

Ecology response for F/26/101352 BARTON PEVERIL COLLEGE, CHESTNUT AVENUE, EASTLEIGH, SO50 5ZA

Reconfiguration of the Mountbatten car park to create 17no. additional car parking spaces (including 10 spaces with electric vehicle charging provision) and installation of 2no. cycle shelters (creating 10 additional bicycle spaces) following the removal of the existing cycle shelters and removal of 5no motorcycle parking spaces.

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27/5/26

Additional information required: A wildlife sensitive low level lighting scheme and water quality (filtration) of surface water drainage. Both can be conditioned.

Ecology

The site is in an amber impact risk zone for great crested newts. There are records of slow worms, bats, notable invertebrates, and hedgehogs nearby. The surrounding vegetation could support nesting birds.

I have reviewed the Technical Note by Ecosupport (April 2026). No further survey work is required. A wildlife sensitive low level lighting scheme is required for foraging and commuting bats. This can be conditioned.

The precautionary working methods recommended in the report are appropriate and must be implemented.

Terrestrial Mammals: During the construction phase, any open excavations left overnight will either be covered to prevent commuting Badgers and other mammals falling in or escape ladders will be used to prevent them from becoming trapped. Any open pipework should be checked and then capped nightly.

Nesting birds: In order to avoid disturbance of breeding and nesting birds or damage to their nests, any proposed works to the trees / shrubs should avoid bird nesting season (typically March – August, dependent on weather). If this is not possible, these habitats should be thoroughly checked by an ecologist immediately prior to works. If any active nests are found, they should be left undisturbed with a suitable buffer within which works cannot take place (ca. 5m) until nestlings have fledged.

Biodiversity net gain

The BNG metric demonstrates that the site is able to provide 10.36% net gain (+0.02 area habitat units) on site. This would be achieved by providing newly created grassland areas and green roofs on the cycle shelters. The green roofs are shown on the proposed site layout but not on the cycle store specifications.

The BNG Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan is satisfactory. Management and compliance checks as monitoring can be conditioned, an S106 is not required, and

monitoring reports are not required to be submitted to the LPA unless any changes are required.

Surface water drainage

I have reviewed the Drainage Technical Note by Calcinotto (May 2026). The drainage strategy states that *as the site retains the exact hard paved area, there is no increase in volume or rate of surface water runoff discharging from the site and as such no requirement to increase the capacity of the downstream network or provide attenuation and flow controls to restrict the discharge*. Infiltration has been considered not feasible due to the soil structure.

Water quality for the car park has not been addressed. The surface water drainage proposal includes use of the existing gullies with a new ACO Linear Drainage Channel (LDC) and a small catchpit to capture surface water runoff from the resurfaced car park area.

The drainage proposal must comply with Local plan policy DM6 and demonstrate that the pollution hazards are mitigated using the Ciria SuDS Manual pollution hazard mitigation indices (p568 and 569, tables 26.2 and 26.3). How would the proposed LDC and the catchpit provide any filtration for the water that would drain off this car park? In addition to silt (total suspended solids), metals and hydrocarbons must be considered as pollutants in a car park.

The Drainage Technical Note states that *new Rain Water Down Pipes (RWPs) shall be installed on the new bike storage facilities and these will discharge to the same private surface water drainage network*. The green roofs would provide filtration for the surface water drainage from the roofs of the bike shelters, but this has not been included in the drainage strategy.

Lisa Malter

Ecologist