



ECOLOGY SOLUTIONS

Part of the ES Group

**NURSERY FIELDS,
WEST BERSTED**

**Wintering Bird
Survey Report**

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Ecology Solutions was commissioned by Landform Bersted Ltd in January 2021 to undertake a suite of specific wintering bird surveys at Nursery Fields, Bersted; hereafter known as the site.
- 1.2. The development proposals for the site are up to 225 residential dwellings, associated infrastructure, open space and access.
- 1.3. The purpose of the wintering bird surveys was to establish baseline data on the species, numbers and distribution of wintering birds which may utilise the site. The key focus is on species which are qualifying interest features of the Pagham Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site. The SPA citation and Conservation Objectives, in addition to the Ramsar Information Sheet are included at Appendix 1 of this report.
- 1.4. Of the qualifying species that Pagham Harbour supports, only over-wintering Dark-bellied Brent Geese *Branta bernicla* are known to utilise inland arable sites for foraging. Other qualifying bird interest features (Tern sps, / Ruff) would not be reliant upon the land in question given the habitats present and the specific requirements of these species.
- 1.5. Therefore, surveys sought to establish if the application site was of any particular value to important populations of over-wintering Dark-bellied Brent Goose.
- 1.6. The purpose of this report is to outline the results and conclusions of the specific survey work undertaken between January and March 2021, and incidental survey work undertaken between October – December (inclusive).
- 1.7. The results of the wintering bird surveys will be assessed within a Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (sHRA) associated with the application process and which will be submitted prior to determination of the application.
- 1.8. The application site is located to the west of Bersted. The vast majority of the application site supports arable land, with other habitats including species-poor margin grassland, ditches and boundary treelines / hedgerows.
- 1.9. The application site is bordered by extensive arable land to the west, with existing development (associated with the town of Bersted) situated to the east. A cemetery and nursery are also present to the immediate south, beyond which lies more residential development.
- 1.10. The Pagham Harbour SPA and Ramsar site lies approximately 3.6km to the southwest of application site boundary at its closest point.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. The wintering bird survey methodology used at the site and local area has been guided by bird survey techniques identified in Bird Census Techniques (Bibby *et al.*, 2000).
- 2.2. Surveys were undertaken on a monthly basis between January, and March 2021 (inclusive). The survey work was based around Vantage Point (VP) survey methodology. Given the nature of the application site and its surroundings (fields separated by treelines and hedgerows), it is considered that this methodology is the most appropriate as it allowed an accurate count of the wintering birds present in the survey area.
- 2.3. As shown on Figure 1 of this report, a total of four VP were identified: two within the application site (to record birds utilising the two arable fields), and two observing the fields adjoining the application site to the west and south-west. This was considered to be the fewest number of VPs necessary to ensure adequate coverage of the survey area whilst minimising the likelihood of disturbing birds when moving between VPs.
- 2.4. To minimise the observer's effect on bird behaviour, all VP were located outside the survey area adjacent to existing boundary features. Observers positioned themselves inconspicuously so as to minimise their effects on bird movements.
- 2.5. The surveyor recorded the following information at each VP using binoculars and scopes where appropriate:
 - Maximum count of each species of bird recorded on the ground;
 - Plot on a map the main locations of birds present on the ground, with notes on species present;
 - Record any notable movements of birds recorded (also identified on a map);
 - Details regarding weather conditions, including cloud cover, temperature and wind speed/direction.
- 2.6. Surveys were undertaken during suitable weather conditions; specifically, good visibility (>1km) and light to moderate winds. Surveys were avoided where light levels are low, visibility was poor or there were high winds.
- 2.7. All surveys were undertaken over a four-hour period in total, covering the period two hours before and two hours after high tide. Surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologists who were competent in the identification of wintering birds.
- 2.8. In addition to the 'formal' wintering bird surveys completed in January to March 2021 inclusive, a number of site visits were undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist in October, November and December 2020. Although the purpose of the site visits was not to complete specific bird survey work at the application site, consideration was afforded to land both within and adjacent to the application site, with notes made in relation to a range of ecological features including both the habitats present and the use of the application site by faunal species.

3. SURVEY RESULTS

- 3.1. The dates and weather conditions of the wintering bird surveys completed are outlined in Table 1 below.

Date	Timing	Weather Conditions
18.01.2021	Commenced 0833, Completed 1233 (High Tide 1033)	8C, good visibility, light winds
16.02.2021	Commenced 1200, Completed 1600 (High Tide 1400)	10C, good visibility, light to moderate winds
03.03.2021	Commenced 1120, Completed 1520 (High Tide 1320)	10C, good visibility, light to moderate winds

Table 1: Dates and weather conditions for wintering bird surveys

- 3.2. During the January survey, no Brent Geese were recorded from any vantage point either flying over or utilising the application site or wider allocated site to the west or south-west. In addition, no other species associated with Pagham Harbour SPA / Ramsar site were recorded during the course of the survey.
- 3.3. Similarly, during the February survey, no Brent Geese were recorded flying over or utilising the application site during the course of the survey. However, a flock of approximately 700 Brent Geese were observed in the far distance to the south-west of VP4. The birds were observed foraging on the ground in the far south-western corner of the wider allocated site. No other species associated with Pagham Harbour SPA / Ramsar site were recorded at any point during the survey.
- 3.4. During the March survey, again no Brent Geese were recorded flying over or utilising the application site during the course of the survey. A flock of approximately 180 Brent Geese were observed flying over the wider allocated site approximately 1km south of VP3, although no birds were recorded to land. Similar to the previous surveys, no other species associated with Pagham Harbour SPA / Ramsar site were recorded at any point during the survey within or in close proximity to the application site itself.
- 3.5. In addition to the above, site visits were undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist on 15 October, 10 November and 18 December 2020. Visibility was recorded to be good on each occasion. During the course of each site visit, no individual or flocks of Brent Geese were recorded within or in close proximity to the application site boundary, nor was any evidence found to indicate their potential presence (such as collections of droppings or winter wheat that was short due to grazing).
- 3.6. It is important to note that the application site (and the immediately adjoining land to the west) currently supports a winter wheat crop. Mindful of the position adopted by Natural England that survey work should be completed when land is in suitable management for geese, it is therefore considered that the findings of the survey work are valid.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1. It is important to note that the application site (and the immediately adjoining land to the west) currently supports a winter wheat crop. Mindful of the position adopted by Natural England that survey work should be completed when land is in suitable management for geese, it is therefore considered that the findings of the survey work are valid.
- 4.2. There is no evidence either from the wintering bird surveys undertaken in January, February or March 2021, or indeed for site visits completed in October, November and December 2020, to indicate that the application site is utilised by foraging Brent Geese, despite the fact that it currently supports a winter wheat crop. In contrast, the February 2021 survey identified a flock of Brent Geese located a significant distance to the south-west of the application site, within the extensive fields located closer to the SPA / Ramsar site.
- 4.3. It is therefore considered that the results obtained from the three wintering bird surveys serve to support the robust conclusion as outlined above that the application site does not provide any suitable habitat for foraging Brent Geese.

PLANS

FIGURE 1

Wintering Bird Survey Vantage Points



KEY:

 APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY

 VANTAGE POINT NUMBER & DIRECTION



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7216: NURSERY FIELDS, WEST BERSTED

FIGURE 1: WINTERING BIRD
SURVEY VANTAGE POINTS

Rev: A
May 2021

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SPA Citation and Conservation Objectives / Ramsar Information Sheet

EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds: Special Protection Area

PAGHAM HARBOUR (WEST SUSSEX)

The site qualifies under Article 4(2) as an internationally important wetland supporting in winter an average of 3045 dark-bellied brent geese Branta bernicla bernicla (2% of the European wintering population). The site also supports nationally important wintering populations: 270 pintail Anas acuta (1% of the British wintering population) 781 grey plovers Pluvialis squatarola (3%) and 340 black-tailed godwits Limosa limosa (7%).

The site qualifies also under Article 4(1) by supporting an average of 160 wintering ruff Philomachus pugnax (10% of the British wintering population), and breeding populations of little tern Sterna albifrons and common tern Sterna hirundo.

This citation / map relates to a site entered in
the Register of European sites for Great Britain
Register reference number UK001254



European Site Conservation Objectives for Pagham Harbour Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9012041



With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features**
- **The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features**
- **The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely**
- **The population of each of the qualifying features, and,**
- **The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

A046a *Branta bernicla bernicla*; Dark-bellied brent goose (Non-breeding)

A151 *Philomachus pugnax*; Ruff (Non-breeding)

A193 *Sterna hirundo*; Common tern (Breeding)

A195 *Sterna albifrons*; Little tern (Breeding)

This is a European Marine Site

This SPA is a part of the Pagham Harbour European Marine Site (EMS). These Conservation Objectives should be used in conjunction with the Conservation Advice document for the EMS. Natural England's formal Conservation Advice for European Marine Sites can be found via [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Explanatory Notes: European Site Conservation Objectives

These Conservation Objectives are those referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ('the Habitats Regulations'). They must be considered when a competent authority is required to make a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' including an Appropriate Assessment, under the relevant parts of this legislation.

These Conservation Objectives, and the accompanying Supplementary Advice (where this is available), will also provide a framework to inform the management of the European Site and the prevention of deterioration of habitats and significant disturbance of its qualifying features

These Conservation Objectives are set for each bird feature for a [Special Protection Area \(SPA\)](#).

Where these objectives are being met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

Publication date: 21 February 2019 (version 3). This document updates and replaces an earlier version dated 30 June 2014 to reflect the consolidation of the Habitats Regulations in 2017.

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House

City Road

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire PE1 1JY

UK

Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1733 – 562 626 / +44 (0)1733 – 555 948

Email: RIS@JNCC.gov.uk

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DD MM YY

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

Designated: 30 March 1988

3. Country:

UK (England)

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Pagham Harbour

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for: Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area:

**** Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;
- ii) **an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) *Yes*
- iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** *yes* ✓ -or- *no* ☐;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The site boundary is the same as, or falls within, an existing protected area.

For precise boundary details, please refer to paper map provided at designation

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

50 45 48 N 00 45 38 W

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Nearest town/city: Chichester

10 km south-east of Chichester.

Administrative region: West Sussex

10. Elevation (average and/or max. & min.) (metres): 11. Area (hectares): 636.68

Min. -1

Max. 5

Mean 1

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Pagham Harbour comprises an extensive central area of saltmarsh and tidal mudflats with surrounding habitats including lagoons, shingle, open water, reed swamp and wet permanent grassland.

The intertidal mudflats are rich in invertebrate and algae, and provide important feeding areas for birds. The lower saltmarsh is dominated by common cord-grass but also includes patches of glasswort. At higher levels sea-purslane is abundant. The area supports internationally important numbers of wintering pintail and nationally important numbers of dark-bellied brent goose, grey plover and black-tailed godwit.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

6

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):

Species with peak counts in winter:

Dark-bellied brent goose, *Branta bernicla* 2512 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.

Species with peak counts in winter:

Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa islandica*, 377 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Contemporary data and information on waterbird trends at this site and their regional (sub-national) and national contexts can be found in the Wetland Bird Survey report, which is updated annually. See www.bto.org/survey/webs/webs-alerts-index.htm.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Council Directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil & geology	neutral, shingle, sand, mud, clay, alluvium, nutrient-rich, sedimentary, gravel
Geomorphology and landscape	lowland, coastal, floodplain, shingle bar, subtidal sediments (including sandbank/mudbank), intertidal sediments (including sandflat/mudflat), open coast (including bay), enclosed coast (including embayment), estuary, islands, lagoon, pools
Nutrient status	mesotrophic
pH	circumneutral
Salinity	brackish / mixosaline, fresh, saline / euhaline
Soil	mainly mineral
Water permanence	usually permanent

Summary of main climatic features	Annual averages (Bognor Regis, 1971–2000) (www.metoffice.com/climate/uk/averages/19712000/sites/bognor_regis.html) Max. daily temperature: 13.7° C Min. daily temperature: 7.7° C Days of air frost: 24.0 Rainfall: 717.4 mm Hrs. of sunshine: 1902.9
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General description of the Physical Features:

Pagham Harbour is an estuarine basin that comprises an extensive central area of saltmarsh and intertidal mudflats, surrounded by lagoons, shingle, open water, reed swamp and wet permanent grassland.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Pagham Harbour is an estuarine basin that comprises an extensive central area of saltmarsh and intertidal mudflats, surrounded by lagoons, shingle, open water, reed swamp and wet permanent grassland.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Shoreline stabilisation and dissipation of erosive forces, Sediment trapping

19. Wetland types:

Marine/coastal wetland

Code	Name	% Area
G	Tidal flats	33.3
Other	Other	31
E	Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems)	20.1
H	Salt marshes	5.2
F	Estuarine waters	3.3
J	Coastal brackish / saline lagoons	2.4
Sp	Saline / brackish marshes: permanent	2.2
Tp	Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent	0.8
W	Shrub-dominated wetlands	0.6
A	Shallow marine waters	0.6
M	Rivers / streams / creeks: permanent	0.3
9	Canals and drainage channels	0.2

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

This site comprises an extensive central area of saltmarsh and tidal mudflats with surrounding habitats including shingles, open water, reed swamp and wet permanent grassland. Pagham Harbour is of national importance for wintering, wildfowl and waders and also for breeding birds both within the Harbour and the surrounding grazing pasture. The site supports nationally important communities of plants and invertebrates.

Ecosystem services

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in **12**. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Nationally important species occurring on the site.**Higher Plants.**

Petrorhagia nanteuillii

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in **12**. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g. which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds**Species currently occurring at levels of national importance:****Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:**

Little egret , <i>Egretta garzetta</i> , West Mediterranean	60 individuals, representing an average of 3.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Whimbrel , <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> , Europe/Western Africa	104 individuals, representing an average of 3.4% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3 - spring peak)
Common greenshank , <i>Tringa nebularia</i> , Europe/W Africa	20 individuals, representing an average of 3.3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Species with peak counts in winter:

Slavonian grebe , <i>Podiceps auritus</i> , Northwest Europe	14 individuals, representing an average of 1.9% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Northern pintail , <i>Anas acuta</i> , NW Europe	462 individuals, representing an average of 1.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Grey plover , <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> , E Atlantic/W Africa -wintering	704 individuals, representing an average of 1.3% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)
Spotted redshank , <i>Tringa erythropus</i> , Europe/W Africa	5 individuals, representing an average of 3.6% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)

Species Information**Nationally important species occurring on the site.****Invertebrates.**

Nematostella vectensis

23. Social and cultural values:

Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

Aesthetic

Aquatic vegetation (e.g. reeds, willows, seaweed)

Archaeological/historical site

Environmental education/ interpretation

Fisheries production
 Livestock grazing
 Non-consumptive recreation
 Scientific research
 Sport fishing
 Sport hunting
 Tourism

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? No

If Yes, describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

Ownership category	On-site	Off-site
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	+	+
Local authority, municipality etc.	+	+
National/Crown Estate	+	+
Private	+	+

25. Current land (including water) use:

Activity	On-site	Off-site
Nature conservation	+	
Tourism	+	+
Recreation	+	+
Current scientific research	+	
Bait collection	+	+
Arable agriculture (unspecified)		+
Permanent arable agriculture		+
Livestock watering hole/pond	+	+
Permanent pastoral agriculture	+	+
Hunting: recreational/sport	+	+
Sewage treatment/disposal	+	+
Flood control	+	+
Irrigation (incl. agricultural water supply)		+
Transport route		+

Urban development		+
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26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

Explanation of reporting category:

1. Those factors that are still operating, but it is unclear if they are under control, as there is a lag in showing the management or regulatory regime to be successful.
2. Those factors that are not currently being managed, or where the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.

NA = Not Applicable because no factors have been reported.

Adverse Factor Category	Reporting Category	Description of the problem (Newly reported Factors only)	On-Site	Off-Site	Major Impact?
No factors reported	NA				

For category 2 factors only.

What measures have been taken / are planned / regulatory processes invoked, to mitigate the effect of these factors?

Is the site subject to adverse ecological change? NO

27. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

Conservation measure	On-site	Off-site
Site/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI/ASSI)	+	+
Special Protection Area (SPA)	+	
Land owned by a non-governmental organisation for nature conservation	+	
Management agreement	+	
Site management statement/plan implemented	+	

b) Describe any other current management practices:

The management of Ramsar sites in the UK is determined by either a formal management plan or through other management planning processes, and is overseen by the relevant statutory conservation agency. Details of the precise management practises are given in these documents.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

No information available

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g. details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Contemporary.

Fauna.

Numbers of migratory and wintering wildfowl and waders are monitored annually as part of the national Wetland Birds Survey (WeBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Completed.

Environment, Flora and Fauna.

Extensive research and surveys into tidal regimes, sediment movement and the distribution of all major animal and plant groups has been carried out in Pagham Harbour.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitor centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

There is an interpretative centre for the Local Nature Reserve.

A full time Education Officer is employed, the programme being particularly directed at schoolchildren.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Activities, Facilities provided and Seasonality.

Land based recreation:

Walking including dog walking - all year.

Bird watching - all year.

Sea bathing - mostly summer.

Wildfowling: Only in agreed areas - 1 September to 20 February

Adjacent seasonal caravan parks - mainly summer.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Head, Natura 2000 and Ramsar Team, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, European Wildlife Division, Zone 1/07, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Site Designations Manager, English Nature, Sites and Surveillance Team, Northminster House, Northminster Road, Peterborough, PE1 1UA, UK

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

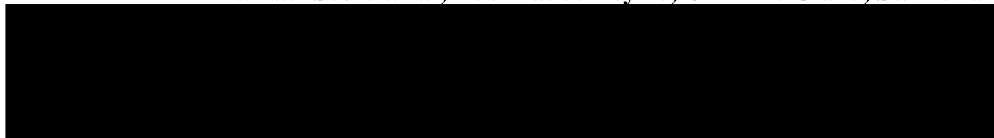
Site-relevant references

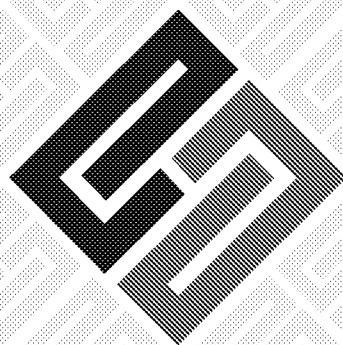
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