EXO Environmental

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Hamble Point

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

Exo Environmental Ltd. were appointed by MDL Marinas to prepare preliminary ecological appraisal of Hamble Point in Hamble-le-rice. The site is located on School Lane, Hamble-le-Rice, Southampton, SO31 4NB, hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

A PEA was commissioned to inform the planning application at the Site for:

- Erection of new restaurant (use class E(b)) and associated works at Hamble Point Marina.

Most prominent sources of impact from the proposed development are construction activities (noise and vibration) and physical disturbances from heavy machinery.

1.1 Site Context and Status

The proposed development site is currently comprised of modified grassland and a small number of trees. The total area under consideration is 1,650 square metres, (grid reference SY 99858 91289).

Figure 1. Proposed development at Hamble Point (Google.maps)

1.2 Legislation and Planning Policy

The following key pieces of nature conservation legislation are relevant to legally protected species.

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitats Regulations); and
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).

In addition, the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG, 2021) requires local authorities to avoid and minimise impacts on biodiversity and, where possible, to provide net gains in biodiversity when making planning decisions. A substantial number of species are of conservation concern in the UK. A small number of these species are fully protected under the legislation listed above, but others in England are recognised as Species of Principal Importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and reinforced by the National Planning Policy Framework. For these species local planning authorities are required to promote the "protection and recovery" via planning and development control. Examples include the widespread reptiles, skylarks, and soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats.

Although the NPPF has an overarching aim of minimising impacts to biodiversity, most species of conservation concern are not specifically recognised by legislation or planning policy. The level of protection afforded to these is undefined and should be considered within the overall aim of minimising impacts on biodiversity.

2. Methods

2.1 Desk Study

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC, 2022) governmental website was used in conjunction with Google Earth (https://earth.google.com) and Grid Reference Finder (https://gridreferencefinder.com/) to provide additional context and identify any features of potential importance for nature conservation in the wider countryside. Data searches using the Hampshire County Council Biodiversity Information Centre portal was also carried out.

2.2 Field Surveys

The assessment was conducted during a site visit on the 7th of July 2025, during fair weather conditions. During the survey all on-site habitats were recorded and assessed for their potential to support protected species. Where surrounding habitats were accessible these were also recorded and assessed.

2.3 Constraints

It should be noted that this ecological appraisal provides baseline ecological data at the time of survey only and does not include flora or fauna which may be present at different times of the year. A data search from the Local Ecological Records Centre (LERC) was commissioned and results of which can be seen in 3.3.

An absence of species records from within a search radius does not provide confirmation that a species is absent from within the search area.

It is standard practice to assess a tree or structure from the ground to identify PRF for bats, but this does not rule out PRF that are high up or obscured and thus not visible from the ground.

3. Results

3.1 Designated Sites

There are four statutory sites, all of which are immediately adjacent to the Site. In the below table is a summary of the designated sites and features.

The Site does not feature habitat which contributes to the designation. Although the Site falls within the Impact Risk Zone for the Lee-on-The Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI, and therefore the following guidance is relevant to the site:

If the proposed development matches any of the following descriptions, Natural England must be consulted prior to any works taking place[1] (the categories which may be relevant to the current proposals are highlighted in RED).

- **All Consultations:** All planning applications (except householder applications) where the proposed development is outside or extends outside existing settlements/urban areas and will increase lighting levels or affect greenspace, farmland, semi natural habitats, trees/woodland, waterbodies, rural buildings/structures (manmade or natural) or linear landscape features such as hedgerows, streams and rivers through direct loss, fragmentation or change of use.
- **Infrastructure:** Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables (excluding upgrades and refurbishment of existing network). Any transport proposal including new or extended footways, cycleways, roads/car parks, railways and waterways (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
- **Wind and Solar:** Wind turbines.
- **Minerals, Oil and Gas:** Planning applications for quarries, including new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
- **Rural Non-Residential:** Large non-residential developments outside of existing settlements/urban areas where the net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or the footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
- **Residential:** Residential development of 100 units or more.
- **Rural Residential:** Any residential development of 50 or more units outside existing settlements/urban areas.

[1] https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=0121254322231&notes=&location=503329,190850%20%20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)

- **Air Pollution:** Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (including industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with a floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 200m² & manure stores > 250 tonnes).
- **Combustion:** General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Including energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/combustion.
- **Waste:** Landfill. Including: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
- **Compost:** Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Including open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
- **Discharge:** Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m³/day that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
- **Water Supply:** Any development needing its own water supply e.g. remote rural housing that is not connected to a mains water supply, OR large infrastructure such as warehousing/industry where the total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is > 1,000m².

Type	Site	Reason for Citation	Distance and Orientation
Ramsar	Solent and Southampton Water	Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa* - Breeding Common tern, *Sterna hirundo* - Breeding Dark-bellied brent goose, *Branta bernicla* - Wintering Estuary Little tern, *Sternula albifrons* - Breeding Ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula* - Wintering Roseate tern, *Sterna dougallii* - Breeding Sandwich tern, *Thalasseus sandvicensis* - Breeding Sheltered channel between island/mainland Teal, *Anas crecca* - Wintering Waterbird assemblage - Wintering Wetland invertebrate assemblage Wetland plant assemblage	Adjacent
SAC	Solent Maritime	H1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time H1130 Estuaries H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide H1150 Coastal lagoons H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines H1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks H1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand H1320 Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) H2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('White dunes') S1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail, *Vertigo moulinsiana*	Adjacent

SPA	Solent and Southampton Water	Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa islandica* - A616, nb Common tern, *Sterna hirundo* - A193, b Dark-bellied Brent goose, *Branta bernicla bernicla* - A675, nb Little tern, *Sterna albifrons* - A195, b Mediterranean gull, *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus* - A176, b Ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula* - A137, nb Roseate tern, *Sterna dougallii* - A192, b Sandwich tern, *Thalasseus sandvicensis* - A191, b Teal, *Anas crecca* - A704, nb Waterbird assemblage	Adjacent
SPA	Solent and Dorset Coast	Common tern, *Sterna hirundo* - A193, b Little tern, *Sterna albifrons* - A195, b Sandwich tern, *Thalasseus sandvicensis* - A191, b	Adjacent
SSSI	Lee-on-The Solent to Itchen Estuary	Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa islandica* Brent goose (dark-bellied), *Branta bernicla bernicla* Dunlin, Calidris *alpina alpina* Great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus* Grey plover, *Pluvialis squatarola* Redshank, *Tringa tetanus* Ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula* Teal, *Anas crecca* Wigeon, *Anas penelope*	Adjacent

SSSI	Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI	Black-tailed Godwit, *Limosa limosa islandica* Brent Goose (Dark-bellied), *Branta bernicla bernicla* Dunlin, *Calidris alpina alpina* Plover, *Pluvialis squatarola* Redshank, *Tringa totanus* Ringed Plover, *Charadrius hiaticula* Teal, *Anas crecca* Wigeon, *Anas penelope* Sheltered muddy shores (including estuarine muds) SM13a - *Puccinellia maritima* saltmarsh, *Puccinellia maritima* dominant sub-community SM16a - *Festuca rubra* saltmarsh *Puccinellia maritima* sub-community SM6 - *Spartina anglica* saltmarsh SM8 - Annual *Salicornia* saltmarsh SM9 - *Suaeda maritima* saltmarsh	Adjacent
SSSI	Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes	MG11 - *Festuca rubra - Agrostis stolonifera - Potentilla anserina* grassland MG13 - *Agrostis stolonifera - Alopecurus geniculatus* grassland S4 - *Phragmites australis* swamp and reed-beds SM13a - *Puccinellia maritima* saltmarsh, *Puccinellia maritima* dominant sub-community SM14 - *Atriplex portulacoides* saltmarsh SM15 - *Juncus maritimus - Triglochin maritima* saltmarsh SM16a - *Festuca rubra saltmarsh Puccinellia maritima* sub-community SM16b - *Festuca rubra saltmarsh Juncus gerardii* sub-community SM17 - *Artemisia maritima* saltmarsh SM18 - *Juncus maritimus* saltmarsh SM19 - *Blysmus rufus* saltmarsh	Adjacent

		SM20 - *Eleocharis uniglumis* saltmarsh SM21 - *Suaeda vera - Limonium binervosum* saltmarsh SM22 - *Atriplex portulacoides - Frankenia laevis* saltmarsh SM23 - *Spergularia marina - Puccinellia distans* saltmarsh SM24 - *Elytrigia atherica* saltmarsh SM6 - *Spartina anglica* saltmarsh SM8 - Annual *Salicornia* saltmarsh SM9 - *Suaeda maritima* saltmarsh	

3.2 Site description

The majority of the Site is dominated by modified grassland, with a few scattered trees of varying species. Directly to the west of the site, there is a gravelled area of land that is currently used as a boatyard. To the northwest of the site, a number of commercial buildings are present. The site is bordered by the River Hamble to the south and east, which is lined with rock armour boulders.

Figure 2: site plan

3.2.1 Lighting assessment

A lighting assessment was undertaken by Alan Tulla lighting in October 2025, to assess the potential light spill from the proposed development.
The methodology and model used in the assessment is based on drawings from Your Retreats dated 8 April 2025 Rev 8. The 3D model is used to calculate illumination on the ground immediately surrounding the property.
The following assumptions were made;

- calculated the light spill on land which faces the Hamble and its approach. The calculation planes are horizontal and at GF level.
- It is standard practice for these calculated illumination plots to be “worst case”. I.e. based on all the lighting inside the rooms with windows being switched on at the same time.

- Assumed that the interior decoration of the restaurant and cafeteria is pale in colour, typically with reflection values of 50%, 70% and 20% for the walls, ceiling and floor respectively. A pale wall and ceiling will reflect more light through the windows than darker finishes.
- Used generic, recessed, ceiling mounted downlight fittings to provide the illumination. In this way, the illumination transmitted outside is received by reflection from the walls, floor and ceiling rather than individual fittings.

Following the running of the model the following was found.

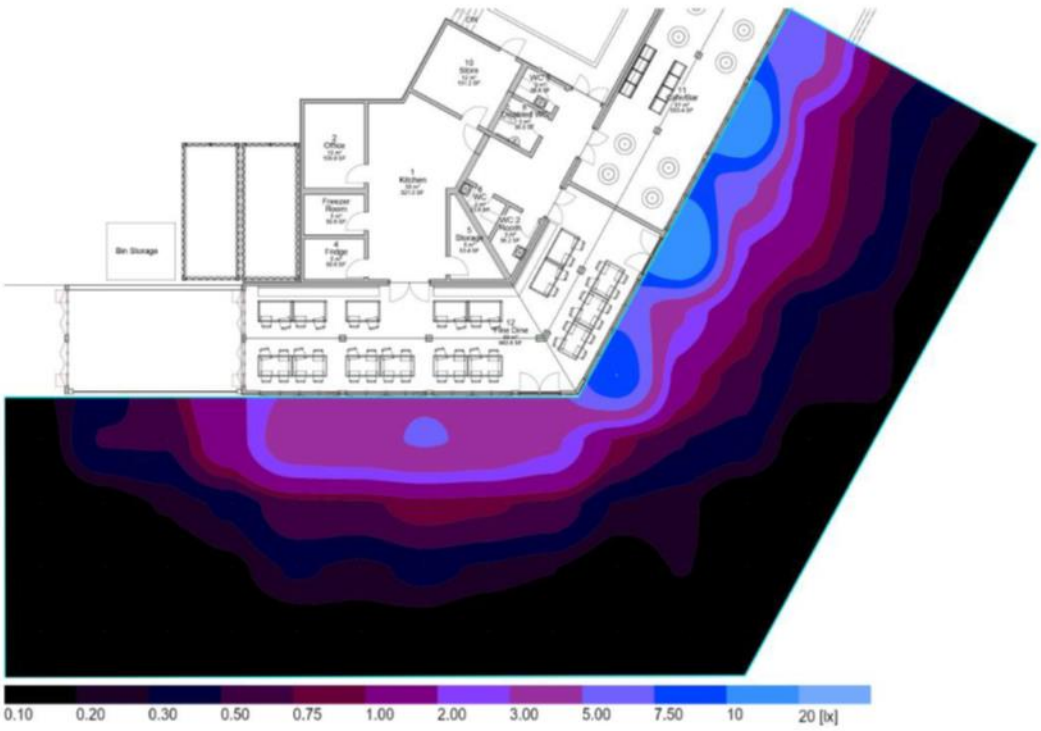

Figure 3. Findings of lighting assessment undertaken by Allan Tulla Lighting (2025).

Calculations show less spill from the Fine Dining area than the Café due to the lower illumination inside. As can be seen above, maximum light spill will only extend roughly 20m into the estuary. This light source will not affect breeding birds, due to their absence within the light spill zone (intertidal estuary). Impact to invertebrates in the form of moths and other insects which have a dorsal light response, foraging bats and nocturnal/crepuscular birds cannot be ruled out

3.3 Searches

Results of a data search using Hampshire County Council's Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) portal provided important information on the site regarding Notable and Protected Species, Invasive Non-Native Species, Priority habitats and Broad Habitats. The results from the data search were used in conjunction with data obtained from MAGIC maps and National Biodiversity Network Trust (NBN Atlas) to ensure that all potential ecological impacts were accounted for.

Invasive Non-Native species

Species	Latin name	Number recorded	First seen	Last seen
Egyptian Goose	*Alopochen aegyptiaca*	1	2012	2012
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	9	2019	2023
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	9	1994	2007
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	44	2004	2007
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	98	2008	2012
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	6	2008	2009
Black swan	*Cygnus atratus*	1	2021	2021
Ruddy Duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*	1	1996	1996
Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*	2	2021	2021
Turkey Oak	*Quercus cerris*	1	2011	2011
Evergreen Oak	*Quercus ilex*	1	2011	2011

Notable and Protected Species

Species	Latin name	Max count	First seen	Last seen
Montagu's Harrier	*Circus pygargus*	1	2002	2002
Honey-buzzard	*Pernis apivorus*	15	1996	2010
Willow tit	*Poecile montanus*	1	2004	2004
Little Ringed Plover	*Charadrius dubius*	4	1994	2006
Little Ringed Plover	*Charadrius dubius*	2	2014	2020
Hawfinch	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	1	2017	2018
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	*Dryobates minor*	1	2012	2012
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*	2	1998	2012
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*	2	2013	2023
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*	2	1993	1993
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*	2	2021	2022
Little Ringed Plover	*Charadrius dubius*	Present	2010	2010

Hampshire Noteworthy Species

Species	Latin name	Number recorded	First seen	Last seen
Cross-leaved Heath	*Erica tetralix*	1	1997	2011
Marsh Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*	Present	2011	2011
Tormentil	*Potentilla erecta*	Present	2011	2011
Cross-leaved Heath	*Erica tetralix*	Present	2013	2013
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	92	1993	2007
Coot	*Fulica*	17	2001	2007
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	41	2003	2007
Coot	*Fulica*	2	2016	2016
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	61	2021	2023
Coot	*Fulica*	3	2021	2023
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	13	2020	2023
Coot	*Fulica*	1	2017	2017
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	44	2020	2023
Coot	*Fulica*	6	2020	2023
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	58	2008	2012
Coot	*Fulica*	14	2008	2012
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	50	2015	2015
Coot	*Fulica*	1	2013	2013

Bats

The HBIC search returned no data regarding bats within grid reference SU486057, (the Site gird reference) therefore occurrence of foraging bats (low potential on site) and roosting bats are not expected to be present.

Amphibians

From magic maps there is one incidence of European Protected Species Licensing survey for Great Crested Newts (GCN) from 2019, located 55m from the site area (E 448060, N 106330). However, GCN occurrence is noted as absent.

3.3.1 North side area pictures

Figure 4: Facing North

Figure 5: Facing East

Figure 6: Facing South

Figure 7: Facing West

3.3.2 South side area pictures

Figure 8: Facing North

Figure 9: Facing East

Figure 10: Facing South

Figure 11: Facing West

3.3.3 Buildings

There are several buildings in the vicinity of the works, but outside of the actual Site. The buildings are of commercial use, some of which are brick buildings with corrugated metal roofs .

3.3.4 Habitats and Flora

There is a small amount of floral habitat and flora present within the works site. During the site visit on 7th July 2025, a number of species were identified including Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

Trees present onsite include a small and a medium sized sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides*, three silver birches *Betula pendula, Abies nordmanniana, Abies concolor*, and a patch of ornamental shrubs. These shrubs and trees could form suitable habitats for birds, or bats, covered in the next sections. Trees T7 and T8 will be removed during works, potentially causing impact to nesting bird/roosting bats.

The habitat type closest to the development is subtidal benthic seabed and intertidal substrate foreshore (mudlfats), as part of this active marina. No subtidal surveys were conducted as part of this study.

Part of the site falls within The Solent Coast IPA (Important Plant Area). The area is designated due to its abundance of various species of cord-grass, which grows in intertidal areas including saltmarshes and mudflats. Because the proposed development site exists above MHWS, it is likely that the effects of the works on this species will be negligible.

3.3.5 Fauna

<u>Beavers</u>
The site is considered to be **unsuitable** for Eurasian Beaver, due to saline nature of water body.

<u>Water voles</u>
The site is considered to be **unsuitable** for Water voles, due to saline nature of water body, lack of suitable vegetative feedstock and absence of earth banks with sufficient height above water for burrowing (e.g. tidal flooding prevents this).

Natterjack toads

The site is unlikely to support Natterjack Toads, which prefer warm, shallow pools on sand dunes and sandy heaths, both of these habitat types are absent from the site. Thus, the site has **negligible** potential for Natterjack Toads.

Fish

It is likely that the marine environment has habitat potential for a variety of fish. However, the work will take place entirely above MHWS thus there will be no pathway for impact to fish species.

Cetaceans and seals

It is unlikely that the commercial marina has habitat suitable for larger mammals such as cetaceans, especially close to the quay. Harbour Seals and Grey Seals are not features within any designations however they are known to inhabit areas with strong anthropogenic activity and thus have become accustomed to human stimuli. The site has no potential for seals however the surrounding intertidal habitat has **moderate** potential for seals.

Bats

There are permanent buildings on Site, many of the buildings are modern commercial buildings. Buildings themselves were not assessed for Potential Roosting Features (PRF), however due to their construction materials were considered low potential for roosting bats.

The site is in constant use as a commercial marina and thus generates a constant level of noise, which somewhat reduces the suitability of the site for roosting bats.

The Site and its immediate surroundings have some **moderate** potential value for foraging bats. The adjacent saltmarshes and intertidal mud present in the nearby surroundings may increase the suitability of the habitat in and around the Site for foraging bats. From the lighting assessment the new building design will spill values of between 10-20lux over a small area, potentially affecting foraging bats.

Reptiles

The marina has very little vegetation to provide foraging and sheltering habitat for reptiles. Furthermore, the noise and constant disturbances of the marina activities are likely to deter reptiles from moving into the Site from the preferable habitat in the wider surroundings.

The Site is considered to have **negligible** potential for reptiles.

Great Crested Newts

The waterbody on site is marine (saline) water and **unsuitable** for GCN.

Badgers and Other Mammals

Mammals, including badgers, foxes or otters are not expected to be breeding at the Site due to the construction materials, infrastructure and level of disturbance. Nevertheless, it is plausible for these animals to be commuting or foraging around the site at night. That being said the site is considered to have **low** potential for them.

Birds

No active bird nests were identified within the Site.

Nevertheless, all trees and shrubs provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. There are some trees, shrubs and infrastructure that could have the potential for suitable habitat for nesting birds, however they are considered to hold low potential.

Although there is intertidal marsh adjacent to the Site, the marsh regularly floods during high tide, and as such provides unsuitable nesting habitat.

The site has **low** potential to support nesting birds.

The marshes form a suitable habitat to overwintering birds, an interest feature of the nearby SSSI, Ramsar and SPA, which use the area from October to May inclusively.

From the lighting assessment the new building design will spill values of between 10-20lux over a small area, potentially affecting foraging nocturnal/crepuscular bird species.

Invertebrates

The development is restricted to a small area of modified grassland and few trees, whilst there will be some impact from loss of this habitat the vegetation is unlikely to support specialist invertebrate species of designated status. From the lighting assessment the new building design will spill values of between 10-20lux over a small area, potentially affecting invertebrates with dorsal light response.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Evaluation

4.1.1 Habitats

The Site does not support any priority habitats (cf Maddock, 2011):

The site is of negligible ecological value, with a small area of modified grassland and hardstanding comprising all of the proposed development footprint. A few scattered trees (sea buckthorn, silver birch and a patch of ornamental trees) are present but with limited ecological value.

There are SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites adjacent to the Site, and the site falls within a SSSI impact risk zone. It is unlikely that the development would impact the SSSI, and consultation with Natural England will be conducted through planning permissions to ensure there are no significant impacts on designated species of National and European designation.

4.1.2 Species

Most species groups are scoped out and concluded to be absent.

Based on visual inspection and in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust guidance, most of the trees on site and the buildings were considered negligible for roosting bats.

Although there may be some noise associated with construction activities, the site is already subject to constant noise and disruption associated with a commercial marina. Thus, additional species surveys are not required to inform this appraisal.

The species scoped in are:

- Nesting birds.
- Overwintering birds.
- Foraging bats.
- Trees (T7 and T8).
- Seals (Harbour and Grey).

It is thought that any species present would be present in low numbers, as minor components of larger local populations and without the Site having particularly scarce or specialist resources or features.

Invasive plants were not noted during the survey.

4.2 Impacts

The proposed development will involve the "Erection of new restaurant (use class E(b)) and associated works at Hamble Point Marina". The habitats which are present onsite are considered of low ecological value.

Thus, it is concluded that the significance of impacts of the proposed works are minor.

4.3 Recommendations

As general recommendations with respect to the above components:

- **Nesting birds.** Construction activities should either be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season which runs from March to August inclusive or otherwise follow an inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist to confirm nearby nesting birds are absent e.g. conduct a nesting bird survey of trees/shrubs before work commences.

- **Overwintering birds.** If temperatures of zero degrees Celsius (or lower) occur on the site, at any point within a 24-hour period, for seven consecutive days leading up to or during any instance of the licenced activities as recorded by the nearest meteorological station to the site, then works must be suspended. Once temperatures have been above zero degrees Celsius for three consecutive days then works can recommence. This is to ensure no extra pressure is exerted on overwintering birds which use the extensive mudflats around Hamble Point for feeding.

- **Foraging Bats.** Works should be limited to daytime as part of the mitigation for foraging bats. Mitigation is not required for roosting bats, but in the extremely unlikely event of any being found during works then work must stop immediately and advice must be sought immediately with a suitably qualified ecologist. Further, due to potential impact from the developer should seek to use installed lighting in line with guidance from Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023). The main guidelines are as follows:

- Any external lighting should be of minimal, low intensity, directed to the ground and away from boundary features.

- Warm, white lights will be used at <2700Kelvin and point away from eastern, western and southern boundaries. This reduces the blue light component which bats find disruptive.

• Lights will be on motion sensor or timers and will be designed to prevent horizontal spill e.g. cowls, hoods, reflector skirts or shields to limit the amount of light spill.

These measures will mitigate any negative effect of light spill on foraging bats, and nocturnal feeding birds such as Nightjar and Nightingale and reduce impact on foraging invertebrates.

- **Trees.** During the site visit, trees on site were assessed as being negligible for roosting bats. Trees T7 and T8 should be removed outside of the bird nesting season to avoid impact to nesting birds. If this is not possible then they should be checked by suitably qualified ecologist for nesting birds prior to removal.

- **Seals (Harbour and Grey).** Presumed to be present in the wider intertidal environment around Hamble point. Expected that the local population have become acclimatised and accustomed to human activity due to the high level of baseline disturbance and anthropogenic stimuli that occurs in the Hamble and wider Solent region. That being said this project will introduce a mitigation feature to reduce disturbance as much as possible (see below).

  Mitigation: All contractors and construction workers will stay off the seawall at all times (unless for H&S or other unavoidable reasons) to avoid visual disturbance to seals. The seawall will act as a visual screen from the works site, reducing this stimulus. Coupled with the fact the site sits entirely above MHWS in a busy existing harbour and marina, it is anticipated that with this migration there will be no significant disturbance or impact to Grey or Harbour Seals.

5. References

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6. Appendices

6.1 Designated Sites Maps

Figure 12. Designated Area of Solent and Southampton Ramsar sites

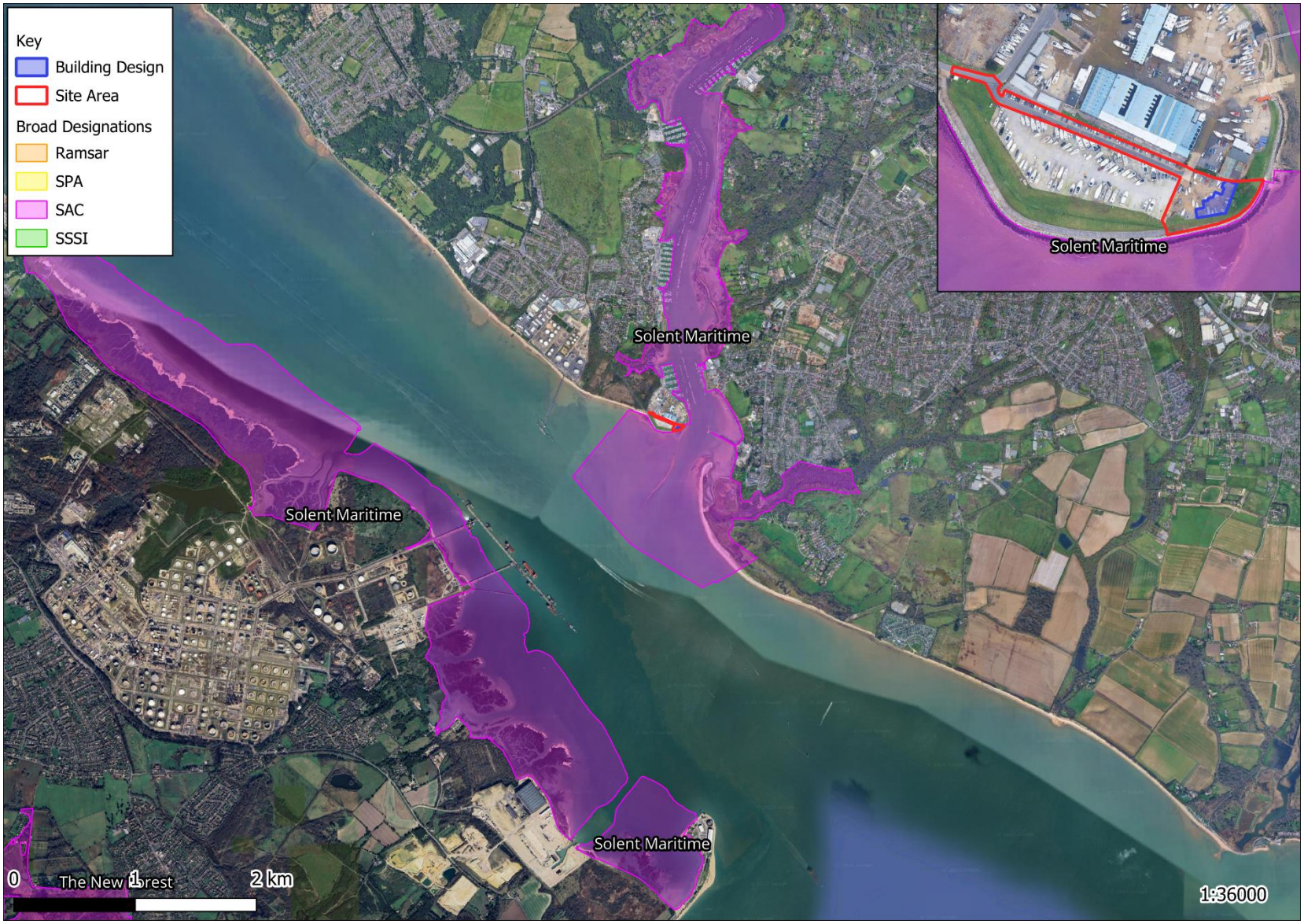

Figure 13, Designated area of Solent Maritime SAC

Figure 14. Designated area of Solent and Southampton SPA

Figure 15.Designated are of Solent and Dorset SPA

Figure 16. Designated area of the Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI.

Figure 17. Designated area of Hythe and Calshot marshes SSSI

Figure 18. Designated area of Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes SSSI

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