

VOLUME 4: APPENDICES

APPENDIX F2 – ECOLOGY SURVEY UPDATE 2021



Foreman Homes Ltd.

Land to the South of Romsey Avenue, Fareham

Appendix F2

Ecology Survey Update 2021

June 2021

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Foreman Homes Ltd. It details the updated 2020/21 ecology work undertaken at Land to the South of Romsey Avenue, Fareham (hereafter referred to as the 'site') by FPCR.
- 2.2 This report is to be read alongside the Ecological Impact Assessment, detailed within the June 2021 Environment Statement Chapter 10: Ecology and Biodiversity, and the full EcoSupport results within Appendix F1: 2018 EcoSupport Survey Results. Winter bird surveys conducted by Lindsey Carrington Associates are also presented here.
- 2.3 The main survey data for habitats and species from 2014-2018 was considered out-of-date based on the CIEEM guidelines for survey data validity (CIEEM, 2019¹). The survey work in 2020/2021 and presented in this report has brought the ecology on site up-to-date to ensure the ES Chapter is current and robust.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

- 3.1 In order to compile existing baseline information, relevant ecological information was obtained in March 2021 from both statutory and non-statutory nature conservation organisations including:
- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC); and
 - Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre
- 3.2 Further inspection of colour 1:25,000 OS base maps (www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk) and aerial photographs from Google Earth (www.maps.google.co.uk) was also undertaken in order to provide additional context and identify any features of potential importance for nature conservation in the wider countryside.
- 3.3 The search area for biodiversity information was related to the significance of sites and species and potential zones of influence, as follows:
- European Protected Sites - 10km search around the site for sites of International Importance (e.g. SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites).
 - Nationally Protected Sites - 2km search around the site for sites of National Importance (e.g. SSSIs). Sites of importance outside of the 2km range may also be highlighted if a potential impact is perceived.
 - Local Protected Sites - 2km search around the site for locally protected sites (e.g. LNRs).
 - Non-statutory Designated Sites - 1km search around the site.
 - Legally Protected and Notable Species - 1km search around the Survey Area.
- 3.4 When handling the species data:
- a) All results were filtered to include records from the previous ten years only (since 2011).

¹ CIEEM (2019) *Advice Note on the lifespan of ecological reports & surveys*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. 43 Southgate Street Winchester, Hampshire SO23 9EH

- b) Results are plotted to identify any records falling within the site boundary.
- c) The remainder of results are filtered, separating all WCA Schedule 5 species, all likely breeding or over wintering WCA Schedule 1 birds SPA birds and NERC Section 41 birds, any European Protected Species and any Nationally Rare and scarce plants.
- d) Where any other notable records were present in the data, these were moved into the report.

Field Survey

Habitats/flora

Phase 1

- 3.5 An initial Phase I survey was conducted in May 2017 and updated in May 2018 by EcoSupport Ltd (please see ES Chapter 10, Appendix F1 for full methodology).
- 3.6 An updated walkover survey was then conducted by on the 12th November 2020 and further notes made on a survey visit on the 24th March 2021, both by Adam Day of FPCR. The purpose of the survey visits was to reassess the habitats onsite and to note any changes type, extent or condition, and assess if where changes were observed, whether or not it was likely to be significantly affect the function of the habitats or the species it was likely to support.
- 3.7 The survey was conducted using the methodology outlined in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC 2010)², and involved a systematic walkover of the site to re-classify the habitat types present (using the standardised Phase 1 Habitat classification system) and mapping these onto an OS base map. A photographic record of the habitats and species present were noted

Invasive Plants, Notifiable Weed Species and Other Notable Flora

- 3.8 Consideration was given as to the presence of invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA 1981)³ and the presence of any notable weeds including those covered under the Weed Act 1959⁴ (where population is significant enough to be considered injurious).
- 3.9 In addition, any rare or notable flora including those listed in the following policies as priorities were duly noted:
 - Post 2010 UK Biodiversity Framework⁵ priority species;
 - NERC S41 species of principal importance;
 - Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species;
 - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red listed⁶ species;
 - Red Data Book (RDB)⁷ species; and
 - national, regional, county or vice-county (VC 11) rarities.

2 JNCC, (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit, ISBN 0861396367.

3 Act of Parliament, (1981). The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), London: HMSO.

4 Act of Parliament. (1959). The Weed Act 1959. London: HMSO.

5JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group). (2012). UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. July 2012.

6 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), (2012). Red List 2012.

7 Cheffings, C.M. & Farrell, L. (Eds), Dines, T.D., Jones, R.A., Leach, S.J., McKean, D.R., Pearman, D.A., Preston, C.D., Rumsey, F.J., Taylor, I. (2005). The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain. Species Status 7: 1-116. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

Fauna

Badger

- 3.10 A survey of the site for the presence of badgers was conducted in 2017 by EcoSupport Ltd (please see ES Chapter 10, Appendix F1).
- 3.1 The badger survey was updated on 12th November 2020. As part of the survey all hedgerows, woodlands, scrub and other suitable habitats within the site and immediately adjacent to the site boundary, were searched for evidence of badger activity. The standard methodology was used, as outlined by Harris, Creswell and Jefferies (1991)⁸. This involved a thorough search for evidence indicating the presence of badgers, including:
- setts, including earth mounds, evidence of bedding and runs between setts;
 - latrines, often located close to setts, at territory boundaries or adjacent to favoured feeding areas;
 - prints and paths or track ways;
 - hairs caught on rough wood or fencing; and
 - other evidence including snuffle holes, feeding and playing areas and scratching posts.
- 3.2 The identification of snuffle holes, scratching posts or feeding signs on their own is not necessarily conclusive evidence of the presence of badgers. A number of such signs may need to be seen in conjunction before they can be said to be conclusive of badger activity.
- 3.3 Where setts are found, their status and level of activity is noted. Sett status is broadly categorised as follows:
- *Main sett* – usually continuously used with many signs of activity around, a large number of holes and conspicuous spoil mounds.
 - *Annexe sett* – usually located close to a main sett and connected to it by well used paths. Annexes may not be continuously occupied.
 - *Subsidiary sett* – lesser used setts comprising a few holes and without associated well-used paths. Subsidiary setts are not continuously occupied.
 - *Outlier sett* – one or two holes without obvious paths. These are used sporadically.
- 3.4 Level of activity is described as:
- *Well used* – clear of debris, trampled soil mounds and obviously active, with signs of activity such as presence of prints, dislodged guard hairs around the entrances.
 - *Partially used* – some associated debris or plants at the entrance. Could be used with minimal excavation and usually with signs of activity within the vicinity, for example, badger pathways.
 - *Disused* – partially or completely blocked entrances.

Bats

Bat Activity Surveys

⁸ Harris, S., Cresswell, P. and Jefferies, D., (1991). (Report) Surveying Badgers. The Mammal. Society, Bristol.

- 3.5 Monthly manual and automated bat activity surveys were conducted by EcoSupport in 2017 April to September (please see ES Chapter 10, Appendix F1 for full methodology).
- 3.6 To reassess the baseline conditions for bats, an updated manual and automated activity survey was conducted in May 2021 by FPCR.

Manual Activity Survey 2021

- 3.7 A survey was undertaken by appropriately experienced ecologists from FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. The transect was walked at a steady pace using full spectrum Wildlife Acoustic Inc. Echo Meter Touch bat detectors in conjunction with Echo Meter Touch app and Apple Inc. iPad to provide back-up information and enable identification of bats encountered. When a bat pass was registered, the species, time and behaviour was recorded manually on a site plan. The transect route is shown on *Figure F2.7*.
- 3.8 The detector is set to record all noise files to ensure no data is lost. Where bats are heard but no calls are seen on the screen, the location, time and “bat sp.” is recorded and the data is later checked. All noise files are manually analysed to ensure that any bats not seen or heard by surveyors during the survey are accounted for within the analysis.
- 3.9 Post-survey bat calls were analysed using Wildlife Acoustic’s Kaleidoscope software by taking measurements of the peak frequency, inter-pulse interval, call duration and end frequency. Analysis was undertaken by an experienced ecologist. The level of bat activity across the application site in relation to the number of foraging and commuting registrations were assessed based on this analysis, and compared with the previous survey results from spring time statics.
- 3.10 The Survey was conducted in suitable conditions (little or no rain / wind and temperatures above 10°C) in order to provide a full cross-section of the use of the site by bats. The Transect was started at sunset and lasted for three hours See *Table 3* for survey date and weather conditions.

Table 1: Transect survey dates and weather conditions

Date	Sunset	Wind	Temperature	Cloud Cover	Rain
11 th May	20:41	2 at star, 1 at end	10C Start 10C End	90 Start 100% End	None

Automated (Passive) Activity Survey Update May 2021

- 3.11 Two static (passive) recording broadband detectors were deployed in May for 5 nights to supplement the manual activity survey (locations are shown in *Figure F2.7*). These automated logging systems Wildlife Acoustics Inc. Song Meter SM4BAT FS detectors with SMM-U2 ultrasonic microphones, (herein referred to as SM4BAT detectors) save all recordings onto an internal storage device for analysis. The microphones used are highly sensitive and omnidirectional which record high quality data. The SM4BAT detectors were positioned at locations where habitats would likely be impacted as a result of development, and at any locations where habitats would likely be impacted as a result of development, and at locations that provide suitability for navigation/ foraging routes.
- 3.12 The units were programmed to activate 30 minutes before dusk and recorded continuously until 30 minutes following sunrise. The output from this was subject to analysis using the Wildlife Acoustic’s

Kaleidoscope software and was undertaken by experienced ecologists from FPCR Environment and Design Ltd.

- 3.13 The analysis of the SM4BAT files recorded can highlight the presence of more than one bat if they are recorded simultaneously on the same sound file. However, it is not possible to determine whether consecutive sound files have been recorded as the result of a single bat passing the detector as it commutes across the landscape or by one bat repeatedly triggering the detector as a single bat registration. The number of bat registrations does, however, reflect the relative importance of the location of the detector by calculating the number of bat registrations per hour.

Bats in Trees

- 3.14 Bats in tree surveys were conducted by EcoSupport in 2018 (please see ES Chapter 10, Appendix F1 for full methodology).
- 3.15 The trees were reassessed from the ground on 12th November 2021 by a level 2 licenced bat worker using the same methodology.

Birds

Breeding Birds

- 3.16 The site has been assessed for its suitability to support breeding birds during the Phase 1 walkovers, and through observations by ecologists during subsequent visits.
- 3.17 Given the common and widespread nature of the habitats on the site, the lack of diversity, and the species recorded during the walkovers, full breeding bird surveys were not deemed necessary to make an assessment of the importance of the site for breeding birds.

Winter Bird Surveys (WBS)

- 3.18 WBS surveys of the Site were undertaken by Lindsay Carrington Ecological Services Ltd (LCES) in February, March, November and December of 2014 and January and February of 2015 and also in November and December of 2016 and January and February of 2017.
- 3.19 These WBS were based on the British Trust for Ornithology WBS and Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) methods. The site was visited monthly, between November and March for the 2014/15 winter period and between November and February in winter 2016/17. Surveys took place for two hours either side of high tide, with all notable wetland bird species recorded.

Hazel Dormouse

- 3.20 Full dormouse surveys were undertaken by EcoSupport in 2017 (please see ES Chapter 10, Appendix F1 for full methodology).
- 3.21 Presence/absence surveys are being repeated in 2021 by FPCR with the same methodology to ensure up-to-date information is available for a future Reserved Matters application to ensure there is no risk of delay. 50 dormouse tubes were deployed in April 2021 and the survey will be complete in October 2021, and as of writing the May check has been conducted. Locations of dormouse tubes are shown in *Figure F2.6*.

Reptiles

- 3.22 Full dormouse surveys were undertaken by EcoSupport in 2017 (please see ES Chapter 10, Appendix F1 for full methodology).
- 3.23 Reptile surveys are being repeated by FPCR in 2021. The surveys are based on methodology detailed in the Herpetofauna Workers Manual (2003)⁹ and the Froglife Advice Sheet 10 (1999)¹⁰. It consists of seven survey visits in suitable weather conditions for recording reptiles. Methods involved a search for basking reptiles on/under naturally occurring and strategically positioned artificial refugia (0.5 x 0.5 metre roofing felt). 50 matts have been deployed around the perimeter of the site within the hedgerow verge vegetation and locations are shown on *Figure F2.1*.
- 3.24 As of writing, two survey visits in early June have been completed. The surveys have been undertaken in suitable weather conditions within the recommended survey period by suitably experienced FPCR ecologists. On each of these occasions the number of reptiles associated with each artificial refuge was recorded.
- 3.25 Surveys also followed the guideline recommendations by:
- approaching refugia downwind and avoiding casting a shadow and with care so as to not disturb basking animals when checking; and
 - that when lifting and replacing the refugia, to check for the presence of reptiles underneath in hot weather is undertaken with care, to avoid potential harm or injury to animals beneath.
- 3.26 Any alternative basking material present within the site (e.g. fallen deadwood, tipped and demolition materials etc) were also checked for the presence of reptiles.
- 3.27 Reptile populations were assessed in accordance with population level criteria as stated in the Key Reptile Site Register and presented in the ES Chapter 10. This system classifies populations of individual reptile species into three population categories assessing the importance of the population (*Table 2*). These categories are based on the maximum total number of adult animals observed during an individual survey occasion across the seven or more surveys.

Table 2: Key reptile site survey assessment categories

Species	Low Population (No. of individuals)	Good Population (No. of individuals)	Exceptional Population (No. of individuals)
Adder	<5	5 - 10	>10
Common lizard	<5	5 - 20	>20
Grass snake	<5	5 - 10	>10
Slow worm	<5	5 - 20	>20

Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.28 The species data collated for the desk study is derived from records submitted by members of the public and from specialist volunteer group surveys. It does not represent a definitive list of species

⁹ Gent, T. and Gibson, S. (2003). Herpetofauna Workers Manual.

¹⁰ Froglife (1999). Reptile survey: an introduction to planning, conducting and interpreting surveys for snake and lizard conservation. Froglife Advice Sheet 10. Froglife, Halesworth.

that occur in the local area, and the absence of records does not necessarily imply absence of such species.

- 3.29 The bat equipment currently used by FPCR is technologically superior than that used by EcoSupport in 2017. Furthermore, the analysis by FPCR used .wav files rather than Zero Crossing files. It is therefore likely that the FPCR survey in May 2021 was more sensitive than the previous work in 2017, which is an ongoing trend in bat survey work with the constantly improving acoustic monitoring microphones, recorders and analytical packages. This improves the likelihood of recording species with quiet, directional and cryptic calls, such as barbastelle and lesser horseshoe, which were previously under recorded during bat activity surveys.

Field Survey

Habitats And Flora

- 3.30 The following details the habitats identified on site both during the initial Phase 1 Habitat Survey by EcoSupport Ltd and the subsequent walkover by FPCR. The habitats recorded and the management of the site in 2017 were largely unchanged in form or condition in 2020, as detailed below. An updated Phase 1 Habitat Plan is presented in Figure F2.3.

Arable

- 3.31 The site comprised of a single field in arable tenure for the production of summer cereal crops. In 2020, during the winter, it was bare ground. There were no notable plant species recorded in this habitat. The Site is typical of an intensively farmed arable field and is of low biodiversity value.

Improved Grassland

- 3.32 In 2017, the margins of the arable field were formed of a 1-2m strip of unmanaged improved grassland. Species included perennial rye grass *Lolium perenne*, cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata*, common cleavers *Galium aparine*, ivy *Hedera helix*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, horsetail *Hippus vulgaris*, common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and lesser celandine *Ficaria verna*. In 2020, this grassland had largely been turned over to arable production, with a narrow strip 1-2m strip remaining along the northern and eastern boundaries.

Tall Ruderal

- 3.33 Small sections of tall ruderal habitat are present along the boundaries of the site. The area was dominated by common nettle *Urtica dioica*, cow parsley and field bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*. These areas remained at their previous extent in 2020.

Scattered Scrub

- 3.34 Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg dominated scrub was associated with the margins of the longer grassland areas on-Site, particularly along the northern boundary. These areas remained at their previous extent in 2020.

Trees

3.35 The western part of the southern boundary supports a small woodland / tree line which is dominated by ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, with field maple *Acer campestre*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, oak *Quercus spp.* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*.

Hedgerows

3.36 The western, eastern and southern boundaries of the Site are marked by hedgerows of varying levels of maturity / diversity. None of the hedges were of sufficient diversity or had features that would qualify them as Hedgerow Regulations (REGs) Hedgerows. The hedgerows on-Site were as follows:

- H1: The western boundary hedgerow was of low species richness and dominated by hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and Ivy.
- H2: The southern boundary hedgerow was also of low species richness and dominated by hawthorn and Ivy, with the addition of sycamore. This hedgerow is very gappy, caused by historic stock pressure.
- H3: The eastern boundary hedgerow was more diverse and included elder *Sambucus nigra*, field maple *Acer campestre*, hawthorn, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, alder *Alnus glutinosa* and dog rose *Rosa canina*.

3.37 The condition of the hedgerows remained the same in 2020.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 For the full EcoSupport Ltd results please see ES Chapter 10, Appendix F1 2018 EcoSupport Survey Results.

Desk Study

Statutory Designated Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

4.2 There are eight internationally designated sites with 10km of the site, and five nationally designated sites within 2km of the site as detailed in *Table 3* below and Figure F2.1. Details of nationally designated sites within 5km are presented in the ES Chapter 10.

Table 3: Statutory sites

Site Name	Site Reference	Proximity to Site (approximate closest point)	Description
Internationally Designated Sites			
Portsmouth Harbour Ramsar	UK11055	185 metres south west	Portsmouth Harbour is a large industrialised estuary and includes one of the four largest expanses of mudflats and tidal creeks on the south coast of Britain. The mudflats support large beds of narrow-leaved and dwarf eelgrass, extensive green alga and sea lettuce. The

			<p>harbour has only a narrow connection to the sea via the Solent, and receives comparatively little freshwater, thus giving it an unusual hydrology. The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering dark-bellied brent geese and nationally important numbers of grey plover, dunlin and black-tailed godwit.</p>
Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar	UK11063	5.14 kilometres south west	<p>The area covered extends from Hurst Spit to Gilkicker Point along the south coast of Hampshire and along the north coast of the Isle of Wight. The site comprises of estuaries and adjacent coastal habitats including intertidal flats, saline lagoons, shingle beaches, saltmarsh, reedbeds, damp woodland, and grazing marsh. The diversity of habitats support internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl, important breeding gull and tern populations and an important assemblage of rare invertebrates and plants.</p>
Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar	UK11013	6.80 kilometres east	<p>Chichester and Langstone Harbours are large, sheltered estuarine basins comprising extensive mud and sand flats exposed at low tide. The site is of particular significance for over-wintering wildfowl and waders and also a wide range of coastal and transitional habitats supporting important plant and animal communities.</p>
Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	UK0017073	7.43 kilometres south	<p>Annex I habitats- The Solent on the south coast of England encompasses a series of Coastal lagoons, including percolation, isolated and sluiced lagoons. The site includes a number of lagoons in the marshes in the Keyhaven – Pennington area, at Farlington Marshes in Chichester Harbour, behind the sea-wall at Bembridge Harbour and at Gilkicker, near Gosport. The lagoons show a range of salinities and substrates, ranging from soft mud to muddy sand with a high proportion of shingle, which support a diverse fauna including large populations of three notable species: the nationally rare foxtail stonewort <i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>, the nationally scarce lagoon sand shrimp <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>, and the nationally scarce starlet sea anemone <i>Nematostella vectensis</i>. The lagoons in Keyhaven – Pennington Marshes are part of a network of ditches and ponds</p>

			<p>within the saltmarsh behind a sea-wall. Farlington Marshes is an isolated lagoon in marsh pasture that, although separated from the sea by a sea-wall, receives sea water during spring tides. The lagoon holds a well-developed low-medium salinity insect-dominated fauna. Gilkicker Lagoon is a sluiced lagoon with marked seasonal salinity fluctuation and supports a high species diversity. The lagoons at Bembridge Harbour have formed in a depression behind the sea-wall and sea water enters by percolation. Species diversity in these lagoons is high and the fauna includes very high densities of <i>N. vectensis</i>.</p>
Solent Maritime SAC	UK0030059	6.79 kilometres east	<p>Annex 1 habitats and annex II species- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Estuaries for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Coastal lagoons for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Annual vegetation of drift lines for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 100 hectares. Perennial vegetation of stony banks for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) for which this is one of only two known outstanding localities in the United Kingdom. Which is considered to be rare as its total extent in the United Kingdom is estimated to be less than 100 hectares. Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) for which the area is considered to support a significant presence. Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo</i></p>

			<i>moulsiana</i> for which the area is considered to support a significant presence.
Portsmouth Harbour SPA	UK9011051	185 metres south west	Over winter the area regularly supports: <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Western Siberia/Western Europe) 0.9% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern iberia/Europe/ Western Africa) 1% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) 0.4% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Mergus serrator</i> (North-western /Central Europe) 0.9% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96
Solent and Southampton Water SPA	UK9011061	5.14 kilometres south west	During the breeding season the area regularly supports: <i>Larus Melanocephalus</i> 15.4% of the GB breeding population 5 year peak mean, 1994-1998. <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) 2% of the GB breeding population 5 year peak mean, 1993-1997. <i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Europe - breeding) 3.1% of the GB breeding population 5 year peak mean, 1993-1997 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Northern /Eastern Europe - breeding) 2.2% of the GB breeding population 5 year peak mean, 1993-1997 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Western Europe/ Western Africa) 1.7% of the GB breeding population 5 year peak mean, 1993-1997. Over winter the area regularly supports: <i>Anas crecca</i> (North-western Europe) 1.1% of the population 5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7 <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Western Siberia/Western Europe) 2.5% of the population 5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7 <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (Europe/Northern Africa - wintering) 1.2% of the population 5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7 <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) 1.7% of the population 5 year peak mean, 1992/3-1996/7 Over winter the area regularly supports: 51361 waterfowl (5 year peak man 1991/92-1995/96) Including: <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>

<p>Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA</p>	<p>UK9011011</p>	<p>6.80 kilometres east</p>	<p>During the breeding season the area regularly supports: <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) 4.2% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding) 0.3% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1992-1996 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Western Europe/ Western Africa) 0.2% of the GB breeding population 5 year mean, 1993-1997 Over winter the area regularly supports: <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) 3.2% of the GB population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96. Over winter the area regularly supports: <i>Anas acuta</i> (North-western Europe) 1.2% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Anas clypeata</i> (North-western/Central Europe) 1% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Anas crecca</i> (North-western Europe) 0.5% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Anas penelope</i> (Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe) 0.7% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) 0.7% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Western Siberia/Western Europe) 5.7% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Calidris alba</i> (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering) 0.2% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/ Western Africa) 3.2% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (Europe/Northern Africa - wintering) 3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Mergus serrator</i> (North-western/Central Europe) 3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding) 1.6% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) 2.3% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe) 3.3% of the population in Great Britain 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96 <i>Tringa totanus</i></p>
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			(Eastern Atlantic - wintering) 1% of the population 5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96. Over winter the area regularly supports: 93230 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96) Including: <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , <i>Anas penelope</i> , <i>Anas crecca</i> , <i>Anas acuta</i> , <i>Anas clypeata</i> , <i>Mergus serrator</i> , <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , <i>Calidris alba</i> , <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , <i>Numenius arquata</i> , <i>Tringa totanus</i> , <i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Nationally Designated Sites			
Portsmouth Harbour SSSI	1000660	185 metres south west	Very large area of tidal lagoons and mudflats, with extensive eelgrass beds, cord grass marshes and a small area of important chalk grassland. These habitats support a large diversity of waterfowl and shorebirds in both the breeding and non-breeding seasons and are especially important for dark-bellied brent geese <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> , grey plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> and dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> .
Downend Chalk Pit SSSI	1000625	728 metres north	Geological designation.
Portsmouth SSSI	1000659	1.84 kilometres north east	Important chalk grassland and hawthorn scrub that supports a variety of rare plants and invertebrates.
The Wild Grounds SSSI	1000596	4.44 kilometres south west	The Wild Grounds Local Nature Reserve is an acid oakwood on the Brickearth of the south Hampshire coastal plain. It has no known history of management and probably developed naturally on former common land in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. It is dominated by uneven-aged pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> with scattered yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> , field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> . The shrub layer is confined to scattered hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> and the ground flora is dominated by bracken <i>Pteridium</i> , butcher's-broom <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> and wood spurge <i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> . The epiphytic lichen flora is poor. The reserve includes <i>Molinia</i> tussock grassland and a sedge fen on the edge of the River Alver flood plain. Though not especially rich, the Wild Grounds represents a woodland type formerly widespread on

			coastal commons in Hampshire. Its natural origins and age structure, dominated by old trees which will be permitted to live their natural life span, are of great ecological and historical interest.
Hook Heath Meadows SSSI	1000924	4.68 kilometres north east	<p>Hook Heath Meadows comprise an intimate mixture of woodland and agriculturally unimproved acid pasture lying within a shallow river valley over London Clays.</p> <p>Many of the habitats present are now rare in lowland Britain through agricultural intensification. Their close juxtaposition here is of particular value as an invertebrate habitat.</p> <p>Wet alder coppice and large hedges bound the site. The woodland/grassland boundary thus formed is very sheltered and accordingly supports a rich assemblage of invertebrates, with a particularly diverse hoverfly fauna:</p> <p><i>Leucozana glauca</i>, <i>Pyrophaena rosarum</i>, <i>Volucella inflata</i> and <i>Xylota tarda</i> are amongst the more notable species present.</p>

Non-Statutory Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

4.3 There were 15 non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest within 2km of the site, detailed in Table 4 below and Figure F2.2 (distances from site are provided in the ES Chapter 10).

Table 4: Non-statutory sites

Site Name	Site Reference	Description
Cams Hall Lagoons SINC	FA0077	Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marsh and maritime grasslands.
Bathinghouse Grove & Cams Coastline SINC	FA0078	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marsh and maritime grasslands. Sites which support one or more notable species
Wallington Way SINC	FA0097	Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marsh and maritime grasslands. Sites which support one or more notable species

Site Name	Site Reference	Description
Wallington Meadow SINC	FA0080	Grasslands which have become impoverished through inappropriate management but which retain sufficient elements of relic unimproved grassland to enable recovery. Sites of nature conservation interest which occur in areas otherwise deficient in such interest, and/or are known to be of particularly high value to local communities e.g. community wildlife sites.
Land off Aerodrome Road SINC	GO0038	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
Cams Plantation SINC	FA0082	Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving
Bedenham SINC	GO0012	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland. Grasslands which have become impoverished through inappropriate management but which retain sufficient elements of relic unimproved grassland to enable recovery. Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marsh and maritime grasslands. Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions. Sites which support one or more notable species.
DM Gosport SINC	GO0013	Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland. Sites which support one or more notable species.
Down End Road Verge SINC	FA0095	Unknown. Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
Fort Nelson SINC	WC0447	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands. Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland
Fort Nelson Picnic Site SINC	FA0085	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands. Sites which support one or more notable species.
Skew Road & Nelson Lane Verges SINC	FA0086	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands. Sites which support one or more notable species.
Hill Road Paddock SINC	FA0087	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
Skew Road Meadow SINC	FA0088	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands.

Site Name	Site Reference	Description
Anson Grove SINC	FA0089	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands. Sites which support one or more notable species.
High Tor SINC	FA0090	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
Portchester Paddock SINC	FA0110	Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marsh and maritime grasslands.
Castle Shore Park SINC	FA0091	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland. Semi-natural coastal and estuarine habitats, including saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle, brackish ponds, grazing marsh and maritime grasslands. Sites which support one or more notable species.
C371 Down End Road, Fareham RVEI	SU60130693	17 chalk grassland indicators
C372 Skew Road, Portchester RVEI	SU61370670	23 indicator species including <i>Clinopodium acinos</i> (Basil Thyme s41) and <i>Melampyram arvense</i> (field cow-wheat NR)

Protected Rare and Notable Species

- 4.4 All WCA, EPS and Nationally Rare species as defined in *Paragraph 5.4* are presented below in *Table 5* and shown in *Figure F2.2*.

Table 5: Species records

Species	Conservation Status	Total Number of Records within 2km	Location / Minimum distance of records from site boundary (Metres)
Mammals - bats			
A Myotis bat <i>Myotis</i>	WCA 5, 6	2	620 N
a Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus</i>	WCA 5, 6	3	620 N
a Pipistrelle Bat <i>Pipistrellus</i>	WCA 5, 6	2	960 NE
Brown Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	1	580 SE

Species	Conservation Status	Total Number of Records within 2km	Location / Minimum distance of records from site boundary (Metres)
Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA 5, 6	3	200 E
Nathusius's Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	3	580 SE
Noctule Bat <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	2	620 N
Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	WCA 5, 6	4	620 N
Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	5	620 N
Mammals - other			
Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	1	2000 N
European hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	14	350 NW
Hazel dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	7	1200 NW
Amphibians			
Great Crested Newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	WCA 5; NERC 41	1	880 E
Birds (recorded on Site)			
Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber, NERC S41		On site
Reptiles			
Common lizard	WCA 5; NERC 41	3	2000 SW
Slow worm	WCA 5; NERC 41	3	On site

Status Key: EPS = European Protected Species. WCA = Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Sch5 = Schedule 5 of WCA, Sch1 Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.

- 4.5 The notable bird species list within 2km of the Site is extensive and is listed in *Table 5*. The Impact Assessment ES Chapter 10 and Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (sHRA), refer to the most relevant results and more data was sort regarding waterbird species for the sHRA (FPCR, 2021)

Table 5: Bird Species records within 2km

Species	Conservation Status
Barnacle Goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	WCA 1, 9; NERC S41;
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	WCA 1; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Common Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Common Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Red
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Eurasian Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Red
Eurasian Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	WCA 1 ; BOCC ⁴ Red
European Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Red
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA 1; BOCC ⁴ Red
Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	WCA
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus marinus</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	WCA 1; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	WCA 1; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Mediterranean Gull <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	WCA ; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	WCA 1; BOCC ⁴ Red
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Red
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Red-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis ruficollis</i>	WCA
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1; BOCC ⁴ Red
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus flammeus</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Amber
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Red

Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	WCA; BOCC ⁴ Red, NERC S41
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Field Survey

Fauna

Badger

- 4.6 In 2017, a badger sett was recorded on site in the south eastern corner, along the southern boundary and was recorded as active during an update survey in 2018. A known main sett is present on the neighbouring site to the east and it is considered most likely that the sett on Site is an annex to this sett. Runs were recorded along the western and eastern boundaries. During the updated surveys in 2020/21, no new setts were found. Several latrines were recorded across the site, so it can be determined that this sett is still active.

Bats

Manual Activity Survey

- 4.7 These transects recorded common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, unidentified *Myotis* sp., noctule and serotine using the site.
- 4.8 A table of the full results for each of the manual bat activity surveys undertaken in 2021 is provided in *Figure F2.7*. A summary of survey results is provided in *Table 6* below.

Table 6: Manual bat activity survey summary

Survey Occasion	Number of bat contacts (including point counts)	Species recorded (in order of abundance)	Summary of activity
May 2021	8	Common pipistrelle	Very low activity from just one species.

Static (Passive) Activity Survey

- 4.9 The following details the results of static monitoring of bat activity to date in 2021 with *Table 7* showing a full table of results including peak counts, average bat passes per hour and total registrations. Static locations and ref are shown in *Figure F2.7*
- 4.10 Overall, during May survey, a total of seven bat species/species groups were recorded including (in order of abundance); common pipistrelle (93.7% of activity), soprano pipistrelle (2.7%), *Myotis species* (2.7%), and barbastelle, *Nyctalus species*, long-eared species, and serotine (<1.0%).
- 4.11 The unit with the highest assemblage of species was Unit 2 which was located at the southwest corner of the Site on the southern boundary, with seven species/species groups identified. Unit 1 recorded five species/species groups recorded at the northeast corner of the Site on the species-poor hedgerow along the eastern boundary.
- 4.12 One Annex II bat species, barbastelle, was recorded on both units. Four and one barbastelle registrations were respectively recorded on Unit 1 and Unit 2 during the same night between 23:08 and 00:06.

Table 7: Automated bat survey results

Recording Period	Unit No.	Start Date	End Date	Survey Hours	Total Av. per hour	Total Registrations	Common Pipistrelle			Soprano Pipistrelle		
							Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour
May	1	13/05/2021	18/05/2021	46:57:10	4.089	192	183	123	3.898	1	1	0.021
May	2	13/05/2021	18/05/2021	46:57:15	7.156	336	308	122	6.560	13	5	0.277

Myotis Species			Barbastelle			Long Eared Species			Nyctalus Species			Serotine		
Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour	Period Total	Peak Count	Av. Per Hour
3	1	0.064	4	4	0.085	1	1	0.021	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
11	5	0.234	1	1	0.021	1	1	0.021	1	1	0.021	1	1	0.021

Bat Tree Roost Potential Assessment

- 4.13 Six ash trees in the south west corner of the site were identified as having low potential to support roosting bats. No further roosting features were identified in the 2020/21 surveys.

Birds

- 4.14 Targeted breeding bird surveys have not been undertaken at the Site. Suitable breeding bird habitat in the form of hedgerows and mature trees are present around the Site’s boundary. No vegetation is to be lost. During spring visits for other protected species surveys in 2021, no ground nesting bird species, such as skylark *Alauda arvensis* have been recorded. Ground nesting birds will continue to be considered during further assessment of the Site. During various walkovers of the site, the following species have been recorded on or flying over the site, blackbird *Turdus merula*, carrion crow *Corvus corone*, chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*, chiff chaff *Phylloscopus collybita*, dunnock *Prunella modularis*, herring gull *Larus argentatus*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, magpie *Pica pica*, wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*.

Wintering Bird Survey (WBS)

- 4.15 During these surveys there was just one notable record, 20 curlew *Numenius arquata* were recorded briefly on the field to the south of the site.

Table 8: Notable bird species recorded during WBS

Species	Conservation Status	County Status
Curlew	BOCC4 Red, WCA 5	Qualifying feature species (non-breeding winter) for Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA and assemblage species network of Solent SPA sites.

Hazel Dormouse

- 4.16 No dormice or signs of dormice were recorded during the 2017 surveys. 50 dormouse tubes were deployed in April 2021, with the first check taking place on 13th May 2021. No evidence of dormice has been found so far, although complete absence cannot be confirmed until October 2021.

Reptiles

- 4.17 In 2017, a good population of slow worm were recorded on site (max count of 19 adults). The majority of reptiles recorded were located along the northern boundary to the rear of the existing houses along Romsey Avenue.
- 4.18 2021 surveys are detailed in *Table 9* below and depicted in *Figure F.2.5*.

Table 9: 2021 reptile results

Survey Date	Survey Conditions	Survey Results
08.06.21	<p><u>Time:</u> 07:05 <u>Cloud Percentage:</u> 0-10% <u>Start Temp:</u> 10°C <u>Wind (Beaufort):</u> 1-2 <u>Conditions:</u> Clear, bright. Sunny</p>	No reptiles recorded
09.06.21	<p><u>Time:</u> 08:55 <u>Cloud Percentage:</u> 20-30% <u>Start Temp:</u> 13°C <u>Wind (Beaufort):</u> 2-3 <u>Conditions:</u> Bright, sunny (though had been grey until 08:35)</p>	1 male slow worm adult 2 female slow worm adult 3 juvenile slow worm

- 4.19 So far during two surveys at the site, a peak count of 6 reptiles has been recorded. The majority of these were along the northern boundary, with one adult female also recorded along the eastern boundary. At least five further surveys will be undertaken in suitable conditions to fully assess the current status of reptile species at the site.

5.0 SUMMARY OF SURVEYS UPDATE FINDINGS

- 5.1 Please see ES Chapter 10 Ecology and Biodiversity for the full Ecological Impact Assessment based on the data in this report and Appendix F212018 EcoSupport Survey Results
- 5.2 The Phase 1 habitat survey and desk study update in 2020/21 showed habitats within the Site boundary and connectivity of the Site to the surrounding landscape has not significantly changed
- 5.3 The 2020 Badger surveys in November 2020 showed no significant change to the previous survey finding.
- 5.4 For reptiles, it was hoped that full survey results would have been obtained prior to the submission of this document, however the unseasonable cold May has not made this possible. This is not considered a constraint to assessing the impacts in the ES Chapter 10, since EcoSupport in 2017 recorded a “good” population. This means an appropriate level of mitigation can be applied, and the habitat has remained the same, it is not likely they have increased significantly in number or distribution on site.
- 5.5 Bat surveys from May 2021 have been undertaken and included here to compare with the previous baseline. Given the low value of the habitats on-site for bats, and the limited species and activity levels recorded previously, this level of update is sufficient as a re-assessment of the baseline conditions. Surveys will continue to October as a precaution for a future Reserved Matters application.

- 5.6 The May bat results recorded Barbastelle, which was an addition to the previous surveys, and while this species is regarded as less common in terms of number and are restricted in range to the south of England, they are frequently recorded in low number on bat surveys and increasingly so in low numbers. As a result of this finding, this species was added to ecological impact assessment ES Chapter 10.
- 5.7 Dormouse surveys were previously undertaken in 2017 which identified no presence, and the habitat on site has not significantly changed, nor were nearer records returned on the updated desk study. Surveys are being repeated in 2021, and a negative result cannot be confirmed until October 2021. As dormice were negative previously, and as there will be limited impact on hedges, this is not considered a significant limitation for the assessment. In the unlikely event a positive result is confirmed in 2021, the Proposed Development's limited impact on dormouse habitat means a European Protected Species (EPS) licence would unlikely be required. If at the Reserved Matters stage, currently unforeseen changes result in a negative impact on hedges, the 2021 surveys will provide the survey information for the licence application information.
- 5.8 Winter (SPA) Bird Surveys have not been updated since 2017. As evidenced by photographs submitted to Fareham Borough Council of Canada geese on-site, the field has been under a high level of scrutiny by local residents. There has been no evidence of Brent Geese, or other notable wintering waterbird bird species, either from locals or within records submitted to HBIC. As noted above, the Site has also not changed in terms of habitat since 2014-2018. The lack of more recent survey data is not a limitation to the ecological impact assessment in ES chapter 10 for wintering birds.

FIGURES

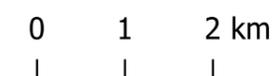
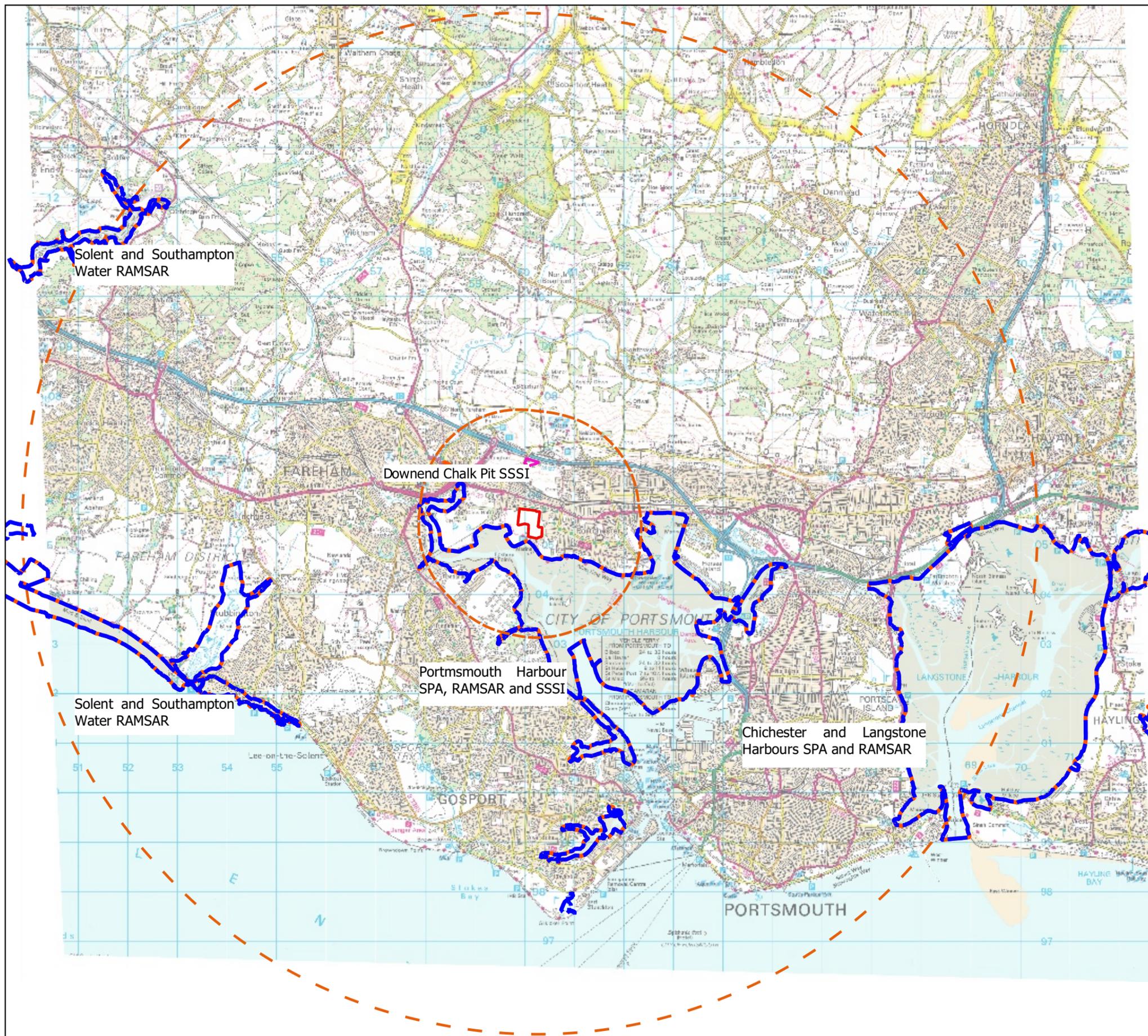
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Key

-  Site Boundary
-  2km Buffer
-  10km Buffer
-  Special Protected Area (SPA)
-  RAMSAR Sites
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



client
Foreman Homes Ltd

project
**Land South of Romsey Avenue,
Fareham**

drawing title
**SITE LOCATION AND STATUTORY
DESIGNATED SITES PLAN**

scale
1:80324

drawn
HJR / AD

issue
9/6/2021

drawing / figure number
10108-E-F2.1

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Key

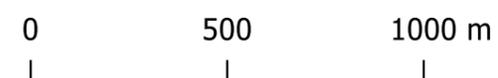
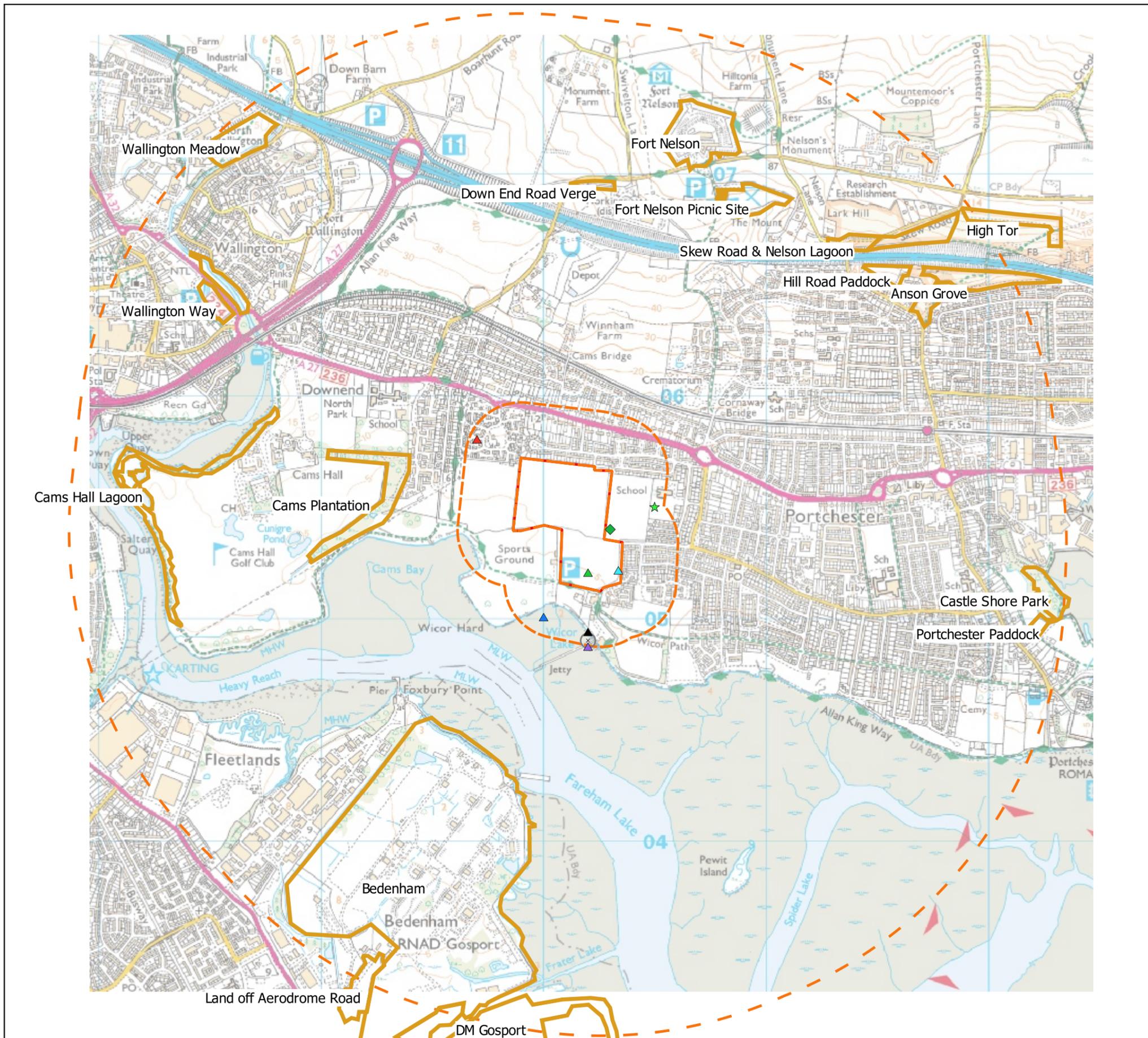
-  Site Boundary
-  500m Buffer
-  2km Buffer
-  Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

Core Onsite Species

-  Barnacle Goose

Core Offsite Species

-  Black-tailed Godwit
-  Kingfisher
-  Peregrine
-  Red Kite
-  Red-breasted Goose
-  Slow-worm
-  Stag Beetle
-  Western Barn Owl



client
Foreman Homes Ltd

project
**Land South of Romsey Avenue,
Fareham**

drawing title
**NON STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITE AND
PROTECTED SPECIES PLAN**

scale
1:17974

drawn
HJR / AD

issue
10/6/2021

drawing / figure number
10108-E-F2.2

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Key

Site Boundary

Intact hedge - species-poor

Phase 1 Habitats

Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural

Cultivated/disturbed land - arable

Improved grassland

Scrub - scattered

client
Foreman Homes Ltd

project
Land South of Romsey Avenue,
Fareham

drawing title
F2: PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN
rev B

scale
1:2,000

drawn
JGW / AD

issue
14/7/2021

drawing / figure number
F2

rev
F2 B




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Key:

- Site Boundary
- S Start point
- F Finish point
- O Point Count (with ref.)
- Transect Route
- - - > Flight Path

Bat Contacts

- O Common Pipistrelle

Automated detector location (with reference)

- May

Plan Reference	Time	Species	Passes	Behaviour
Start	20:46		0	
PCA	20:46-20:51	No bats	0	
PCB	20:57-21:02	No bats	0	
PCC	21:10-21:15	No bats	0	
1	21:16	Common pipistrelle	1	Commute
2	21:17	Common pipistrelle	3	Commute
PCD	21:20-21:25	No bats	0	
PCE	21:29-21:34	No bats	0	
PCF	21:39-21:44	No bats	0	
3	21:47	Common pipistrelle	5	Foraging
4	21:56	Common pipistrelle	2	Commute
5	22:00	Common pipistrelle	1	Commute
PCG	22:01-22:06	No bats	0	
6	22:11	Common pipistrelle	1	Commute
PCH	22:12-22:17	Ref 7	0	
7	22:14	Common pipistrelle	2	Commute
8	22:17	Common pipistrelle	1	Commute
PCI	22:25-22:30	No bats	0	
PCJ	22:35-22:40	No bats	0	
Finish	22:46		0	



client
Foreman Homes Ltd.

project
Land to the South of Romsey Avenue,
Fareham

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**AUTOMATED BAT DETECTOR LOCATION &
BAT TRANSECT PLAN (11.05.2021)**

scale @ A3
1:2000

drawn
PJP

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11/6/2021

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Figure 2.4

rev
10108-E-01

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Key

- Site Boundary
- Dormouse Tube Locations

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**Land South of Romsey Avenue,
Fareham**

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DORMOUSE TUBE LOCATION PLAN

scale
1:2000

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drawn
JGW / AD

issue
9/6/2021

rev
A

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Key

- Site Boundary
- Female slow worm
- Male slow worm
- Juvenile slow worm
- Tin Location

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Land South of Romsey Avenue,
Fareham

drawing title
REPTILE LOCATION PLAN

scale
1:2000

drawn
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issue
9/6/2021

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10108-E-F2.6

rev
A

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