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LAND ADJACENT NO. 501 BURSLEDON ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON

ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL



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Local Planning Authority (LPA)	Southampton City Council (SCC)
Author	Chris Hodsman BSc MSc MCIEEM
Reviewer	Jo Richmond BSc MCIEEM
Approver	Chris Hodsman BSc MSc MCIEEM

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Background and Site Context	2
1.2	Summary of Proposals	2
1.3	Aims and Objectives of Report	2
1.4	Validity and Lifespan of Data and Survey Work	3
2.	LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT	3
3.	METHODOLOGY	4
3.1	Desk study	4
3.2	Botanical Survey - UKHab	4
3.3	Species	5
3.4	Limitations and Constraints	14
4.	BASELINE CONDITIONS	14
4.1	Designated Sites	14
4.2	Habitats	16
4.3	Species	19
5.	ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS, MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	28
5.1	Designated Sites	28
5.2	Habitats	29
5.3	Species	30
6.	CONCLUSIONS	34

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stanhill Ecology was instructed to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of land adjacent No. 501 Bursledon Road, Southampton. The proposed development comprises demolition of existing structures on-site and construction of a dwelling for care and associated car parking and garden. The aim of the survey was to describe the existing on-site ecological conditions, appraise the site's biodiversity value; and assess likely impacts resulting from the proposed development, taking into account incorporated mitigation and enhancement measures.

The site comprises urban - developed land sealed surface, artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface and an individual urban tree. No significant impacts on habitats are anticipated.

Buildings A and D were assessed as offering moderate potential to support roosting bats. DNA analysis of droppings collected in Building A confirmed that these were from brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) bat(s), therefore a bat roost in Building A is confirmed. Two bat emergence surveys were undertaken in May 2026. No emergences were recorded from Building D. A single brown long-eared bat was recorded emerging from Building A on the first survey. No emergences were recorded on the second survey. Building A is characterised as a day roost for low numbers of brown long-eared bats. To enable the proposed works to proceed lawfully, a Natural England mitigation licence will be required to permit the works to derogate from legislation protecting bats and their roosts. Habitat suitable for nesting birds was present on-site within nest boxes and the existing buildings themselves. Habitats on-site are suitable for hedgehog, the desk study returned records for this species and their presence is assumed.

No internationally or nationally designated sites have been identified within 2km of the site. No direct or indirect impacts are predicted on the identified statutory designated sites (Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI, Netley Common LNR, Manor Farm LNR and Wildern LNR) within 2km.

The proposed development is within 5.6km (3.4km) of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site and 13.8km of the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Both areas are highly sensitive to recreational disturbance. Mitigation will be required in line with the adopted mitigation strategies and approaches.

Southampton City Council requires all new residential developments to achieve nitrogen neutrality to prevent adverse impacts on the Solent designated sites. A nitrogen budget is required and mitigation to demonstrate neutrality secured as appropriate.

The nearest publicly accessible non-statutory designated site is Netley Common located approximately 360m to the north-east, however, given the small extent and nature of the proposed development, no impacts on any non-statutory designated sites are anticipated.

By undertaking the work in accordance with the commitments and recommendations made in this report, the proposed development is likely to be in conformity with relevant planning policy and legislation relating to ecology. Following the implementation of the mitigation and enhancements listed here, negative impacts on biodiversity will be minor and temporary (not significant) and limited to the construction phase.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Site Context

Stanhill Ecology was commissioned by CPW Care (the 'client'), to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of land adjacent 501 Bursledon Road, Southampton (the 'site'). The PEA is intended to inform the proposed development which comprises demolition of existing structures on-site and construction of a dwelling for care and associated car parking and garden. The site is located at OS grid reference SU 47437 11364, within the administrative boundary of Southampton City Council (SCC). The site location is shown in Appendix A and Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Site Location and Context (Google Earth)¹

The site covers approximately 0.08 hectares (ha) and is located off Bursledon and Botley Road in the Hightown area of Southampton on its eastern extent. The site is in a suburban edge of settlement location and comprises areas of hardstanding, buildings are structures and Type 1 Aggregate with some limited areas of modified grassland. A single sweetgum tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) is present on the southern boundary. The site is directly adjacent to a large block of deciduous woodland to the east, much of which is classified as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). To the north beyond Botley Road lies a car dealership, supermarket and residential areas. This area has reasonably high tree coverage and further small pockets of woodland are present. Netley Common is approximately 360m to the north east. A storage yard, residential properties and grazing land lie to the west beyond Bursledon Road. To the south lies further outbuilding structures grassland and woodland.

1.2 Summary of Proposals

The proposed development includes demolition of existing structures on-site and construction of a dwelling for care and associated car parking and garden. The proposed development plans and site location are provided in Appendix A.

1.3 Aims and Objectives of Report

This assessment comprises a description of the existing on-site ecological conditions, as well as the ecological context of the site; an appraisal of the site's biodiversity value; and an assessment of likely impacts in relation

¹ Google Earth V 7.3.6.10441 (Build Date 03/09/2025) Hightown, Southampton, United Kingdom. 50°53'59.30"N, 1°19'36.97"W Eye Alt 95m. @2025 Airbus [02/03/2026]

to the proposed development, taking into account mitigation and enhancement measures incorporated into the proposed development.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify international, national and locally designated nature conservation sites located within 2 Kilometres (km) of the site;
- Assess the potential for the site of the proposed development to support populations of protected species or species of nature conservation importance;
- Record the main habitats and features of ecological interest on the site;
- Assess the ecological importance of the site;
- Describe the proposed mitigation measures; and
- Assess the potential development impacts of the proposed development.

1.4 Validity and Lifespan of Data and Survey Work

Availability and quality of the data obtained during desk studies is reliant on third parties. This varies between regions and for different species groups. The comprehensiveness of data often depends on the level of coverage, the expertise and experience of the recorder and the submission of records to the local recorder. Accordingly, the conclusions in this report are valid only to the extent that the information provided to Stanhill Ecology was accurate, complete and available at the time of reporting. It should be noted that further species may occur in proximity to the site which have not been identified within the data search.

In accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Advice note '*Advice note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys*'², survey data is considered valid for a period of 18 months from the survey date. If any material changes occur on-site and/or if the nature / extent of the proposed development changes, the findings of this assessment should be reviewed by a suitably qualified ecologist.

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

Various legislation and planning policies refer to the protection of wildlife. Full details of the relevant legislation and policy is provided in Appendix B and includes:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended);
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019;
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000;
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006;
- Environment Act 2021;
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992;
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996;
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024;
- Southampton Local Development Framework – Core Strategy (2015) – Policy CS22: Promoting Biodiversity and Protecting Habitats;
- City of Southampton Local Plan Review (2015) – Saved Policy SDP12: Landscape and Biodiversity;
- Southampton Biodiversity Strategy 2024–2029;

² CIEEM (2019) Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports & Surveys. [online]. Available at: <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf> [Accessed 02/03/2026]

- Southampton Green Grid / Green Infrastructure Strategy;
- Southampton Green City Plan 2030;
- PUSH South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy; and
- Hampshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk study

A desk study was undertaken to collect existing baseline data about the site and surrounding environs. This included establishing the location of designated sites or other natural features of potential ecological importance such as woodland and ponds. The desk study includes:

- All statutory designated sites up to 2 km from the site, including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar, National Nature Reserves (NNR), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR);
- Non-statutory designated sites: Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) up to 2 km from the site;
- Records of protected species up to 2 km from the site since 2000; and
- International and national statutory designated sites with bats as a qualifying feature for designation, up to 10 km from the site.

Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) was contacted to provide details of designated sites, mapping of priority habitats, Ecological Network mapping and data on protected and notable species within 2 km of the site. Data was received on 13/03/2026 and is referenced and summarised in the relevant sections of this report as appropriate.

The Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website³ was searched for additional information on statutory sites and a search for European Protected Species licences issued within 2 km of the site was undertaken. A check for any great crested newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*) Class Survey Licence Return records was made using the MAGIC website. Supplementary information on the site and its surroundings were obtained from aerial images available from Google™ Earth.

3.2 Botanical Survey - UKHab

A botanical baseline habitat survey of the site was undertaken by Chris Hodsman (MCIEEM) on 9th March 2026. The surveyor and author, Chris Hodsman is a Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and has over 18 years of relevant experience within a consultancy setting. Chris has been actively involved in managing and undertaking professional ecological surveys including habitat and botanical survey from this date. Chris is a suitably qualified ecologist and is competent to identify and assess the habitats present on site. He also holds a Class 2 Natural England survey licence for bats (2025-82815-CL18-BAT) and level 1 class licence for great crested newts (2025-82816-SCI-CL08).

Habitats on site were classified and coded in accordance with the UKHab Classification System Version 2.0 (UKHab Ltd, 2023⁴). In addition to general habitat classification, a species list was compiled using the nomenclature of Stace, 2010⁵, with common and Latin names referred to in the first instance after which only

³ Magic Maps. Available at: www.magic.gov.uk Accessed 16/03/2026.

⁴ UK Habitat Classification Definitions Document Version 2.0 (at <https://www.ukhab.org>)

⁵ Stace C. (2010) New Flora of the British Isles 3rd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

the common names are used. Target notes were used to record habitats and features of particular interest. The abundance of each species was estimated for each habitat respectively using standard 'DAFOR' codes:

- D = Dominant
- A = Abundant
- F = Frequent
- O = Occasional
- R = Rare

Invasive Species

Plant species identified within Schedule 9 of the WCA 1981 were searched for during the survey. Plants included in the Schedule include species such as Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*). It is an offence under this Act to spread or cause the spread of Schedule 9 species in the wild.

3.3 Species

Amphibians including Great Crested Newt (GCN)

The habitats on site were assessed for their potential to support amphibians, including GCN. GCN are known to travel up to 500 metres (m) from their breeding sites. An assessment was made reviewing aerial imagery and mapping to establish if any waterbodies were present onsite or within 500m. NatureSpace risk modelling was consulted to establish which band the site is located within⁶. Any accessible ponds on-site or within 250m of the site, not separated by significant barriers to dispersal were assessed for their suitability for supporting GCN using the standard Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) methodology as described by Oldham et al⁷.

Bats

In accordance with best practice guidance^{8,9} and aided by the use of ladders, high-powered torches, and binoculars, all safely accessible external and internal areas of the structures were subject to a detailed visual inspection survey by Chris Hodsman on 9th March 2026, in order to search for evidence of roosting bats. Chris is licensed to survey bats using hand, artificial light, endoscopes and hand-held nets (Natural England Licence No 2025-82815-CL18-BAT). The weather during the PRA was overcast but settled. Evidence may include but not be limited to bats themselves (including deceased), droppings/excreta, feeding/prey remains, possible fur staining, and the sound of bats within a roost.

External areas searched included roofing materials, fascia's/soffits, lead flashing, gaps around windows and doors, missing brickwork and mortar, and windowsills where present. The aim was to identify features capable of supporting roosting bats, features capable of facilitating bat access to internal areas of the structure or evidence of bat presence e.g. droppings.

Internally, all accessible areas were searched. Where bat droppings (or possible bat droppings) are identified, a sample is collected and submitted to a third-party laboratory for multi-variant polymerase DNA analysis. This approach enables the precise species of bat(s), if present, to be identified and ensures that relevant safeguarding, mitigation, and compensation strategies can be effectively prepared.

⁶ NatureSpace Partnership (2026) District Licensing – Impact Risk Zones. Available online: <https://naturespaceuk.com/district-licensing/impact-map/> [Accessed 24.03.2026]

⁷ Oldham R.S., Keeble J., Swan M.J.S. & Jeffcote M. (2000). Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*). *Herpetological Journal* 10(4), 143-155.

⁸ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition)'. The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-978-1-7395126-0-6

⁹ Stebbings, RE, Yalden DW and Herman, JS (2007). 'Which bat is it? A guide to bat identification in Great Britain and Ireland.' The Mammal Society

Based on the findings of the visual inspection survey, the bat roosting potential category of a structure can be classified (see Table 3.1 below). In accordance with best practice guidance, further dusk emergence survey work may be required to determine the status of roosting bats within a structure.

Table 3.1 Summary of Bat Roosting Potential Categories and Further Survey Requirements

Roost Potential	Description	Further Survey Requirements
Confirmed	Where the presence of a bat roost has been confirmed.	Roost Characterisation Survey – typically comprising a minimum of two - three dusk emergence surveys*.
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts e.g. maternity or classic/cool/stable hibernation site. Suitable high-quality, well-connected foraging / commuting habitats nearby.	Three dusk surveys*.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only). Suitable connected foraging / commuting habitats nearby.	Two dusk emergence surveys*.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of year. However these sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate condition and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats. Suitable but isolated, not very well-connected habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats.	A single dusk emergence survey#.
Negligible	No obvious habitat features present that could support roosting bats. However a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No further survey work required.
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of year.	No further survey work required.

*Dusk emergence survey work is undertaken during suitable weather conditions / temperatures, between May – August / September inclusive (for most bat roosting scenarios).

If sufficient areas of a structure have been inspected and no evidence found, then further surveys may not be appropriate.

A daytime ground level tree assessment (GLTA) was completed on 9th March 2026 during the habitat survey by Chris Hodsman in line with current best practice guidance¹⁰. The GLTA comprises a detailed inspection of the trees from the ground to look for features that bats could use for roosting (Potential Roosting Features – PRFs). The inspection was supported by use of high-powered torches and close focus binoculars.

The following tree features are considered of particular suitability to support roosting bats:

- Natural holes;
- Woodpecker holes;
- Cracks / splits in major limbs;

¹⁰ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-978-1-7395126-0-6

- Loose bark;
- Bat, bird or mammal boxes;
- Partially detached large-stemmed ivy; and
- Other hollows / cavities.

Each tree has been classified into a category dependent on the presence/suitability of features to support bat roosts. The primary suitability categories assigned were:

- NONE – Either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any
- FAR – Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present
- PRF – A tree with at least one PRF present.

Where a PRF is present, the suitability of these features was classified as either:

- PRF-I – PRF only suitable for individual bats / very small number of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats; or
- PRF-M – PRF is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony.

Two bat activity emergence surveys were undertaken with four survey positions supported with Night Vision Aids (NVAs) to cover all aspects and elevations of the property. All surveyors held a minimum of a Class 2 Natural England survey licence for bats. Timing and weather conditions for the survey are provided in table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Bat Activity Survey Details

Survey Date	Survey Timing	Surveyor(s)	Equipment Used	Weather Conditions
01/05/2026	Sunset: 20:26 Start: 20:10 Finish: 22:15	Chris Hodsman (Lead), Colleen Hope, Paul Hope and Jo Richmond	Detector(s): Anabat Scout, Pettersson D-240Xs & Wildlife Acoustics EchoMeter Touch 2 Pros with Android mobile phones. NVA(s): Building A – Canon XA20 and Canon XA11s with standalone LED infrared illuminators. Building D - Canon XA20, Xinfrared T2Pro with Tablet and Nightfox Nova	Sunny, dry and settled. ~5% cloud cover with very light wind. Start Temp: 14°C End Temp: 11.3°C
22/05/2026	Sunset: 20:58 Start: 20:43 Finish: 22:34	Chris Hodsman (Lead), Colleen Hope, Jo Richmond and 1 unmanned position	Detector(s): Anabat Scout, Pettersson D-240X & Wildlife Acoustics EchoMeter Touch 2 Pros with Android mobile phones. NVA(s): Building A – Canon XA20 and Canon XA11s with standalone LED infrared illuminators and Nightfox Nova. Building D - Canon XA11, Xinfrared T2Pro with Tablet and Nightfox Nova.	Sunny, dry and settled. Between 5% and 30% cloud cover with light wind. Start Temp: 20°C End Temp: 16°C

The surveys were conducted in accordance with Collins (2023) guidelines. The surveyors used ultrasonic bat detectors with inbuilt recorders allowing bat calls to be recorded and analysed later to identify the bat to species level. The surveyors were able to view sonograms of any bat calls on the phone using the EchoMeter Touch 2 Pro detectors and were able to listen to audible bat calls on the Anabat Scout to help establish the species of bat(s) present. Further analysis of bat calls was undertaken using Anabat Insight (Version 2.1.8-0-g9389437). The surveys were conducted from 15 minutes before sunset and continued for at least 1.5 hours

after sunset. The locations of the survey positions supported by night vision aids (NVA) are shown in Figures 3.1 and 3.2 below. Surveyors are shown in red, unmanned positions are shown in blue. Screen shots are shown in Figure 3.3 to 3.12 of the NVA views at the darkest point of the survey. Footage was comprehensively analysed after the survey, assisted by MotionMeerkat software and VLC Player with motion detect enabled.

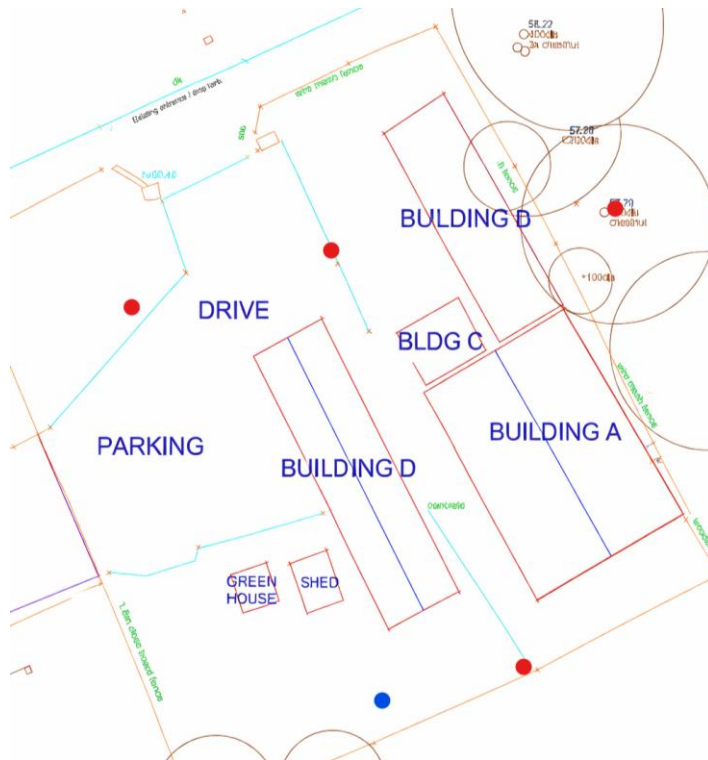


Figure 3.1: Surveyor Locations (Red) Unmanned Survey Locations(Blue) for survey on 01/05/2026

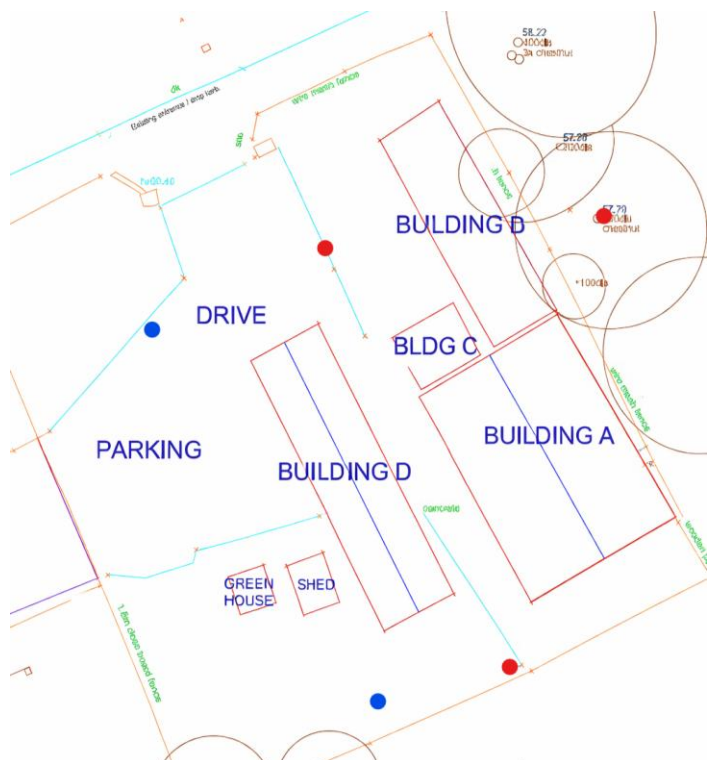


Figure 3.2: Surveyor Locations (Red) Unmanned Survey Locations(Blue) for survey on 022/05/2026



Figure 3.3: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building A (01/05/2026)



Figure 3.4: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building A (01/05/2026)



Figure

3.5: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building D (01/05/2026)

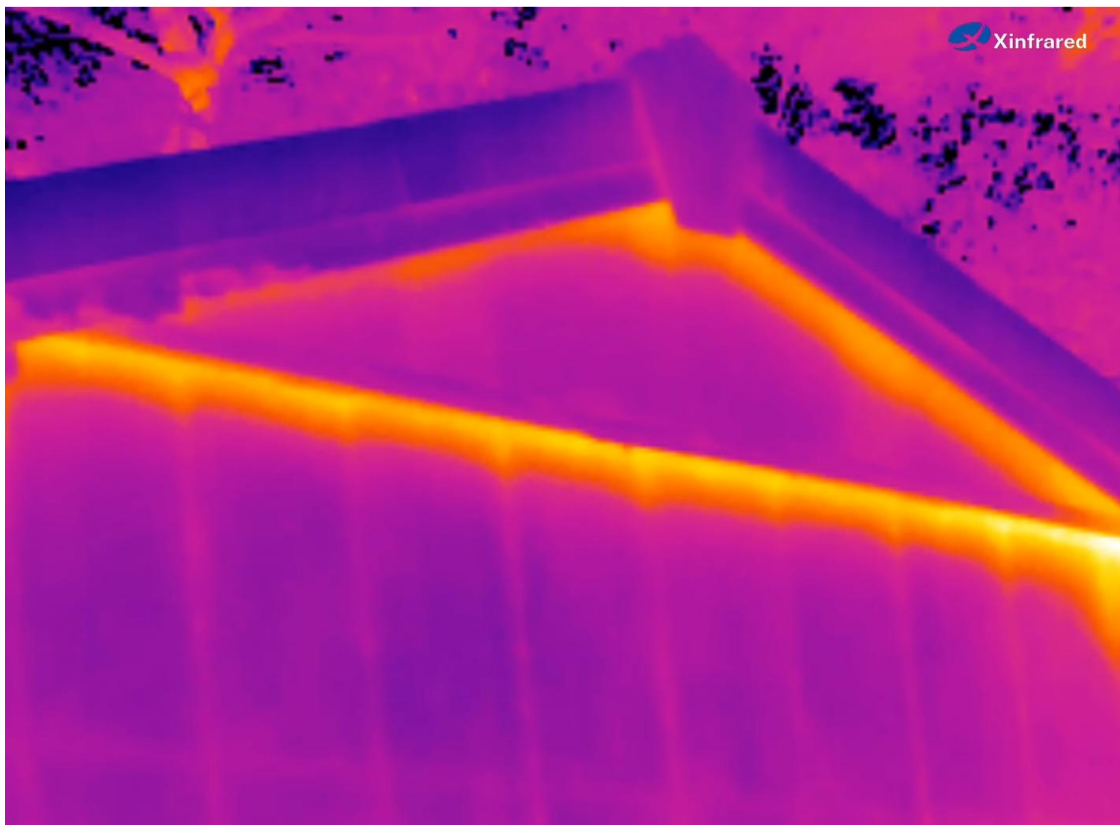


Figure 3.6: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building D (01/05/2026)



Figure 3.7: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Buildings A & D (01/05/2026)



Figure 3.8: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building A (22/05/2026)



Figure 3.9: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building A (22/05/2026)



3.10: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building D (22/05/2026)

Figure

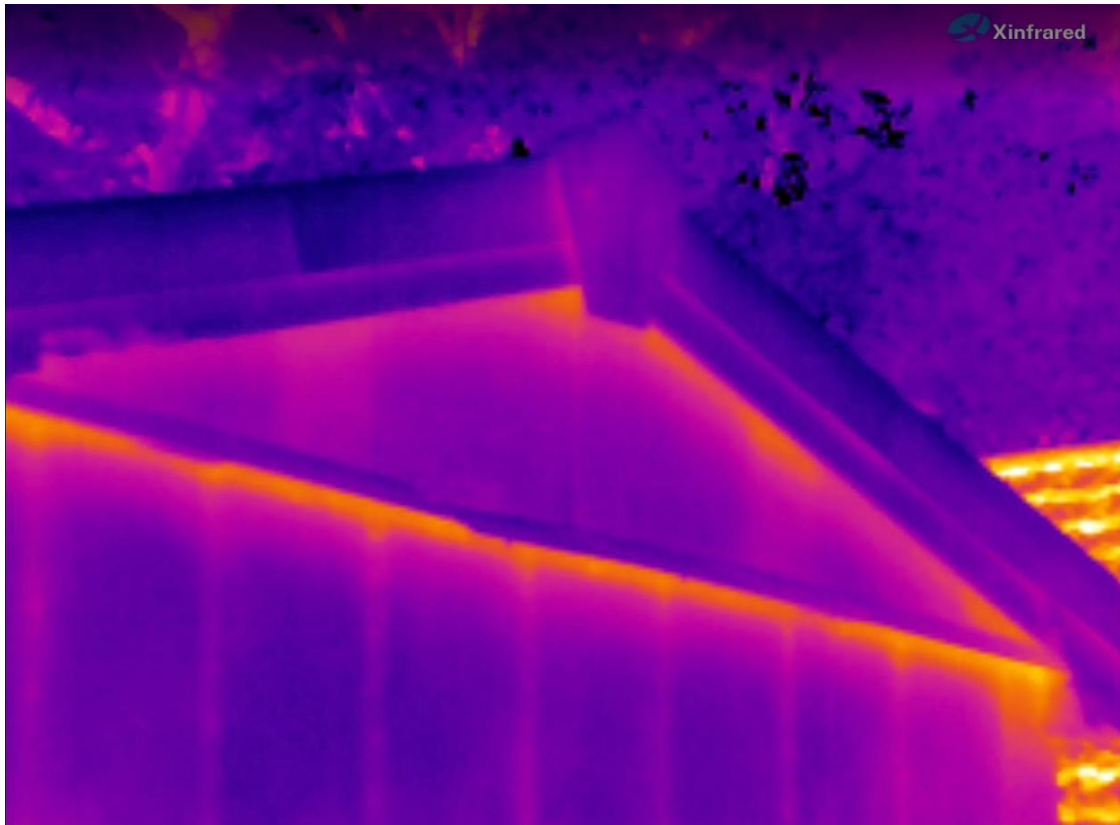


Figure 3.11: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Building D (22/05/2026)



Figure 3.12: Screenshot of NVA Outputs at Darkest Point of Survey Buildings A & D (22/05/2026)

Badger

The presence of any suitable habitat for badger (*Meles meles*) within the application site boundary was assessed and any field signs such as setts, paths, prints, foraging, dung pits and badger guard hairs were noted.

Birds

Any bird species heard or seen during the survey were recorded and their behaviour noted. An appraisal of the suitability and quality of on-site and off-site adjacent habitats for birds was made.

The site was further assessed for its potential to support birds of nature conservation importance, including those listed as Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA), Red species in the list of Birds of Conservation Concern, and the UK or Local BAP.

Hazel Dormouse

The presence of any suitable habitat for hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) within the application site boundary was assessed including key habitats such as woodland, scrub and hedgerows. A further assessment was undertaken to establish the presence (or absence) of strong landscape-scale habitat linkages to any further suitable habitat offsite.

Reptiles

The presence of any suitable habitat for reptiles within the application site boundary was assessed and an appraisal was made to establish their suitability to support common British reptile species, including slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*). Any reptiles seen during the site survey were recorded.

3.4 Limitations and Constraints

The habitat survey provides a snapshot of ecological conditions and does not record plants or animals that may be present on-site at different times of the year. The survey was undertaken just outside the optimum April to mid-October habitat survey period when plants are generally visible. Given the nature of the habitats present on-site, this is not considered to present a significant limitation.

The rear of Building A was very overgrown and cluttered with vegetation. The best line of site possible was established for the bat survey supported by Night Vision Aids (NVAs). Whilst the vegetation presented challenges for survey it also served to limit the suitability of the rear elevation for bats being very overgrown and cluttered. This is not considered to be a significant limitation with broadly consistent results obtained from the PRA and across the two emergence surveys undertaken.

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Designated Sites

Statutory Sites

No internationally designated sites have been identified within 2km of the site.

The proposed development is within 5.6km (3.4km) of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site and 13.8km of the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Both areas are highly sensitive to recreational disturbance.

Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI lies 1.75km to the east of the site.

There are three LNR within 2km of the site:

- Netley Common LNR - 360m to the north east. This comprises an area of open heathland including grassland with islands of scrub and gorse, surrounded by a mixed woodland fringe.
- Manor Farm LNR - 1.6km east of the site. The citation notes the presence of abundant wildlife from roe deer in the woods to curlews along the river and skylarks in the fields, plus an amazing array of wildflowers, insects and reptiles.
- Wildern LNR – 1.8km to the north east. This 10ha LNR comprises wetland habitats including a mosaic of ponds, two flooded meadows, woodlands and a valley mire all linked by the streams which flow through the site. The site is of value to a range of birds, dragonflies and butterflies.

Non-Statutory Sites

HBIC identified twenty-six SINCs located within 2 km of the site. These are listed in Table 4.1 along with their qualifying criteria as detailed in HBIC's Criteria for the Selection of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Hampshire publication (2021)¹¹. Windhover (Netley Common South) SINC is located approximately 25-30m from the application site. This is designated under Criteria 3A "Areas of Heathland Vegetation including mosaics of dwarf shrub heath, acidic grassland, valley mire and scrub" and Criteria 3Bi "Areas of Heathland which are afforested or have succeeded to woodland".

Table 4.1: Sites of Nature Conservation Importance within 2 km of the Site

Name	Criteria for Designation	Area (ha)
Shoreburs Greenway	1B/1Cii/2B/5Biii/6A/7A	65.56
Weston Greenway	1A/1B/1Cii	28.12
St Mary Extra Cemetery	2B/6A	6.37
Sholing Common	2B/7A	2.04
Netley Farm Closed Landfill Site	6A	45.10
Burrows Copse (Remnant)	1A/1B	3.50
Thornhill Park Plantation	2B/7A	3.41
Harefield Copse	1B	5.97
Priors Hill Brickworks	1B/2B/3Bi	7.52
Netley Common, Southampton	2B/3A/3Bii/5B	5.34
Dumbleton's Copse	3Bii	11.09
Windhover (Netley Common South)	3A/3Bi	10.67
Netley Common, Hound	2B/3A/3Bii/5B	7.17
Piland's Wood (Lower)	1A	2.19
Netley Hill Heath	3A/3Bi	2.54
Piland's Wood (Upper)	1A/1Cii	5.50
Peewit Hill	3A/3Bi/6A	7.94
Hogsty Corner	1A/1Cii/3B/5Ai/5Bii	2.27
Windmill Fields Wood	1B	0.34
Bridget Mary Garden	1Cii/5Biii	3.39
Oakleigh Meadow	2B	0.48
Piland's Copse	1A	4.44

¹¹ HBIC (2021) Criteria for the Selection of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Hampshire. [online]. Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/sincrcriteria.pdf>

Durncomb's Copse Meadow	2B	1.56
Land North of Bridge Road	2B	1.46
Durncomb's Copse	1B	3.94
Sandpit Copse	1A/1B	4.66

4.2 Habitats

Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI)

No Habitats of Principal Importance were mapped by MAGIC on the application site, however, deciduous woodland directly abuts the site to the east.

Irreplaceable Habitats

No irreplaceable habitats were identified on the application site.

Site Survey

The following habitats were recorded within the application site. Photographs of the habitats are provided to support each habitat description where available:

- Urban - Developed Land Sealed Surface (u1b5, u1b)
- Artificial Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface (u1c)
- Modified Grassland (g4)
- Individual Tree – Urban tree

No hedgerows, watercourses or waterbodies were recorded on-site.

Urban - Developed Land Sealed Surface (u1b5, u1b6)

The dominant habitat type on site is Urban – Developed Land Sealed Surface comprising four structures and areas of tarmac and concrete hardstanding. The structures included a store and workshop (Building A), an open shelter (Building B), a metal storage shed (Building C) and a mobile accommodation/office building

(Building D). Further consideration and description of the buildings is provided in the 'Species – Bats' section of this report.



Artificial Unvegetated, Unsealed Surface (u1c)

Two areas in the west of the site separated by an area of tarmac are laid to Type 1 style aggregate.



Individual Trees – Urban trees

A single semi-mature sweetgum tree was identified as present on-site at the time of the survey. It is understood this tree is to be retained.

Evidence of felling of a further four trees was noted, possibly sweet chestnut. This is addressed within the separate Stanhill Ecology Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (BNGA) Report.



Modified Grassland (g4)

An areas of modified grassland was recorded within the existing garden of 501 Bursledon Road.



In addition, some small areas of recolonising grassland were noted around the edge of the site and in areas with less aggregate. [Table 4.2](#) provides grassland species recorded:

Table 4.2: Species list and DAFOR classification for recolonising grassland (site wide)

Species	DAFOR classification
Perennial ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	Frequent
Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	Rare
Annual meadow grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	Occasional
Ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	Occasional
Creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>)	Occasional
Common Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	Occasional
Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>)	Occasional
Broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	Rare
Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	Occasional
White clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	Occasional
Sow thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Rare
Dove's-foot crane's-bill (<i>Geranium molle</i>)	Rare
Bristly-ox-tongue (<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>)	Rare
Groundsel (<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)	Occasional
Mouse-ear chickweed (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>)	Occasional
Red deadnettle (<i>Lamium purpureum</i>)	Occasional
Ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>)	Rare

Invasive Species

No species listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) were recorded on site during the survey. Invasive species are not considered further in this report.

4.3 Species

Amphibians including Great Crested Newt

HBIC returned records for two amphibian species (since 2000) within 2km. This was for common toad (*Bufo bufo*) and great crested newt. The GCN records are from 2010 and 2021 located 1475m and 1650m from site respectively. Three records of common toad were returned by HBIC since 2000. The nearest record was from 2020, 1940m from site.

No mapped ponds were identified as present within 500m of the application site. No waterbodies were recorded on site and consequently no opportunities are present for breeding GCN. The habitats present on site are sub-optimal for GCN.

There were no GCN Class Survey Licence Return records on MAGIC within 2Km of the application site. MAGIC Maps held no records for granted Natural England European Protected Species application for GCN.

A review of the NatureSpace impact risk zone maps¹² was undertaken. The risk maps predict newt presence through the analysis of habitat suitability in each area. The maps are the accepted statutory guidance that local planning authorities must take into account when considering the risk of development for great crested newts. The risk zones are colour coded, red being the most important area for great crested newts (and

¹² NatureSpace Impact Risk Zone Maps [online] Available at: <https://naturespaceuk.com/district-licensing/impact-map/> [Accessed 16/03/2026]

therefore with the highest potential impact) and white indicating a low probability of their presence. The site is in the green area which means “*moderate habitat suitability – great crested newts may be present*”.

Given the lack of waterbodies on-site and within 500m, the sub-optimal habitats present on-site and the presence of multiple barriers to movement in the locality of the site, on the basis of the information available, the presence of GCN on site is considered unlikely. GCN are not considered further in this report.

Bats

Table 4.3 presents the bat records provided by HBIC within 2 km of the site since 2000. None of the records of roosting bats are on the application site. No roost records were returned by HBIC for Annex II bat species within 2km.

Table 4.3: Bat Records within 1km from 2000

Common Name	Taxon	Latest Record	Nearest Record (m)
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	2023	870m
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	2024	572m
Myotis species	<i>Myotis</i>	2024	870m
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	2020	1476m
Whiskered/Brandt's Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus/brandtii</i>	2016	1764m
Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	2024	1011m
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	2024	1011m
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2024	572m
Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	2016	237m
Nathusius's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	2024	1011m
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2024	572m
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2024	572m
Long-eared Bat species	<i>Plecotus</i>	2024	870m
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2020	864m

Four records of Natural England bat mitigation licences, granted within 2km of the site were identified using MAGIC. Records of licences granted for three species were returned (Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle, and brown long-eared). Details are provided in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Magic Maps – Granted European Protected Species Applications

Case reference of granted application	Species on Licence	Approximate Location	Licence Start Date	Licence End Date
2014-1952-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	325m west	12/08/2014	30/09/2015
2014-4817-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	325m west	01/05/2015	31/05/2020
2017-28698-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	1720m south	19/04/2017	30/04/2019
2019-40805-EPS-MIT	Brown long-eared Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle	1580m east	01/09/2019	01/09/2029
2015-9288-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	1475m east	29/04/2015	22/04/2020

The tree on site was subject to a GLTA. No potential roost features (PRF) were identified. Four structures were present on-site (Building A -D). A description of the structures is provided below in Table 4.5 – Table 4.8.

Table 4.5 Building A - PRA Survey Results: Building Description, Potential Roosting Features and Assessment Results

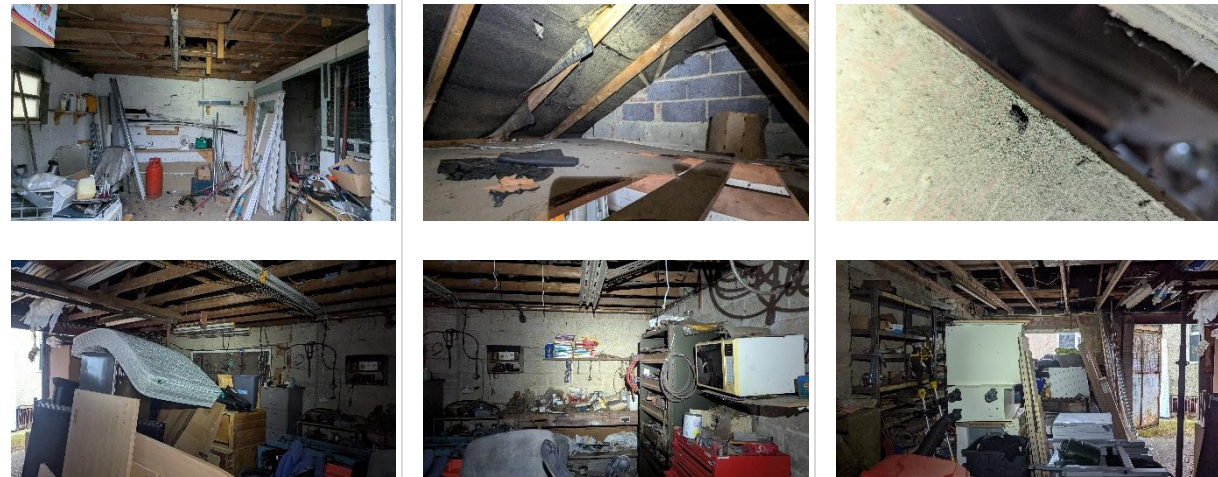
Structure Reference:	Building A
Structure Location (UKGR & W3W):	SU 47453 11365 / ending.happen.offer
Approximate Structure Age:	1980s
Current Structure Use:	Storage / Workshop
Description of Overall Structure Description and Construction Materials	
Single-storey rectangular shaped detached outbuilding. External walls are concrete blockwork with decorative brick insets. Masonry is exposed and walls are solid with no cavity. Doors are a mix of metal and timber with timber and UPVC windows. The roof is pitched with interlocking concrete roof tiles with asbestos cement undercloaking. There are timber fascia boards with timber soffits in places. Sections of the soffits are missing or deteriorated. The southern elevation includes a timber-clad gable section above the large doorway. Vegetation including ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) is present on parts of the external walls and along the eaves. The eastern elevation backs directly onto woodland.	
	
Description of Potential Access Points and Roosting Features (PRF)	
The building exhibited numerous PRF and access points due to its deteriorated condition. These included damaged, lifted or missing timber fascias and soffits, timber cladding with gaps behind to gable end, gaps around windows and doors, gaps under interlocking tiles and missing mortar to blockwork to the rear. Example images provided below.	
	
Internal Inspection	
The building internal is split into two. The roof structure is timber. Bitumen sarking felt is present to the back of interlocking concrete roof tiles. Areas of cracking in internal blockwork was noted creating crevices. Stored goods are present, including in the rafters. There's no formal roof void but stored materials create a void like space. Access was gained up into the roof area as far as possible. Several suspected bat droppings were sampled from the roof space areas and from the top of stored materials. DNA analysis has confirmed these are brown long-eared bat droppings.	
	
Roost Classification	Moderate (Confirmed Roost)

Table 4.6 Building B - PRA Survey Results: Building Description, Potential Roosting Features and Assessment Results

Structure Reference:	Building B
Structure Location (UKGR & W3W):	SU 47448 11377 / insert.drunk.depend
Approximate Structure Age:	1980s
Current Structure Use:	Open storage
Description of Overall Structure Description and Construction Materials	
Small, open-fronted shelter constructed from a mixture of scaffold with timber framing and corrugated metal sheeting. The structure is in a poor and deteriorating condition, with multiple sections of the external cladding either missing, displaced, or heavily weathered. A mature tree has until recently been growing through the interior of the structure and scaffold frame. Several timber elements show signs of decay, warping, and prolonged exposure to moisture. The roof comprises timber rafters supporting corrugated metal sheets. Openings are present along the front and sides of the structure, and additional gaps occur where cladding is missing or has otherwise failed.	
	
Description of Potential Access Points and Roosting Features (PRF)	
The structure is open, very degraded, wet and unstable and is in an on-going deteriorating condition. The structure is generally considered to be unsuitable but a small element of uncertainty remains as there may be some very limited opportunities for individual bats. The structure is assessed as negligible, but for thoroughness, it is proposed to pick this structure up as part of the wider dusk emergence surveys required on site but it doesn't warrant specific structure specific surveys.	
Internal Inspection	
Internally, the shelter contains assorted stored materials including metal piping, timber boards, plastic sheeting, and general construction debris. The interior is highly cluttered with low structural integrity. The scaffold and timber structure and cladding can be seen. The structure is single skin.	
	
Roost Classification	Negligible

Table 4.7 Building C - PRA Survey Results: Building Description, Potential Roosting Features and Assessment Results

Structure Reference:	Building C
Structure Location (UKGR & W3W):	SU 47446 11370 / horses.grit.them
Approximate Structure Age:	2000
Current Structure Use:	Storage
Description of Overall Structure Description and Construction Materials and Internal Inspection	
Prefabricated single skin metal shed approximately 2m high with corrugated metal walls and roof with rubber inserts to keep it sealed. Stored paint and DIY materials inside.	



Description of Potential Access Points and Roosting Features (PRF)	
None.	
Roost Classification	Negligible

Table 4.8 Building D - PRA Survey Results: Building Description, Potential Roosting Features and Assessment Results

Structure Reference:	Building D
Structure Location (UKGR & W3W):	SU 47442 11370 / successes.runs.lies
Approximate Structure Age:	1980s
Current Structure Use:	Available for accommodation and storage
Description of Overall Structure Description and Construction Materials	
Mobile building which has been sited here for a long time. Prefabricated construction with rendered timber walls in deteriorating condition and concrete tiled roof. Timber fascia panels run length of building front and back.	
Description of Potential Access Points and Roosting Features (PRF)	
The main PRF for this building is behind the fascia boards which run the length of the front and back of the building. There are wedges behind the fascias creating an opportune crevice suitable for roosting bats along the lengths of both sides of the building.	



Internal Inspection

An internal inspection was made as far as possible. There was no roof void.



Roost Classification

Moderate

Bats - DNA Analysis

DNA analysis of the suspected bat droppings recorded identified these were from a brown long-eared. Details of the sample results from Swift Ecology (Reference SEL-4801-1) are provided below.

Screenshot of the Sample Results (Reference SEL-4801-1) From Swift Ecology

Samples submitted						
Sample Code	Sample Type	Date Sample Found	Species Group	Site postcode/post town /grid ref	Site description / comments (Optional)	Suspected identity of species
SEL-4081-1	Faecal	09/03/2026	C. Bats	SU47453 11365	501 Bursledon Road	

Analysis Results					
Sample Code	DNA Extraction Code	Species Identified	ID Method	Ct value	% match
SEL-4081-1	EG-2026-0418	Plecotus auritus (Brown long-eared bat)	qPCR	19	

A summary of roost potential classifications is provided below, considered in the context of the high-quality surrounding habitat, including mature trees and adjacent woodland edge which provide suitable commuting and foraging opportunities for bats:

- Building A is assessed as having **moderate** bat roosting potential. DNA analysis of droppings sampled are brown long-eared. A brown long-eared **bat roost is confirmed.**
- Building B is assessed as having **negligible** bat roosting potential.
- Building C is assessed as having **negligible** bat roosting potential.
- Building D is assessed as having **moderate** bat roosting potential.

Bats – Bat Activity – Emergence Survey (Building A and Building D)

Two bat activity dusk emergence surveys were undertaken on Buildings A and D by Stanhill Ecology on 01/05/2026 and 22/05/2026. An overview of the survey results is presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Bat Activity Survey Details

Survey Date	Bat Activity Recorded During Survey	Any emergences? Yes/No
01/05/2026	Bat activity comprised three species, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared. The earliest activity was a common pipistrelle at 20:50 (heard not seen). Shortly after at 20:51 three common pipistrelles travelled west into the site from the woodlands on the southern boundary. At 20:55 a brown long-eared was recorded emerging from a gap above a double door on the western elevation of Building A. Common pipistrelle were recorded foraging on the southern boundary up until approximately 21:20. Generally common pipistrelle were recorded every 5-10 minutes. A single soprano pipistrelle was recorded on the southern boundary heading to the woods eastwards. The bat flew round the end of the building and flew east into the woods. The most frequently recorded species was common pipistrelle. The last bat recorded was a common pipistrelle foraging at 22:03.	Yes – 1 No. brown long-eared emerged from Building A above gap in double door on western elevation. No emergences for Building D.
22/05/2026	Bat activity was comparable with the first survey and comprised three species, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared. The earliest activity was a common pipistrelle at 21:18 (heard not seen). Between 21:20 and 21:30 three common pipistrelle were recorded, two were commuting from the woodland along the southern boundary and	No emergences for Building A or Building D.

a third was recorded foraging from the direction of the woodland over Building A in the north. A soprano pipistrelle was recorded foraging at 21:29 over the roof of Building A. Thereafter activity was consistent common pipistrelle passes every 3-8 minutes through the rest of the survey with two soprano pipistrelle passes foraging recorded at 22:10 and 22:12. The most frequently recorded species was common pipistrelle. At 22:14 a brown long-eared was recorded flying from the woodland along the southern boundary before turning into the site and flying between Building A and Building D. No re-entry was noted. The last bat recorded was a soprano pipistrelle foraging at 22:26.

Buildings A and D were both assessed during the Preliminary Roost Assessment as having moderate potential to support roosting bats. Two dusk emergence surveys were subsequently undertaken to assess each structure. Three species were recorded common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared. There was generally low levels of activity.

No bat emergences were recorded from Building D during either survey. On this basis, and given the level of survey effort, it is concluded that Building D does not currently support a bat roost.

In contrast, Building A was confirmed to support brown long-eared bat through the identification of droppings collected during the PRA being confirmed to be from brown long-eared via DNA analysis. The emergence surveys corroborated this finding, with a single brown long-eared bat observed emerging from the building on the first survey. The combined evidence indicates that Building A supports a day roost used by a low number of brown long-eared bats, i.e. the low numbers of droppings, only a single emergence noted and no accumulations of feeding remains. Sufficient survey effort has been employed to effectively characterise the roost.

Badger

No evidence of badger was recorded on site during the habitat survey. HBIC returned nine records of badger within 2km since 2000. The nearest record was approximately 340m away from 2010. The most recent record is from 2020 approximately 1640m away. Habitats on site are sub-optimal for badger offering no foraging resource. Badger are not considered further in this report.

Birds

Data provided by HBIC indicates that 95 species (774 records) of bird have been recorded within 2 km of the application site. Table 4.10 presents notable species recorded relevant to the application site and habitats present and listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981, Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC) Red List, Birds directive, Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) act 2006 or Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species.

Table 4.10 Notable and Protected Birds Within 2 km of the Site

Common Name	Species Name	Status	Latest Record
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red list	2023
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Schedule 1	2022
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Section 41, Red list	2023
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red list	2023
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Red list	2023
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red list	2023
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red list	2024

Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red list	2023
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Schedule 1	2024

The tree, buildings on-site and nest boxes affixed to these buildings offer suitable nesting habitat for birds. The bird assemblage associated with the site is typical of an urban edge location, comprising common breeding species associated with buildings (including house sparrow and starling) and generalist species. The adjacent woodland provides suitable habitat for a wider range of species, including woodland passerines and foraging raptors, although these species are unlikely to be reliant on the application site itself. Records of coastal, wetland and open countryside species returned during the desk study are not considered ecologically relevant to the site due to the absence of suitable habitat. Evidence of birds nesting in Building A was noted with three historic nests recorded. There was however no evidence of active nests at the time of the survey (early March). Subsequent observations made during the bat surveys in May showed blue tit nesting in Building D and blackbird nesting in Building A.

Incidental bird sightings or bird calls heard during the habitat survey included robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), great tit (*Parus major*), blackbird (*Turdus merula*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*), coal tit (*Periparus ater*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) and woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*).

Hazel Dormouse

HBIC returned six records of hazel dormouse within 2km since 2000. The most recent and closest record is from 2020 within 1km of the site. No records of Natural England dormouse mitigation licences, granted within 2km of the site were identified using MAGIC, however, one was noted just outside the search radius near Junction 7 of the M27. Habitats adjacent to the application site are considered suitable for dormouse, however, habitats on site are considered to be sub-optimal for the species and are therefore considered likely absent. Dormouse are not considered further in this report.

Hedgehog

HBIC returned eighty-four records of hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) within 2km since 2000. Hedgehogs are priority species listed under Section 41 of the NERC act 2006. The habitat on the site boundaries is considered suitable for hedgehog sheltering and/or hibernation and their presence should be assumed.

Invertebrates

HBIC returned of over 230 species within the 2km search area, including a number of notable and priority species. Of particular relevance is the presence of Stag Beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), a Species of Principal Importance, which is associated with decaying wood and tree root systems and may occur within or adjacent to the site.

The majority of other invertebrate records, including a diverse assemblage of moths, butterflies and beetles, are considered to reflect the wider landscape rather than the application site itself, given the limited habitat present within the site (predominantly hardstanding, buildings and modified grassland).

The site is therefore considered to have limited suitability for notable invertebrates, although the adjacent woodland and surrounding habitats are likely to support a more diverse assemblage.

Reptile

HBIC returned records for all four common reptile species (adder, common lizard, grass snake and slow worm) within 2km since 2000. The most recent records for each being 2020, 2022, 2014 and 2023 respectively. The nearest records (within approximately 500m) for adder, common lizard and slow worm were from Netley Common. The grass snake record was from over 1km away. The habitats present on site were not considered suitable to support reptile species. Reptiles are not considered further in this report.

5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS, MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

5.1 Designated Sites

Statutory Sites

No direct or indirect impacts are predicted on the identified statutory designated sites (Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI, Netley Common LNR, Manor Farm LNR and Wildern LNR) within 2km. This is due to the relatively small scale of the proposed works especially when considering impacts on the nearest Netley Common LNR and the intervening distance and physical separation of the application site to the remaining sites.

The proposed development is within 5.6km (3.4km) of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar. As detailed in the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy¹³, a net increase in housing development within 5.6km of the Solent SPAs is likely to result in impacts to the integrity of those sites through a consequent increase in recreational disturbance in combination with other development in the Solent area. Southampton City Council (SCC) has adopted the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership's Mitigation Strategy, in collaboration with other Councils around the Solent, in order to mitigate the effects of new residential development on the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site. A financial contribution will be required to be made (before planning permission is granted) to fund appropriate mitigation measures. The level of mitigation payment required is linked to the number of bedrooms within the property. The rates that will apply for any planning application determined on or after 1 April 2026 are as follows:

- One bedroom property £501
- Two bedroom property £723
- Three bedroom property £942
- Four bedroom property £1,108
- Five bedroom property £1,299
- Flat Rate – £805 (usually used in cases of caravans, tents or gypsy and traveller sites)

The application site falls within the 13.8km "zone of influence" where recreational pressures can be expected on protected habitats of the New Forest designated sites (SPA/SAC and Ramsar). This zone, covers a straight-line distance of 13.8km from the SPA, SAC and Ramsar site boundaries and requires new residential developments in Southampton to provide mitigation to manage increased visitor numbers. This will be achieved through SCC ringfencing 4% of CIL receipts for measures to mitigate recreational impacts within Southampton and 1% to be forwarded to the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) to deliver actions within the Revised Habitat Mitigation Scheme SPD (July 2020)¹⁴.

¹³ Bird Aware Solent (2017) Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy. Available online: https://birdaware.org/solent/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/10/Solent_Recreation_Mitigation_Strategy.pdf [Accessed 23.03.2026]

¹⁴ New Forest National Park (2020) Revised Habitat Mitigation Scheme. Available online: <https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2020/07/Revised-Habitat-Mitigation-Scheme-SPD-.pdf> [Accessed 23.03.2026]

Southampton City Council requires all new residential developments to achieve nitrogen neutrality to prevent adverse impacts on the Solent designated sites. The council adopted a Nitrogen Mitigation Position Statement in June 2022, mandating that developers mitigate increased nitrogen output, typically via purchasing credits or funding water efficiency measures. A nitrogen budget should be completed in line with SCC guidance¹⁵.

Non-Statutory Sites

The nearest non-statutory designated site is Windhover (Netley Common South) SINC is located approximately 25-30m from the application site. This does not appear to be publicly accessible. The nearest publicly accessible SINC is Netley Common, however, given the small extent and nature of the proposed development no impacts on any non-statutory designated sites are anticipated.

5.2 Habitats

The habitats currently recorded on site are of limited ecological value being dominated by hardstanding, buildings and artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface with small areas of modified grassland. The losses are not considered to be significant. The proposed development will not result in the loss of any additional trees beyond those identified as felled during the site visit (See the separate Stanhill Ecology Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (BNGA) Report).

Retained trees on-site and large off-site trees and woodland should be protected during construction. Root protection zones will be included around the retained tree, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – ‘*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations*’¹⁶.

Further ‘habitat’ recommendations to enhance the value of site for biodiversity include:

- Sow the lawn areas with a flowering lawn mixture such as Emorsgate EL1 which contains slow growing grasses with a selection of wild flowers that respond well to regular short mowing as would be required in a formal garden.
- The landscape design should incorporate flowering plants with a recognised wildlife value such as those listed within the RHS ‘Plants for Pollinators’ plant list to year round interest for invertebrates¹⁷ and with careful selection, also provide sensory experience for residents .
- Incorporate small fruit trees within the garden.

Biodiversity Net Gain

A separate Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (BNGA) has been completed by Stanhill Ecology using the Statutory Metric. This concludes that the proposed development will result in a net loss of – 74.31% in area based habitat units and no net loss of (0%) in linear (hedgerow) habitats. No watercourses are present on site.

¹⁵ Southampton City Council (SCC) Nitrogen Mitigation. Available online: <https://www.southampton.gov.uk/planning/planning-permission/sustainability-checklist/nitrogen-mitigation/> [Accessed 23.03.2026]

¹⁶ British Standards Institute (BSI), 2012. BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations. April 2012.

¹⁷ RHS (2026) Plants for Pollinators. Online Available at: <https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/research/plants-for-pollinators> [Accessed 23.03.206]

5.3 Species

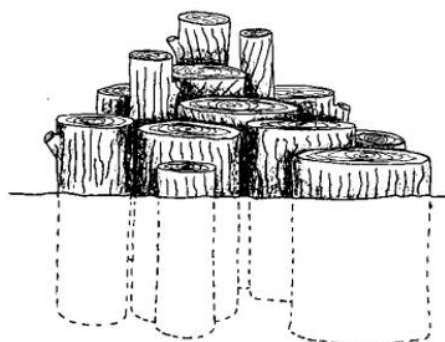
Invertebrates

Habitats on site have limited suitability for notable invertebrates, although the adjacent woodland and surrounding habitats are likely to support a more diverse assemblage.

Two solitary bee bricks¹⁸ will be installed within the building as an enhancement. The bee bricks should be placed in a warm sunny spot, on a south-facing wall where possible at a minimum height of 1m, with no vegetation obstructing the holes. The bee bricks should be co-located with landscaping in close proximity of value to pollinators to assist with the adoption and future use of the features. Indicative enhancement locations are shown in Appendix C.

As noted, there is evidence of 4 trees having been felled on site. The trunks and logs from this are still present on site. The proposed development shall seek to use a proportion of these arisings to include a loggery as an enhancement, which is a log pile or pyramid with upright, buried logs that provide rotting wood for stag beetles which were recorded in the desk study:

- Location: Place the loggery in partial shade to prevent the logs from drying out – the southern / eastern boundaries are suggested.
- Logs: Use broadleaved wood such as the sweet chestnut arisings on site (0-50cm diameter).
- Depth: Bury the logs upright in the soil about 50-60 cm deep.
- Space: Leave space between the logs and fill it with soil.
- Vegetation: Allow vegetation to grow over the loggery to provide shade and retain moisture.



Bats

Buildings B and C were found to have negligible roost potential, with no features suitable for roosting bats identified; therefore, no further bat surveys are considered necessary for these structures.

The buildings assessed as having moderate roost potential (Buildings A and D) contain a range of features suitable for roosting bats, including gaps associated with roof coverings, deteriorated soffits/fascias, and access points to roof voids. Surveys have shown Building D does not currently support a bat roost. DNA analysis of droppings in Building A confirm this is a day roost for low numbers of brown long-eared bats and this was corroborated by two bat activity dusk emergence surveys.

Roost retention is not possible as Building A is to be demolished. To enable the proposed works to proceed lawfully, a Natural England mitigation licence will be required to permit the works to derogate from legislation

¹⁸ Green and Blue Bee Brick (or suitable alternative) – Available from: <https://www.greenandblue.co.uk/products/bee-brick>

protecting bats and their roosts. An indicative framework mitigation plan is provided below to provide reassurance that individual bats will be fully safeguarded during the works and provision is made to ensure that the conservation status of the population of bats is maintained at the site (i.e. suitable alternative and equivalent roosting opportunities are available under the proposed development).

- **Roosting Provision:** A tree or pole mounted bat box should be installed at a minimum height of 3m along the eastern or southern boundary. The entrances will not be obstructed to ensure a clear flight path to the bat box. It is important that this is available to relocate any bats displaced by the proposed works undertaken under licence. The proposed development will incorporate two bat boxes¹⁹ integral to the building fabric. The boxes will be positioned high at least 3m above ground level and away from artificial light sources. Indicative mitigation and enhancement locations are shown in Appendix C.

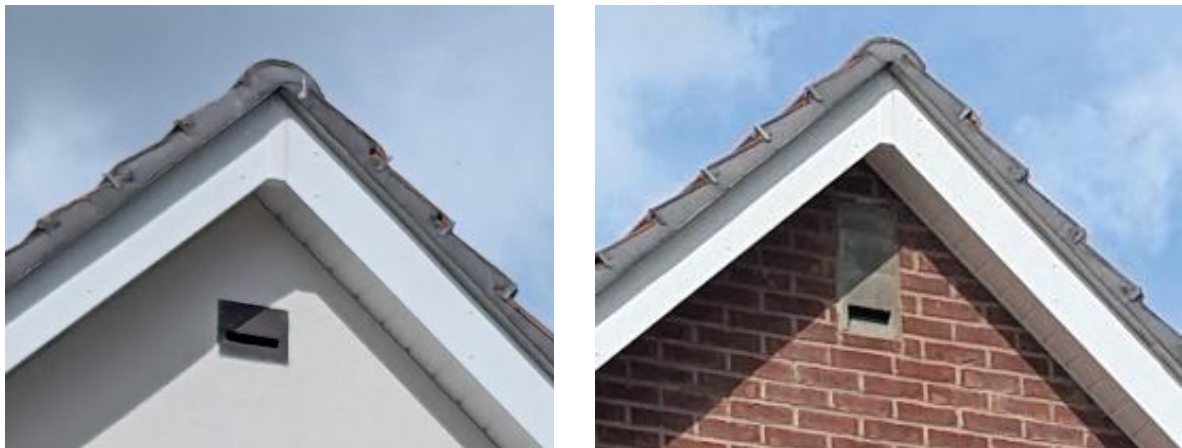


Figure 5.1: Indicative Proposed Locations of Integrated Bat Boxes on Side, Eastern Elevation

- **Timing:** No timing restrictions are proposed given the roost is of low conservation significance. Any works should be undertaken in favourable weather conditions and not during heavy rain, high winds or unseasonably low temperature.
- **Toolbox Talk:** Prior to any intrusive strip out or demolition works starting onsite, all construction personnel will receive a toolbox talk from a licensed ecologist regarding bats, including their biology, the legal protection afforded to them, the contractors' responsibilities, any relevant details and stipulations of the relevant licence and common potential places of shelter. The toolbox talk will also include information on how to proceed if a bat is discovered during the work.
- **Site Attendance and Supervision by Licenced Bat Ecologist:** The registered consultant or accredited agent will be present on-site during the most disruptive works which have potential to impact on the identified roost. These works would likely be confined to those affecting the roofing materials, cladding, roof void fascias and soffit boxes. An inspection of these features should be made as far as practical by the licenced ecologist prior to works commencing and thereafter removed using hand tools where possible under continued supervision of the licenced ecologist. If a bat is found during

¹⁹ Example bat boxes could include Schwegler 1FR Bat Tube or PRO UK Build-in WoodStone Bat Box (or suitable alternative) – Available from https://www.nhbs.com/1fr-schwegler-bat-tube?bkfno=178018&ca_id=1495&adlocale=uk&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwzIK1BhAuEiwAHQmU3iUYIAaG_RMsLpv_SWfvPscK-w3L2g5eJ9Z0WpXzy7zwMBX1aHbP2xoCUf8QAvD_BwE and https://www.nhbs.com/build-in-woodstone-bat-box-uk-brick-size?bkfno=256321&ca_id=1495&adlocale=uk&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwzIK1BhAuEiwAHQmU3vI8-VfWYyIXCSULOJaXKI2hX06X8d_BSjsS-VzItKChyO_Q5voqqxoCbmAQAvD_BwE

the works, the licenced ecologist will capture the bat by hand, wearing gloves and relocate the individual to the pole mounted or building mounted bat box. The ecologist shall, based on their experience remain on-site and supervise any works they deem appropriate. Once the features identified as capable to support roosting bats have been dismantled, or at discretion of the attending ecologist, the remaining works may continue unsupervised.

- **Sensitive Lighting:** As general good practice and in response to the presence of woodland and SINC adjacent, it is recommended that sensitive lighting strategy principles be adopted on site in line with best practice guidance²⁰. Recommended measures include:
 - Avoid the use of artificial lighting as much as possible, including lighting only where it is essential for health and safety reasons
 - Where lighting cannot be avoided altogether then it must be designed to avoid light spill onto incorporation roost provision and foraging habitat and commuting routes (boundary vegetation)
 - The following should be considered when selecting lighting luminaires:
 - All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, compact fluorescent sources should not be used
 - LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability
 - A warm white light source (2700Kelvin or lower) should be adopted to reduce blue light component
 - Light sources should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats
 - Internal luminaires can be recessed (as opposed to using a pendant fitting where installed in proximity to windows to reduce glare and light spill
 - Only luminaires with a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio, and with good optical control, should be considered
 - Luminaires should always be mounted horizontally, with no light output above 90° and/or no upward tilt
 - Where appropriate, external security lighting should be set on motion sensors and set to as short a possible a timer as the risk assessment will allow. For most general residential purposes, a 1 or 2 minute timer is likely to be appropriate
 - Use of motion sensors
 - Only if all other options have been explored, accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvres can be used to reduce light spill and direct it only to where it is needed

With these measures in place, significant impacts on roosting, commuting and foraging bats species are not anticipated.

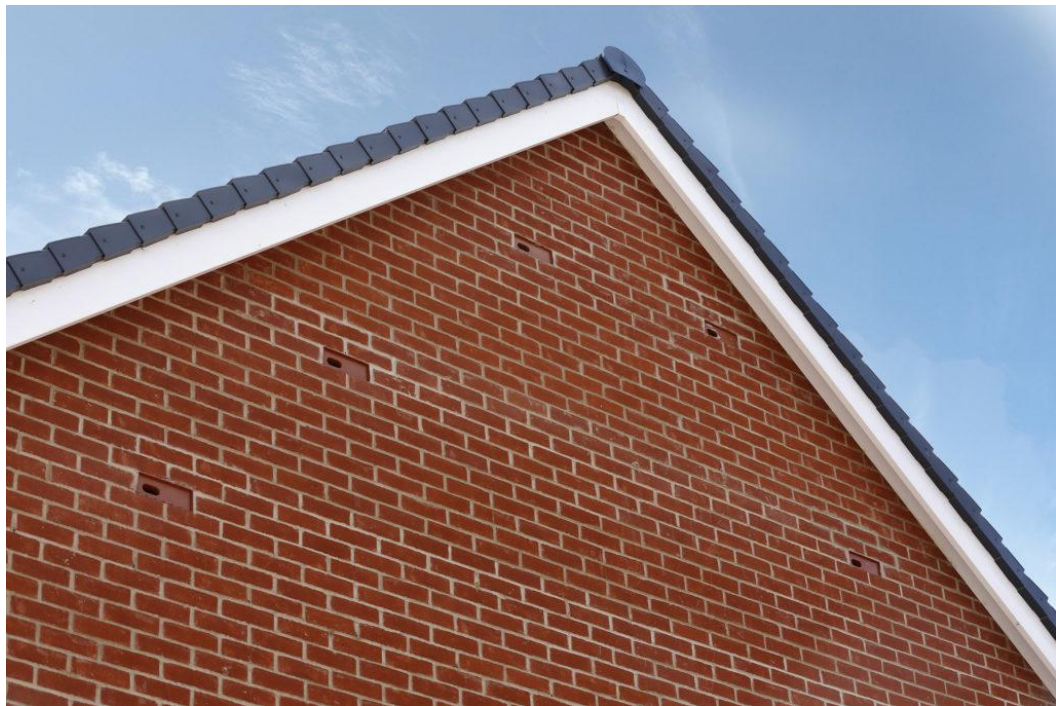
Birds

Demolition of some of the structures on site where nest boxes are present, nesting birds have been confirmed (Building A and D) and where historic nests were recorded within the buildings could impact nesting birds using the site. In the absence of mitigation, demolition works during the enabling works could destroy active nests and lead to the killing or injury of birds. All wild nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As such, demolition will be undertaken between September and February, outside of the bird nesting season. If this is not possible, buildings will be checked for the

²⁰ BCT & 7 ILP –Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night. Online. Available at: <https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/> [Accessed 23/03/2026]

presence of nesting birds by an experienced ecologist prior to demolition. If nests are identified, work would need to be delayed until any chicks had fledged.

It is proposed to include two swift brick on the building on the north western elevation²¹. These will be installed out of constant sunlight and not directly above windows. Nest bricks will be installed as high as possible, ideally at a height of 5m plus. Indicative enhancement locations are shown in Appendix C.



Hedgehog

A precautionary approach should be when clearing the site to prevent impacting sheltering or hibernating hedgehogs. Site operatives should be made aware of the potential for this species to be present on-site and the following precautionary methods followed:

- Prior to the removal of vegetation or other arisings including logs, undertake a thorough search of the affected material for any hibernacula or cover (i.e. leaf litter, brash and log piles or small burrows) to ensure that no hedgehogs are sheltering beneath;
- Once the hibernacula have been checked, these should be dismantled and removed off site only if they are at risk of being impacted by works;
- If any hedgehogs are found they should be handled with gloved hands and relocated to a suitable refuge away from the area of works ideally of a similar habitat.
- At the end of each working day, any excavations that need to be left open overnight will be covered to prevent hedgehogs (or any other animals) from falling in and becoming trapped. In the event this is not possible, mammal ramps or sloped sides will be fitted to ensure any hedgehogs that enter excavations can safely escape of their own accord.

Gaps should be incorporated into all close board fence to allow hedgehogs to move freely. These gaps should be minimum dimensions of 13cm x 13cm.

²¹ Swift Conservation S-Brick – (or suitable alternative) – Available from: https://www.swift-conservation.org/swift_bricks.htm

6. CONCLUSIONS

The site comprises urban - developed land sealed surface, artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface, modified grassland and an individual urban tree. No significant impacts on habitats are anticipated.

Buildings A and D were assessed as offering moderate potential to support roosting bats. Emergence surveys have shown Building D does not currently support a bat roost. DNA analysis of droppings collected in Building A confirmed that these were from brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) bat(s). Emergence surveys corroborated that Building A is a day roost for low numbers of brown long-eared bats. To enable the proposed works to proceed lawfully, a Natural England mitigation licence will be required to permit the works to derogate from legislation protecting bats and their roosts. Habitat suitable for nesting birds was present on-site within nest boxes and the existing buildings on site themselves. Habitats on-site are suitable for hedgehog and the desk study returned records for this species and their presence is assumed.

No internationally or nationally designated sites have been identified within 2km of the site. No direct or indirect impacts are predicted on the identified statutory designated sites (Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI, Netley Common LNR, Manor Farm LNR and Wildern LNR) within 2km.

The proposed development is within 5.6km (3.4km) of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site and 13.8km of the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Both areas are highly sensitive to recreational disturbance. Mitigation will be required in line with the adopted mitigation strategies and approaches.

Southampton City Council requires all new residential developments to achieve nitrogen neutrality to prevent adverse impacts on the Solent designated sites. A nitrogen budget is required and mitigation to demonstrate neutrality secured as appropriate.

The nearest publicly accessible non-statutory designated site is Netley Common, however, given the small extent and nature of the proposed development no impacts on any non-statutory designated sites are anticipated.

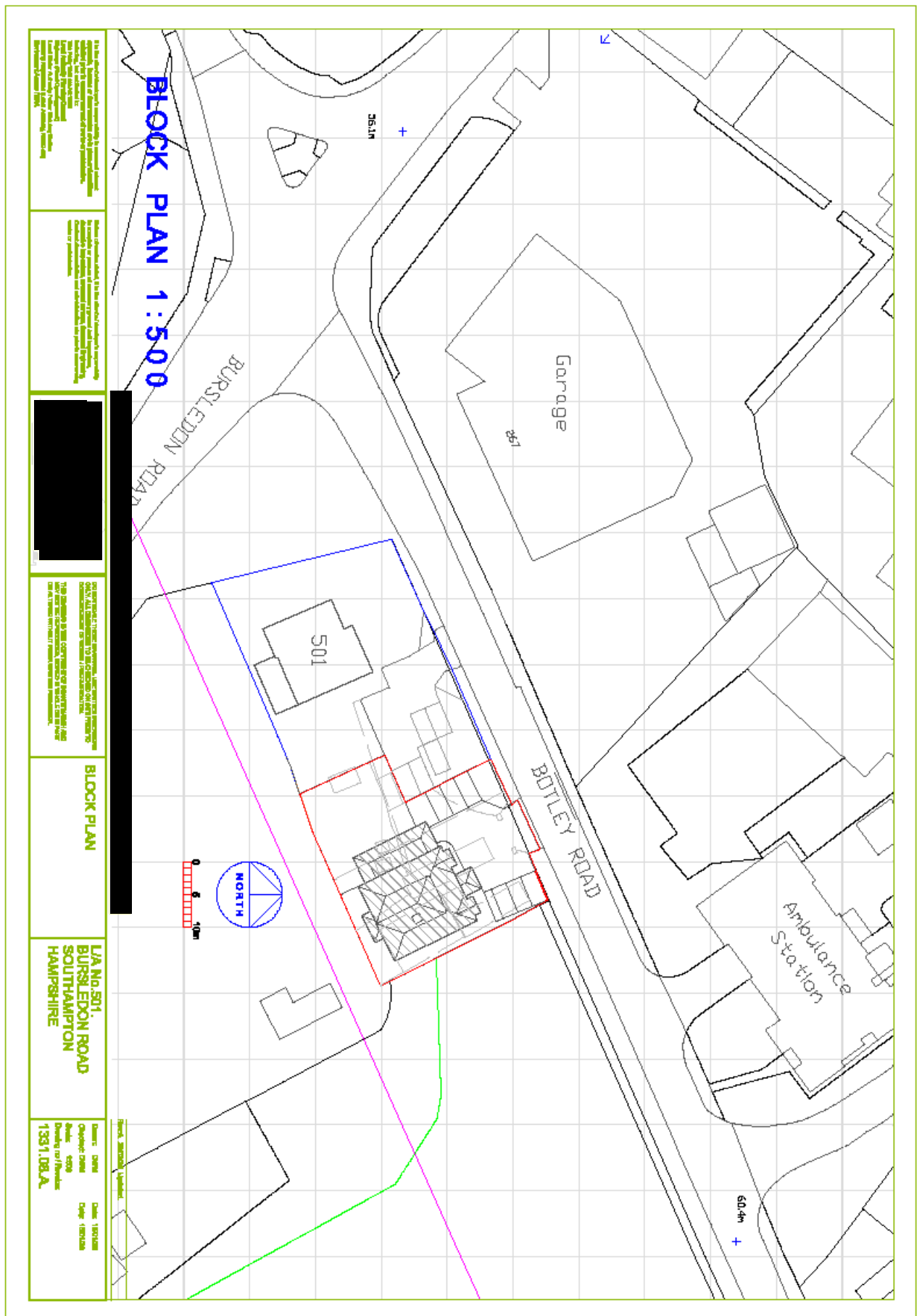
By undertaking the work in accordance with the commitments and recommendations made in this report, the proposed development is likely to be in conformity with relevant planning policy and legislation relating to ecology. Following the implementation of the mitigation and enhancements listed here, negative impacts on biodiversity will be minor and temporary (not significant) and limited to the construction phase.

Table 6.1 Summary of Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Measures and How These Will be Secured

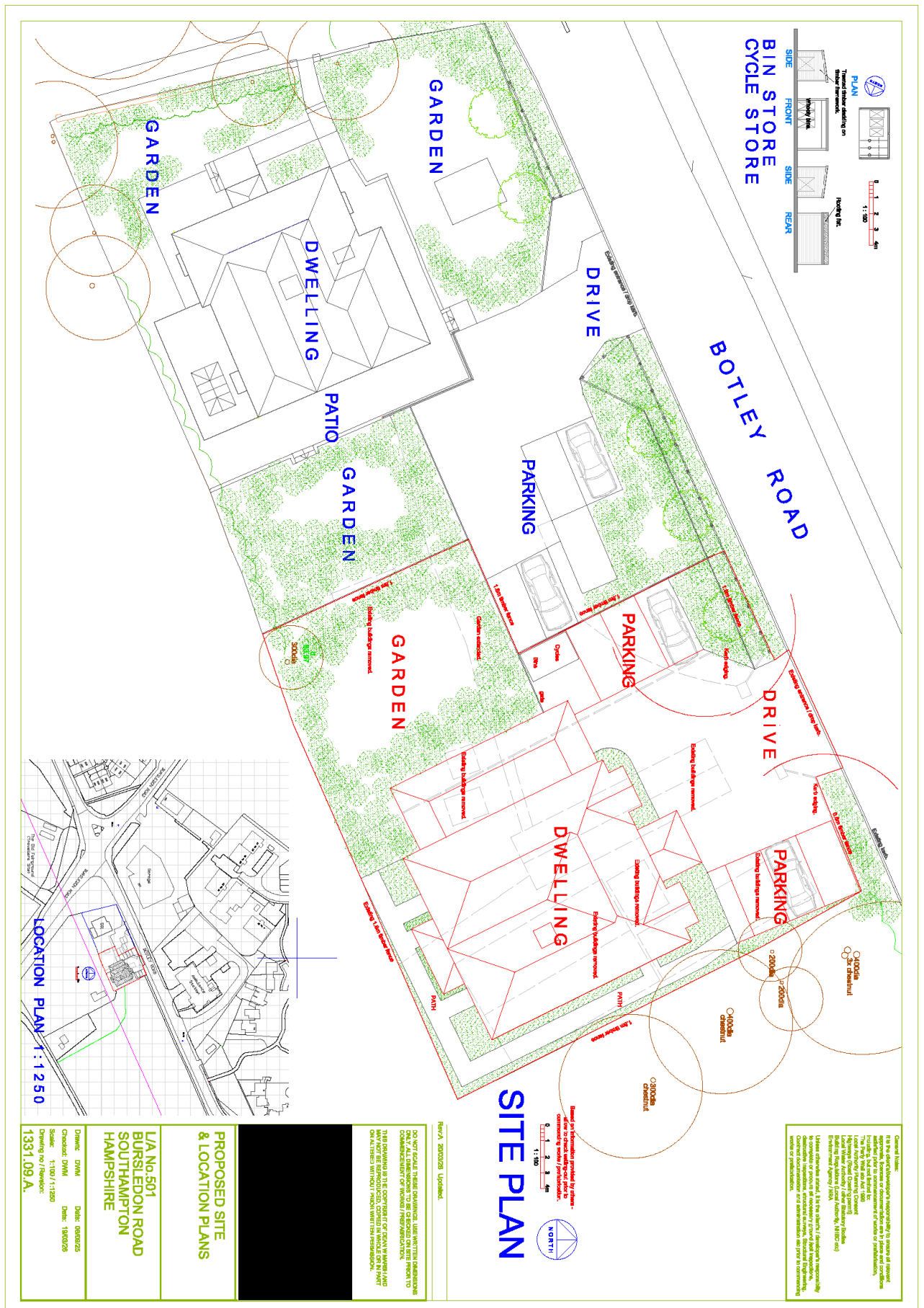
Receptor	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	How Secured?
Habitats	Landscaping of value for wildlife including sowing lawn areas with a flowering lawn mixture such as Emorsgate EL1, incorporate flowering plants with a recognised wildlife value such as those listed within the RHS 'Plants for Pollinators' plant list into landscape design and incorporate small fruit trees within the gardens.	Via BNG deemed condition
Invertebrates	Incorporation of 'stumpery' for stag beetle, bee bricks and landscaping of value to pollinators	Secure recommendations of this Ecological Appraisal via Planning Condition - Shown on elevation drawings
Bats	Incorporation of 2 No. bat boxes Sensitive lighting strategy	Secure recommendations of this Ecological Appraisal via Planning Condition - Shown on elevation drawings

	Implement bat mitigation strategy including obtaining a Natural England mitigation licence.	.
Birds	Timing of demolition / vegetation clearance works to avoid bird nesting season or be preceded by a nesting bird check by an ecologist.	Secure recommendations of this Ecological Appraisal via Planning Condition
	Incorporation of swift bricks in the building.	Shown on elevation drawings
	Landscaping providing nesting opportunities	
Hedgehog	'Hedgehog highways' – gaps in close board fencing.	Secure recommendations of this Ecological Appraisal via Planning Condition
	In the event a hedgehog is encountered during site clearance the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist should be sought.	

APPENDIX A – [REDACTED]
**[REDACTED] Site Plan (Block Plan, Proposed Site and Location
Plan and Proposed Plans and Elevations)**



Stanhill Ecology





APPENDIX B – Relevant Legislation and Policy

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the ‘Habitats Regulations’) transposes the Habitats Directive into national law and set out the provisions for the protection and management of species and habitats of European importance. It extends to England and Wales, and to a limited extent Scotland and Northern Ireland. Further amendments were made via The Conservation of Habitats and Species and Planning (Various Amendments) (England and Wales) Regulations 2018 to ensure they reflect recent European case law (C-323/17 People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta) in relation to the assessment of plans and projects on sites protected under Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna and flora (the ‘Habitats Directive’).

In addition to providing for the designation and protection of Natura 2000 sites, the Habitats Regulations provide strict protection for plant and animal species as European Protected Species. Derogations from prohibitions are transposed into the Habitats Regulations by way of a licensing regime that allows an otherwise unlawful act to be carried out lawfully for specified reasons and providing certain conditions are met. Under the Habitats Regulations, competent authorities have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the Habitats Directive and Wild Birds Directive including in the granting of consents or authorisations. They may not authorise a plan or project that may adversely affect the integrity of a European site, with certain exceptions (considerations of overriding public interest).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in the UK no longer form part of the EU’s Natura 2000 ecological network. The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 have created a national site network on land and at sea, including both the inshore and offshore marine areas in the UK. The national site network includes:

- Existing SACs and SPAs; and
- New SACs and SPAs designated under these Regulations.

Any references to Natura 2000 in The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended and in guidance now refers to the new national site network. Maintaining a coherent network of protected sites with overarching conservation objectives is still required in order to:

- Fulfil the commitment made by government to maintain environmental protections
- Continue to meet our international legal obligations, such as the Bern Convention, the Oslo and Paris Conventions (OSPAR), Bonn and Ramsar Conventions

Designated Wetlands of International Importance (known as Ramsar sites) do not form part of the national site network but remain protected in the same way as SACs and SPAs.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 establish management objectives for the national site network, called network objectives. The network objectives are to:

- Maintain or, where appropriate, restore habitats and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive to a favourable conservation status (FCS)
- Contribute to ensuring, in their area of distribution, the survival and reproduction of wild birds and securing compliance with the overarching aims of the Wild Birds Directive

The appropriate authorities must also have regard to the:

- Importance of protected sites
- Coherence of the national site network
- Threats of degradation or destruction (including deterioration and disturbance of protected features) on SPAs and SACs

The network objectives contribute to the conservation of UK habitats and species that are also of pan-European importance, and to the achievement of their FCS within the UK.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 primarily extends to England and Wales. It provides a new statutory right of access to the countryside and modernises the rights of way system, bringing into force stronger protection for both wildlife and the countryside.

The Act is divided into five distinct sections, Part III is of relevance to ecology:

- Part III – Nature Conservation and Wildlife Protection: The Act details measures to promote and enhance wildlife conservation. These measures include improving protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and increasing penalties for deliberate damage to SSSIs. Furthermore, the Act affords statutory protection to Ramsar Sites which are wetlands designated under the International Convention on Wetlands.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) forms the basis of much of the statutory wildlife protection in the UK. Part I deals with the protection of plants, birds and other animals and Part II deals with the designation of SSSIs.

This Act covers the following broad areas:

- Wildlife – listing endangered or rare species in need of protection and creating offences for killing, disturbing or injuring such species. Additionally, the disturbance of any nesting bird during breeding season is also noted as an offence, with further protection for species listed on Schedule 1. Measures for preventing the establishment of non-native plant and animal species as listed on Schedule 9 are also provided;
- Nature Conservation – protecting those sites which are National Nature Reserves (NNR) and SSSIs;
- Public Rights of Way – placing a duty on the local authority (to maintain a definitive map of footpaths and rights of way. It also requires that landowners ensure that footpaths and rights of way are continually accessible; and
- Miscellaneous General Provisions.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, public authorities must show regard for conserving biodiversity in all their actions. Public authorities should consider how wildlife or land may be affected in all the decisions that they make. The commitment to the biodiversity duty must be measured by public authorities.

Section 41 also requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

Environment Act 2021

The Environment Act 2021 establishes a new legal framework for environmental protection and biodiversity enhancement in the UK. It introduces a mandatory requirement for developments to deliver a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), secured for at least 30 years, and promotes habitat creation and restoration through Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS). The Act also strengthens the biodiversity duty of public authorities and enables the use of conservation covenants to secure long-term ecological benefits. Overall, it ensures that development planning and land management contribute positively to nature recovery and environmental sustainability.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 consolidated previous legislation relating specifically to badgers. The Act makes it an offence to kill, injure or take a badger, or to damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority (i.e. Natural England).

Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 makes it an offence for any person to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering. There are certain exemptions including acts of mercy and acts made lawful by means of hunting, shooting, coursing or pest control activities.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024 – Section 15

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The most recent version, published in December 2024 and amended in February 2025, continues to emphasise the importance of protecting and enhancing the natural environment. Section 15, "*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*", states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value, and soils, in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan.
- b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services, including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.
- c) Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access where appropriate.
- d) Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including through coherent ecological networks resilient to current and future pressures, and by incorporating features that support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs.
- e) Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, or being put at unacceptable risk from, pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.
- f) Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

It furthermore advises local planning authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity when considering planning applications, by applying principles aimed at protecting and enhancing biodiversity and designated sites and incorporating biodiversity in and around developments.

City of Southampton Local Plan Review (2015) – Saved Policy SDP12: Landscape and Biodiversity

Saved Policy SDP12 seeks to safeguard and enhance the city's landscape character, biodiversity and geodiversity through sensitive design and the protection of key ecological features. The policy requires development to avoid harm to habitats, species and landscape assets, and to incorporate appropriate mitigation, compensation or enhancement where impacts are unavoidable. It also supports the retention and integration of natural features, including trees, watercourses and green corridors, within development proposals.

Southampton Biodiversity Strategy 2024–2029

The Southampton Biodiversity Strategy 2024–2029 sets out the city's priorities for nature recovery, focusing on protecting existing habitats, restoring degraded areas and creating new ecological opportunities across the urban landscape. The strategy aligns with national biodiversity targets and Local Nature Recovery Strategy principles, promoting habitat connectivity, species conservation and community engagement. It encourages development to contribute to measurable biodiversity improvements, support priority species, and enhance the city's ecological network.

Southampton Green Grid / Green Infrastructure Strategy

The Southampton Green Grid / Green Infrastructure Strategy provides a framework for protecting, enhancing and expanding the city's network of green spaces, ecological corridors and natural assets. It emphasises the multifunctional role of green infrastructure in supporting biodiversity, improving ecological connectivity, delivering climate resilience and enhancing the quality of the urban environment. Development is expected to integrate green infrastructure features, contribute to habitat creation and support the long-term functioning of the city's ecological network.

Southampton Green City Plan 2030

The Southampton Green City Plan 2030 outlines the city's approach to achieving environmental sustainability, including commitments to improving air quality, reducing carbon emissions and enhancing the natural environment. The plan recognises the importance of biodiversity and green infrastructure in delivering climate resilience and improving residents' wellbeing. It encourages development to incorporate nature-based solutions, protect existing habitats and contribute to the creation of a greener, more ecologically connected city.

PUSH South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy

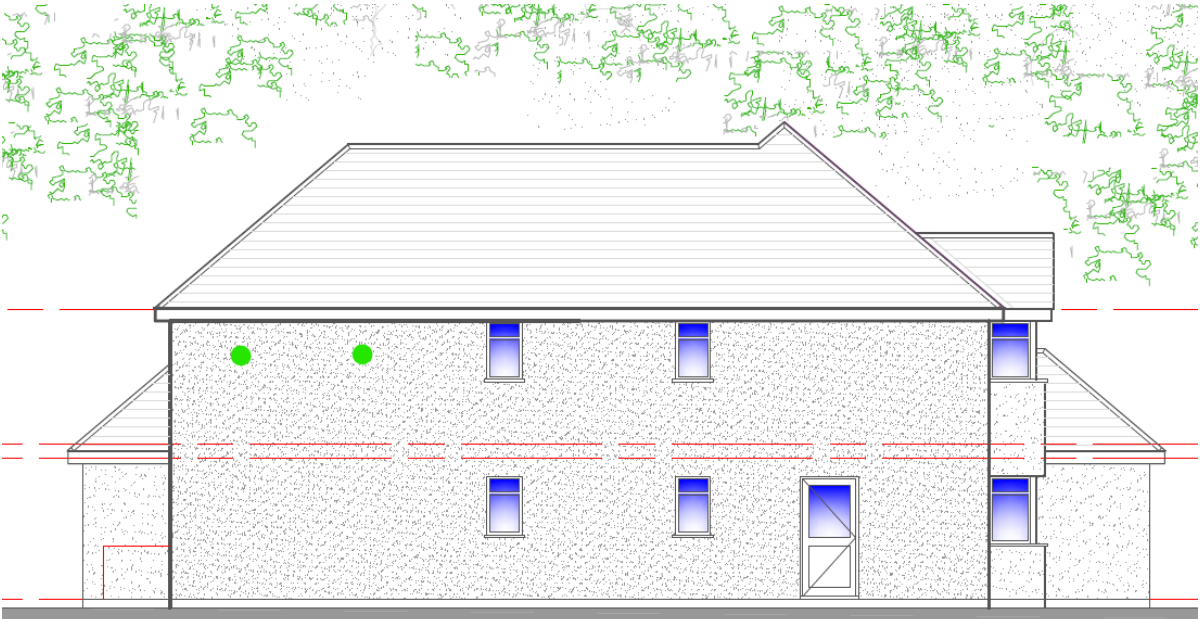
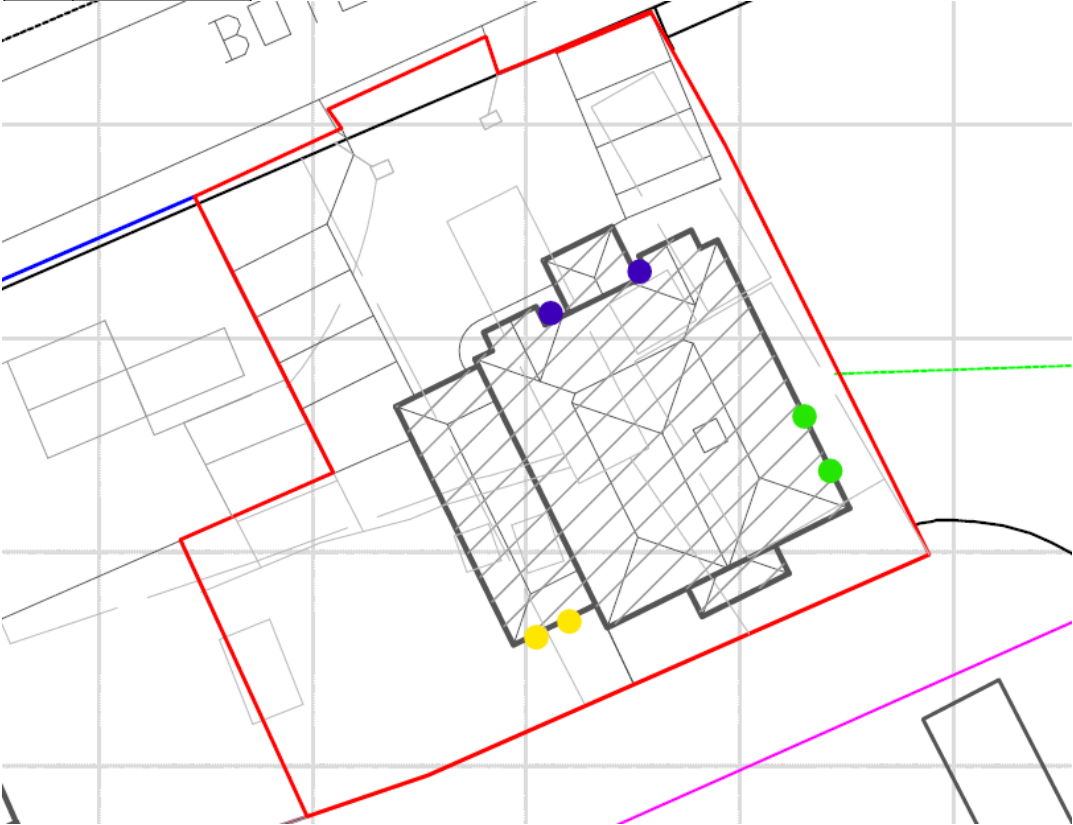
The Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Green Infrastructure Strategy provides a sub-regional framework for the protection, enhancement and creation of green infrastructure across South Hampshire. It identifies strategic habitat networks, priority areas for ecological enhancement and opportunities to improve landscape-scale connectivity. The strategy supports development that contributes to biodiversity conservation, mitigates recreational pressure on designated sites and strengthens the resilience of the wider ecological network.

Hampshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)

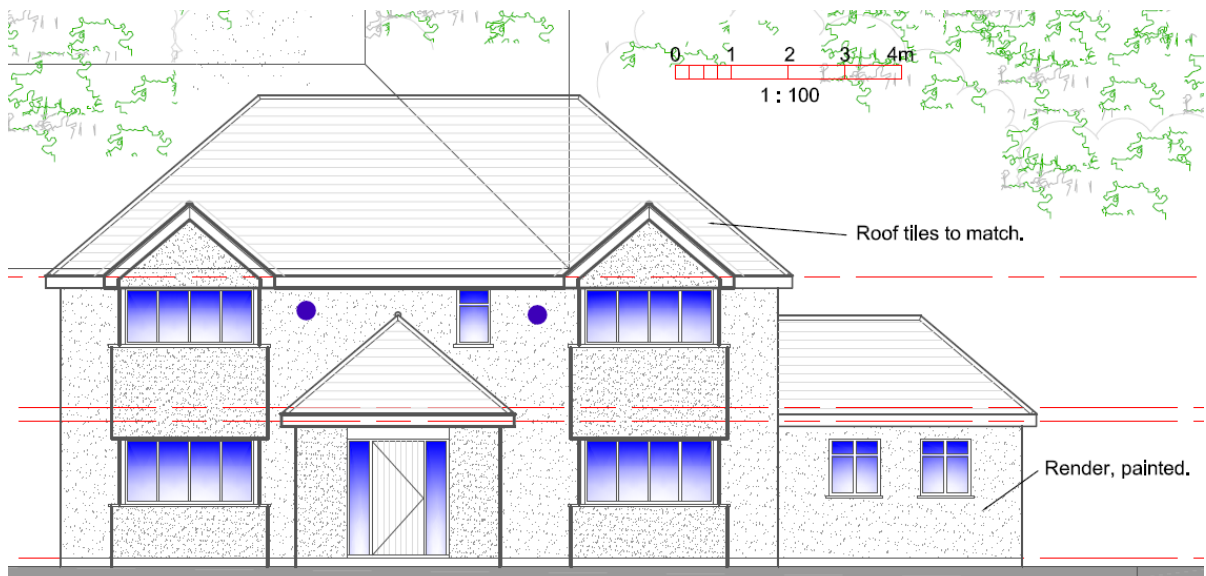
The Hampshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) is a statutory spatial plan identifying priority habitats, species and areas for nature recovery across the county. It sets out locally agreed priorities for habitat creation, restoration and enhancement, and provides a framework for targeting biodiversity investment. Development is expected to align with LNRS priorities, support strategic ecological networks and contribute to landscape-scale nature recovery through habitat enhancement and biodiversity net gain delivery.

APPENDIX C - Ecological Enhancement Measures – Locations

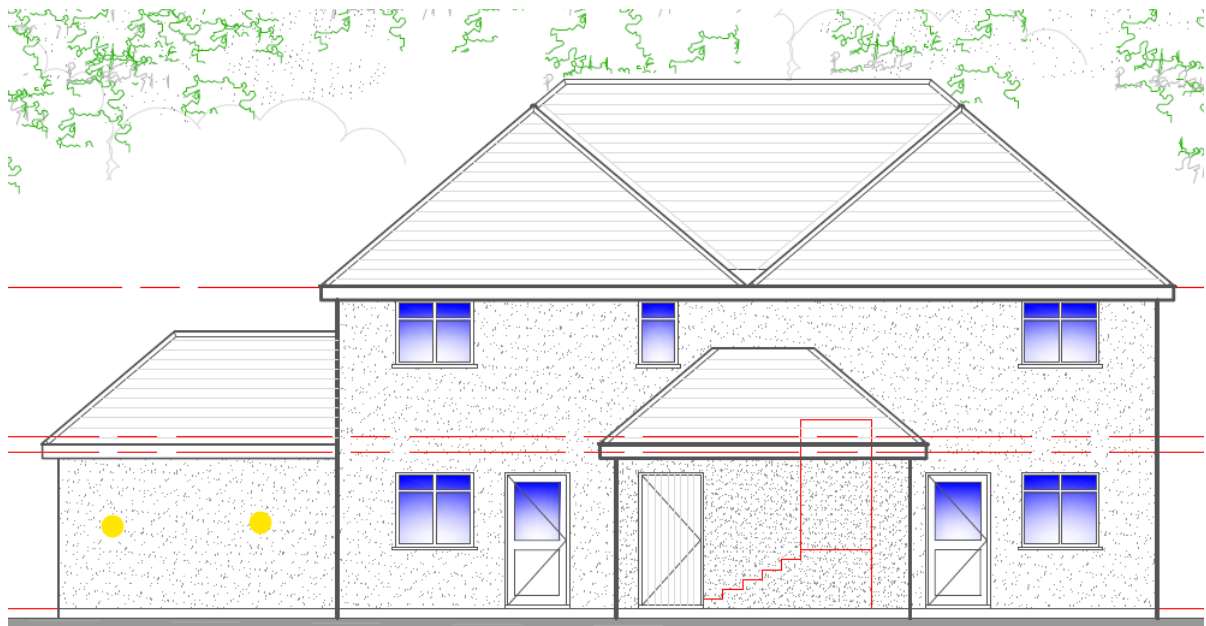
●	Swift Brick
●	Bat Tube
●	Bee Brick



NORTH-EAST



NORTH-WEST



SOUTH-EAST