



Hampshire Homes Ltd.

College Road, Campdown

Wintering Bird Survey Report

March 2017

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Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Site Location and Proposals	WYG was commissioned in October 2016 to undertake wintering bird surveys at Campdown, Havant (hereafter referred to as the "site") due to the close proximity to Chichester and Langstone Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA), located 1km south of the site; a wetland of international importance. The aim of the wintering bird survey is to assess the site's importance as a habitat for wintering birds, to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on important bird species; to identify potential ecological constraints to the development and inform ecological mitigation at the site. The habitats recorded included open improved and semi-improved grassland with scrub and hedgerow with scattered tree boundaries as well as a mixed woodland located to the north of the site. The site boundary, and proposed development boundary are shown in Appendix A, Figure 1. The proposed development site measures c. 31 ha in area, located to the west of Havant in Hampshire, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SU690069. The site is bounded by Scratchface Lane and the A3 (M) along the eastern boundary and College Road forming the western boundary. Further east of the site lies the residential area of Bedhampton. South of the site are agricultural fields with the B2177 Portsdown Hill Road and the residential dwellings of Farlington beyond. Directly north of the site is Littlepark Wood. Portsmouth Golf Course lies directly south west of the site. On the north western corner of the site lies South Downs College. Further south lies Chichester and Langstone Harbour, a designated Ramsar Site, Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), along with Farlington Marshes a designated Local Nature Reserve (LNR). It is considered that the site is likely to be capable of accommodating a minimum of 400 dwellings and sports facilities.
This Survey(s)	WYG, 2016 Wintering Bird Survey Report, College Road, Campdown.
Results	During the wintering bird surveys undertaken in 2016-2017, SPA qualifying species brent goose were noted utilising the site. Red listed species noted utilising the site comprise curlew, starling, herring gull, linnet, song thrush, and house sparrow. Amber listed species comprise SPA qualifying species brent goose, as well as oystercatcher, black headed gull and lesser black-backed gull. Green listed species comprised, woodpigeon, carrion crow, pied wagtail, blackbird, goldfinch, greenfinch, robin, blue tit, great tit and collared dove. Birds were noted utilising the entirety of the site however brent goose and curlew were predominantly noted in the south eastern extent of the site.
Recommendations	An off-site brent goose and wintering bird mitigation area is recommended.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG was commissioned in October 2016 to undertake wintering bird surveys at Campdown, Havant (hereafter referred to as the "site") due to the close proximity to Chichester and Langstone Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA), located 1km south of the site. The SPA is a wetland of international importance, designated for supporting populations of European importance of the following species over winter; black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*, dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*, grey plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, redshank *Tringa totanus* and ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*. The aim of the wintering bird survey is to assess the site's importance as a habitat for wintering birds, to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on important bird species; to identify potential ecological constraints to the development and inform ecological mitigation at the site.

The habitats recorded included open semi-improved grassland with scrub and hedgerows with scattered tree boundaries as well as mixed woodland located to the north of the site. Refer to Figure 1 for the location of the site within the wider area.

The surveys have been undertaken by WYG Consultant Ecologist Sarah Cruickshank. This report has been written by Sarah Cruickshank and is informed by the results of the surveys on-site and records obtained from the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC).

1.2 Site Location

The proposed development site mainly consists of large semi-improved improved grassland fields covering an area of approximately 31 hectares. The site is located to the west of Havant in Hampshire, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SU690069.

The site is bounded by Scratchface Lane and the A3(M) along the eastern boundary and College Road forming the western boundary. Further east of the site lies the residential area of Bedhampton. South of the site are agricultural fields with the B2177 Portsdown Hill Road and the residential dwellings of Farlington beyond. Directly north of the site is Littlepark Wood. Portsmouth Golf Course lies directly south west of the site. On the north western corner of the site lies South Downs College. Chichester and Langstone Harbour, a designated Ramsar Site, Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) sits approximately 1.09km south of the site, along with Farlington Marshes a designated Local Nature Reserve (LNR).



1.3 Proposed Development

It is considered that the site is likely to be capable of accommodating a minimum of 400 dwellings and sports facilities.

1.4 Survey & Reporting Objectives

This report provides the results of the wintering bird surveys undertaken between October 2016 and March 2017.

The scope of work comprised:

- Twelve surveys comprising one high tide and one low tide visit were every month from October 2016- March 2017 to assess the numbers and species making use of the site. During these surveys, data was collected on the frequency and nature of disturbance events.
- An assessment of the potential ecological constraints to and impacts from the proposed development along with recommendations for further survey(s), avoidance, mitigation and enhancement where appropriate.



2.0 Planning Policy & Legislation

2.1 Legislation

All wild birds in the UK are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or its eggs. Bird species listed in Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act (as amended) receive further protection which makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb these species while building a nest or in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or to disturb dependent young of such a bird (HMSO 1981 & 2000).

In addition, Annex 1 of the EU 'Birds' Directive (1979) lists 194 species that are subject to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction. Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the Annex 1 and all migratory species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical to the survival of the targeted species. The SPAs form part of the Natura 2000 EU network of protected nature sites. The designation of an area as an SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments (European Commission (EC), 2004).

Forty-nine bird species are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 which considers species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England in accordance with the 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity. These bird species are considered to be of high nature conservation concern and are listed as UK Biodiversity Priority Species, enacted through the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan, both listing nationally and locally important habitats and species of principal importance for conserving biodiversity.

A review by the Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (BRIG 2007) resulted in the addition of a further 30 bird species to UK Priority Species status.

The conservation status of all regularly occurring British birds has been analysed in co-operation with the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations, including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and Birdlife International Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (Eaton *et al.*, 2015). The basis of species ongoing population trends are assigned to one of three lists of Conservation Concern. These are the specific Red, Amber and Green lists for England. Although the lists confer no legal status in themselves, they are useful in evaluating the conservation significance of bird assemblages, and for assessing the potential significance of impacts and informing appropriate levels of mitigation with respect to bird populations.



Species which do not breed in the UK or do not winter in significant numbers are not listed on any of the Red, Amber or Green Lists, neither are introduced species such as pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red List criteria for breeding birds are those which have experienced a severe decline of more than 50% of population and / or range over the last 25 years, as measured by the number of 10 km squares occupied by breeding birds of the species concerned. Species listed as globally threatened by Birdlife International and those with a historical decline in the UK between 1800 and 1995 (without evidence of recovery) are also included.

BoCC Amber List criteria for breeding birds are those which have experienced a moderate decline of between 25% and 49% of population and / or range over the last 25 years. Species of European conservation concern and those with a historical decline but which are currently recovering are also included.

Species which have stable populations or which are increasing are listed on the BoCC Green List. These species are not currently considered to be threatened.



3.0 Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

A review of readily available ecological information and relevant environmental databases (i.e. the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside and Nature on the Map) was undertaken for the site and general environs. This provided the overall ecological context for the site and surrounding areas.

The data search covers:

- Statutory nature conservation designations, such as National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Non-statutory nature conservation designations, such as Wildlife Sites;
- Protected bird species; and
- Notable species, such as those listed in the national and local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP's).

In addition, HBIC provided data from the Wader and Brent Goose Strategy 2010, the dataset does not contain records made beyond April 2015.

3.1.1 Online Resources

A search for statutory designations was made using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside database (MAGIC).

3.2 Field Surveys

3.2.1 Wintering Bird Survey Methodology

Surveys were undertaken at the site on twelve occasions between October 2016 and March 2017. Six surveys were undertaken at high tide and six surveys at low tide. Survey methods followed those detailed in the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds' (RSPB) Bird Monitoring Methods (*Gilbert et al., 1998*) for Core Count (high tide) and Low Tide Counts.



Each survey occasion took place over four hours, spanning high tide or low tide. During the four hours, counts of all species were undertaken every half hour at specific vantage points. Vantage points (VP) were selected so as to provide maximum coverage of the site.

In order to provide an indication of the current levels of disturbance to birds at the site, data was collected during the surveys detailing the frequency of disturbance events such as pedestrians and dog walkers. Where applicable, notes were made on the effect of each disturbance event on the birds present. The results are summarised in Section 4.3.5 of this report.

3.2.2 Survey Limitations

The wintering bird surveys were all conducted in suitable weather conditions and at suitable times. As the site could not be fully accessed during the 2015-2016 wintering bird surveys, vantage points were taken from the boundary of the site along College Road and Scratchface Lane. Due to the topography of the land, the majority of the site could be visible from the boundaries and this is not considered to be a significant limitation.



4.0 Baseline Conditions

4.1 Designated Sites

4.1.1 Statutory Sites

Chichester and Langstone Harbour, Ramsar, SPA, SSSI is located 1km south of the site. Chichester and Langstone Harbours are located on the south coast of England in Hampshire and West Sussex. They are large, sheltered estuarine basins comprising extensive sand and mud-flats exposed at low tide. The two harbours are joined by a stretch of water that separates Hayling Island from the mainland. Tidal channels drain the basin and penetrate far inland. The mud-flats are rich in invertebrates and also support extensive beds of algae, especially *Enteromorpha* species, and eelgrasses *Zostera* spp. The basin contains a wide range of coastal habitats supporting important plant and animal communities. The SPA supports important overwintering populations of migratory waterfowl. It also supports important colonies of breeding terns.

4.2 Survey Dates and Weather Conditions

The dates, times and weather conditions are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Dates and weather conditions

Date:	High tide/low tide	Weather conditions
24/10/16	Low tide = 12:24	14°C; wind = 1; rain = Nil; cloud cover = 100%
19/10/16	High tide = 14:47	10°C; wind =1; rain = nil; cloud cover = 50%:
09/11/16	Low tide = 11:53	4°C; wind =3; intermittent light rain; cloud cover=100%.
15/11/16	High tide = 11:35	6°C; wind =2; rain =nil; cloud cover =30%.
09/12/16	Low tide = 12:17	11°C; wind = 2; rain = nil; cloud cover = 90%
13/12/16	High tide = 10:29	9°C; wind =2; rain =nil; cloud cover =100%.
09/01/17	Low tide = 13:50	5°C; wind = 2/3; rain = nil; cloud cover = 40%.
16/01/17	High tide = 14:03	3°C; wind =2; intermittent light rain; cloud cover= 70%.
07/02/17	Low tide = 13:34	11°C; wind = 2; rain =Nil; cloud cover = 60%
02/02/17	High tide = 15:00	8°C; wind = 2; rain =Nil; cloud cover = 60%
22/03/17	Low tide = 12:05	8°C; wind =3; rain =nil; cloud cover =50%:
14/03/17	High tide = 12:15	15°C; wind= 3; rain = nil; cloud cover = 100%



4.3 Wintering Bird Data

The notable bird species recorded from the site are listed in (Refer to Figures 3-4 for the locations and peak counts of BoCC red list and amber list species). The standard BTO codes are shown in brackets after the English name. A total of 20 species were recorded within the area surveyed during the wintering bird surveys.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red List criteria for breeding birds are those which have experienced a severe decline of more than 50% of population and / or range over the last 25 years, as measured by the number of 10km squares occupied by breeding birds of the species concerned. Species listed as globally threatened by Birdlife International and those with a historical decline in the UK between 1800 and 1995 (without evidence of recovery) are also included.

BoCC Amber List criteria for breeding birds are those which have experienced a moderate decline of between 25% and 49% of population and / or range over the last 25 years. Species of European conservation concern and those with a historical decline but which are currently recovering are also included.

BoCC Green List criteria for breeding birds are species that occur regularly in the UK but do not qualify under any of the above criteria.

There are five wintering species for which the Chichester and Langstone Harbour SPA is designated for (black-tailed godwit, red-breasted merganser, dark-bellied brent goose, ringed plover and teal). One of these (dark bellied Brent goose) were recorded on site during the surveys and their peak counts (during 2016/2017) are shown in Table 3 below alongside the 2005 SPA population counts.

Curlew, which are included within the wider assemblage qualification were also recorded on site during the surveys.

4.3.1 Red listed (BoCC) species

Seven red listed species were recorded on the site. Table 2 below shows the Red listed species recorded on-site.

Table 2: BoCC Red listed species recorded within the survey area.

English Name (BTO code)	Scientific Name	Status	Maximum high tide count	Maximum low tide count
Curlew (CU)	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	BoCC Red List, NERC s41	52	103
Herring gull (HG)	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	BoCC Red List, NERC s41	-	4
House Sparrow (HS)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	BoCC Red List, NERC s41	-	2
Linnet (LI)	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	BoCC Red List, NERC s41	8	6
Redwing (RE)	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	BoCC Red List	1	-
Starling (SG)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	BoCC Red List	19	84
Song thrush (ST)	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	BoCC Red List	1	1

4.3.2 Amber listed (BoCC) species

Four Amber listed species were noted utilising the site during the survey period. Table 3 shows the Amber listed species recorded on-site.

Table 3. BoCC Amber listed species recorded within the survey area.

English Name (BTO code)	Scientific Name	Status	Maximum high tide count	Maximum low tide count
Brent goose (BG)	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	BoCC Amber List Nerc s41	46	54
Black-headed gull (BH)	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	BoCC Amber List	74	200
Lesser black-backed gull (LB)	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	BoCC Amber List	4	1
Oystercatcher (OC)	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	BoCC Amber List	-	3

4.3.3 Green Listed BoCC species

All British species not qualifying for either BoCC Red or Amber Lists are Green listed as they have populations which are either stable or increasing. The Green List also includes species listed as recovering from a historical decline which have continued to recover (by at least 20% since the 2002 review) and which do not qualify under any other criteria.

Ten common and widespread species were recorded on the site or directly adjacent land. Table 4 below shows the Green listed species recorded on site.

Table 4: Green Listed BoCC species recorded on site.

English Name (BTO code)	Scientific Name	Status
Carrion crow (C)	<i>Corvus corone</i>	BoCC Green List
Woodpigeon (WP)	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	BoCC Green List
Goldfinch (GO)	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	BoCC Green List
Magpie (MG)	<i>Pica pica</i>	BoCC Green List
Blackbird (B)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	BoCC Green List
Robin (R)	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	BoCC Green List
Blue tit (BT)	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	BoCC Green List
Collared dove (CD)	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	BoCC Green List
Pied wagtail (PW)	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	BoCC Green List
Great tit (GT)	<i>Parus major</i>	BoCC Green List

4.3.4 NERC species

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 lists under Section 41 the species which are considered to be of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity within England. Of the species recorded within the site, the following five are listed within NERC section 41: brent goose, curlew, herring gull, house sparrow and linnet.

4.3.5 Disturbance events

During bird counts, records were made of the frequency of potential disturbance events to birds within the survey areas. It was noted that during the high tide and low tide surveys in October, up to four motorcyclists were noted to be using the south eastern extent of the site. No birds were noted utilising this part of the site during this disturbance event. In addition two workers were seen walking along the eastern extent of the site during the high tide March survey.

4.3.6 General survey notes

Brent geese were found to frequent the eastern half of the site ranging from the lower elevation fields to the south and the slopes in the north eastern field, curlew were found to be more widely ranging and were also found on the higher slopes of the western half of the site. In general higher numbers of brent geese were found during the low tide counts, proving that the site is utilised at all states of the tide.



5.0 Conclusions

Due to the close proximity of the site to the SPA and the potential loss of suitable brent goose and wader habitat on site, it is recommended that a mitigation/enhancement area is provided to offset the impacts from the development. Any mitigation/enhancement areas will need to serve the birds currently using the site, this can either be on/adjacent to the site or at the closest point available to the foreshore (vicinity of Junction 5 of the M27).

Current disturbance of wintering birds appears to be limited, primarily since there is no public access across the site.

Mitigation areas should provide optimal feeding opportunities for brent geese and curlew. For brent geese this should include providing areas of permanent improved grassland kept to a short sward height during the winter. Mitigation areas will need to be managed to maintain an open aspect and disturbance by recreational use minimised by reducing public access if necessary and mitigation against potential impacts through the use of signage and fencing. Curlew can be encouraged to use potential mitigation areas by the creation/protection of wetter areas within the pasture. The payment of a contribution per dwelling to the Solent Recreation and Partnership will offset potential impacts to the wider population of brent geese and waders using the SPA.

The surveys undertaken have demonstrated that fields areas on site provide an important resource for wintering birds including those species for which the SPA is designated. Heavy construction works within the proposed development site have the potential to disturb important bird populations making use of these habitats.

It is recommended that heavy construction works within the site should be avoided during the winter period, which is considered to run from October to March inclusive this includes piling, deep excavations, foundation works, contamination remediation etc. Vegetation removal is not considered to be a heavy construction activity and therefore would ideally be undertaken at any point between October and February, inclusive. As birds may be nesting outside this period, it is recommended that the area to be affected is inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist no more than 48 hours before work commences.



6.0 References

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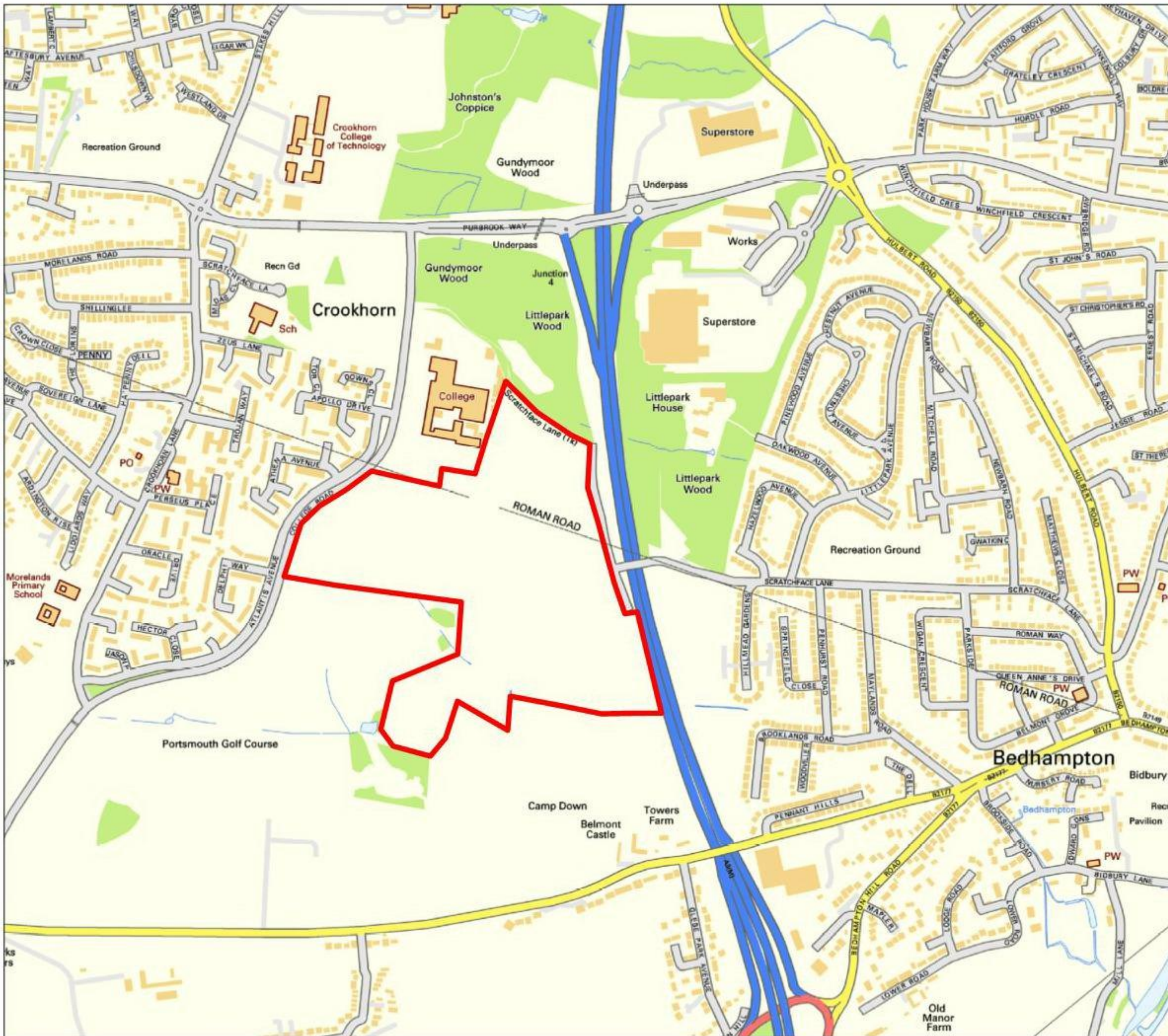
FIGURES

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

Figure 2 – Phase 1 Plan

Figure 3 – BoCC Amber List Species and Peak Count

Figure 4 – BoCC Red List Species and Peak Count



Legend

— Site boundary

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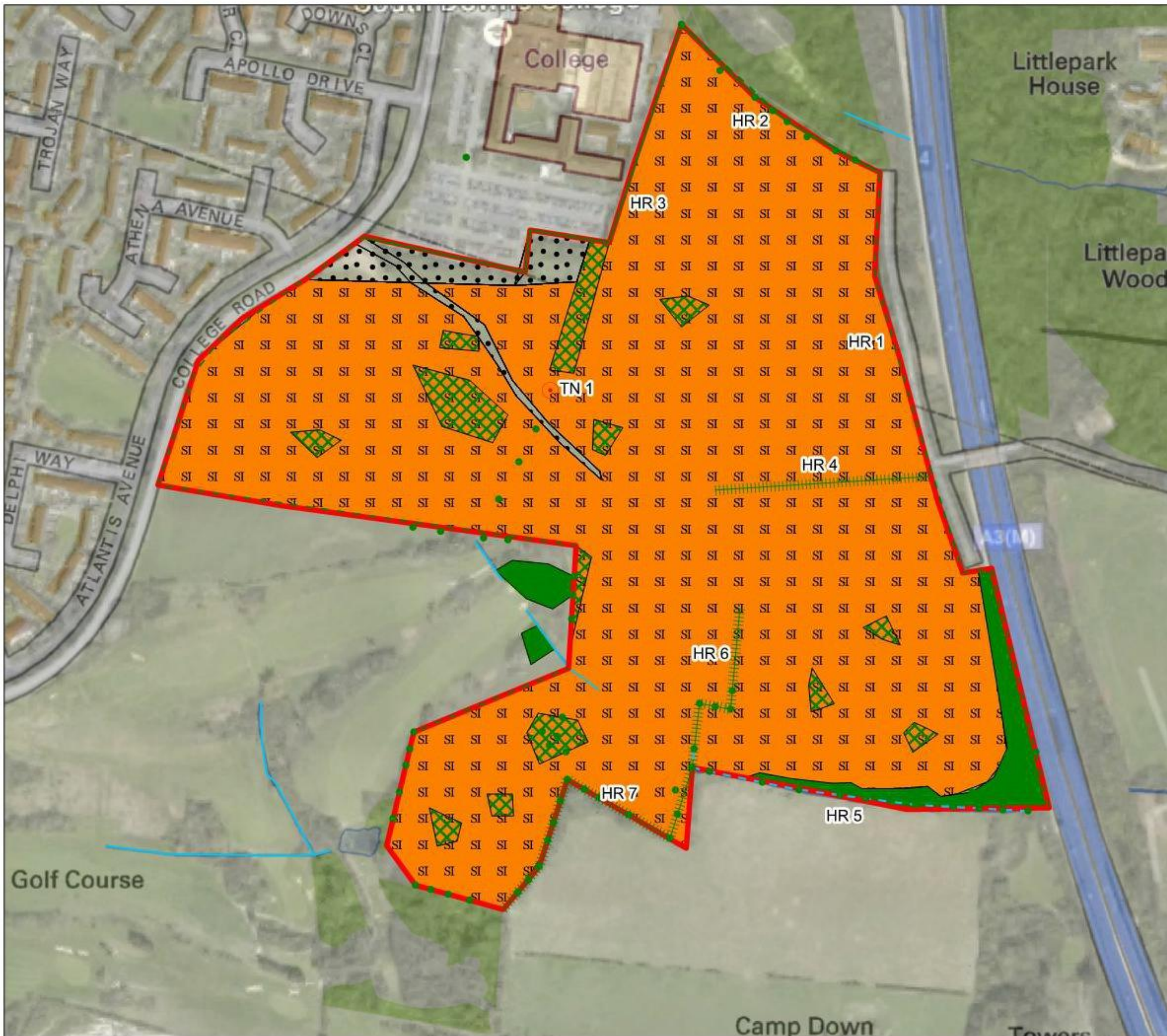
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Campdown, Havant

Site location plan

Scale at A3:	Drawn by: SC	Date: 02/02/17	Checked By: JS	Date: 23/03/2017	Approved By: DW	Date: 23/03/2017
Project No: A100376	Office: 45	Type: 94	Drawing No: Figure 1.	Revision		

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Legend

- Scattered tree
- Intact Hedgerow
- Defunct Species-poor
- Dry ditch
- Deadwood
- ▨ Species poor hedge and trees
- Site boundary
- Bare Ground
- ▨ Dense scrub
- Standing water
- Broadleaved woodland
- SI SI Semi improved grassland

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Extended phase 1 habitat plan

Scale at A3:	Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
	SC 02/02/17	JS 23/03/2017	DW 23/03/2017
Project No:	Office	Type	Drawing No.
A100376	45	94	Figure 2.
			Revision

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Legend

- BoCC Red Listed
- Site boundary

Bird Species BTO Codes -

- Curlew - CU
- Herring Gull - HG
- House Sparrow - HS
- Linnet - LI
- Redwing - RE
- Starling - SG
- Song Thrush - ST

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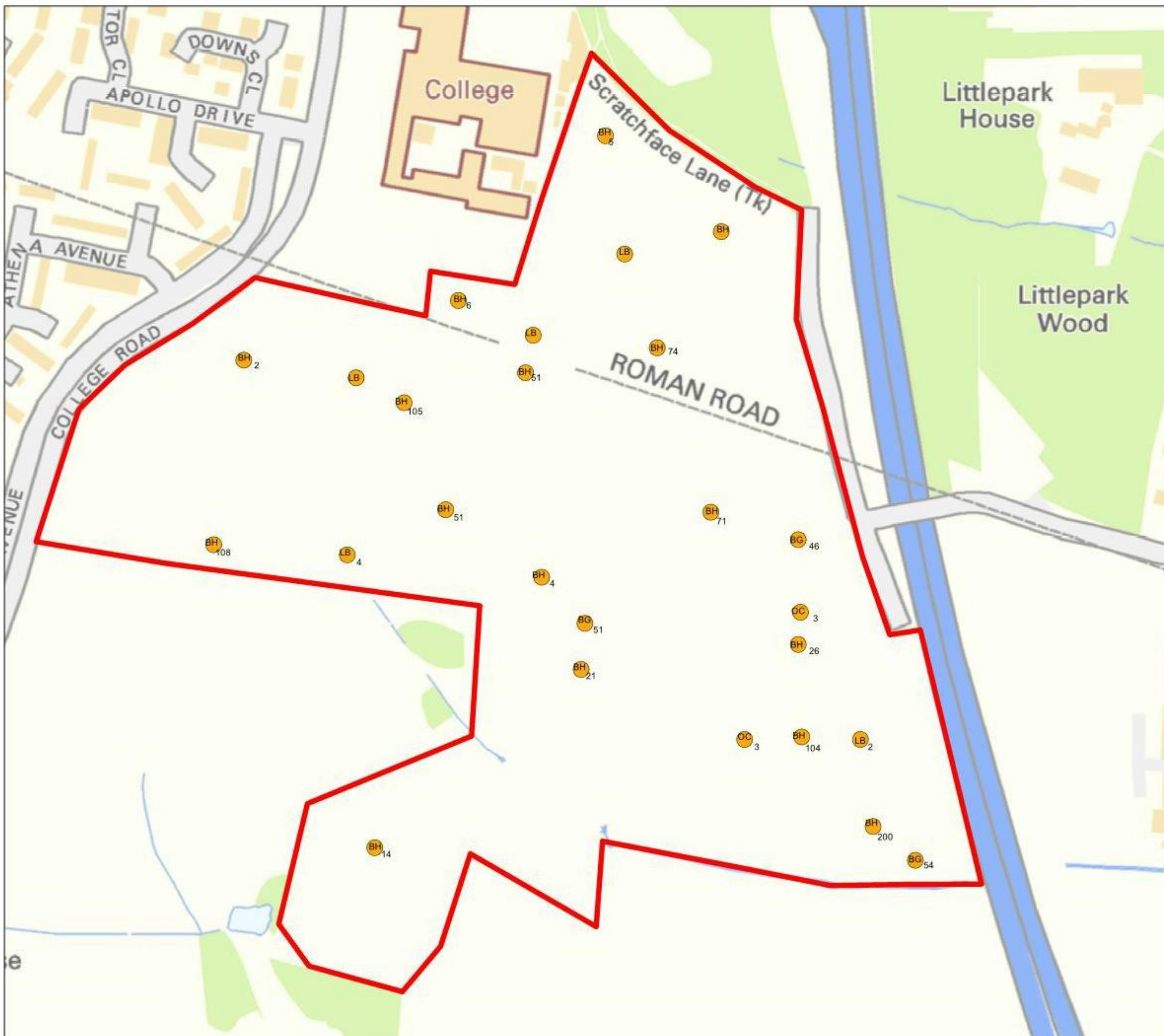
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BoCC Red List Species and Peak Count

Scale at A3:	Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
	SC 14/10/16	JS --/--	-- --/--
Project No:	Office	Type	Drawing No.
A095029	45	94	Figure 3
			Revision

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Legend

- BoCC Amber Listed
- Site boundary

Bird Species BTO Codes -

Brent goose- BG
 Black headedd gull- BH
 Lesser black backed gull- LB
 Oystercatcher- OC

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BoCC Amber List Species and Peak Count

Scale at A3:	Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
	SC 14/10/16	JS --/--	-- --/--
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A100376	45	94	Figure 4
			Revision

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