



11 September 2013

Land off Station Road,
Hayling Island

Brent Goose Mitigation
Strategy

Report Number: 1435_2011_R03b_JA_RW
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1435/P01a September 2013 JSA/JTF

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1435/P02 September 2013 JSA/JTF

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Land off Station Road, Hayling Island
Brent Goose Mitigation Strategy

1435_2011_R03b 11 September 2013 JA_RW

Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This mitigation strategy has been prepared by Tyler Grange LLP on behalf of Hayling Island Builders Ltd in respect of Land off Station Road, Hayling Island, Havant ('the site').

Background and Need for Mitigation

- 1.2 In June 2013 Tyler Grange LLP prepared an ecological assessment report (ref. 1435_R02a) that was submitted with an outline application for mixed use (residential and employment) development at the site. This report confirmed that a key issue with respect to future development is the potential for adverse effects through habitat loss and increased disturbance affecting the bird interest of the nearby Solent and Southampton Water Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site. The SPA is designated on account of the internationally important numbers of dark bellied Brent geese *Branta bernicla bernicla* and some wading bird species. The birds use the adjacent grassland to forage and roost at high tide.
- 1.3 The ecological assessment was informed by data searches and winter bird surveys in 2011/12 and 2012/13 to determine whether the site (which is the southern part of field H34E, as identified in the Waders and Brent Goose Strategy; Ref. 1. Also see **Appendix 1**) and adjacent fields (H34C and H34D) were used by Brent geese. The surveys did not identify any Brent geese using the site or in the remainder of H34E. At a meeting at Havant Borough Council attended by Natural England and Hampshire County Council's ecologist on 25th April 2013, it was agreed that this was sufficient evidence to assume that there would not be an impact to Brent geese and hence the SPA/Ramsar site as a result of habitat loss. It was agreed however that impacts arising from an increase in recreational use would need to be addressed.
- 1.4 Subsequently, new anecdotal evidence came to light that demonstrates that the site and the rest of H34E is in fact used by Brent geese and wading birds for which the SPA/Ramsar is notified:
- 70 Brent geese recorded in 2007/8;
 - 200 Brent geese recorded on two occasions in 2011/12; and
 - Up to 30 lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*.
- 1.5 It is understood this evidence was obtained by a neighbour of the site, who monitors the site on a regular basis.
- 1.6 The survey technique employed by Tyler Grange (which was in accordance with a method stipulated in adopted guidance; Ref. 1) is a sampling technique based on two visits per month during the winter season, and with this method there is the possibility that geese could be missed at other times (a risk acknowledged by Hampshire County Council's ecologist). This appears to have been the case in the 2011/12 survey where no geese were recorded using H34E.
- 1.7 As a direct consequence of this new evidence, Natural England, RSPB and Hampshire Wildlife Trust objected to the application, on the grounds that there was insufficient survey data submitted with the application (a third winter season of winter surveys being required to confirm the status of the site) to determine whether the development could result in loss of suitable grazing habitat for the geese, and hence whether an impact to the SPA and Ramsar site could occur. Hampshire County Council's ecologist recommended additional bird survey work prior to determination of the application to assess the need for mitigation.



- 1.8 Objections were also raised in respect of the lack of certainty at this time relating to mitigation of recreation effects on the geese.
- 1.9 The objections were discussed at a meeting on 15th August 2013 at Havant Borough Council attended by Natural England and Hampshire County Council's ecologist. At that meeting it was agreed that:
- Given there is already evidence of use of the site by Brent geese and waders, there was little point undertaking a third season of wintering bird surveys in 2013/14;
 - Instead, and in line with the alternative proposed by Natural England in their letter dated 30th July 2013 (see **Appendix 2**), it was accepted that an avoidance/compensation strategy was necessary and should be produced to avoid a net loss of SPA supporting habitat;
 - The principles of a compensation strategy were discussed and agreed, as was a mechanism for monitoring and management to ensure mitigation is provided in perpetuity; and
 - The application would not be determined until the mechanism for delivery of the strategy to address the potential effects associated with increased recreational use as a result of development has been established. This would be controlled by a S106 agreement (refer to further details in Tyler Grange report ref. 1435_R02a).

Scope of Report

- 1.10 This report:
- Describes a strategy to compensate for loss of foraging habitat to ensure there is no impact to the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar; and
 - Describes the principles of a management and monitoring strategy, and the mechanism for controlling it.
- 1.11 For the reasons stated in paragraph 1.9 4th bullet this report does not contain any further detail in respect of potential effects of increased recreational disturbance.
- 1.12 This strategy has been agreed by both Simon Thompson of Natural England and Tristan Norton of Hampshire County Council.



Section 2: Compensation for Loss of Foraging Habitat

Overview

- 2.1. The proposed development would result in the loss of 2.5ha of arable land within field H34E, which covers a total of c. 9.7ha. The remainder of H34E will continue to be farmed as it is now, and hence is likely to be used by geese, albeit potentially in smaller numbers.
- 2.2. As with other fields on Hayling, the field is farmed on a rotation of cereals and legumes on alternate years. Consequently, the field is only attractive to geese in alternate years when cereals are present in winter, providing young growth upon which the geese can feed. In other years H34E supports stubble in winter (as was in case in winter 2012/13) and is not used by geese.
- 2.3. The developer controls H34D (adjacent and to the north) and part of H34C (to the west of Hayling Billy Trail; see **Appendix 1**).
- 2.4. To compensate for loss of 2.5ha of H34E it has been agreed that:
 - 1.5ha of H34D would be enhanced such that it is more attractive to geese and waders that use H34E; and
 - Disturbance from recreational use as a result of uncontrolled access from the Hayling Billy Trail on to H34C will be reduced, thereby making it more attractive to geese and waders.
- 2.5. The principles of the strategy are illustrated on **Plan 1435/P02**, and are described in detail below.

Enhancement of H34D for Geese

Existing Ecological Resources

- 2.6. The existing habitats within H34D are illustrated on **Plan 1435/P01a**.
- 2.7. H34D is not subject of statutory or non-statutory protection. It is a level field supporting horse paddocks (plate 1). To the north and east is residential housing, to the south is H34E and to the west is the Hayling Billy Trail and beyond, H34C.
- 2.8. H34D is subdivided into smaller compartments by wire fencing. The grassland sward is close-grazed and species-poor being dominated by perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, bent grasses *Agrostis* sp., and sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, with forbs rarely present.



Plate 1. H34D is a close-grazed horse paddock

- 2.9. H34D is bounded to the west by a mature hedgerow with trees alongside the Hayling Billy Trail. To the south is a defunct species-poor hedge (plate 2). Woody vegetation comprises primarily of bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, with some elm *Ulmus procera*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, and with two mature oak trees. Dumped timber and brashings are also present. There is a ditch that was dry at the time of survey and supports no wetland vegetation. Woodland ground flora was not recorded, the hedgerow base and uncultivated margins supporting species typical of disturbed and nutrient enriched conditions such as coarse grasses namely false oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, nettle *Urtica dioica*, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*. Further east the southern boundary is more established and mature (this would not be affected).



Plate 2. Hedgerow on southern boundary of H34D is species-poor, gappy and defunct

- 2.10. H34D supports grassland that could support feeding geese in winter, however, the field is too small, enclosed by hedges and is grazed by horses. All these factors make it unsuitable for geese. This is reflected in the lack of records of geese for H34D.

- 2.11. H34D does occasionally support small numbers of waders, with use restricted no doubt for similar reasons as described for geese above. The Tyler Grange surveys confirmed 10 lapwing on one occasion only in the 2011/12 survey, but not at any other time. Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) confirmed a maximum count of 7 lapwing in the 2010 strategy.
- 2.12. For the same reasons as described for the proposed development site, it is unlikely that H34D is of importance to other fauna. In summary:
- The hedgerows are likely to support nesting birds, though that to the south is unlikely to be of importance owing to its gappy and defunct nature;
 - The rough grassland adjacent to the hedgerows is likely to support common reptiles, though a large population would not be expected;
 - No evidence of badgers was recorded;
 - The hedgerows are likely to support nesting birds, though that to the south is unlikely to be of importance owing to its gappy and defunct nature;
 - Owing to the nature of the habitats present, notable invertebrate species would not be expected; and
 - Bats would be expected to use the site boundaries for commuting and occasional foraging. The mature and semi-mature oak trees at the boundaries could support roosting bats, though the younger trees on the southern boundary would not support roosts.

Evaluation

- 2.13. The horse grazed grassland is a common and widespread habitat. It is intensively managed and species-poor. It is considered to be of **negligible value**.
- 2.14. The defunct boundary hedge to south west is also of **negligible value**, though the semi-mature oak trees are of **site value** being not replaceable in the medium term, and of supporting value to a range of fauna.
- 2.15. H34D is not of value to Brent geese currently, and of no more than **local value** to wintering lapwing.
- 2.16. Owing to the nature of the habitats, H34D would not be expected to be of value to other fauna.

Proposed Enhancement for Geese and Waders

- 2.17. The suitability of sites for Brent geese depends on distance from the coast, the size of the grazing area, the type of grassland management, visibility and disturbance. Brent geese prefer large open sites where they have clear sight lines (in order to best avoid predation) and short lush grass for grazing (ref. 1).
- 2.18. The reasons for which H34D is not currently used by geese, or waders in greater numbers than have been recorded, are considered to be as follows:
- Relative to other fields that are known to be of value to geese and waders (see **Appendix 1**), H34D is small and enclosed by hedges and fencing, with poor visibility;
 - Whilst there is no public access, the fields are horse-grazed and hence disturbed; and
 - The grassland is close grazed by horses and potentially less attractive than other lush growth available in the area in winter.



2.19. Brent geese are long-lived and known to exhibit faithfulness to their wintering grounds. Given it is adjacent to H34E, which is known to be used by Brent geese, compensation for loss of habitat by effectively including 1.5ha of H34D within the same enclosure as H34E is considered likely to be successful.

2.20. The following is proposed to compensate for the loss of 2.5ha of H34E:

- Removal of the defunct hedgerow on the south-west boundary between H34D and H34E, with scrub and tall, coarse grasses cut to ground level to improve sight lines for birds. The two oak semi-mature trees would be retained, though this is not likely to significantly affect the use of the field by birds. The existing ditch would also be retained – this too is not likely to affect the use of H34D by birds (a similar situation exists in H34E where a ditch bisects the field; refer to **plan 1435/P01a**); and
- Reversion of the horse paddock of negligible value to arable use, to be farmed in the same manner as the remainder of H34E. This will make it attractive to foraging geese when used for winter cereals. It would also make it more attractive to waders such as lapwing.

Potential Effects of Works to H34D to Valued or Protected Resources, and Mitigation

Habitats

- 2.21. Mitigation for reversion of the horse paddocks of negligible value to arable use is not considered necessary.
- 2.22. Similarly, removal of the defunct hedgerow should not require compensation, though it will be necessary to ensure the retained oak trees are not harmed during clearance and subsequent farming of the surrounding land.
- 2.23. The proposed development includes a wide buffer of woody planting on its northern boundary (see **Appendix 3**). This could comprise hedgerow planting using native species, with a woodland 'ecotone' habitat comprising of a transition from hedgerow to scrub and rough grassland. This habitat is of value to invertebrates, birds, reptiles and small mammals. It would more than off-set habitat losses elsewhere.

Fauna

- 2.24. All native wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) whilst nesting. Clearance of hedgerow and scrub would be timed to avoid the bird nesting season, or else it would be preceded by a survey to confirm disturbance would not occur.
- 2.25. No features likely to support roosting bats would be affected by development. With the retention of the ditch, bat commuting routes in the event they exist should not be affected.
- 2.26. All native reptiles are protected from harm under the WCA 1981. Prior to construction, the grassland could be subject of phased strimming (one cut to 15cm, followed by a second cut to ground level a few days later in suitable weather) to encourage slow-worm into adjacent habitat, out of harm's way.

Other

- 2.27. No specific mitigation in respect of badger, amphibians or invertebrates is required.



- 2.28. The proposals in respect of reptiles will also protect hedgehog, if present.

Reduce Recreational Disturbance in H34C

Existing Situation

- 2.29. During winter surveys it was evident that H34C, which is adjacent and to the west of the site/H34E, is regularly used by dog walkers and other walkers as it is a short cut from the Hayling Billy Trail to the coast path. There are desire lines around the boundaries of this field (see plan **1435/P01a** and plate 3), though the only formal footpath is along the western boundary with the adjacent harbour. Access elsewhere to these desire lines is via holes that have been created in the fence.

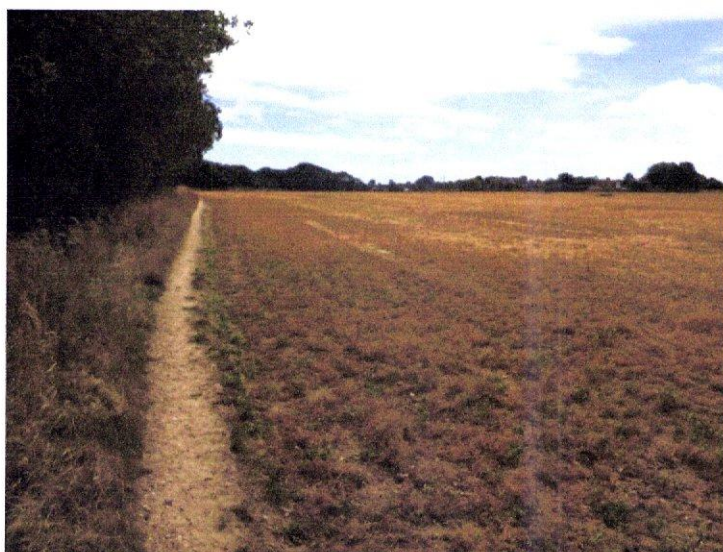


Plate 3. Desire line on the eastern margin of H34C, accessed via a number of gaps made in the fence

- 2.30. H34C is farmed on the same rotation as H34E. It is identified as a Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) on account of its value to Brent geese, with 66 recorded using the field according to HBIC data, and a maximum of c.500 recorded at the north end of the field in Tyler Grange surveys in 2011/12 (refer to report 1435/R02a). 139 golden plover were recorded on one occasion, together with one lapwing. During surveys birds were seen to be flushed from the field on to the adjacent harbour by dog walkers. The southern part of the field was not found to support Brent geese or waders on any of the survey visits.
- 2.31. At 12.4ha, H34C is a large field, and comparable in size to other fields of importance to Brent geese and waders. It is likely that disturbance is a factor in the extent of use of H34C by Brent geese and waders, and hence its value in supporting the population in this location, though it is possible that the southern and central part of the field is too enclosed with insufficiently long sight lines to be suitable for Brent geese.

Proposed Works to Reduce Disturbance

- 2.32. The developer controls the southern and eastern parts of H34C, including the boundary along the Hayling Billy Trail where there are desire lines and gaps created in the fence. It is proposed to reinstate the fence to prevent dog walkers and the walkers using the southern and eastern boundaries of the field. This should reduce disturbance at least to the eastern and southern parts

of H34C and should make it more attractive to foraging birds. Use of the footpath on the western boundary of H34C with the adjacent harbour would not be affected, and hence use of this path, and concomitant disturbance to birds, is not likely to be changed.

Timing of Delivery

- 2.33. The timing of the provision of the compensatory habitat in H34D and control of access to H34C was discussed with Natural England and Hampshire County Council's ecologist. The objective should be to ensure that there is no net loss in availability of winter foraging.
- 2.34. H34C and H34E are farmed on the same rotation such that they are only suitable for foraging Brent geese in alternate years i.e. when there is winter wheat rather than stubble during the winter months. The next winter wheat crop is due to be sown in winter 2013/14. With the likely planning timetable, there would be no construction until after this period. It was agreed that works to H34D and H34C would therefore not need to occur until prior to the 2015/16 winter season, when winter wheat is again sown and habitat loss likely to cause an impact to the geese.



Section 3: Management and Monitoring

- 3.1. In order to ensure that the compensatory measures are secured for the duration of the development (i.e. in perpetuity) it will be necessary for them to be controlled by a management and monitoring plan. The heads of terms of a management and monitoring strategy are described in Table 1 below. It is envisaged that the preparation of a full management and monitoring plan would be controlled by planning condition, with its implementation secured by planning obligation.



Objective	Prescription	Timing	Responsibility
Ensure H34D is farmed in such a way that it supports suitable habitat for foraging geese and waders	Farm H34D on same rotation as H34E and H34C, with cereals in alternate years	In line with usual farming practice	Farmer
Maintain clear, open sight lines between H34D and H34E	Vegetation along the retained ditch cut annually to ground level in autumn	Annually in September	Farmer
Control access from Hayling Billy trail into H34C	Ensure paths are not recreated, which would increase disturbance to birds. The fence should therefore be checked annually in autumn, before geese arrive, and if necessary repaired.	Annually in September	Farmer
Monitor efficacy of mitigation	Undertake up to 3 winters of monitoring surveys post completion of mitigation and only in years where winter wheat present; if numbers equivalent or greater in year 1 or 2 then stop monitoring	October to March; 2 visits per month	Developer/ecologist

Table 1. Heads of terms of management and monitoring plan

Section 4: Summary and Conclusion

- 4.1. Anecdotal evidence that has come to light since the application for development of the site had been submitted suggests that the site is indeed used by foraging Brent geese and some waders during the winter months, when there is winter wheat present. A strategy to compensate for loss of 2.5ha of foraging habitat for Brent geese as a result of development of the site and hence avoid impacts has therefore been agreed with Natural England and Hampshire County Council's ecologist. The strategy comprises a combination of:
- Enhancement of 1.5ha of H34D, which is adjacent to H34E and currently not used by geese, such that it is more attractive to geese and waders that use H34E; and
 - Reducing existing disturbance from recreational use as a result of uncontrolled access from the Hayling Billy Trail on to H34C, thereby making it more attractive to geese and waders.
- 4.2. The delivery of mitigation would be timed to ensure that there is no net loss of foraging for Brent geese and waders. A strategy to avoid impacts to nesting birds and reptiles, if present, during enhancement works to H34D is described.
- 4.3. The principles of a management and monitoring strategy have been agreed to ensure that the mitigation is available in perpetuity.
- 4.4. An appropriate mechanism for controlling delivery of the mitigation and enhancement strategy would involve the use of planning conditions and obligations to secure:
- The implementation of the mitigation works to H34C and H34D;
 - A full management and monitoring plan to be agreed with Natural England and the planning authority; and
 - Implementation of the management and monitoring plan in perpetuity.
- 4.5. In conclusion, with the implementation of the mitigation strategy, the proposed development would be in conformity with legislation that protects the SPA and Ramsar sites (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010). In so doing, it would also be in conformity with planning policy that seeks to protect such sites. Hampshire County Council's ecologist has confirmed that with this strategy, which avoids likely significant effects, a full Habitats Regulations Assessment under Regulations 61(1) of the aforementioned Regulations would not be necessary.

Reference

- 1 King, D. (2010) *Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy 2010*. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust.



Appendix 1: Waders and Brent Goose Strategy Sites



Land off Station Road, Hayling Island
Brent Goose Mitigation Strategy

1435_2011_R03b 11 September 2013 JA_RW



**Waders and Brent Goose Strategy
sites within 2km of 'Land between
Furniss Way & Dancers Way,
Hayling Island' (SZ710997):**

Legend

Search Area

Wader & Brent Geese Sites (labelled cream)

Surveyed for 2010 strategy without positive results

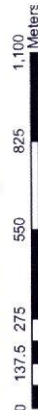
Brent in 2010 strategy

Waders in 2010 strategy

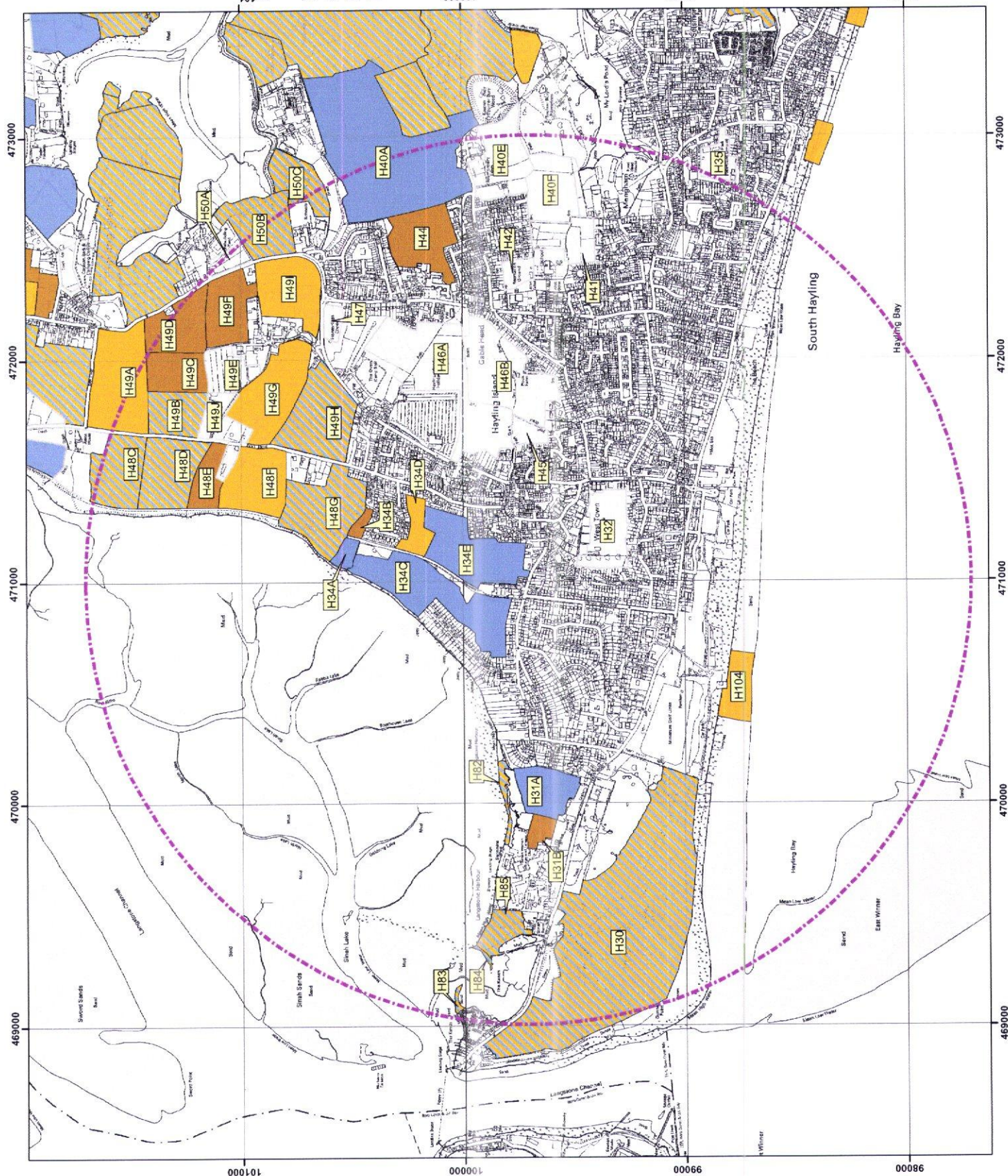
Waders and Brent in 2010 strategy

Positive records from 2002 strategy only

Created: 20/03/2013
Scale at A3: 1:16,000



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Appendix 2: Natural England letter dated 30th July 2013



Land off Station Road, Hayling Island
Brent Goose Mitigation Strategy

1435_2011_R03b 11 September JA_RW

Date: 30 July 2013
Our ref: 91767
Your ref: APP/13/00639



Mrs D Haywood
Havant Borough Council

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

By email only, no hard copy to follow

Dear Mrs Haywood,

**LANGSTONE HARBOUR SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI)
CHICHESTER AND LANGSTONE HARBOURS SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA)/Ramsar
SOLENT MARITIME SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC)**

Proposal: Outline planning permission for mixed-use development comprising up to 60 dwellings and 1,250sqm of light-industrial accommodation (Use Class B1).

Location: Land north of Station Road/East of Furniss Way, West Town, Hayling Island

Thank you for your letter dated 10 July 2013 requesting Natural England's comments on the above proposal.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)

The application site is within approximately 350m of habitats which form part of the Langstone Harbour Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This SSSI is part of the Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA) and is a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Site). This letter comprises our statutory consultation response under provisions of Article 10 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 and Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Recreational Disturbance

Following the South East Plan allocation of around 82,000 houses between 2006 and 2026, across the Solent, with many large allocations having been carried forward into adopted Local Authority LDFs, concerns were raised about the potential impact of recreational disturbance on bird populations in the three SPAs that cover the majority of the Solent coast. In response to this, the Solent Forum commissioned Footprint Ecology to undertake the Solent Mitigation and Disturbance Project (SDMP), to assess the current and future levels of recreational activity in the Solent and to model the predicted impacts on bird populations. Natural England is on the project Steering Group for this project and also has a statutory role in advising on the potential effects of development on the conservation of SPAs. In February 2012, Phase 2 of the SDMP, which specifically assessed and modelled bird disturbance and visitor data, was concluded and presented to the Solent Forum and Natural England.

In summary, this work concluded the following:

- There is a high number of current recreational visits to the three SPAs and modelled future increase in visits is also high.

- Lower bird densities were observed at sites that have greater recreational disturbance events.
- The model estimated a high percentage area of intertidal subject to recreational disturbance.
- There was a significant correlation between visitor numbers and housing numbers near the coast (in bands within 5km).
- In Southampton Water, the model suggested that current levels of disturbance had a depressing effect on the populations of four SPA species and that future housing scenarios would exacerbate this effect for two of these species.

Natural England's advice is that the SDMP work represents the best available scientific evidence, and therefore mitigation is required in order to avoid a likelihood of significant effect, in combination, arising from new housing development around the Solent.

We welcome the applicant's commitment to make an appropriate contribution to the mitigation scheme currently under development. However, the issue below relating to the use of the development site as SPA supporting habitat needs to be resolved prior to any such contribution being secured.

Natura 2000 site – Objection due to lack of information

Natural England **objects to the above proposal** on the following grounds:

- The development site is classified as uncertain by the Brent Goose and Waders Strategy, and whilst survey work has been undertaken, given the records of use that exist for the site – 70 Brent Geese 2007/8, and 200 Brent Geese on two occasions in 2011/12 - we consider that further survey effort is likely to be required. We therefore recommend that:
 - Further survey work is undertaken to ascertain the level of use of the site, we advise that a minimum of three years of survey data (total) is likely to be required; alternatively
 - An avoidance/compensation strategy is submitted setting out proposals for providing replacement habitat to avoid any loss of SPA supporting habitat.

Natural England would welcome the opportunity to discuss the above advice further with the applicant.

Under S281 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 your authority must take Natural England's advice into account in deciding whether or not to grant permission. If your authority resolves not to follow this advice then it must notify Natural England of the permission, the terms on which it is proposed to grant it and how, if at all, it has taken our advice into account. You must then allow a further period of 21 days before the development can commence to allow us to consider any further action. For further details of these requirements, and a summary of the legislations protecting SSSI's and the duties which apply to planning authority, please refer to Part II of Circular 06/2005¹.

We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact Simon Thompson by telephone on 0300 060 4625 or by email to simon.thompson@naturalengland.org.uk

Yours sincerely

Simon Thompson
Lead Adviser
Land Use Operations Team

¹ Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system ODPM Circular 06/2005/Defra Circular 01/2005

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularbiodiversity>

Plans

Habitat Features

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Land between Furniss Way and Dancers Way,
Hayling Island

Habitat Features

As Shown

1435/P01a

September 2013

JSA/JTF

Project Details

Title

Scale

Drawing Ref

Date

Checked



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- Site Boundary
- Land to be Enhanced for Brent Goose / Waders
- X Fence Repairs (approximate locations)

1.5ha of existing horse paddock to be returned to arable use

Poor hedgerow / scrub removed, to be removed to improve sight lines and encourage use by geese / waders

Uncontrolled access to F4 from Billy Trail prevented to reduce disturbance to birds



Project Details

Land between Furniss Way and Dancers Way, Hayling Island

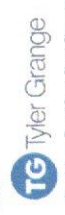
Title Compensation for Loss of Brent Goose Habitat

Scale As Shown

Drawing Ref 1435/P02

Date September 2013

Checked JSA/JTF



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