a significant limitation to the survey results overall and our assessment of the importance of the reptile assemblage on the Site.
- 3.57 There were no limitations to the GCN or water vole surveys on the Site, which were undertaken at the optimal time of year based on relevant best practice. Although the off-Site pond P3 was not accessible due to dense vegetation and steep banks, given the lack of available nearby records and results of surveys on-Site, which confirmed the likely absence of GCN, it is considered unlikely they would be present within this waterbody. Consultation with Tristan Norton, Hampshire Country Council, confirmed that GCN are not known/expected to be present on Hayling Island. This was also confirmed to be the case for water vole. As a result, given the lack of available records and lack of field signs recorded on the 28th June 2021, it was agreed a second survey visit in the second half of the season between July and September was not required.
- 3.58 The updated data search and habitat survey in 2025 confirmed that no significant changes to the baseline conditions had occurred at the Site since previous surveys in 2021. Given this, it was not considered necessary to further repeat the reptile, bat activity or wintering bird surveys as results from these surveys are unlikely to have changed. Tristan Norton of HBC confirmed in 2025 that the bat survey data previously provided is sufficient (consultation response dated 22/05/2025 and available on HBC planning portal). Furthermore, correspondence with HBC confirmed that water vole and great crested newts are likely absent from Hayling Island and therefore repeat water vole, HSI assessment and GCN eDNA were not considered necessary during update survey work in 2025. The survey effort is considered adequate and proportionate to the Site conditions and therefore the scope of surveys is considered sufficiently robust and is not considered to place a limitation on the conclusions of this report. Repetition of the reptile survey would not change the outcome of this report given that high populations of reptiles were found around the boundaries of the site and the habitats within the interior of the Site were confirmed to remain sub-optimal for reptiles in 2025, comprised of cereal cropland.
- 3.59 The BNG assessment has not been updated as part of the update 2025 work. Minor changes in the baseline of the Site were identified. These changes were primarily due to identifying



some hedgerow and tree line features as off-Site that were previously recorded on-Site, following closer inspection of the Site against the red line boundary. The baseline value of the Site is therefore likely to be lower if the BNG was repeated in 2025 when compared with the 2021 metric. Given this, and as the design will be refined at reserved matters stage, it was not considered necessary to update the BNG metric in 2025. The BNG metric will be fully updated at detailed design stage, ensuring a net gain is achieved.

Quality Control

- 3.60 This report has been through a technical review process, with the final sign off being undertaken by an Associate or Full member of CIEEM. All CIEEM members are bound to abide by the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct



Section 4: Ecological Features and Evaluation

Designated Sites

Statutory Designated Sites

- 4.1 The data search identified seven NSNSs within 10 km and five nationally designated sites within 2 km of the Site. These are listed in **Table 4.1** below, along with a summary of their qualifying features/reason for designation, distance from the Site and evaluation of their ecological importance. Those present within 2 km are illustrated on **Figure 4.1**, below, provided by HBIC.

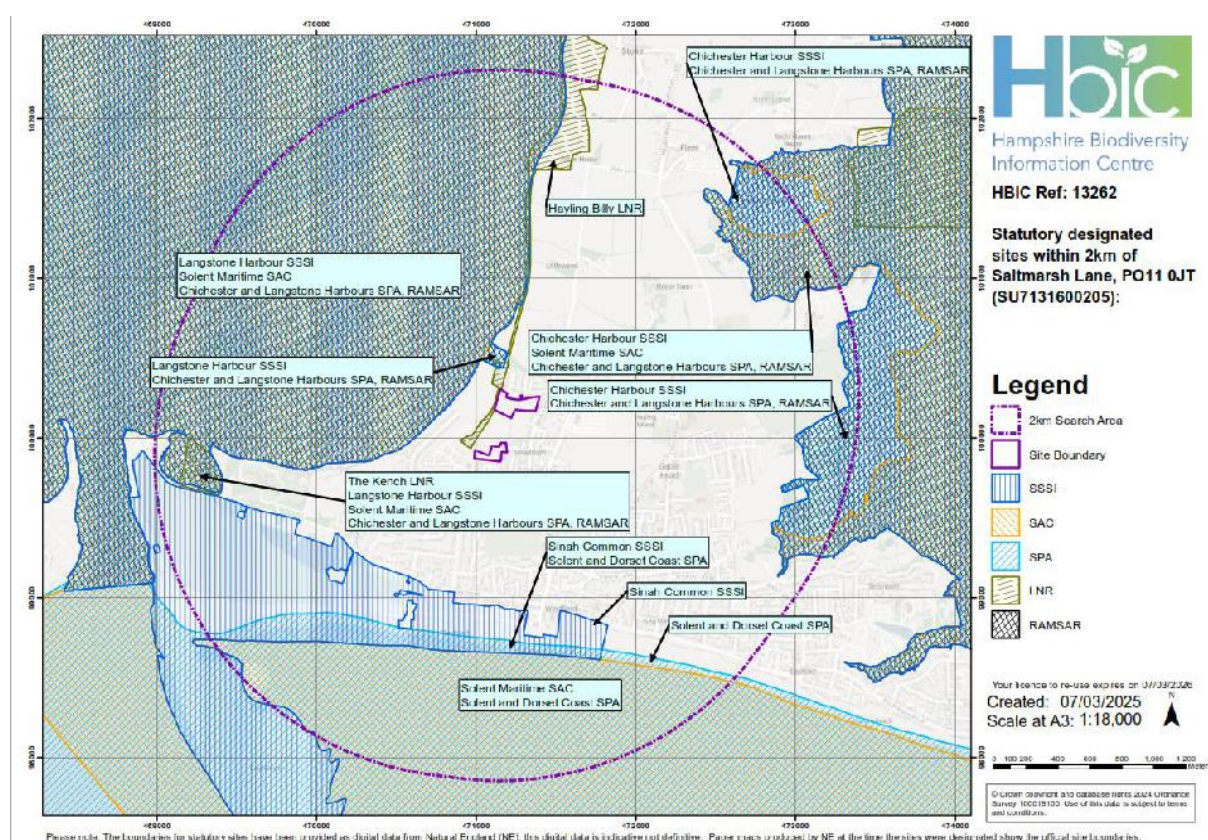


Figure 4.1: Statutory designated sites within 2 km of the Site. NB: Site boundary shown includes the Land South of Saltmarsh Lane Site (see report **13956/R06a** for the EIA for this application)

- 4.2 The Site is located within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) impact risk zone, identified on MAGIC (MAGIC, 2025).

Table 4.1: Statutory Designated Sites Within the Data Search Area

Site name and Designation	Distance	Description and reason for designation	Ecological Importance
Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site	c. 0.2 km west	Site is comprised of two large estuarine basins linked by a channel and including extensive intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits, and dunes supporting reedbeds and some grassland. Numbers of wintering waterbirds	International



Site name and Designation	Distance	Description and reason for designation	Ecological Importance
		regularly exceed 20,000 individuals and include internationally and nationally important numbers of several species.	
Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA)	c. 0.2 km west	This site supports breeding little tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i> and sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> ; on passage and over-wintering little egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i> and overwintering bar-tailed godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . The site also supports migratory ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , dark-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> , grey plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> and ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> . The area also regularly supports an assemblage of at least 20,000 waterfowl. The mudflats are rich in invertebrates and also support extensive beds of algae, especially, eelgrasses <i>Zostera</i> spp. and <i>Enteromorpha</i> species.	International
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	c. 0.2 km west	The site is a major estuarine system on the south coast of England with four coastal plain estuaries and four bar-built estuaries. It is unique in Europe as having four tides each day. 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. Unusual features include the presence of very rare sponges in the Yar estuary and a sandy 'reef' of the polychaete <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> on the steep eastern side of the entrance to Chichester Harbour. The site is also designated as it is the only site for smooth cord-grass <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> in the UK and is one of only two sites where significant amounts of small cord-grass <i>S. maritima</i> are found. It is also one of the few remaining sites for Townsend's cord-grass <i>S. x townsendii</i> and holds extensive areas of common cord-grass <i>Spartina anglica</i>, all four taxa thus occurring here in close proximity. It has additional historical and scientific interest as the site where <i>S. alterniflora</i> was first recorded in the UK and where <i>S. x townsendii</i> and, later, <i>S. anglica</i> first occurred. The site is also designated as it 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 ungrazed saltmarsh and support a different range of communities dominated by sea-purslane <i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>,	International



Site name and Designation	Distance	Description and reason for designation	Ecological Importance
		common sea-lavender <i>Limonium vulgare</i> and thrift <i>Armeria maritima</i> . The site also shows rare and unusual transitions to freshwater reed swamp and alluvial woodland as well as coastal grassland.	
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	c. 1.4 km south	The Solent and Dorset Coast SPA is located along the coasts of Dorset, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and West Sussex and adjacent areas offshore. It overlaps, abuts and is close to many designated areas. It is designated for supporting more than 1 % of Great Britain's breeding population of: sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensi</i> ; common tern <i>Sterna Hirundo</i> and little tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i> .	International
Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	c.4.71 km north-west	The site is a series of coastal lagoons, including percolation, isolated and sluiced lagoons. With a range of salinities and substrates, the site supports diverse fauna including: 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> .	International
Portsmouth Harbour SPA	c. 7.2 km north-west	Portsmouth Harbour is a large, industrialised estuary. Together with the adjacent Chichester and Langstone Harbours, it forms one of the most important sheltered intertidal areas on the south coast of England. The site is designated as it supports non- breeding black-tailed godwit, non-breeding dark-bellied brent goose, non-breeding dunlin, non-breeding red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> .	International
South Wight Maritime SAC	c. 9.0 km south	This SAC is designated for the presence of internationally importance habitat including, reefs, vegetated sea cliffs and submerged or partially submerged sea caves.	International
Langstone Harbours SSSI	c. 0.14 km north.	Langstone Harbour is a tidal basin which at high water resembles an almost landlocked lake. Extensive mud flats are exposed at low tide. The harbour includes one of the largest areas of mixed saltmarsh on the south coast and is of international importance as a rich intertidal system supporting high densities of intertidal invertebrates and large populations of migrant and overwintering waders and wildfowl, dependent upon them and upon the extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> species. The harbour acts as a summer and autumn assembly ground for waders during the moult and as a post-moult wintering ground. The harbour supports internationally important numbers of dunlin, grey plover, black-tailed godwit, redshank and ringed plover, the total numbers of waders present sometimes exceeds 40,000. In the 1970s and 1980s Langstone Harbour alone has consistently	National



Site name and Designation	Distance	Description and reason for designation	Ecological Importance
		supported in excess of 5,000 wintering dark-bellied geese, or 5-10% of the world population.	
Sinah Common SSSI	c. 1.1 km south	Site with maritime shingle grassland, sand dunes, heath and saltmarsh. Site is designated as it supports one of two populations in the UK of childing pink <i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i> as well as supporting other nationally scarce plants.	National
Chichester Harbour SSSI	c. 1.5 km east	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. 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 <i>Calidris alba</i>, curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> and greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i> (the latter two in autumn particularly). Bar-tailed godwit numbers are of European importance. Amongst the wildfowl, shelduck, teal <i>Anas crecca</i> 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.	National
Hayling Billy Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Adjacent to western boundary	Contains coastal footpath, bridlepath and cycleway along shoreline of Langstone Harbour, following former Hayling Billy railway route.	Local
The Kench, Hayling Island LNR	c. 1.7 km south-west	The site is a saltmarsh and tidal inlet of Langstone Harbour which provides sheltered feeding areas for birds.	Local



Non-Statutorily Designated Sites

- 4.3 A total of 14 non-statutory designated sites were identified within 2 km of the Site. The closest of which was Sinah Warren Village Marsh Site of Nature Importance (SINC), approximately 0.9 km southwest of the Site boundary. All non-statutory designated sites within 2 km of the Site are listed in **Table 4.2** below, along with a summary of their reason for designation.
- 4.4 These sites are designated for their ecological importance within Hampshire. As a result, they are considered to be of **county ecological importance**.

Table 4.2: Non-statutory Designated Sites Within the Data Search Area.

Designation	Approximate distance from the Site	Reason for designation
Sinah Warren Village Marsh SINC	0.9 km southwest	Designated for presence of sea wormwood <i>Seriphidium maritimum</i> and golden samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i> .
Hayling Billy Line	1.1 km north	Designated for presence of notable species, divided sedge.
Gun Site Car Park and Open Space SINC	1.5 km southwest	Designated for presence of one of Hampshire's rarer wildflowers, little robin <i>Geranium purpureum forsteri</i> .
Beachlands East SINC	1.5 km southeast	Designated for presence of sand couch <i>Elytrigia juncea</i> , burr medic <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> , bulbous bluegrass <i>Poa bulbosa</i> , suffocated clover <i>Trifolium suffocatum</i> and burr chervil <i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> .
Mill Rythe Lane Saltmarsh SINC	1.5 km north	Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marsh and maritime grasslands.
Long Marsh SINC	1.5 km north	Designated for presence of divided sedge <i>Carex divisa</i> , common glasswort <i>Salicornia europaea</i> and sea wormwood.
Pill Box Field	1.6 km north	Designated for semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland and presence of notable species, divided sedge.
Plot 6114 South of Knott's Marsh	1.8 km north	Designated for agriculturally unimproved grasslands which are not of recent origin
The Kench Beach East SINC	1.8 km southwest	Designated for sea radish, European marram grass <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> and golden samphire.
The Kench Scrubs SINC	1.8 km southwest	Designated for presence of purple glasswort <i>Salicornia ramosissima</i> , English scurvy grass <i>Cochlearia anglica</i> , beetle <i>Cercyon Cercyon depressus</i> , golden samphire, beetle <i>Cyclodinus salinus</i> and sea radish <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>Maritimus</i> .



Designation	Approximate distance from the Site	Reason for designation
West Lane Field A	1.9 km north	Designated for semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
Mill Rythe Holiday Village	1.9 km northeast	Designated for semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats (including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, brackish ponds, saline lagoons, inundation grasslands of the coastal plain, maritime cliffs and maritime grasslands.
Fields & Saltmarsh South of Copse Lane	1.9 km northeast	Designated for semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland. As well as coastal grazing marsh.
Hayling Island Beach	2.0 km southeast	Designated for semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, brackish ponds, saline lagoons, inundation grasslands of the coastal plain, maritime cliffs and maritime grasslands and the presence of a number of notable plant species.

- 4.5 The Hayling Island South Policies Map HBC Local Plan Allocations adopted July 2014 illustrates the Site as DM23 “Uncertain Sites Brent Geese and/or Waders”. This classification has subsequently been updated as part of the SWBGS (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024) and is now classified as a “Low Use Site”, illustrated by the yellow hatched lines on **Figure 1.2**.
- 4.6 Low Use Sites are those sites that have records of birds but in low numbers. They are considered to have the potential to be used by waders or brent geese. *“These sites have the potential to support the existing network and provide alternative options and resilience for the future network.”* SWBGS, 2018. As there is potential for these sites to be used by SPA species including qualifying features and assemblage species they are understood to support the functionality and integrity of the designated sites for these features.

Habitats and Flora

- 4.7 The habitats present within the Site, and where possible on adjacent land, are shown on Habitat Features Plan **13956/P23a** and are described below.
- 4.8 All habitats present are described below along with their UK Habitat (UKHab) Classification codes. Where these are of less than local ecological importance they are not considered as part of the impact assessment within **Section 5** of this report.

Non-cereal Crops C1e

- 4.9 The Site was dominated by two fields containing non-cereal crops habitat, known to be planted on a crop rotation, which we understand to alternate between winter wheat and legumes, see **Photograph 4.1** below.





Photograph 4.1: Cropland habitat within the Site.

- 4.10 Non-cereal crops are common and widespread in the surrounding area. Field margins comprised of modified grassland, so are not considered to represent habitat of principal importance. As a result, arable habitat on the Site is considered to be of **negligible ecological importance**.

Modified Grassland G4

- 4.11 Modified grassland was present around the Site making up field margins, see **Photograph 4.2** below. This habitat was subject to regular mowing, maintaining a short sward height of up to approximately 5-10 cm. Species present include Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex* sp., creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata*, dandelion *Taraxacum* sp. and common nettle *Urtica dioica*. Some areas of encroachment for scattered bramble scrub are also present.



Photograph 4.2: Modified grassland within the Site.

- 4.12 Grassland on-Site was species poor and limited in extent. Evidence of disturbance and enrichment of the soil from adjacent farming practices was evident due to the presence of bare ground and undesirable species including nettle and broad-leaved dock. As such these habitats are not considered to represent HoPI nor would they qualify under SINC criteria in Hampshire. As a result, they are considered to be of **negligible ecological importance**.



Hedgerows

- 4.13 Habitat descriptions for hedgerows on or adjacent to the Site boundaries are included in **Table 4.3**, below.

Table 4.3: Hedgerow descriptions and condition assessment

Hedgerow	Habitat type	Description	Photograph
H1 (Previously labelled as Hedgerow H2 in earlier version of this report)	Other native hedgerows H2a6	Species-rich hedgerow with scattered mature oak trees, up to approximately 13 m tall. Species present include English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> , elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , rose <i>Rosa</i> sp., blackthorn, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> and bramble, with holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> present rarely. Ground flora dominated by species indicating nutrient enrichments such as nettle, broad-leaved dock. and ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> . The hedgerow species appear to be subject to management, although gaps are present, including one of approximately 2 m likely to be an old gateway.	 Photograph 4.3 Hedge H1 along west Site boundary
H2 (Previously labelled as Hedgerow H8 in earlier version of this report)	Other native hedgerows H2a6	Defunct section of species-poor hedgerow dominated by field maple. Appears to be regularly managed, cut to approximately 2m above the ground. Ground flora vegetation associated with ditch margins.	 Photograph 4.4: Hedgerow H2 along the south Site boundary, adjacent to Ditch D3



Hedgerow	Habitat type	Description	Photograph
H3 (Previously labelled as Hedgerow H7 in earlier version of this report)	Other native hedgerows H2a6	Defunct, species-rich hedgerow with trees. Tree species including hawthorn, oak and common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , growing up to approximately 10 m tall. Hedgerow species present include bramble, field maple and blackthorn which appear to be subject to periodic management. Nettle and cleavers are dominant within ground flora with daffodil, butcher's brome <i>butcher's brome</i> , cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> and lords and ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i> .	 Photograph 4.5: Hedgerow H3 along the south Site boundary, adjacent to Ditch D3

4.14 Previous survey work in 2021 identified several hedgerows which have since been removed or would no longer qualify as hedgerows in 2025 due to vegetation growth and when considering the latest UK Habitat Classification habitat descriptions (UKHab Ltd., 2023). The numbers above and on Habitat Features Plan **13956/P23a** have been adjusted to reflect the removal/reclassification of these hedgerows, details of which are included below;

- Previous hedgerow H1 – re classified as a line of trees outside of the Site boundary, south of ditch D1 as such has not been included in **Table 4.3** above;
- Previous hedgerow H3 – a length of ornamental shrub along the boundary which has since been removed;
- Previous hedgerow H4 – A length of Lawson cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* hedgerow adjacent to access driveway which has since been removed;
- Previous hedgerow H5 – An area of scrub now classified as mixed scrub, detailed overleaf; and
- Previous hedgerow H6 – A length of hedgerow dominated by bramble and hawthorn now classified as mixed scrub, detailed overleaf.

4.15 All hedgerows on-Site composed of at least one woody UK native species, as such, hedgerow H1 would comprise 'Habitats of Principal Importance' (HoPI) (JNCC, 2008). Trees presents are mature or early mature, so not replaceable in the short term. Hedgerows on-Site are considered to contribute to connectivity beyond the Site boundary, for which conservation objectives are established by national and local planning policy see **Appendix 1**. As a result, they are considered to be of **local ecological importance**.

Scattered Trees

4.16 Scattered trees, not associated with hedgerows are present on and immediately adjacent to the Site, shown indicatively on the Habitat Features Plan **13956/P23a**, and described in detail in the



Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment report submitted with the planning application Tyler Grange report reference **13956/R01**. These include English oak, silver birch *Betula pendula* and beech *Fagus sylvatica* trees, see **Photograph 4.6** below.



Photograph 4.6: Scattered trees in the centre of the Site adjacent to ditch D1.

- 4.17 Scattered trees include a number of mature or early mature specimens which are not replaceable in the short to medium term. As a result, these are considered to be of **local ecological importance**.

Bramble Scrub H3d

- 4.18 Scattered bramble scrub is present along the eastern Site boundary, at garden boundaries where this vegetation has not been managed/cleared expected by residents, see **Photograph 4.7** below.



Photograph 4.7: Length of bramble scrub along the east Site boundary.

- 4.19 Scattered scrub on the Site is species poor, limited in extent and lacking diverse age structure. As a result, this habitat is considered to be of **negligible ecological importance**.

Mixed Scrub H5h

- 4.20 Mixed scrub was present along the western Site boundary see **Photograph 4.8** below. Species included blackthorn, hawthorn, dogwood, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and bramble.





Photograph 4.8: Length of mixed scrub along the east Site boundary.

- 4.21 Mixed the mixed scrub on-Site, limited in extent and lacking diverse age structure. As a result, this habitat is considered to be of **negligible ecological importance**.

Wet Ditches

- 4.22 A series of drainage ditches are present along the southern margins of the Site and between the two arable fields, running north to south. At the time of the UKHabs survey all ditches were wet with approximately 5 cm of water, but also contained areas of inundated terrestrial vegetation indicating the ditches are not regularly wet.
- 4.23 Ditch D1, shown in **Photograph 4.9** below, is a drainage ditch running along the south Site boundary connected to Ditch D3. The ditch is steep sided approximately 2-3 m deep and 2 m wide. Species present on the steep banks and bank top include Yorkshire fog, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, dock *Rumex sp.*, cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata*, dandelion *Taraxacum sp.*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, cow parsley, white dead nettle and stitchwort *Stellaria sp.* Algae dried at the bottom of the ditch indicates it must hold water at times of heavy rainfall.
- 4.24 Ditch D2, shown in **Photograph 4.10** below, is similar to D1 and runs through the entre of the Site Ditch D2 flows north from a piped culvert beneath the farm access track to a brick culvert at the boundary with residential gardens. The banks are very steep and over deepened, as for D1, with dense bankside vegetation although an absence of submerged or emergent vegetation within the channel, with the exception of algal growth. The ditch is approximately 2-3 m deep and 2 m wide.
- 4.25 Ditch D3, shown in **Photograph 4.11** below, is similar to D1 and D2, and connects to ditch D2 to the north and D1 of the east. The ditch is steep sides 2-3 m deep and 2 m wide, with vegetated banks and absence of submerged or emergent vegetation within the channel. The ditch is approximately 2 – 3 m deep and 2 m wide.





Photograph 4.9: Ditch D1 along the south Site boundary.



Photograph 4.10: Ditch D2 running through the centre of the Site.





Photograph 4.11: Ditch D3 along the south Site boundary.

- 4.26 Owing to their drainage function, the ditches on-Site have varying levels of water with some being present during the UKHab survey. However, bankside vegetation is well established, so they are considered to contribute connectivity beyond the Site boundary, for which national and local planning policy consideration is required, see **Appendix 1**. As a result, they are considered to be of **local ecological importance**.

Ponds

- 4.1 Two off-Site ponds are present beyond the south-east of the Site. Pond P1 (as shown in **Photograph 4.12** below) comprised a pooled area of water at the eastern end of drainage ditch D1, which is culverted beneath the field access way, from Signal Way. Some bulrush and flag iris *Iris pseudacorus* are present within the pond. The water was found to have a 'very turbid' turbidity score of four (ARG UK, 2010) at the time of the survey.
- 4.2 Pond P2 (as shown in **Photograph 4.13** below) comprised a large balancing pond within a fenced area surrounded by modified grassland. New tree planting is also present within this fencing. Bulrush *Typha latifolia* is present around the pond margins.
- 4.3 A further small woodland pond (Pond P3, **Photograph 4.14** below)) was identified to the north-west of the Site during the 2021 surveys. However, this pond was largely inaccessible due to dense vegetation and steep banks.





Photograph 4.12: Balancing Pond P1 connected to Ditch D1 via a culvert, east of the Site boundary

4.4



Photograph 4.13: Balancing Pond P2, south of the Site within 250 m



Photograph 4.14: Woodland Pond P3, north-west of the Site within 250 m



Fauna

- 4.27 Details of protected and priority species confirmed or with potential to utilise the Site, including a summary of the results of surveys, are described below and should be read in conjunction with the Fauna Survey Results Plan **13956/P25a**.

Badger

- 4.28 No badger *Meles meles* records were returned by the data search. A number of mammal holes were recorded on the Site illustrated by TN1-TN3 on Habitat Features Plan **13956/P23a**. The entrance at TN1 was D-shaped, located on the off-Site ditch bank. The entrance was not blocked, so potentially partially used, although no evidence of use was present at the time of the survey. TN2 represents a rabbit burrow, characterised by a small, rounded entrance hole and TN3 is considered likely to be a fox den, as the entrance hole was taller than wide, although additional holes in this location appear to have been created by rabbits. An additional mammal hole was identified at the base of T22 see Fauna Survey Results Plan **13956/P25a** during the PBRA survey. This hole was considered old and disused.
- 4.29 No other field signs or evidence of badger such as latrines, hairs or footprints were recorded on the Site. Habitats present on the Site could provide opportunities for setts and/or foraging and commuting opportunities for badgers. Although, owing to the lack of evidence, it is considered unlikely they are using the Site regularly, either occupying setts or foraging.
- 4.30 The updated survey work in 2025 found no additional signs of badger on-Site or within 30 m, as such badger are still considered likely absent from the Site.
- 4.31 Badger is protected for welfare rather than conservation reasons, principally to protect them from persecution. They are a common and widespread species, as such a population, if present, would be of **negligible ecological importance**.

Bats

- 4.32 The data search returned records of brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*, Nathusius's pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*.
- 4.33 According to MAGIC website (MAGIC, 2025), the closest European Protected Species licence return was c. 0.6 km north-east of the Site, and allowed damage of a resting place for brown long-eared, common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle.



PBRA and GLTA

- 4.34 Two trees were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Site boundary that possessed suitable Potential Roosts Features (PRF's) in 2021.
- T22, a common oak located in the centre of the Site, adjacent to ditch D2 was found to have two broken limbs; one 6 m up south facing the other 5 m up north-east facing which could support roosting bats. As a result, this tree was confirmed to have **moderate suitability**; and
 - T26, a common oak located along the southern Site boundary, was found to have several areas of cracked bark with potential to support single to low numbers for crevice dwelling species. As a result, this tree was confirmed to have **low suitability** to support roosting bats.
- 4.35 Other trees surveyed were confirmed to have **negligible suitability** to support roosting bats.
- 4.36 The update GLTA in 2025 confirmed the above findings of the PBRA for tree 22, which was classified as 'Further Assessment Required' in accordance with updated best practice guidance (Collins, 2023).
- 4.37 Tree T26 was determined to not have any PRF's that could support roosting bats during the GLTA in 2025 and is therefore considered to be of **negligible suitability** for roosting bats.

Dusk emergence survey

- 4.38 In line with best practice at the time of survey (Collins, 2016), no further surveys were required of T26, with low suitability.
- 4.39 Two emergence surveys were completed of T22 in 2021. No bats were recorded to emerge from T22 on either of the emergence survey visits. Incidental bat activity was recorded during the emergence surveys, comprising common and soprano pipistrelle foraging and commuting along ditch D2 and around T22, during the survey, as well as noctule flying over the Site.

Aerial tree climbing inspection

- 4.40 In line with best practice guidance (Collins, 2023), an aerial tree climbing inspection was undertaken on Tree T22 in 2025 to determine if the PRF's designated as FAR had any potential to support roosting bats. Upon inspection the PRFs identified from the ground could not support roosting bats due to their small size, exposure and limited access for bats to roost. As such, tree T22 was deemed of negligible suitability to support roosting bats and **roosting bats are considered likely absent from the Site.**

Bat Activity – Walked Transects

- 4.41 Bat activity recorded on the transect surveys completed in 2021 was dominated by soprano and common pipistrelle, with *Myotis* bat species and noctule also recorded occasionally. Owing to the similarly and overlapping parameters of *Myotis* bat species, echolocation calls recorded have not been identified to species level. Bat activity observed was concentrated along the southern boundary of the Site, with the highest activity levels recorded in the south-west and south-east corners, and at the southern end of D2 between H7 and H8. Detailed results are provided in **Tables A2.2, A2.3 and A2.4**, within **Appendix 2**.



Bat Activity - Static Monitoring

- 4.42 Bat activity recorded by static monitoring on the Site in 2021 was dominated by common and soprano pipistrelle species, with noctule, *Myotis* species and brown long-eared also recorded. The results for each of the three static locations shown on the Fauna Survey Results **Plan 13956/P25a** and are provided in **Tables A2.5 – A2.13** within **Appendix 2**.
- 4.43 Recorded bat activity was highest at location 3 on visits one and two, comprising predominantly pipistrelle species activity and occasional noctule passes. This corresponds with the areas of higher activity recorded on the walked transect surveys. Given this, and observations from the dusk emergence survey in 2021, it is likely this is due to bats foraging up and down the central ditch D2. It is not possible to infer numbers of bats from these results, as activity recorded could represent individual bats recorded repeatedly. Activity levels recorded at locations 1 and 2 are broadly similar to each other on visits one and two, although on visit three, bat activity was highest at this location. This corresponds with activity recorded on the transect survey. *Myotis* species passes were also recorded at location 1 on 2nd July and all three locations on 6th September.
- 4.44 Soprano pipistrelle and noctule are both species of principal importance in England. One *Myotis* species, Bechstein's bat, is also a Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) as well as an Annex II species of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 4.45 Based on the 'Bat Mitigation Guidelines' (CIEEM, 2023) common and soprano pipistrelle are both considered abundant and widespread within southern England, with noctule, brown long-eared and the majority of myotis bat species with the exceptions of Alcahloe and Bechstein's recorded as less abundant. Based on this guidance, each species/group population is considered to be of **local ecological importance**. The assemblage of foraging and commuting bats utilising the Site is considered to be of less than county ecological importance, which given the valuation for each species present, is considered to be of **local ecological importance**.
- 4.46 Updated survey work in 2025 confirmed the habitats on-Site had not significantly changed since the previous survey work in 2021 and the Site is managed in the same way since 2021. As such, the above bat activity survey work is still considered valid for the purpose of this impact assessment.

Birds

- 4.47 Records were returned of dark-bellied brent geese from HBIC, a species for which the Solent SPAs are designated, with the closest being c. 0.1 km west of the Site. One historic record of a maximum count of seven lapwing was also returned from January 2009. No records of brent geese from the Site itself were returned from the data search.
- 4.48 HBIC also returned records of red listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021), defined in **Appendix 4**, within the study area including the following species with potential to be present on the Site:
- Breeding birds: yellowhammer *Emberiza citronella*, linnet *Linaria cannabina*, grey wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*, western yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava*, spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, marsh tit *Poecile palustris*, turtle dove



Streptopelia turtur, starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos* and mistle thrush *Turdus viscivorus*.

- Waders and wintering bird species with potential to forage on inland arable and grassland habitats: common ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, European herring gull *Larus argentatus*, black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*, curlew *Numenius arquata*, lapwing, lesser redpoll *Acanthis cabaret*, white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons*, redwing *Turdus iliacus* and fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*.

- 4.49 No birds of conservation concern were recorded on-Site during the habitat surveys and no evidence of nesting birds was recorded.
- 4.50 Updated survey work in 2025 confirmed the habitats on-Site had not significantly changed since the previous survey work in 2021 and the Site is managed in the same way since 2021.
- 4.51 Although there are opportunities for breeding birds on the Site within boundary hedgerows, scattered trees and scrub vegetation, large numbers would not be expected, and given the availability of these habitats in the wider area populations would not be expected to be dependent on the Site. Any assemblage of breeding birds would therefore be considered to be of **negligible ecological importance**.
- 4.52 Results of wintering bird surveys undertaken by Tyler Grange Group Ltd, which included the Site itself, are included in **Appendix 4**. During all survey seasons, no brent geese or other qualifying species of the Solent NSNs were recorded within the Site. Ten lapwing were recorded in the field to the north H34D in February 2012. Lapwing are not a qualifying feature of the NSNs identified in the data search although are a wading bird listed within the SWBGS (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024).
- 4.53 Although no brent geese or other qualifying species have been identified at the Site during numerous years' of wintering bird surveys (see **Appendix 4**), given the Site's classification as a 'secondary support area' for waders and dark-bellied brent goose, it is considered to be part of a network of sites and is therefore assumed to be up to **county to regional ecological importance** for wintering birds on a precautionary basis.

Great Crested Newt

- 4.54 No records of GCN have been returned from HIBC in the last 10 years. The most recent and closest record was 1.75 km east of the Site from 2014. Although the grid reference provided SU73010020 differs from the site name/location PO9 6DG, which is over 10 km north of the Site, on the mainland.

Habitat Suitability Index assessment survey

- 4.55 HSI calculations for onSite ditches D1 – D3 and off-Site ponds P2 and P3 are provided in **Tables A2.14 – A2.19** in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.56 OnSite ditch, D1 was scoped out of further assessment by the Phase 1 habitat survey in 2021, as it was considered to be unsuitable for GCN, due to being dry. Ditches D2 and D3 were scoped out due to the presence of flowing water and given a lack of suitable submerged or emergent vegetation for egg-laying/shelter.



- 4.57 Based on their HSI scores, overall, off-Site pond P2 was recorded to have **below average** suitability to be used by GCN and P3 was considered to have **good suitability**.

eDNA survey

- 4.58 eDNA survey results were negative for Ponds P1 and P2, confirming the likely absence of GCN from these waterbodies. It was not possible to access pond P3 to undertake an eDNA survey, described within the Limitations and Assumptions section, above.
- 4.59 Based on this result, the absence of further suitable waterbodies within 250 m of the Site and consultation with Tristan Norton, Senior Ecologist, Hampshire Country Council (now HBC), who confirmed that GCN are not known/expected to be present on Hayling Island, despite the presence of potentially suitable terrestrial habitats around the boundaries of the Site, GCN are not expected to be present and are therefore not considered further in this assessment.
- 4.60 Given the above, and the eDNA survey results, GCN are considered likely absent from the Site and the HSI and eDNA were not updated as part of the update work in 2025.

Reptiles

- 4.61 The data search returned three records for adder *Vipera berus*, one record for slow-worm *Anguis fragilis* and one record of grass snake *Natrix helvetica* within 2 km of the Site in the last 10 years. The nearest of these was a record of adder⁶ in 2021 which was c.1.3 km south west of the Site.
- 4.62 Surveys confirmed the presence of a high population of slow worm, based on a peak count of 53 adults recorded within approximately 0.26 ha of suitable habitat within the Site margins (HGBI, 1998)). Detailed results are provided in **Table A2.20** in **Appendix 2**. Given the availability of connected, suitable habitats beyond the Site boundary, including in adjacent residential gardens to the north and east, reptiles present on the Site would be expected to be part of a wider population, present locally.
- 4.63 The Site could be considered as a 'key reptile site' (Froglife, 1999)) as the slow worm population itself could be considered 'exceptional', given the peak count of over 20 adults. Slow worm is a SoPI. Given the presence of 'one or more notable species' could be used as criteria for allocating a SINC, in Hampshire (HBC, 2019), the population of slow worm utilising the Site is considered to be of **local ecological importance**.
- 4.64 Updated survey work in 2025 confirmed the habitats on-Site had not significantly changed since the previous survey work in 2021 and the Site is managed in the same way since 2021. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that the distribution or number of reptiles recorded would be significantly different from the 2021 results if surveys were to be repeated. As such, the above reptile survey work is still considered valid for the purpose of this impact assessment.

⁶ Note – A 1 km² grid square record was returned for adder in 2017 which encompassed the Site. Given the lack of precision for this record, it has been discounted for the next nearest record.



Water Vole

- 4.65 No records of water vole *Arvicola amphibius* were returned by the data search. Initially, as it was not possible to discuss survey scoping with the LPA, a habitat suitability assessment was undertaken of the ditches present on the Site.
- 4.66 Descriptions of the waterbodies are included in the Habitats and Flora section of this report. Habitats within the ditches could provide opportunities for water vole burrowing, foraging and commuting, if present.
- 4.5 No evidence of water vole was recorded during the survey. A series of mammal runs were recorded along the banks of ditch D2, considered likely to be caused by rats, although no other field signs were recorded. Consultation with Tristan Norton, Senior Ecologist, Hampshire Country Council (now Principal Ecologist at HBC), confirmed that water vole is not known or expected to be present on Hayling Island. Therefore, despite the presence of potentially suitable habitats on the Site, water vole are considered likely absent from the Site and it was not considered necessary to update the water vole survey in 2025.

Other Species

- 4.67 Two records for common toad *Bufo bufo* have been returned by HBIC with the closest being approximately 0.07 km east of the Site from 2014. There is potential for toads to be present within areas of suitable terrestrial habitat on the Site, including the base of hedgerows, trees and scrub vegetation, in areas of species-poor semi-improved grassland around the field margins and within the network of ditches. Toads generally breed in large deep ponds. As a result, the ditches on-Site are unlikely to provide suitable conditions given their low and fluctuating water levels, although there is potential, they could breed in off-Site pond P2 and P3. If present on the Site, their population would be considered to be of **negligible ecological importance**. Although, as common toad is a species of principal importance, consideration of this species to ensure avoidance of harm, will be combined within the reptile mitigation strategy see **Section 5**.
- 4.68 Eighteen records of European hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* have been returned from HBIC with the closest being approximately 0.46 km south of the Site from 2020. Hedgehogs are known to travel on average 1.6 km a day (HBC, 2019), based on this, available records and presence of potentially suitable habitat on-Site, there is potential for hedgehog to be present, seeking shelter at the base of hedgerows, trees and scrub vegetation or foraging within grassland habitat. Hedgehog is a species of principal importance with a declining population. It is estimated that 30% of the British hedgehog population has been lost between 2002 and 2013 (HBC, 2019). As a result, if present, a population of hedgehog utilising the Site would be considered of **local ecological importance**.
- 4.69 Ninety-five records of stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* have been returned from HBIC with the closest being approximately 0.04 km south from 2020. There is potential for stag beetle to be present within hedgerows on the Site, although a lack of deadwood reduces the likelihood of them being present. Stag beetle is a relatively widespread species in southern England PTES, 2021. As a result, if present a population on the Site would be considered to be of **negligible ecological importance**. Although, as stag beetle is a SoPI, there is potential to provide ecological enhancements of benefit to this species, discussed within **Section 5**, of this report.



Summary

- 4.70 A summary of ecological features present on the Site or within the Zol of the proposed development is provided in **Table 4.4** below. This includes those features considered to be important ecological features, or those where further consideration is required to ensure legal or planning policy compliance, which are taken forward as part of the impact assessment.

Table 4.4: Summary of important ecological features considered within the impact assessment

Ecological Feature	Ecological Importance	Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy
Designated Sites		
Solent NSNSs - Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and SPA and Portsmouth Harbour SPA	International	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (CHSR) , National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, HBC Core Strategy (HBCS) 2011: Policy CS11, Havant Borough Allocations Plan 2014 Policy DM24
Component designated sites to the above - Langstone Harbour SSSI and Chichester Harbour SSSI	National	WCA 1981 (as amended), NPPF, HBCS Policy CS11
Solent Maritime and Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	International	CHSR, NPPF, HBCS Policy CS11
Sinah Common SSSI	National	WCA, NPPF, HBCS Policy CS11
Hayling Billy and The Kench, Hayling Island LNR	Local	National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, NPPF, HBCS Policy CS11
13 SINCS	County	NPPF, HBCS Policy CS11
Low Use Site on-Site, H34D	County to Regional	NPPF, HBCS Policy CS11, HBAP DM23
Habitats and Flora		
Cropland (arable) habitat, hardstanding, modified grassland and scattered scrub.	Negligible	NPPF
Hedgerows, scattered trees, and ditches	Local	NPPF, HBCS Policy CS11, Policy CS13, Policy DM8
Fauna		
Badger and other mammals, if present	Negligible	Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and Wild Mammals Protection Act 1996
Common and soprano pipistrelle, noctule, myotis bats and brown long-eared foraging and commuting	Local	CHSR, WCA, NPPF
Breeding birds	Negligible	WCA, Countryside and Rights of Way CRow Act 2000
Slow worm	Local	WCA, CRow, NPPF
Hedgehog, if present	Local	The NERC Act 2006, NPPF



Ecological Feature	Ecological Importance	Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy
Common toad and stag beetle, if present	Negligible	NERC, NPPF



Section 5: Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Enhancement

Proposals

- 5.1 The outline planning application (planning reference: APP/21/01351) is for residential development of up to 60 homes including affordable housing, green infrastructure landscape boundaries and Sustainable urban Drainage System (SuDS). The proposals are shown on the Illustrative Masterplan (Mosaic 2021) and the Landscape Strategy Plan (reference: **13956_P18a**) submitted with the application, although all matters are reserved except for access which will be from Saltmarsh Lane.
- 5.2 It is likely that boundary hedgerows and scattered trees will be retained and protected as well as the drainage ditches and adjacent grassland habitat. These habitats will be protected within root protection areas or exclusion zones to protect the ditches which will retain opportunities for bats and reptiles, as well as badger, nesting birds, common toad, hedgehog and stag beetles, if present. Arable habitat, amenity grassland and tall ruderal vegetation, of negligible ecological importance will be lost to facilitate the development.

Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Enhancement

Site-wide Mitigation

- 5.3 Central to the mitigation and enhancement strategy for the proposed development is:
- Production and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in order to ensure the protection of retained habitat features including boundary hedgerows, trees and ditches, including avoidance of lighting during construction to ensure continued opportunities for bats and an appropriate mitigation strategy to ensure the protection of badgers if present, avoidance of disturbance to over-wintering birds and protection of reptiles on-Site during construction;
 - Installation and maintenance of tree protection fencing prior to construction works commencing in order to protect retained trees and hedgerows on and immediately adjacent to the Site in accordance with BS5837:2012 Tyler Grange report reference **13956/R01**; and
 - Production and implementation of a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) in order to ensure appropriate management of habitats on-Site to allow successful establishment and ongoing management to maximise their biodiversity value and deliver expectations, as set out in the BNG assessment provided in **Appendix 3** as well as to continue to provide opportunities for important fauna, including foraging and commuting bats, nesting birds and slow worm.



Designated Sites

NSNSs - Functionally Linked Land

- 5.4 SPA and Ramsar sites within the Solent (hereafter referred to as 'the Solent NSNSs'), and their respective overlapping SSSIs, support internationally important wintering birds, including dark-bellied brent goose and wading bird populations, as identified in the SWBGS (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024).
- 5.5 In the winter period October to March, especially at high tide, brent geese and other waders utilise arable and grassland habitat beyond the boundaries of the Solent NSNSs for foraging and resting. This land is termed 'Functionally Linked Land' (FLL), which is considered important to maintain species' populations at a favourable conservation status. FLL for brent geese and waders has largely been identified and mapped as part of the SWBGS (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024).
- 5.6 Despite the lack of records of brent geese using the Site during wintering bird surveys, the Site is considered to have potential to be used by waders and brent geese resulting in its classification as Low Use Site, part of the network of sites of importance to over-wintering wading birds and brent geese that functionally support the Solent NSNSs. Therefore, the Site is considered to form FLL on a precautionary basis. Historic records of low numbers of lapwing were returned at the Site from 2009, although lapwing is not an Annex 1 species under the Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC Birds Directive, meaning it is not a reason for designation of the Solent NSNSs although is a wading bird referred to within the SWBGS (Whitfield, D. *et al*, 2024).
- 5.7 Loss of the extent of arable habitat from the Site has the potential to reduce the available resource of potentially suitable habitat for foraging and resting brent geese and waders and therefore reduce the resilience of the network of FLL. However, given the number of years of wintering bird survey data gathered within the Site where brent geese have not been recorded, potential significant impacts on the conservation status of the bird populations for which the Solent SPAs are designated would not be expected at the International scale. On-Site measures for waders and brent geese would not be appropriate within the proposed residential development. Given the loss of habitats on-Site which have previously formed FLL to the Solent NSNSs, a **significant impact up to a regional scale** is assumed on a precautionary basis. The potential for a significant impact means the proposed development has potential to trigger the Habitats Regulations and a shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (sHRA) report (reference: **13956/R08**) has been prepared which should be read alongside this report.
- 5.8 In order to offset the significant residual impact, a detailed off-Site compensation strategy has been prepared in line with the 'SWBGS Guidance on Mitigation and off-setting requirements' (SWBGS Steering Group, 2018), emerging planning policy 25 of the Building a Better Future Plan (HBC, 2025) 'Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy Sites' and agreed with Tristan Norton of HBC. The mitigation strategy involves the enhancement of an area which is currently subject to high levels of disturbance and not functioning as an appropriate resource for brent geese or waders. Full details of the mitigation are provided within the Brent Goose and Wader Mitigation Strategy (reference: **13956/R07i**) and the sHRA report (reference: **13956/R08**). It is expected

⁷ Annex 1 species of the Birds Directive are in danger of extinction, vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat, considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution and/or requiring particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of the habitat. Member States must conserve their most suitable territories in number and size as Special Protection Areas SPAs.



implementation of this strategy would be controlled by S106, with funding provided to ensure appropriate management, in perpetuity.

- 5.9 Furthermore, a fence will be installed along the southern boundary of the Site to ensure no increased public access can occur on the field to the north, which forms the remainder of H34E. Therefore, increased disturbance to this area is not considered likely to occur as a result of the proposed development.
- 5.10 It is considered that the implementation of the above measures will ensure that sufficient feeding and roosting resources are made permanently available, therefore maintaining the network of FLL associated with NSNSs within the Solent and therefore no adverse impact on the integrity of any NSNS is considered to occur as a result of the proposed development.

NSNSs - Other Impacts

- 5.11 The Bird Aware Solent Revised Mitigation Strategy (Bird Aware, 2024) identifies the potential for residential development within 5.6 km of the Solent SPAs and Ramsars to cause increased recreational disturbance. The Mitigation Strategy allows for strategic, Solent-wide, mitigation to address potential in-combination impacts of increased recreational pressure on the Solent SPAs arising from new residential development. Financial contributions collected by HBC, expected to be controlled by S106, will be transferred to the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership to implement agreed measures, as set out in the strategy, including raising awareness and education to manage visitors and provide secure habitats for birds as well as enhanced greenspaces for recreation in less sensitive areas. This payment is therefore considered to provide sufficient mitigation to avoid adverse impacts on integrity of the Solent NSNSs. Full details are provided within the sHRA report (reference: **13956/R08**).
- 5.12 Nutrient enrichment can arise from wastewater treatment required in support of new development. Emerging Policy 23 of the Building a Better Future Plan (HBC, 2025), 'Water Quality Effects on International Sites' sets out the requirement for a Nutrient Budget to be submitted with each application resulting in a net gain in overnight accommodation. A nitrogen balancing assessment was undertaken by Tetra Tech, 2021. An updated Nutrient Neutrality Report has since been produced by Omnia Environmental Consulting (south) Ltd (Omnia, 2025). This updated assessment confirmed the proposed development would result in a nitrate surplus of 5.00 Kg/TN/yr. Therefore, purchase of credits from mitigation providers was recommended to ensure appropriate mitigation is achieved. Credits will be purchased as part of the development, expected to be controlled by S106, and it is considered this will provide sufficient mitigation to ensure an adverse effect on integrity of the Solent NSNSs can be avoided. Full details are provided within the sHRA report (reference: **13956/R08**).
- 5.13 It is concluded that, providing the aforementioned mitigation measures are fully implemented and secured via appropriately-worded planning conditions, **no significant adverse impact** on the Solent NSNSs will occur as a result of the proposed development, as set out within the sHRA report (reference: **13956/R08**).

Other Designated Sites

- 5.14 The SSSI impact risk zone the Site is located within requires the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consult with Natural England on likely risks from all planning applications except householder



applications although the risks are considered to be the same as those for the NSNSs discussed above which are considered to be fully mitigated.

- 5.15 Owing to the nature of the proposed development, the distance between the Site and other designated sites within the study area not described above and the expected net reduction in Total Nitrogen, no impacts to the additional SAC, SSSI, LNR nor SINCs would be expected as a result of the proposals.
- 5.16 The Hayling Billy Trail LNR is managed to provide recreational access, so additional recreational pressure likely to result from residents associated with the proposed development would not be expected to result in adverse impacts to the features for which the Site is designated.
- 5.17 As a result, no specific mitigation measures for designated sites other than those detailed above and set out within the sHRA report, are required. Site wide mitigation, including production and implementation of a CEMP would avoid the potential for pollution impacts to other designated Sites. Therefore, **no significant impacts** to other designated sites are anticipated.

Habitats and Flora

- 5.18 Habitats of most ecological importance on the Site, namely boundary hedgerows, scattered trees and ditches, will be predominantly retained as shown on the Illustrative Masterplan (Mosaic 2021) and Landscape Strategy Plan (reference: **13956_P21a**). One tree is required to be lost to facilitate access into the Site (see Tyler Grange report, reference **13956/R01**). There is potential for accidental damage to retained features during construction as a result of construction machinery and/or storage of materials impacting root protection areas.
- 5.19 In order to avoid these potential impacts, retained features will be protected during construction by the production and implementation of a CEMP to ensure appropriate protection/exclusion zones and protective measures such as tree protection fencing and pollution control measures. As a result, there will be **no significant adverse impact** on retained habitat features.
- 5.20 The proposed development will result in the loss of the entire area of arable habitat from the Site as well as areas of modified grassland. **No significant adverse impact** is anticipated, as a result of their loss, although, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021), enhancement measures to provide net gains for biodiversity have been included within the proposals.
- 5.21 Creation of a SuDS feature will provide opportunities to create a new habitat on-Site, of more ecological importance than those lost, providing drainage, amenity and biodiversity value. Additional habitat creation includes the provision of tree and scrub planting and infill planting of existing boundary hedgerows to increase species diversity and improve connectivity.
- 5.22 The proposed habitat retention, creation and enhancement measures summarised above and quantified within the BNG assessment summarised in **Appendix 3** and detailed within 13965_Land South of Saltmarsh Lane_Biodiversity Metric 3.0 result in a +0.47% gain in Habitat Units and +27.94% gain in Hedgerow Units. There is a 0% change in River Units. Owing to the outline nature of the proposals, assumptions have been made based on the Illustrative Masterplan (Mosaic 2021) and Landscape Strategy Plan (reference: **13956_P18a**), set out in **Appendix 3**. It is expected that detailed soft landscape proposals would be conditioned as part of the reserved matters application to build on the principles set out in this assessment. Management to ensure the



successful establishment of habitat planting/ creation and ongoing management measures to maximise the ecological value of retained and created habitats on-Site will be controlled through production and implementation of a LEMP, expected to be conditioned.

- 5.23 Additional compensation and enhancement measures to deliver biodiversity net gain, which cannot be quantified within the Defra 3.0 metric are described within the Fauna section, below. Off-Site habitat compensation for brent geese and other waders will be detailed within the sHRA and CHMP. As this compensation will be required by the Habitats Regulations, it has not been included within the BNG assessment, to avoid double counting. However, improved habitat management of benefit to brent geese and waders, will also serve to deliver biodiversity gains.

Fauna

Badger

- 5.24 Although one mammal hole recorded on the Site in 2021 was potentially characteristic of a badger sett, no other evidence of badger has been recorded on the Site and no evidence of badger was identified during update habitat surveys in 2025. As a result, badger are considered likely absent from the Site.
- 5.25 Habitat on the Site could be used by foraging badger, if present in future. Retained grassland, as well as proposed wildflower grassland around the Site boundaries and central area of public open space will continue to provide foraging opportunities for badger following the proposed development.
- 5.26 In the event badger move into the potential sett previously identified, given its location in the southern bank of D1, with the entrance facing north, associated tunnels would be expected to extend out of the Site boundary. Based on this and retention of the hedgerow and ditch along this boundary, it is considered unlikely impacts to badger would occur, if present.
- 5.27 Although not considered an important ecological feature on the Site, potential impacts to badger have been considered to ensure legal compliance. **No significant adverse impact** to badger is anticipated. The legislation protecting badgers, the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992, protects them against killing, injury and cruel ill-treatment as well as preventing damage, destruction or obstruction to an active badger sett, or from disturbing a badger when it is occupying such a sett.
- 5.28 As badgers can readily excavate new setts or return to disused or partially used setts, an update badger survey, to record sett locations and any signs of recent activity would be undertaken prior to commencement of construction work on the Site. In the event that active setts are identified which could be subject to disturbance as a result of the proposed development, a mitigation strategy would be devised prior to commencement of works, and if necessary, a licence obtained from Natural England, in order to avoid triggering the legislation protecting badgers.
- 5.29 A method statement would be prepared within the CEMP to establish a safe method of work for badgers to include covering of trenches at night, for example, and the management of habitats on the Site to allow continued use by foraging badgers, if present.

Bats

- 5.30 Roosting bats are considered likely absent from the Site, following tree climbing surveys in 2025.



- 5.31 The retention and enhancement of existing hedgerows, ditches and the majority of scattered trees will retain opportunities for foraging and commuting bats within the proposed development. Physical protection of these features during construction activities will avoid potential direct impacts. In order to avoid potential disturbance to bats utilising these features as a result of construction lighting, measures to avoid construction phase lighting at night or where necessary to direct it away from retained boundary features will be incorporated within the CEMP, to be conditioned.
- 5.32 During occupation of the Site, indirect impacts could similarly occur as a result of increased lighting from street lighting and/or residential properties causing disturbance to foraging and commuting bats. Although, that said the majority of bat activity recorded on the Site comprises common and soprano pipistrelle and noctule, all known to be fairly light tolerant species and have been recorded to forage around street lighting (ILP, 2023). *Myotis* species and brown long-eared are known to be more light averse (ILP, 2023).
- 5.33 Detailed lighting design is expected to be subject to planning condition. This will be based on the following principles, set out in 'Bats and artificial lighting' guidance (ILP, 2023). Provided implementation of the CEMP and detailed lighting design as described, there will be **no significant adverse impacts** to foraging and commuting bats on the Site.
- Retention of the western and southern Site boundaries as commuting routes avoiding direct light spill, as far as possible;
 - Siting of lighting columns to avoid upward light spill mounted on the horizontal or onto habitat features beyond where lighting is required; and
 - Use of luminaires lacking UV elements. Ideally LED luminaires with a warm white spectrum <2700 Kelvin and peak wavelength higher than 550nm.
- 5.34 Habitat creation on-Site, including native tree planting, wildflower grassland and SuDS, will increase species diversity and create additional opportunities for invertebrates prey and improve foraging opportunities and connectivity for bats. To increase roosting opportunities for bats, integrated bat boxes will be installed within proposed buildings. Locations and specifications for these boxes will be confirmed within the LEMP, expected to be conditioned. These measures will provide ecological enhancements for bats.

Birds

- 5.35 The retention and enhancement of existing hedgerows, scattered trees and scrub will retain opportunities for breeding birds within the proposed development. Although not considered an important ecological feature on the Site, potential impacts to breeding birds has been considered to ensure legal compliance. **No significant adverse impacts** to breeding birds are anticipated.
- 5.36 All nesting birds, their nests and eggs are afforded protection under the WCA 1981 as amended. As such the removal of woody vegetation, suitable for nesting, could potentially trigger this legislation. In order to avoid this, any suitable vegetation removal should be undertaken outside of the recognised core breeding bird season (typically March to August inclusive). Should this not be possible, a detailed search of the vegetation would need to be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to the removal to check for signs of active nests. If any active



nests are found to be present a suitable buffer would need to be retained until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active. Such measures would be included in the CEMP.

- 5.37 Habitat creation and enhancement measures proposed will enhance the Site's importance for breeding birds, providing additional nesting and foraging opportunities, as well as offering additional shelter from potential disturbance as a result of residential development and domestic cats. To further increase nesting opportunities for birds, bird boxes will be installed within proposed buildings and on retained trees along the western boundary of the Site. Locations and specifications for these boxes will be confirmed within the LEMP, expected to be conditioned.
- 5.38 Consideration of potential impacts to wintering birds, namely dark-bellied brent goose and wading bird species, is included within the Designated Sites section above and detailed within the sHRA report (reference: **13956/R08**). Potential impacts on wintering birds are fully mitigated for via provision of a specifically-managed mitigation area, as detailed within the sHRA report. Therefore, following implementation of this in accordance with the Brent Goose and Wader Mitigation Strategy (reference: **13956/R07i**), no residual adverse significant impact is considered to occur on wintering birds. The mitigation area is likely to offer an enhancement in terms of suitable habitat for brent geese and waders when compared to the current habitat availability on-Site and within the mitigation area.

Reptiles

- 5.39 A high population of slow worm has been recorded within suitable habitat around the boundaries of the Site. The nature of arable habitat within the majority of the Site means the majority of the Site is considered to be unsuitable for reptile species.
- 5.40 Due to the retention of the majority of suitable reptile habitat located around the boundaries of the Site as part of the scheme design, namely hedgerows and ditches (with the exception of ditch D1), it is considered that it will be possible to retain reptiles in-situ, within root protection areas and exclusion zones along the ditches, to be retained and protected during the construction phase of the proposed development. These measures would be incorporated into the CEMP.
- 5.41 If the scheme design were to change at the Reserved Matters stage such that retention of suitable habitat around the boundaries of the site was not possible, a full and detailed reptile mitigation strategy would be provided, as part of the CEMP, to be conditioned. This mitigation strategy would provide details of the appropriate methods and timings of work to avoid killing and injuring reptiles present on the Site, and therefore allow the proposed development to proceed lawfully, with respect to common reptiles.
- 5.42 A precautionary method of working will be followed during construction, to be included within the CEMP, in combination with habitat manipulation, to displace slow worm and common lizard from discrete areas to be affected during construction works into adjacent, suitable habitats.
- 5.43 Should common toad be found during implementation of the above measures, they would also carefully be moved out of harm's way, into a suitable receptor area, to be identified and protected as part of the CEMP.
- 5.44 There will be opportunities on the Site to implement either of the proposed mitigation strategies, as required, following detailed design. The creation and enhancement of new and retained habitats, such as the creation of areas of wildflower grassland and SuDS will further enhance the



Site's importance for reptiles. Log piles or other hibernacula features will be placed in suitable locations, outside of residential gardens, to be confirmed within the LEMP, expected to be conditioned at the reserved matters stage.

- 5.45 Implementation of the measures listed above to avoid the killing and injury of reptile species present and retain opportunities for these species as well as common toad, through appropriate management of suitable habitats, to be detailed within the LEMP, to be conditioned, will ensure there is no significant adverse impact to the reptile assemblage present, nor a population of common toad, if present.
- 5.46 The creation and enhancement of new and retained habitats, such as the creation of areas of wildflower grassland and SuDS will enhance the Site's importance for reptiles. Inclusion of a reptile refugia within suitable habitat will enhance opportunities for hibernating reptiles. The location and specifications will be confirmed within the LEMP, expected to be conditioned.

Other Species

- 5.47 The retention of and enhancement of existing hedgerows and scattered scrub will retain opportunities for hedgehog within the proposed development. Vegetation clearance prior to construction activities has potential to cause harm to hedgehog, if present. In order to protect the conservation status of hedgehog during this phase, should any be encountered during vegetation clearance or other works on-Site they would be carefully moved by hand out of harm's way, to other areas of retained suitable habitat, such as the base of the eastern boundary hedgerow. A precautionary method of working would be required, to be provided within the CEMP, to ensure that suitable habitat is not removed when they may be hibernating. Or should this need to be the case, that such clearance is undertaken carefully, under ecological supervision.
- 5.48 Ongoing habitat management, to be detailed within the LEMP, subject to condition, will ensure the timing of suitable vegetation clearance avoids the hibernation season, or is preceded by a precautionary check. Measures to allow the continued movement of hedgehog across the Site, if present, will also be included within the LEMP, such as inclusion of suitable gaps approximately 13 x 13 cm beneath fencing, in identified locations.
- 5.49 Implementation of these mitigation measures will ensure there is **no significant adverse impact** to hedgehog, if present. Inclusion of a hedgehog home, to be confirmed within the LEMP, expected to be conditioned, will provide an ecological enhancement on the Site.
- 5.50 Although stag beetle is not considered an important ecological feature on the Site, as they are a species of principal importance, the local authority have a duty to consider them under section 40 of the NERC Act 2006. Although **no significant adverse impacts** to stag beetle are anticipated, if present, ecological enhancements will be provided on the Site to improve opportunities for stag beetle. This will comprise the installation of a log pile in a suitable location, outside of residential gardens, to be confirmed within the LEMP, expected to be conditioned.

Monitoring

- 5.51 In order for the proposed development to provide and guarantee the proposed mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures, as described above, there is a requirement to monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation strategy. Monitoring requirements will set out the expected methods, objectives, timings and remedial measures, as required.



- 5.52 Details of monitoring requirements to ensure on-Site habitat establishment, as expected, would be provided within the LEMP, subject to condition. Monitoring requirements associated with wintering birds are detailed within the Brent Goose and Wader Mitigation Strategy (reference: **13956/R07i**).

Summary

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

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

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



Ecological Feature	Scale of Importance	Mitigation/compensation proposed	Residual Impact	Proposed mechanism to secure
Slow worm	Local	Implementation of reptile mitigation strategy to adopt habitat manipulation and displacement or translocation depending on the extent of suitable habitat loss, in order to avoid killing or injuring reptiles, secured as part of the CEMP. Ongoing management of suitable reptile habitat, secured as part of the LEMP. Measures for slow worm will also be of benefit to common toad.	Not significant	Planning condition
Hedgehog	Local	Precautionary methods of working during vegetation clearance to move hedgehog from harm's way, secured as part of the CEMP. Ongoing management of suitable habitats for hedgehog, secured as part of the LEMP.	Not significant	Planning condition



Section 6: Conclusions

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



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Appendix 1: Legislation and Planning Policy

Legislation

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

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024

- A1.5 The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in December 2024 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It replaces the first National Planning Policy Framework published in March 2012.
- A1.6 Section 1 paragraph 8 states that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives). Sub section C states that :

“an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently,



minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”

A1.7 Section 11, paragraph 124 states that:

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

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

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

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

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

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



- A1.11 Paragraph 188 states that plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated Sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework⁸; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.
- A1.12 Paragraph 192 states that in order to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
- a) *"Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated Sites of importance for biodiversity⁹; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation¹⁰; and*
 - b) *promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity."*
- A1.13 When determining planning applications, Paragraph 193 states that local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
- a) *"if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative Site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
 - b) *development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the Site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*
 - c) *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons¹¹ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*
 - d) *development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should*

⁸ Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality

⁹ Circular 06/2005 provides further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geological conservation and their impact within the planning system.

¹⁰ Where areas that are part of the Nature Recovery Network are identified in plans, it may be appropriate to specify the types of development that may be suitable within them.

¹¹ For example, infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat.



be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate."

A1.14 As stated in paragraph 194 the following should be given the same protection as habitats Sites¹²:

- a) "potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;*
- b) listed or proposed Ramsar Sites¹³; and*
- c) Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats Sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar Sites."*

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

Local Planning Policy

Havant Borough Local Plan Core Strategy 2011

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

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

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

¹² The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in paragraph 181) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 68); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.

¹³ Potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Ramsar sites are sites on which Government has initiated public consultation on the scientific case for designation as a Special Protection Area, candidate Special Area of Conservation or Ramsar site.



3. Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough as identified on the Proposals Map: i Special Protection Areas SPA, Special Areas of Conservation SAC and Ramsar [International]. ii Sites of Special Scientific Interest SSSI and National Nature Reserves [National]. iii Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation SINC, Local Nature Reserves LNR, other Ancient Woodland not identified in ii above [Local].
4. Protects and where appropriate enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites, buildings of local historic or architectural interest.
5. Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species and designation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
6. Incorporates partnership working with conservation organisations to improve public understanding of biodiversity and to manage public access to designated sites, particularly on the coast, to reduce harm to nature conservation interests.
7. Incorporates partnership working with landowners and developers to ensure land management practices restore, enhance and where appropriate create new valued landscapes, habitats and their soil structure, particularly the ancient woodland remnants of the Forest of Bere and coastal salt marsh.
8. Protects wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species, for example Brent Geese, to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation e.g. coastal managed realignment and species migration.
9. Maintains undeveloped gaps between the settlements of Emsworth/Havant; Havant/Waterlooville; Havant/Portsmouth; Emsworth/Westbourne and Leigh Park/Rowlands Castle as shown on the Proposals Map.
10. Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land that has the greatest potential for local food security.
11. Responds to the emerging evidence from the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project, the published recommendations, and future related research."

Policy CS13 Green Infrastructure

A1.17 "Development will be permitted that:

1. Maintains and manages the network of green infrastructure identified at the sub regional and local levels.
2. Incorporates, where appropriate, improvements to existing green infrastructure through the restoration, enhancement or creation of additional resources.
3. Does not undermine the functional integrity of the green infrastructure.
4. Creates, where appropriate, new green infrastructure including access management measures either through On-Site provision or financial contributions."



- A1.18 Development proposals that adversely affect green infrastructure will not be permitted unless superior alternative provision can be provided or where it is part of a service provider's plans to provide improved local services in equally accessible locations.
- A1.19 Green infrastructure sites will be allocated in the Development Delivery Allocations Plan.

DM8 Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features

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

- 1. Protects natural features of nature conservation and/or amenity importance on the site, for example trees, woodlands, hedgerows, soils, streams, stream corridors, springs, ditches or ponds from damage, destruction and a deterioration in quality.*
- 2. Sympathetically incorporates existing features into the overall design of the scheme including measures taken to ensure their continued survival.*
- 3. Provides new landscape works that integrate successfully with the local environment and existing natural features, using local materials and plant species and making provision for future maintenance of new landscape works associated with new developments.*
- 4. Ensures sequences of greenspaces are maintained and protects the attractiveness and visual amenity of all green open spaces that contribute to the identity of the borough."*

Havant Borough Local Plan Allocations 2014

Policy DM23 Sites for Brent Geese and Waders

- A1.20 *"Planning permission will be granted for developments that avoid important sites for Brent Geese and/or waders outside of the statutory designated areas, identified on the Policies Map. Where this cannot be avoided, development proposals on or adjacent to an important Brent Goose and/or wader site outside of the statutory designated areas will need to demonstrate levels of impact, alone and in combination with other proposals subject to the tests of the Habitats Regulations.*
- A1.21 *Where a negative impact upon a site cannot be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated, and the tests of the Habitats Regulations are met as necessary, replacement feeding/roosting habitat, on a no net loss basis, will be sought.*
- A1.22 *Where a negative impact upon an important site cannot be avoided or mitigated and replacement feeding/roosting habitat is not or cannot be provided on a no net loss basis, the proposal will be refused.*
- A1.23 *Planning permission will be granted for development on or adjacent to uncertain sites for Brent Geese and/or waders outside of the statutory designated areas, where appropriate surveys are undertaken and it is determined that the site has no importance."*

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



- A1.24 *"Planning permission will be granted for residential developments that avoid or mitigate a likely significant effect on the SPAs, caused by recreational disturbance through the in combination effect of net additional dwellings. This mitigation can be provided through:*
- A1.25 *A financial contribution.*
b A developer provided package of measures associated with the proposed development designed to avoid or mitigate any significant effect on the SPAs subject to meeting the tests of the Habitats Regulations.
c A combination of measures in a and b above. Where these measures cannot be provided development proposals will be refused, unless the applicant can show, subject to meeting the tests of the Habitats Regulations, that there would not be an adverse effect on the integrity of the SPAs.
- A1.26 *The provisions of this policy do not exclude the possibility that some residential schemes, due to their size/and or location, may require individual assessment under the Habitats Regulations on advice from Natural England and additional site specific avoidance or mitigation measures."*

Havant Draft Building a Better Future Plan 2025

Policy 19 Biodiversity Net Gain

- A1.27 *"Planning permission which is required to provide BNG under the Environment Act will be granted where:*
- a) Development achieves a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) (or any higher percentage mandated by national policy/legislation) over the pre- development site score as measured by the latest version of the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric (or Small Sites Metric as appropriate) or any subsequent Biodiversity Metric;*
 - b) Development proposals and BNG measures are guided by the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire and the Local Ecological Network;*
 - c) BNG habitats are secured and monitored for 30 years after the completion of the habitat enhancement or creation;*
 - d) Proposals adhere to the BNG hierarchy and incorporate the following:*
 - i. BNG is provided through habitats functionally linked to the wider habitat network creating coherent ecological networks;*
 - ii. Off-site delivery should prioritise contributing to nearby habitat recovery and creation strategies as identified within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy or other appropriate and agreed strategies;*
 - iii. Statutory Credits should be used only as a last resort, and where it is agreed by the Council that no suitable alternatives exist, in such cases, BNG can be delivered through the purchase of statutory credits; and*



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

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

Policy 20 International and National Nature Conservation-sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Nature Conservation-Sites

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

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

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

National Nature Conservation-Sites

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

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



An exception to h) will only be made where:

- i) The benefit of the development clearly outweighs the likely impact on the feature(s) of the designation; and*
- j) Mitigation and/or compensation measures are secured to offset the likely impacts."*

Policy 21: The Local Ecological Network

A1.29 *"Development in Havant Borough is expected to protect and enhance the Borough's Local Ecological Network of local designated sites, Irreplaceable Habitats, Priority Habitats, and other areas of local biodiversity value.*

A1.30 *Where impacts to the Local Ecological Network are likely, planning permission will be granted where:*

- a) Development proposals assess impacts to the Local Ecological Network, taking into account the role of local designated sites, Irreplaceable Habitats, Priority Habitats, non-designated ecological features, and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy in supporting biodiversity; and*
- b) Impact assessments are demonstrably guided by the mitigation hierarchy; and*
- c) Development avoids the fragmentation of the Local Ecological Network, including across administrative boundaries; and*
- d) A mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategy is provided and approved and includes provision for ongoing management and maintenance."*

Local Designated sites

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

- e) The site's ecological function is retained in full either on-site or off-site and, where possible, enhanced in line with its original criteria for designation; or*
- f) The benefit of the development is considered to outweigh the substantive nature conservation value of the site, and if the impact cannot be avoided nor mitigated under e), compensatory habitat of an equivalent ecological type, function and value is provided; and*
- g) Any off-Site mitigation or compensatory habitat proposals will be required to include a long-term management strategy to be secured through legal agreement."*

Irreplaceable Habitats

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



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

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

Priority habitats

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

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

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

Other habitats

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

Policy 22: Recreation Disturbance on International Sites

A1.31 *"Planning permission will be granted for new dwellings and/or overnight accommodation that avoids and/or mitigates the likely significant effect on the Solent SPA and Ramsar sites from recreational disturbance. This mitigation can be provided through either:*

a) A financial contribution towards the delivery of the Bird Aware Solent Strategy; or

b) A developer-provided package of measures associated with the proposed development supported by evidence that it will avoid or mitigate any likely significant effect; or



c) A combination of measures in (a) and (b) above.

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

Policy 23: Water Quality Effects on International Sites

A1.32 *"Applications for new dwellings and/or net gain in overnight accommodation which would cause a likely significant effect on internationally designated sites will need to provide a nutrient budget. Planning permission will only be granted if a mitigation package is provided which will avoid an adverse effect on the internationally designated sites. This mitigation package can be provided through either:*

a) A financial contribution towards the Council's strategic mitigation package; or

b) A developer-provided package of measures associated with the proposed development supported by evidence that it will avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the Solent's internationally designated sites; or

c) A combination of measures in a. and b. above.

A1.33 *Where these measures cannot be provided development proposals will be refused, unless the applicant can show, subject to meeting the tests of the Habitats Regulations, that there would not be a likely significant effect on the Solent's internationally designated sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects."*

Policy 24: Protected and Notable Species

A1.34 *"Development must protect and conserve populations of protected and notable species. Where there is a reasonable likelihood of protected or notable species occurring and being harmed or negatively affected by development, planning permission will only be granted where:*

a) An assessment of potential impacts to protected and notable species has been carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist using recognised appropriate assessment methods;

b) A mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategy is provided and approved; and

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

A1.35 *All development, including householder developments, must incorporate enhancement features for protected and notable species. At least one integral or externally mounted feature for cavity nesting bird species (to be integrated Swift bricks wherever possible) and one integral or externally- mounted bat roosting feature (to be integrated bat bricks wherever possible) must be included for each new dwelling or residential unit of five metres height or greater. For commercial structures of five metres height or greater, one such feature must be included for every 50m² of floor space."*



Bechstein's Bat

A1.36 *"d) In instances where Bechstein's Bat is likely to be found On-Site or within the predicted zone of influence of a development, or where development will impact woodland, parkland, hedgerows, wetlands, or pasture within 3km of known Bechstein's Bat roosts, surveys appropriate to Bechstein's Bat must be used and undertaken by a suitably qualified person/s. If the presence of Bechstein's Bat is confirmed or suspected On-Site or within the predicted zone of influence of a development, applicants must implement:*

- i. Assessment of the impacts on Bechstein's Bat breeding habitat (i.e. impacts to roost sites and/or habitat supporting roost sites);*
- ii. Assessment of the impacts to habitat used for foraging, commuting and social activities;*
- iii. The provision of appropriate buffers to woodlands, trees, hedgerows, and other flight corridors, considering the location of roosts and foraging/commuting habitats; and*
- iv. The need for appropriate and proportionate mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures."*

Policy 25: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy Sites

A1.37 *"Development proposals with the potential to impact Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy sites will only be granted planning permission where:*

- a) Development proposals are assessed in accordance with the Habitats Regulations. Such proposals will need to provide evidence to inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and must assess potential impacts alone and in combination with other plans or projects;*
- b) Impact assessments are informed by robust data, using existing SWBGS records and/or bespoke field surveys as required; and*
- c) If demonstrated to be necessary to avoid an adverse effect, an avoidance and mitigation package in accordance with the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy is provided and secured in perpetuity by legal agreement."*



Appendix 2: Detailed Survey Methodologies and Results

Bats

Bat activity survey

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

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



Table A2.2: Activity transect survey results Visit 1, 27th May 2021

Date	My	Ppi	Ppy	Total
27/05/2021	4	12	43	60

Table A2.3: Activity transect survey results Visit 2, 16th August 2021

Date	My	Ppi	Ppy	Total
16/08/2021	0	33	49	82

Table A2.4: Activity transect survey results Visit 3, 6th September 2021

Date	My	Ppi	Ppy	Nn	Total
06/09/2021	1	196	475	90	762

Table A2.5 – A2.13: Static Bat Activity Survey Results

Table A2.5: Visit 1, Location 1

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
27/05/2020	7	13	-	-	20
28/05/2020	31	12	1	-	44
29/05/2020		10	-	-	10
30/05/2020	4	12	-	-	16
31/05/2020	5	8	1	-	14
Grand Total	47	55	2	-	104

Table A2.6: Visit 1, Location 2

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
27/05/2020	20	11	-	-	31
28/05/2020	17	6	-	-	23
29/05/2020	1	1	-	-	2
30/05/2020	9	-	-	-	9
31/05/2020	-	1	-	-	1
Grand Total	47	19	-	-	66

Table A2.7: Visit 1, Location 3

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
27/05/2020	130	76	-	-	206
28/05/2020	133	63	-	-	196
29/05/2020	74	42	-	-	116
30/05/2020	30	25	-	-	55
31/05/2020	38	23	-	-	61
Grand Total	405	229	-	-	634



Table A2.8: Visit 2, Location 1

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
29/06/2020	207	76	3	-	286
30/06/2020	227	201	-	-	428
01/07/2020	216	80	4	-	302
02/07/2020	167	71	2	2	240
03/07/2020	327	687	25	-	1039
Grand Total	1144	1115	34	2	2295

Table A2.9: Visit 2, Location 2

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
29/06/2020	224	19	-	-	243
30/06/2020	107	28	-	-	135
01/07/2020	433	29	3	-	465
02/07/2020	104	18	2	-	124
03/07/2020	1350	131	5	-	1486
Grand Total	2218	225	10	-	2453

Table A2.10: Visit 2, Location 3

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Grand Total
29/06/2020	791	430	-	-	1221
30/06/2020	298	321	-	-	619
01/07/2020	805	315	3	-	1123
02/07/2020	95	90	-	-	185
03/07/2020	919	688	5	-	1612
Grand Total	2908	1844	8	-	4760

Table A2.11: Visit 3, Location 1

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Brown long-eared	Grand Total
06/09/2021	95	25	-	6	10	136
07/09/2021	91	14	-	2	3	110
08/09/2021	386	111	-	2	8	507
09/09/2021	305	148	-	5	1	459
10/09/2021	841	310	-	6	10	1167
Grand Total	1718	608	0	21	32	2379



Table A2.12: Visit 3, Location 2

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Brown long-eared	Grand Total
06/09/2021	-	10	-	3	-	13
07/09/2021	53	7	-	-	-	60
08/09/2021	364	107	-	6	4	481
09/09/2021	-	-	-	-	-	0
10/09/2021	1275	392	-	9	11	1687
Grand Total	1692	516	-	18	15	2241

Table A2.13: Visit 3, Location 3

Dusk Date	C. pip	S. pip	Noctule	Myotis	Brown long-eared	Grand Total
06/09/2021	3	8	5	1	-	17
07/09/2021	-	78	-	1	-	79
08/09/2021	137	91	1	4	-	233
09/09/2021	387	266	2	1	2	658
10/09/2021	199	74	-	-	1	274
Grand Total	726	517	8	7	3	1261

Great Crested Newt

Habitat Suitability Index Assessment Survey

Table A2.14 – A2.19: HSI Assessment Results**Table A2.14:** Ditch D1 description and HSI score

Ditch D1	
Description – Drainage ditch running along the southern Site boundary. Ditch is dry and heavily vegetated by terrestrial plants such as common nettle. Ditch is largely inaccessible due to steep sides and dense vegetation.	
Indices	Results
Grid references	SU 71107 00175 - SU 71217 00125
Distance from site	On-Site
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	150 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Dries annually
SI4 – Water quality	N/A
SI5 – Shade	100%
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	5
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Poor
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	5%
HSI Score	0.00
HSI Classification	Poor



Table A2.15: Ditch D2 description and HSI score

Ditch D2	
Description –Wet drainage ditch, running through the centre of the Site between two culverts running off-Site to the north and connected to ditch D3 to the south. Ditch is heavily vegetated by semi-aquatic vegetation.	
Indices	Results
Grid references	SU 71265 00237 - SU 71257 00173
Distance from Site	On-Site
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	50 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Dries annually
SI4 – Water quality	Poor
SI5 – Shade	100%
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	5
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Poor
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	10%
HSI Score	0.38
HSI Classification	Poor

Table A2.16: Ditch D3 description and HSI score

Ditch D3	
Description – Wet drainage ditch running along the southern Site boundary. Connected to ditch D1 and D2 by culverts. Ditch is heavily vegetated by semi-aquatic vegetation and inaccessible in some areas.	
Indices	Results
Grid reference	SU 71217 00125 - SU 71370 00170
Distance from Site	On-Site
SI1 – Location	Optimal
SI2 – Pond area	150 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Dries annually
SI4 – Water quality	Poor
SI5 – Shade	100%
SI6 – Fowl	Absent
SI7 – Fish	Absent
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	5
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Poor
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	5%
HSI Score	0.42
HSI Classification	Poor



Table A2.17: Off-Site Pond P1 description and HSI score

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

Table A2.18: Off-Site Pond P2 description and HSI score

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

Table A2.19: Off-Site Pond P3 description and HSI score

Off-Site Pond P3	
Description – Large woodland pond north-west of the Site boundary. Pond is largely inaccessible due to dense vegetation and steep banks. HSI completed from south section of the pond, access to remaining waterbody was not possible.	
Indices	Results
Grid reference	SU 71132 00345
Distance from site	26 m – North-West
SI1 – Location	Optimal



SI2 – Pond area	1500 m ²
SI3 – Pond drying	Never dries
SI4 – Water quality	Poor
SI5 – Shade	75%
SI6 – Fowl	Minor
SI7 – Fish	Possible
SI8 – Ponds within 1km	7
SI9 – Terrestrial habitat	Good
SI10 – Macrophyte cover	30%
HSI Score	0.73
HSI Classification	Good

Reptiles

Table A2.20: Dates and weather conditions for the reptile survey visits

Visit Number	Date	Time	Weather Conditions			
			Air Temp °C	Cloud cover %	Precipitation	Wind Beaufort scale
1	26/07/21	10:07 – 10:42	19	<1	Dry	0
2	31/07/21	12:17 – 12:52	18	100	Dry	4
3	03/08/21	12:55 – 13:33	17	100	Very light drizzle	2
4	05/08/21	11:09 – 11:44	17	60	Dry	3
5	10/08/21	10:37 – 11:12	17	1	Ground damp	2
6	16/08/21	12:13 – 12:51	18	100	Dry	3
7	24/08/21	10:19 – 10:54	17	1	Dry	2

Table A2.21: Reptile survey results

Visit Number	Date	Slow worm				
		Adult male	Adult female	Sub-adult	Juvenile	Peak Count
1	26/07	8	18	3	7	26
2	31/07	15	22	18	20	35
3	03/08	17	36	23	34	53
4	05/08	14	29	16	26	43
5	10/08	9	13	5	11	22
6	16/08	9	35	14	30	44
7	24/08	0	3	0	3	3



Appendix 3: Biodiversity Net Gain BNG Assessment

Introduction

- A3.1. A BNG assessment for the Site was completed by Tyler Grange Group Ltd which was informed by an extended Phase 1 habitats survey undertaken in April 2021 using Biodiversity Metric 3.0.
- A3.2. The habitats recorded during this survey were assessed with reference to the UK Habitat Classification (Butcher *et al*, 2020 and UKHab Ltd. 2024) and the Biodiversity Metric technical supplement (Panks *et al* 2021) to determine their condition and ecological importance.
- A3.3. A hedgerow survey was also undertaken using the methodology detailed in 'The Hedgerow Survey Handbook. 2nd Edition' DEFRA 2007, in order to determine hedgerow species-richness, as recommended in the Biodiversity Metric 3.0.
- A3.4. This survey work enabled the accurate completion of a Natural England's BNG Metric The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 which should be looked at in conjunction with this Appendix 13965_Land South of Saltmarsh Lane_Biodiversity Metric 3.0.
- A3.5. The BNG metric has not been updated as part of the update work in 2025. Minor changes in the baseline of the Site were identified due to closer inspection of the Site against the red line boundary. The baseline value of the Site is likely to be lower if the BNG was repeated in 2025 when compared with the 2021 metric. Given this, and as the design will be refined at reserved matters stage, it was not considered necessary to update the BNG metric in 2025. The BNG metric will be fully updated at detailed design stage, ensuring a net gain is achieved.
- A3.6. The Habitat Features Plan **13956/P22a** shows the existing habitats present at the Site and the new areas of planting are shown on the Illustrative Masterplan (Mosaic 2021) and Landscape Strategy Plan (reference: **13956_P21a**).



Appendix 4: Wintering Bird Methodology and Results

Legislation and Conservation Status

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

Methodology

- A4.4. The Hampshire Wildlife Trust recommend a minimum of three years' winter survey data is gathered in order to assess the potential usage of sites that fall within the strategy area by waders and brent geese. The survey should cover not just the Site but adjacent fields that could be indirectly affected by development. These should take place once every two weeks from October to March, at high tide following the methodology outlined in the published strategy.
- A4.5. Survey work has been gathered for fields H34E to the south, H34D the Site itself and H34C adjacent to the Site.



A4.6. Accordingly, surveys undertaken by experienced ornithologists during winter seasons 2011/12, 2012/13, 2015/2016, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and then in 2020/2021 were conducted using the method set out in the 2010 Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy. Dates and weather conditions of surveys are provided below.

Limitations

A4.6. Data is missing from the winter season 2019/20 but the quality of data provided is not considered to be affected due to the number of years' worth of previous data.

Survey Results and Summary

A4.7. The data search gave results for brent geese in the surrounding areas to the Site. In total 284 records were returned with the closest being 0.24 km west of the Site.

A4.8. The Site is an area of potential importance to wintering waders and brent geese. Records from the SWBGS 2020 indicate that H34D supports a maximum count of seven lapwing, recorded in 2009.

A4.9. The findings of detailed surveys in winter season 2011/12, 2012/13, 2015/2016, 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2020/2021 at the Site and adjacent fields are provided in below in **Tables A4.1- A4.6**.

A4.10. During all survey seasons no brent geese were recorded within the Site H34D or adjacent land H34E. In the adjacent field H34C brent geese were recorded in seasons 2011/12, 2015/2016, 2017/2018, and 2020/2021 with a peak count of 580 on 03/02/2021.



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

Date	Time On-Site High Tide	Weather cloud, wind	Species	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Disturbance	Comments
16/10/17	10:30 10:06	7/8 cloud, wind S5	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 150, MU 3, mostly in H34C
31/10/17	09:00 08:10	6/8 cloud, still	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 50 BG 400 in Langstone Harbour
9/11/17	15:00 15:06	Overcast, still	BG	n/a	0	0	0	500	F	Photographer	BG400 more in L. Harbour.
25/11/17	15:00 15:28	1/8 cloud, wind NW2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	108	F	-	BH 30
9/12/17	15:30 15:52	1/8 cloud, icy wind NW2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	350	F	-	BH 45, CM 12, HG 5
21/12/17	13:30 13:07	Overcast, wind W1	BG	n/a	0	0	0	20	F	-	BG 26 more in L. Harbour
5/1/18	13:30 13:41	7/8 cloud, wind SW2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	350	F	Flushed by unknown	CU 9, OC 1
19/1/18	13:00 12:50	3/8 cloud, wind W4	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 45, CM 5, HG 2, OC 2 BG 650 IN H48G + CU 10
3/2/18	13:30 13:21	8/8 cloud, wind NW1	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 35, CM 15, HG 2, OC 1 BG 450 IN H48G + CU 20
17/2/18	13:00 12:30	1/8 cloud, still	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 10, CM 1, HG 1 BG 200 in L. Harbour.
4/3/18	14:00 13:01	4/8 cloud, wind S2	BG	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 12, CM 1, MU 1 BG 160 in L. Harbour.
17/3/18	12:00 11:31	8/8 cloud, wind NE6	BG	n/a	0	0	0	180	F	-	PB 1 adult, MU 40, BH 24, CM 4, HG 10, OC 1, CU 6
Date	Time on-Site High Tide	Weather cloud, wind	Species	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Disturbance	Comments
16/10/17	10:30 10:06	7/8 cloud, wind S5	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 150, MU 3, mostly in H34C



31/10/17	09:00 08:10	6/8 cloud, still	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 50 DB 400 in Langstone Harbour
9/11/17	15:00 15:06	Overcast, still	DB	n/a	0	0	0	500	F	Photographer	DB 400 more in L. Harbour.
25/11/17	15:00 15:28	1/8 cloud, wind NW2	DB	n/a	0	0	0	108	F	-	BH 30
9/12/17	15:30 15:52	1/8 cloud, icy wind NW2	DB	n/a	0	0	0	350	F	-	BH 45, CM 12, HG 5
21/12/17	13:30 13:07	Overcast, wind W1	DB	n/a	0	0	0	20	F	-	DB 26 more in L. Harbour
5/1/18	13:30 13:41	7/8 cloud, wind SW2	DB	n/a	0	0	0	350	F	Flushed by unknown	CU 9, OC 1
19/1/18	13:00 12:50	3/8 cloud, wind W4	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 45, CM 5, HG 2, OC 2 DB 650 IN H48G + CU 10
3/2/18	13:30 13:21	8/8 cloud, wind NW1	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 35, CM 15, HG 2, OC 1 DB 450 IN H48G + CU 20
17/2/18	13:00 12:30	1/8 cloud, still	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 10, CM 1, HG 1 DB 200 in L. Harbour.
4/3/18	14:00 13:01	4/8 cloud, wind S2	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	BH 12, CM 1, MU 1 DB 160 in L. Harbour.
17/3/18	12:00 11:31	8/8 cloud, wind NE6	DB	n/a	0	0	0	180	F	-	PB 1 adult, MU 40, BH 24, CM 4, HG 10, OC 1, CU 6

Surveyor notes: All the fields within the survey site were suitable for brents this winter, but they were only recorded feeding in the north half of H34C which is adjacent to Langstone Harbour. For a short while in Jan/Feb they moved to H48G which is nearby to the northeast.

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



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

Date	Time on-Site High Tide	Weather	Sp.	Field H34E S N		Field H34D	Field H34C S N		Use	Disturbance	DB in the general area
30/10/18	14:30 15:10	4/8 cloud, wind NW4, 10°C	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	None
11/11/18	12:15 13:27	3/8 cloud, wind SW3, 10°C	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	300 in H48D
25/11/18	11:00 12:26	8/8 cloud, wind NE3	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	1500 in H48D or Langstone Harbour
8/12/18	13:00 11:49	3/8 cloud, wind W5	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	1000 in H48D
24/12/18	12:30 12:11	7/8 cloud, wind NE1, 8°C	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	600 in H48D
8/1/19	12:20 12:48	4/8 cloud, wind NW2	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	2 in H48D
23/1/19	11:40 12:49	8/8 cloud, wind NW2, 3°C	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	None
6/2/19	13:00 12:31	8/8 cloud, still, 9°C	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	200 in Langstone Harbour
21/2/19	14:00 12:33	2/8 cloud, wind SW1	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	500 in H48D
5/3/19	12:00 11:08	8/8 cloud, wind SW4, 9°C	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	500 in H48C
19/3/19	08:30 09:57	7/8 cloud, still, 8°C	DB	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	100 in Langstone Harbour

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

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



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

Date	Arrival time High Tide	Weather	Sp.	Field H34C S N		Field H34D	Field H34E	Use	Disturbance	DB in the general area
14/10/20	10:50 10:09	1/8 cloud, wind NE5, cold	DB	0	0	0	0	-	-	c.100 in Langstone Harbour
30/10/20	11:00 10:51	7/8 cloud, wind SW6	DB	0	0	0	0	-	-	None
14/11/20	10:40 10:12	8/8 cloud, wind S5, rain	DB	0	2 ad. 2 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	480 and ad Pale-bellied in H48F
29/11/20	11:00 10:47	1/8 cloud, wind NE2	DB	0	0	0	0	Feeding	Frequent	Regularly returning to Langstone Harbour.
6/12/20	15:00 15:10	4/8 cloud, wind N4	DB	0	0	0	0	-	-	900 + PB in H48D
21/12/20	14:00 16:19	8/8 cloud, wind S5, rain	DB	0	4 ad. 2 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	1500 in H48F
3/1/21	12:30 14:06	6/8 cloud, wind N2	DB	0	2 ad.	0	0	Feeding	-	-
19/1/21	13:50 15:39	7/8 cloud, wind SW6	DB	0	3 ad. 2 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	-
3/2/21	14:20 15:27	4/8 cloud, still, rain	DB	0	580	0	0	Feeding	Flushed by unknown	-
16/2/21	14:50 14:21	8/8 cloud, wind SW3	DB	0	1 juv.	0	0	Feeding	-	105 in Langstone Harbour, and 50 +1PB flew east over H34C/E.
2/3/21	15:00 13:31	Cloudless, wind NE1	DB	0	0	0	0	-	-	250 in Langstone Harbour.
14/3/21	10:15 12:14	2/8 cloud, wind W4	DB	0	0	0	0	-	-	300 in Langstone Harbour.

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

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

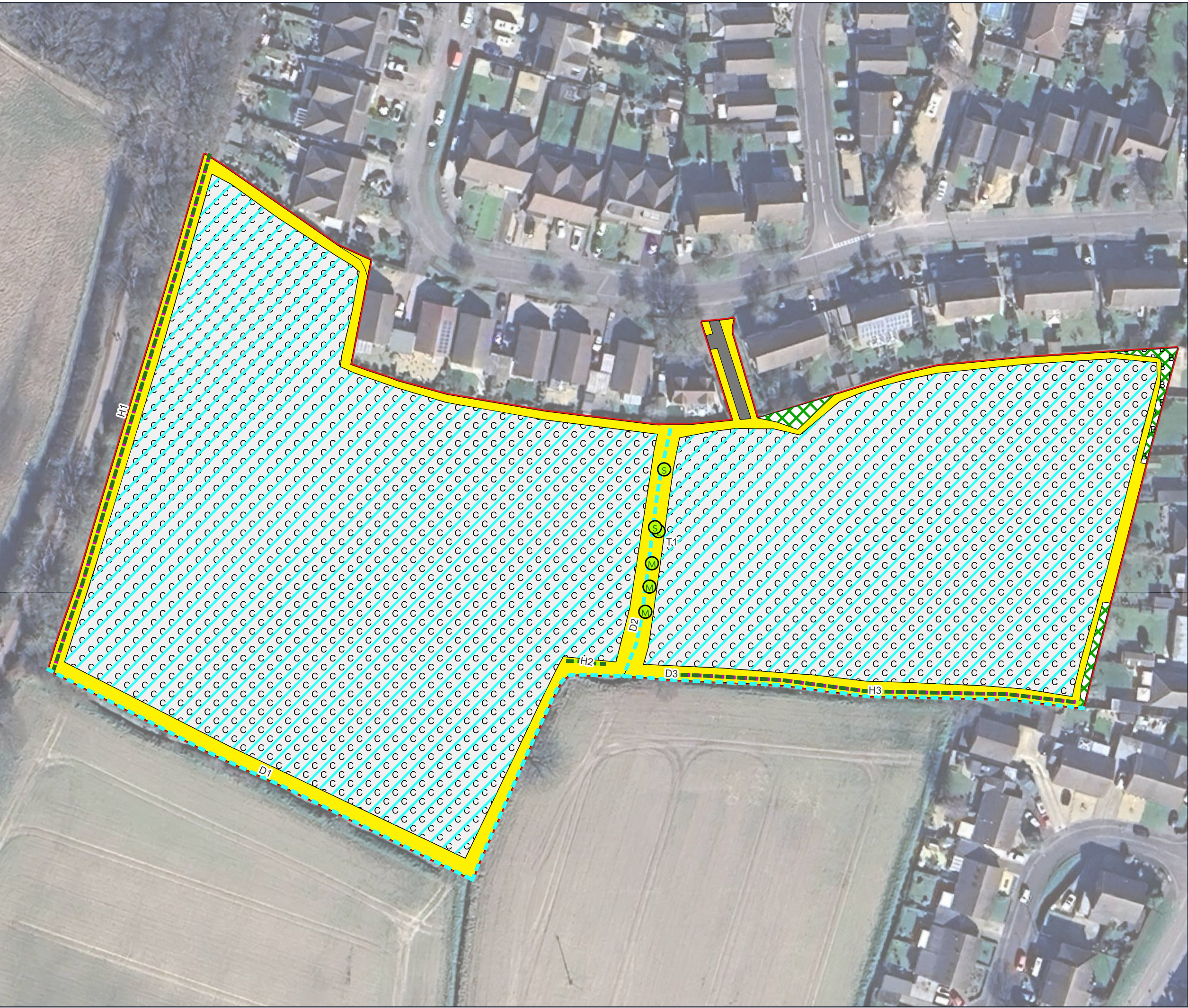


Plans:

13956/P23a: Habitat Features Plan

13956/P25a: Fauna Results Plan





Legend

Boundaries

Redline boundary

Baseline Habitats

Baseline Trees

Small >7.5cm to 30cm

Medium >30cm to 60cm

Large >60cm to 90cm

Linear Baseline

Wet ditch

Native hedgerow associated with bank or ditch

Species rich native hedgerow with trees

Species rich native hedgerow with trees associated with bank or ditch

Baseline Habitat Area

Cropland Non cereal crops

Grassland Modified grassland

Heathland and shrub Bramble scrub

Heathland and shrub Mixed scrub

Urban Developed land; sealed surface

Urban Introduced shrub



Project Hayling Island - North Site Saltmarsh Lane

Drawing Title Habitat Features Plan

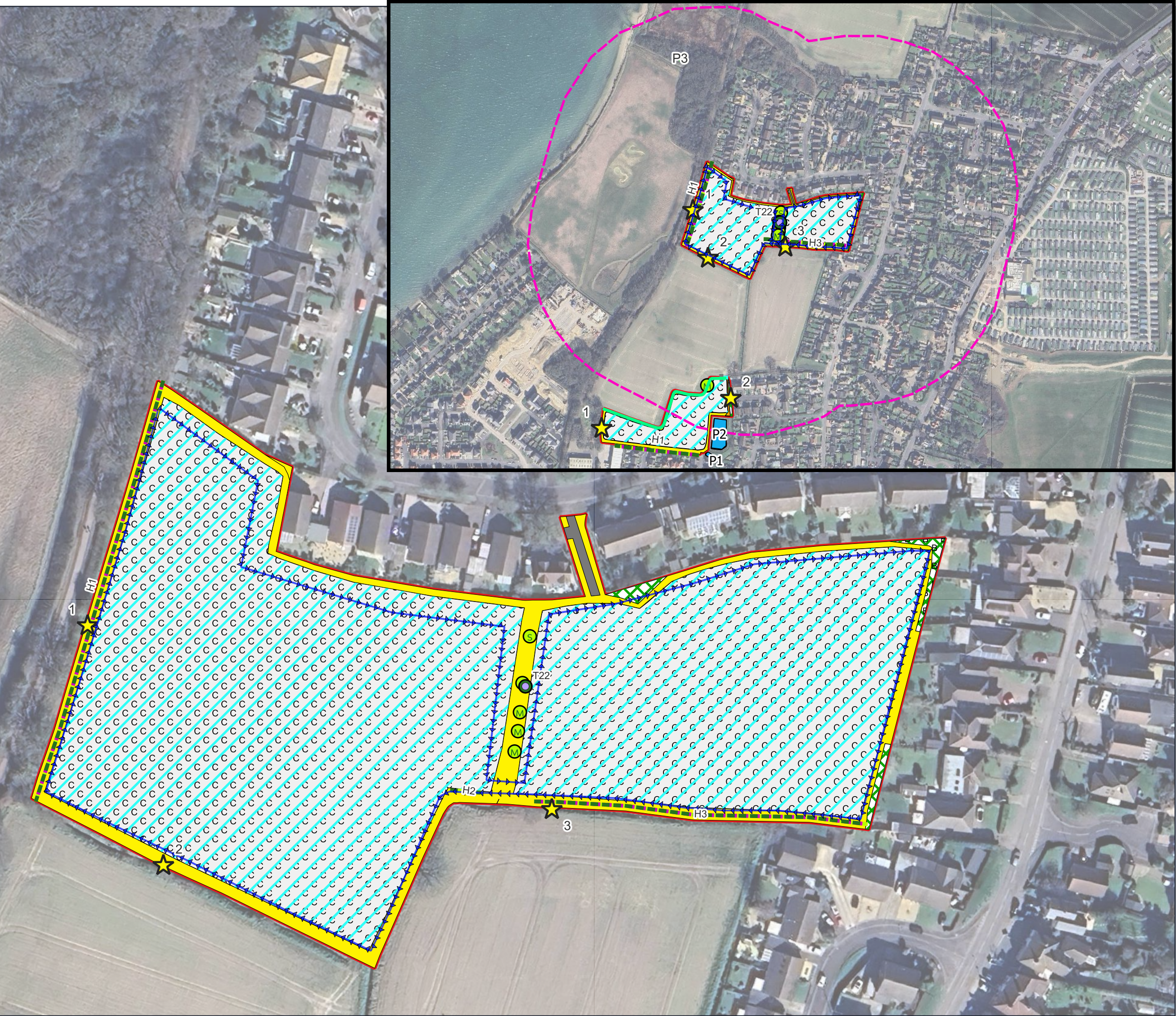
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Drawing No. 13956/P23A

Date June 2025

Checked CC/AP





Legend

Boundaries

- Redline boundary

Baseline Habitats

- Cropland - Non-cereal crops
- Grassland - Other neutral grassland
- Grassland - Modified grassland
- Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub
- Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub
- Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)
- Urban - Developed land; sealed surface
- Urban - Introduced shrub

Culvert

- Culvert

Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

- Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
- Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Baseline Trees

- Small >7.5cm to 30cm
- Medium >30cm to 60cm
- Large >60cm to 90cm

Bat Survey Results

- Transect Route
- Static Location
- Further Assessment Required FAR [

GCN Survey Results

- 250m Radius From Land South of Saltmarsh Lane, Hayling Island
- Off-site Pond Inaccessible
- Pond



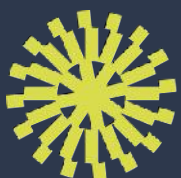
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Drawing Title	Fauna Survey Results Plan
Scale	Scale: 1:1,118
Drawing No.	13956/P25A
Date	June 2025
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