

South Woods, Salterns Lane, Bursledon, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 8DH

Preliminary Roost Assessment Report

June 2024

Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd
Consultant Ecologists

E: enquiries@hantsecology.co.uk

W: www.hantsecology.co.uk

T: 0771 456 8361

Preliminary Roost Assessment Report
South Woods, Salterns Lane, Bursledon, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 8DH
for
Mr McCallin

Reference: South Woods, Bursledon	
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Prepared by:	Rev 0
 SOPHIE STIRRAT Ecologist	29/05/24
First review & Technical QA by:	
 VICTORIA RUSSELL Principal Ecologist	04/06/24
Second review & Technical QA by:	
 JOHN POLAND Principal Ecologist	06/06/24

This report represents sound industry practice; reports and recommends correctly, truthfully and objectively; is appropriate given the local site conditions, scope of works proposed, and resources allocated to us by the client; and avoids invalid, biased, and exaggerated statements.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report provides details from a preliminary roost assessment survey carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd for Mr McCallin in connection with a proposal at South Woods, Salterns Lane, Bursledon, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 8DH (approximate Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU483090) to remodel the dwelling to include: first floor side extension and roof; alterations to materials; revised fenestration and doors; replacement front porch; erection of detached car port with solar panels; and conversion of existing detached garage to home office with alterations to materials and fenestration. The site consists of a large house with several outbuildings and a large rear garden. The location of the site is shown in *Figures 1 and 2* and a plan of the site with the building surveyed is given in *Figure 3* in *Section 6*.
2. An internal and external survey of the building was carried out by ecologist Sophie Stirrat ACIEEM accredited under bat licence 2015-17894-CLS-CLS on the 23rd May 2024.
3. The house is a two-storey brick building with a multi-gabled pitched, tiled roof. Full details of the building are given in *Table 4.2.1* in *Section 4.2*.
4. Although no bats or evidence of bats was found during the survey, due to the presence of suitable external roosting features on the building (hanging tiles) and good sheltered foraging habitat nearby, this building has moderate bat roost suitability. Details of potential external roost locations are illustrated in *Images 4.3.1.1 – 4.3.1.4*. Therefore, in line with Gov.uk [Bats: surveys and mitigation for development projects](#) and BCT's *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines 4th edition*, two further surveys are required to confirm the presence or likely absence of roosting bats (see *Section 5.5*).
5. The mature trees (pedunculate oak and hazel) bordering the garden and the woodland beyond these provide good sheltered bat foraging habitat in the immediate vicinity of the building. These lines of mature trees and shrubs on and around the site boundaries connect a network of tree-lines and woodland areas, which in turn connect the site to areas of high-quality foraging habitat in the wider landscape such as nearby ancient woodland (such as Mallard's Moor c.170m to the west) and watercourses (c.55m south). Therefore, the site has moderate commuting and foraging habitat.
6. Changes in lighting can affect foraging and commuting bats. Therefore, no works should take place in the hours of darkness or under artificial lighting. In addition, no lighting should be directed onto retained vegetation (particularly the trees and woodland), and security lights should operate on a timer, to avoid any negative impact on bats.
7. All of the trees and shrubs provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. No vegetation is currently proposed to be removed. Should this change, any affected vegetation with the potential to support nesting birds should be cut to near ground level (approximately 30cm) outside the bird breeding season (which is late February to August inclusive). The destruction of active bird nests is

- prohibited under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). If this is not possible, and vegetation has to be removed during the nesting season, then it should be inspected (by an ecologist) for nests immediately prior to removal of the vegetation. If any active nests are found during works, a 5m buffer zone should be established around them and be temporarily fenced off to prevent plant or personnel disturbing the nest until the end of the breeding bird season (or until the nest is no longer in use).
8. One non-native, invasive plant species listed on *Schedule 9* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) was recorded on the site. This was *Cotoneaster horizontalis* (Wall Cotoneaster), which is located on the east boundary. Its indicative location is shown at *Target Note 1* on *Figure 3* in *Section 6*. It is an offence under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) to cause any species listed on *Schedule 9* to spread in the wild. Therefore, ideally this should be removed to avoid spreading to the remainder of the site or off-site during site works, especially where it is close to or in the area of work.
 9. It is a requirement under national planning policy to provide ecological enhancements to sites requiring planning permission in order to provide a net gain in biodiversity. Therefore, the following enhancement measures are proposed:
 - The building will be enhanced for bats using one bat box/bat brick (e.g. a Habibat™ Bat Box, an Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box, a Schwegler Bat Tube, or similar), which provides a roosting space for bats;
 - Two swift boxes, such as Ibstock Eco-habitat or similar, will be installed on the exterior of the building. Swift boxes can be supplied and installed by Hampshire Swifts <https://www.hampshireswifts.co.uk> and a new soffit design is also available (this box is also suitable for house sparrows which are also an IUCN Red List Bird of Conservation Concern and listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006); and
 - One 32mm hole bird box, such as a Vivara Pro Seville 32mm Woodstone Nest Box, suitable for blue tits and great tits will be attached to one of the mature trees in the rear garden.
 10. The bird boxes to be erected within the site, with additional details on siting them to increase chances of occupancy, are summarised in *Table 5.6.4.1* and the proposed enhancement measures are shown in *Figures 4 & 5* in *Section 6*.
 11. Other enhancements for wildlife that the owners of the site may choose to employ are given in *Appendix C*. However, these are not proposed as enhancements for the purposes of the planning application, but only for information purposes.
 12. This survey data is valid for a maximum of 12 months. Bats frequently move around and adopt new roosting sites, therefore if more than 12 months elapse it may be advisable to conduct further survey work to obtain up-to-date information, thereby ensuring protected species compliance.
 13. According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there are three internationally statutory designated sites within 5km of the

site, and two nationally designated sites within 2km of the site. There is one area of ancient and semi-natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland within 500m of the site. None of these areas should be affected by this small-scale development and all links will be maintained.

14. The site is within 5km of Solent and Southampton SPA and Solent Maritime SAC and Ramsar. As a result of its proximity to these designated sites, the impacts of this small-scale development on the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites must be considered. The works will cause an increase to the building size but not to the number of people occupying the building, as the house is a residential property and is staying under the same ownership. Therefore, there will be no increase in the recreational pressure, or pollution, on the nearby internationally designated sites.
15. According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there have been five bat European Protected Species (EPS) licences granted within 2km of the site. Due to the close proximity of the nearest one (c.80m north-east), it is likely that any bats using the site for commuting and/ or foraging are part of the same meta-population. However, due to the small-scale of the proposed works and retention of the trees, any impacts are considered to be minimal.

INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

This report provides information from a preliminary roost assessment survey carried out by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd for Mr McCallin in connection with a proposal to construct a single-storey extension and detached carport; demolish the existing front porch and construct a new one; and convert the existing garage into a home office at South Woods, Salterns Lane, Bursledon, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 8DH (approximate Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU483090). The location of the site is shown in *Figures 1 and 2 in Section 6*.

2.2 Site description

The site consists of a large house with a large rear garden and several outbuildings. The building surveyed is shown on the plan in *Figure 3 in Section 6*.

The site is on the north side of Sanders Lane, which then continues adjacent to the west boundary of the property, in the southern outskirts of Bursledon. The immediate surroundings consist of a small network of residential housing amongst agricultural fields as well as patches of woodland including ancient woodland c.170m to the west. In the wider landscape, the town of Bursledon is to the north and the town of Netley is to the west. Extensive areas of agricultural land as well as larger patches of woodland dominate the landscape between and around these towns. The River Hamble and Hackett's Marsh is located to the east with more arable fields and woodland beyond that until larger towns such as Sarisbury are reached. Southampton Solent is located to the south.

2.3 Proposed activities

This survey was carried out in connection with a proposal to carry out the following works:

- construct a single-storey side extension and roof;
- demolish the existing front porch and construct a replacement front porch;
- construct a detached carport; and
- convert the existing detached garage into a home office.

2.4 Current planning status

Planning permission is being applied for at this site. Comments from EBC are as below:

“25/3/24

This site is located within an amber impact risk zone for great crested newts. There are records of adders, bats, stag beetles nearby. The site is adjacent to Mallards Moor SINC which is designated 1A/Cii for ancient woodland and important community sites of restricted distribution in the County (such as yew woods and alder swamp woods). There are large expanses of hanging tiles visible on the photos on Google maps, and the existing elevation drawings. A preliminary ecological appraisal

is required. The report should also include recommendations of biodiversity enhancements for this site. A bat brick and a swift brick may be appropriate for this building.

The Bat Conservation Trust recommends installing a bat brick/box at least 4 m above the ground, away from artificial light sources, sheltered from strong winds and exposed to the sun for part of the day, facing south, south-east or south-west. ([https://www.bats.org.uk › our-work › putting-up-your-box](https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/putting-up-your-box)) Swift nest boxes are best positioned under the eaves or on walls facing north, northeast or north-west out of direct sunlight, five metres above the ground, with clear adjacent airspace so swifts can access them in a high-speed direct flight.

(<https://www.swiftconservation.org/Nestboxes%26Attraction.htm>)

Additional information is available at:

<https://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/discover/in-your-garden/article/31> , planting for bats

[https://www.wildaboutgardens.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-](https://www.wildaboutgardens.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-03/WAG16%20Bats%20updated%202022%20WEB.pdf)

[03/WAG16%20Bats%20updated%202022%20WEB.pdf](https://www.wildaboutgardens.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-03/WAG16%20Bats%20updated%202022%20WEB.pdf) - Stars of the Night guide to attract bats into your garden

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/conservation-biodiversity/wildlife/plants-for-pollinators>

<https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/bat-boxes>

<https://www.hampshireswifts.co.uk/nesting>

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/how-you-can-help-birds/nestboxes/nestboxes-for-small-birds/>

<https://www.swift-conservation.org/OurLeaflets.htm>

<https://www.hedgehogstreet.org/help-hedgehogs/hedgehog-homes/>

www.bats.org.uk/resources/guidance-for-professionals/landscape-and-urban-design-for-bats-and-biodiversity

<https://ptes.org/my-garden/>

Lisa Malter

Ecologist”

2.5 Objectives of the survey and report

The survey by Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd included internal and external inspections of the building to identify bat roost suitability and to systematically search for bats and evidence of bats. The aim was to identify if bats were present or likely to use the site for roosting.

The survey and the report writing were carried out in accordance with *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines*, 4th edition (Collins, 2023). Any deviations from the guidelines are justified in the relevant sections.

Additionally, all ecological surveys should be completed in line with Natural England’s *Standing Advice for Local Authorities*

(<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/planningdevelopment/spatialplanning/standingadvice/advice.aspx>), which states:

- Natural England will not comment on applications that are submitted without the relevant protected species surveys if there are no other issues (i.e. in relation to SSSIs or landscape).

- Natural England will not comment on scoping surveys that recommend further surveys where these have not been undertaken and submitted with the scoping reports.

2.6 *Structure of this report*

This report is structured as follows:

- *Section 1* contains the executive summary;
- *Section 2* contains an introduction;
- *Section 3* describes the survey methods;
- *Section 4* describes the results;
- *Section 5* evaluates the findings;
- *Section 6* contains the figures including:
 - *Figure 1* gives aerial photographs showing the site location;
 - *Figure 2* gives an Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the site;
 - *Figure 3* gives a site plan showing the building surveyed and the location of other ecological constraints; and
 - *Figures 4 & 5* give the indicative locations of the proposed enhancements measures.
- *Section 7* gives photographs of the site;
- *Section 8* lists the references;
- *Appendix A* gives information on relevant legislation;
- *Appendix B* gives information on bat ecology; and
- *Appendix C* lists other enhancements for wildlife (for information, not part of the planning application).

METHODS

3.1 Desk study

The *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk) was used to search for designated sites on or adjacent to the site including Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. The search area was 5km for SAC and SPA sites and 2km for LNRs, NNRs, Ramsar sites and SSSIs, as specified in Hampshire's *Biodiversity Checklist*. The search area is also 500m for Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) and ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodlands.

In addition, the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk) was used to search for granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences in relation to bats within 2km of the site.

A data search from the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) has not been commissioned by the client in relation to this site.

3.2 Field survey

3.2.1 Date, time and weather

An external and internal inspection of the building was carried out during the daytime on the 23rd May 2024. The weather conditions during the survey were 16°C and dry with 10% cloud cover and a low breeze (Beaufort scale 2).

3.2.2 Personnel

The internal and external inspections were carried out by Sophie Stirrat ACIEEM who is an associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). She is experienced in undertaking bat roost surveys and is accredited under Bat Class Licence Registration number 2015-17894-CLS-CLS.

This report was reviewed by John Poland CEnv MCIEEM CBiol MSB, who is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), a Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv), a Chartered Biologist (CBiol) and multi-species licence holder with 23 years of experience in ecological consultancy and Victoria Russell MCIEEM who is also a full member of the CIEEM and multi-species licence holder with over 25 years of experience in ecological consultancy.

All staff adhere to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) *Code of Professional Conduct*.

3.2.3 *Assessment of current bat roost suitability*

Because bats are crevice-dwelling mammals it is often difficult to thoroughly inspect buildings for bats and evidence of bats. Examples are where bats roost between the roofing felt and tiles or slates, around window frames and behind bargeboards. These areas cannot be inspected, but a surveyor would know that bats might roost here because there are places where bats could gain entry. A pipistrelle bat is small enough to fit into a match box and can roost in gaps just 14-20mm wide.

The building was assessed for its **bat roost suitability** according to the following factors that influence the likelihood of bat roosting:

- Surrounding habitat: whether there are potential flight-lines and bat foraging areas nearby.
- Construction detail: the type and construction of architectural features such as attics, bargeboards, soffit boxes, lead-flashing, cavity walls and hanging tiles that could be used by roosting bats. Some construction details and materials are more favourable to bat occupation than others.
- Building condition: whether the building has no roof or has a sound roof without any potential bat access points.
- Internal conditions: bats favour sheltered locations with a stable temperature regime, protection from the elements and little wind/light/rain penetration.
- Potential bat access points: whether there is flight and crawl access.
- Potential roosting locations: the presence of bat-accessible voids, cracks and crevices.

The risk of bat roosts being present will be lower where structures have:

- Urban setting with little greenspace.
- Heavy disturbance.
- Small, cluttered roof void (particularly for brown long-eared bats).
- Modern construction with few gaps or crevices that bats can fly or crawl through (although pipistrelles may still be present).
- Prefabricated steel or sheet materials.
- Active industrial premises.

The above list provides generic criteria and there are exceptions to consider. For example, pipistrelle roost sites are often found in modern housing estates and therefore the absence of bats from such locations should not always be assumed.

Some information on bat ecology is included in *Appendix B*.

3.2.4 *Systematic inspection for bats or evidence of bats*

The building was assessed for its suitability to support roosting bats using the following access and inspection equipment: high-quality 10x42 binoculars; a 1,000,000 candlepower Clulite™ CB2 torch; an LED pen torch; an Explorer Premium™ wireless inspection camera with recordable monitor; and a 3.8m surveyors' ladder. Binoculars were employed to view higher areas such as potential access points on the outside of the building. A description of the building was recorded on a survey sheet and digital photographs were taken as a permanent record.

Visual, systematic examinations were made for bats and evidence of bats in the building, both internally and externally, of the following:

- roof beams, especially the ridge beam;
- cracks, crevices and sheltered voids;
- the floors and stored items;
- external features such as cracks and holes in the walls;
- wall and door surfaces;
- window and door frames; and
- wall bases.

Evidence of roosting bats includes droppings, feeding remains and dead bats, but also staining from urine and fur-oils, scratch marks, odour, the presence of bat-fly (Nycteribiid) pupal cases, and in some cases, the absence of cobwebs.

Bat droppings can prove beyond doubt that bats use a building and can help to identify roosting locations because piles often accumulate beneath roosting sites or entrance points. The location, size, shape, texture and colour of the droppings can be used to aid species identification. DNA analysis of droppings is also possible, and samples are taken where necessary. The number and condition (age) of droppings can indicate the size of the roost and when it was last used.

Following the internal and external inspections, the building was assigned a level of suitability for being used by roosting bats. This was based on the criteria in *Table 3.2.4.1* (Collins, 2023).

Table 3.2.4.1. Bat Roost Suitability.

Suitability	Description of roosting habitats	Description of commuting and foraging habitats
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (<i>i.e.</i> a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (<i>i.e.</i> no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/protection for flight-lines or generate/shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).
Negligible*	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/ or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (<i>i.e.</i> unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site but could be used by individual hibernating bats).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as a gappy hedgerow or un-vegetated stream, but isolated, <i>i.e.</i> not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland) or a patch of scrub.
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, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight-paths, such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.

Suitability	Description of roosting habitats	Description of commuting and foraging habitats
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.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flight-paths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.
*Negligible is defined as 'so small or unimportant as to be not worth considering, insignificant'. This category may be used where there are places that a bat could roost or forage (due to one attribute), but it is unlikely that they actually would (due to another attribute).		

RESULTS**4.1 Desk study****4.1.1 Designated sites**

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), the site is not designated or immediately adjacent to any designated areas of nature conservation. However, there are designated sites nearby. These are listed in *Table 4.1.1.1*.

Table 4.1.1.1. Statutory designated sites; non-statutory designated sites and ancient semi-natural and ancient replanted woodlands within the designated search areas of the site.

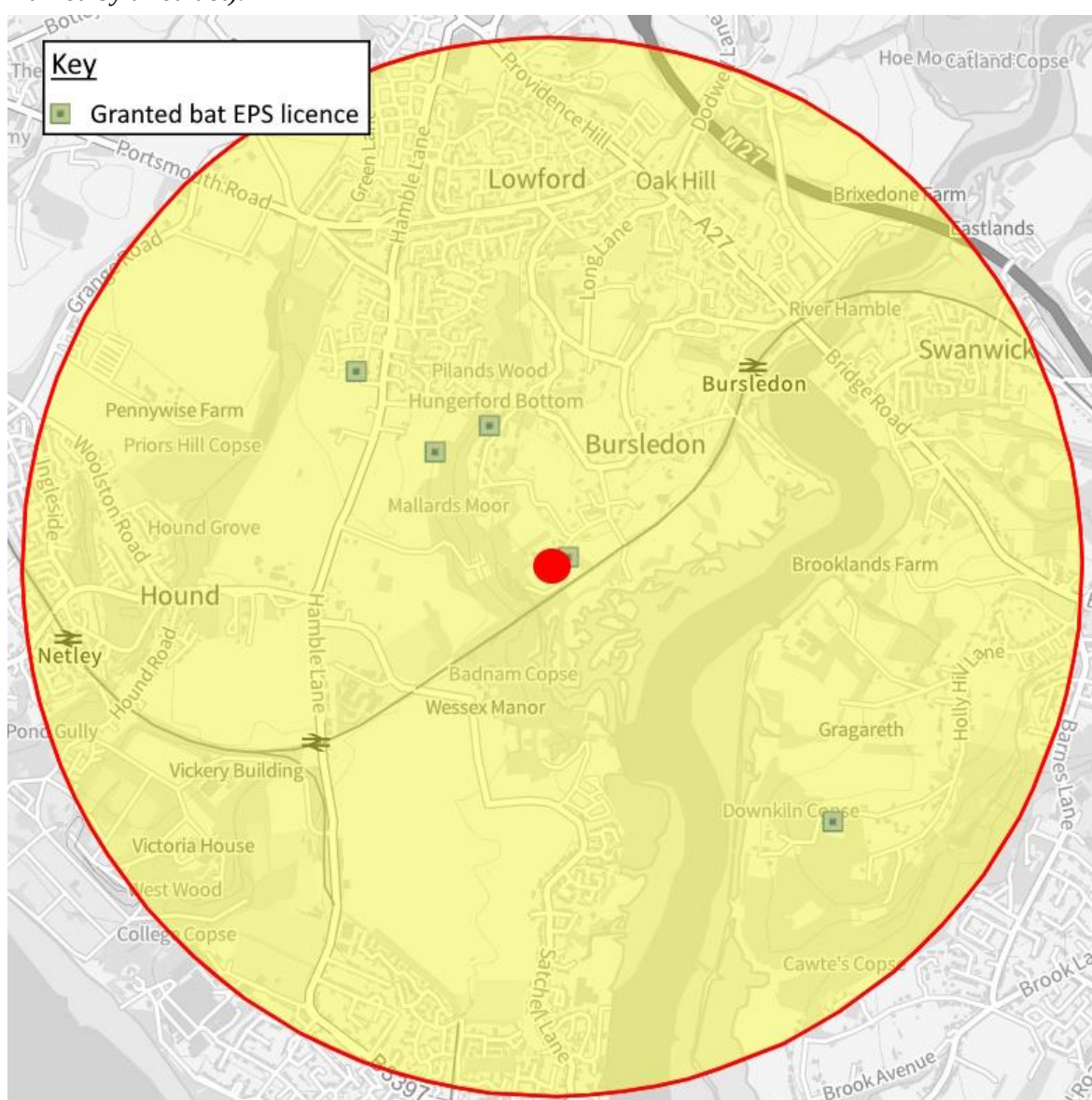
Level of designation	Designation	Name	Distance & direction from site
International	SPA	Solent & Southampton Water	c.55m south
	Ramsar	Solent & Southampton Water	c.55m south
	SAC	Solent Maritime	c.55m south
National	SSSI	Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes	c.55m south
		Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary	c.642m south-east
	NNR	-	-
County	LNR	Hackett's Marsh	c.259m east
		Holly Hill Woodland Park	c.1720m south-east
		Mercury Marshes	c.1010m south
		Hook with Warsash	c.1272m south-east
Local	SINC	-	-
	Ancient woodland	Mallard's Moor	c.170m west

4.1.2 Bats

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there have been five bat European Protected Species (EPS) licences granted within 2km of the site. These are listed in *Table 4.1.2.1* and their locations are shown in *Figure 4.1.2.1*.

Table 4.1.2.1. Granted European Protected Species (EPS) licences within 2km of the site

Species subject of licence	Type of habitat affected	Date licence was granted	Distance & direction from site
Common pipistrelle	Resting place	10/10/2017	c.80m north-east
Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	Resting place	23/11/2016	c.1447m south-east
Common pipistrelle	Resting place	02/09/2014	c.613m north-west
Common pipistrelle	Resting place	19/04/2017	c.1029m north-west
Common pipistrelle	Resting place	01/08/2019	c.580m north-west

Figure 4.1.2.1. Location of sites with granted bat EPS licences within 2km of the site (site location marked by a red dot).

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4.2 Survey of buildings

The construction details and photographs of the building are summarised in *Table 4.2.1*. Additional photographs showing the garden, nearby woodland, nearby lake and a *Schedule 9* plant on the site are given in *Section 7*.

Table 4.2.1. Summary of the building's construction details.

Type/Name	House
Description	A three-storey brick building with a multi-gabled pitched, tiled roof.
No. of storeys	3 (the majority of the roof void has been converted into a living space to make up the third floor)
Roof type	Pitched
Roof cladding	Tile
Ridge	Tile
Wall type	Brick
Exterior	Hanging tiles (all elevations), soffits (all elevations), dormers, chimney, lead-flashing.
Photos	North elevation 
	East elevation 

Photos cont.	South elevation 
	West elevation 
Building dimensions	c.13m wide x c.30m long
Roof void description	Uncluttered with a floor lined with boards and the roof lined with fibreglass insulation (between the rafters).
Frame	Wooden rafters and ridge beam
Roof lining	Bitumen roofing felt
Roof void dimensions	c.4m wide x c.5.7m long

	
Roof void height	c.2.2m
Potential roosting locations	Against the ridge beam and between the plastered chimney breast and beams. 
Bat evidence	None
Bat suitability	Moderate
Further surveys needed?	Yes, two bat activity surveys

4.3 *Potential bat access points and potential external roost locations*

While there are no obvious access points into the roof void, there are lifted roof tiles scattered all over the roof, which can provide potential external roost locations or hidden access points. Lifted, missing and loose hanging tiles can also provide potential roosting locations for bats. Therefore, the building is classed as having moderate suitability to be used by roosting bats, following the criteria in *Table 3.2.4.1*. The locations and details of the potential exterior roosting features are illustrated in *Images 4.3.1 – 4.3.4*.

Image 4.3.1. Location of potential external roost locations on the north elevation of the house.



Image 4.3.2. Location of and potential external roost locations on the east elevation of the house.



Image 4.3.3. Location of potential external roost locations on the south elevation of the house.



Image 4.3.4. Location of potential external roost locations on the west elevation of the house.



4.4 *Commuting and foraging habitat*

The mature trees (pedunculate oak and hazel) bordering the garden and the woodland beyond these provide good sheltered bat foraging habitat in the immediate vicinity of the building. These lines of mature trees and shrubs on and around the site boundaries connect a network of tree-lines and woodland areas, which in turn connect the site to areas of high-quality foraging habitat in the wider landscape such as nearby ancient woodland (such as Mallard's Moor c.170m to the west) and watercourses (c.55m south). Therefore, the site has moderate commuting and foraging habitat, following the criteria in *Table 3.2.4.1*.

Bats follow linear landscape features such as lines of trees, hedges, buildings and waterways in order to commute from their roost sites to their feeding grounds. Likewise they use these features to navigate between feeding areas and alternative roosts.

4.5 *Evidence of bats*

No bats or evidence of bats was found.

4.6 *Other ecological constraints*

4.6.1 *Schedule 9 species*

One non-native, invasive plant species listed on *Schedule 9* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) were recorded on the site. This was *Cotoneaster horizontalis* (Wall Cotoneaster), which was located on the east boundary. Its indicative location is shown at *Target Note 1* on *Figure 3* in *Section 6*.

4.6.2 *Birds*

All trees and shrubs on site provide suitable nesting habitat for birds.

4.6.3 *Other*

Species such as great crested newts, adders and stag beetles will be unaffected by the works

5 **INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION**

5.1 **Constraints**

5.1.1 *Constraints on survey data*

Detailed searches often result in the discovery of evidence of bats. However, although such surveys can identify the presence of bats it is more difficult to prove absence due to the crevice-dwelling nature of these elusive mammals. Bat droppings may be missed where there is debris to obscure them (and also, very old droppings generally crumble away to dust).

Evidence of crevice-dwelling bats, such as pipistrelles, is often not discovered on preliminary roost appraisals.

It is often difficult to thoroughly inspect buildings for bats and evidence of bats without a destructive search, which is not generally legal, practical or acceptable.

5.1.2 *Constraints on the mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures*

There is a limit to the amount of enhancement measures that are possible (and reasonable) on a householder site.

Further surveys are required to inform the need for mitigation and compensation measures.

5.2 **Potential impacts of the proposed development on bat roosts**

5.2.1 *Desk study*

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), the site is neither designated nor immediately adjacent to any designated areas of nature conservation. However, there are designated sites nearby (see *Table 4.1.1.1* in *Section 4.1.1*). None of these will be directly affected by these small-scale works and all links will be maintained.

As a result of its proximity, the impacts of these small-scale works on the SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites must be considered.

The site is within 5km Solent Maritime SAC (c.55m south) and the Southampton & Solent Water SPA and Ramsar site (c.55m south). The SAC is designated for its marine and estuarine habitats (including sandbanks, estuaries, mudflats, coastal lagoons, drift lines, stoney banks, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud, Spartina swards, Atlantic salt meadows, dunes and Desmoulin's whorl snail) while the SPA is designated for its waterbird assemblage as well as specific bird species (black-tailed godwit, common tern, little tern, mediterranean gull, ringed plover, roseate tern, sandwich tern, teal) and in particular for its populations of dark-bellied Brent goose, which are 10-13% of the

world's population. The Ramsar is designated for the same birds and bird assemblages as the SPA, but also its wetland invertebrate assemblage and wetland plant assemblage. As a result of its proximity, the impacts of these small-scale works on the SAC and SPA & Ramsar must be considered.

The works will cause an increase to the building size but not to the number of people occupying the building, as the house is a residential property and is staying under the same ownership. Therefore, there will be no increase in the recreational pressure, or pollution, on the internationally designated sites.

According to the *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside* website (www.magic.gov.uk), there have been five bat European Protected Species (EPS) licences granted within 2km of the site. Due to the close proximity of the nearest one (c.80m north-east), it is likely that any bats using the site for commuting and/ or foraging are part of the same meta-population. However, due to the small-scale of the proposed works and retention of the trees, any impacts are considered to be minimal.

5.2.2 *Commuting and foraging bats*

The mature trees (pedunculate oak and hazel) bordering the garden and the woodland beyond these provide good sheltered bat foraging habitat in the immediate vicinity of the building. These lines of mature trees and shrubs on and around the site boundaries connect a network of tree-lines and woodland areas, which in turn connect the site to areas of high-quality foraging habitat in the wider landscape such as nearby ancient woodland (such as Mallard's Moor c.170m to the west) and watercourses (c.55m south). Therefore, the site has moderate commuting and foraging habitat, following the criteria in *Table 3.2.4.1*. Woodland and waterways provide high-quality foraging habitat for a number of different species of bat. These areas will be unaffected by the development and all links will be maintained. The connectivity around the edges of the site (the trees and shrubs) will be retained and as such no impact to commuting and foraging bats (and hence bat populations in the local area) is anticipated.

Changes in lighting can affect foraging and commuting bats. Therefore, no works should take place in the hours of darkness or under artificial lighting. In addition, no lighting should be directed onto retained vegetation (particularly the trees and woodland), and security lights should operate on a timer, to avoid any negative impact on bats.

Any lighting installed should avoid spillage of greater than 0.1 lux (typical moonlight/ cloudy sky) onto retained vegetation, particularly the woodland. This is because bats are very sensitive to light.

The use of non-UV LED lighting (preferably using warm spectrum wavelengths) is strongly recommended to avoid the most deleterious impacts of lighting on biodiversity and bats in particular.

5.2.3 *Building*

Although no bats or evidence of bats was found, due to the number of suitable potential external roosting features on the building (e.g. hanging tiles, lifted roof and hip tiles), the surrounding vegetation, and the high intensity street lighting, the building has moderate bat roost suitability. Therefore, in line with Gov.uk [Bats: surveys and mitigation for development projects](#) and BCT's *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines 4th edition*, further surveys are required to determine the presence or likely absence of bats using the building as a roost (see Section 5.5).

The need for mitigation and compensation measures will be informed by the results of the bat activity surveys.

Enhancement measures will be required to be incorporated into the building and/ or wider site to comply with national and local planning policy that requires a net gain in biodiversity. The proposed enhancement measures are given in Section 5.6.

5.2.4 *Alternative roosting potential*

There are buildings nearby that could provide alternative roosting for bats (see Figure 1 in Section 6). In addition, there are several mature trees in the vicinity which could provide bat roosting opportunities.

5.3 *Other ecological constraints*

5.3.1 *Schedule 9 species*

One non-native, invasive plant species listed on *Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) was recorded on the site. This was *Cotoneaster horizontalis* (Wall Cotoneaster), which is located on the east boundary. Its indicative location is shown at *Target Note 1* on Figure 3 in Section 6.

It is an offence under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) to cause any species listed on *Schedule 9* to spread in the wild. Therefore, ideally this should be removed to avoid spreading to the remainder of the site or off-site during site works, especially where it is close to or in the area of work.

To comply with the law, the *Cotoneaster horizontalis* (Wall Cotoneaster) will be controlled and eradicated so not to cause the plant to spread on this or other sites as a result of earth moving, soil/rubble removal or other operations. Otherwise, they will be fenced off for the duration of the works.

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Wall Cotoneaster) is mostly spread by berries, which may be retained for much of the following year. It can also potentially spread via cuttings and can re-sprout from cut stumps and shallow roots. There are various options for its removal including hand-pulling, physical cutting, excavation (hand tools or mechanical), and herbicide application.

The *Cotoneaster horizontalis* (Wall Cotoneaster) plants on site are mature (berry bearing) and therefore, a combination of methods will be used - cutting them down to stumps and then either digging them out or treating the stumps with herbicide during winter (November to February). The cut material will be placed on plastic sheeting to dry and burn to ash on site or will be disposed for incineration or disposed to a suitably licensed waste-disposal facility. This may be done in advance of planning or as part of site preparation works prior to clearance and demolition. If herbicide is used, then an appropriately qualified worker and/ or contractor will be used. A suitably qualified ecologist will identify the plants to the contractors as needed.

5.3.2 *Birds*

All of the trees and shrubs provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. The destruction of active bird nests is prohibited under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). No vegetation is currently proposed to be removed. Should this change, any affected vegetation with the potential to support nesting birds should be cut to near ground level (approximately 30cm) outside the bird breeding season (which is late February to August inclusive). If this is not possible, and vegetation has to be removed during the nesting season, then it should be inspected (by an ecologist) for nests immediately prior to removal of the vegetation.

If any active nests are found prior to or during works, a 5m buffer zone should be established around them and be temporarily fenced off to prevent plant or personnel disturbing the nest until the end of the breeding bird season (or until the nest is no longer in use).

5.4 ***Survey report expiry***

This survey data is valid for a maximum of 12 months. Bats frequently move around and adopt new roosting sites, therefore if more than 12 months elapse it may be advisable to conduct further survey work to obtain up-to-date information to advise work, thereby ensuring protected species compliance.

Given the mobility of bats, it is recommended that a walkover of the site to update the survey information is undertaken prior to the development commencing if this does not occur before the end of June 2025.

5.5 ***Further survey***

As the building has moderate bat roost suitability, at least two bat activity surveys (dusk emergence surveys) should be carried out (using at least four surveyors to cover all aspects of the building) between mid-May and the end of August, when bats will be active. This gives sufficient information to either confirm that bats are likely not using the building or that there is a roost present.

Presence or likely absence of bats is normally advised by a combination of internal and external assessment of the bat roost suitability of the building and bat activity surveys (*Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th edition* (Collins, 2023)).

5.6 **Enhancement measures**

5.6.1 *General*

Under the Environment Act 2021, all planning permissions granted in England (with a few exemptions) have to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) (required since January 2024 and since April 2024 for small sites). BNG will be measured using Defra's biodiversity metric and habitats will need to be secured for at least 30 years. This sits alongside:

- a strengthened legal duty for public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity,
- new biodiversity reporting requirements for local authorities, and mandatory spatial strategies for nature: Local Nature Recovery Strategies or 'LNRS'.

From the 20th July 2021, the Government published the revised National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021). The document sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This replaces a previous version which was published in June 2019. It states: *"at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11)."*

It also states *"opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged"* as part of the consideration for *"presumption in favour of sustainable development"*.

The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) also states (paragraph 170) that: *"Planning Policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures."*

The updated Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) for the Natural Environment, updated in July 2019 states (paragraph 020) that:

"Net gain in planning describes an approach to development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand."

The updated PPG provides examples of how biodiversity net gain can be achieved. Measures suggested include *"creating new habitats"* and *"enhancing existing habitats"*.

It is proposed that the enhancements to provide biodiversity net gain will also be in the form of the following:

- new bat roost provision;
- sensitive lighting (for bats and other wildlife); and
- new bird nesting provision.

These enhancements are detailed in the following sections.

Other enhancements for wildlife that the owners of the site may choose to employ are given in *Appendix C*. However, these are not proposed as enhancements for the purposes of the planning application, but only for information purposes.

All proposed enhancement measures are subject to supplied plans.

5.6.2 *New bat roost locations*

The new extension will be enhanced for bats using at least one integrated bat box/ brick (*e.g.* a PRO UK Build-in WoodStone Bat Box, a Habibat™ Bat Box, an Istock Enclosed Bat Box, a Schwegler Bat Tube, or similar), which provides a cavity that is incorporated into the external build structure to offer roosting space for bats.

5.6.3 *Lighting*

Changes in lighting can affect roosting, foraging and commuting bats. Therefore, no works should take place in the hours of darkness or under artificial lighting. In addition, no lighting should be directed onto new roost exit points (see *Section 5.6.2*) and retained or planted vegetation (particularly the trees). Any lighting installed should avoid spillage of greater than 0.1 lux (typical moonlight/ cloudy sky) near to or directly onto the roost entrances/ bat access points and vegetation so that light disturbance is not a problem. This is because lighting can impact bat populations directly by disturbing roosts and reducing their foraging area, or indirectly by severing commuting routes from roosts. Therefore, the following (modified from *Bats and lighting in the UK* (ILP 2023)) should be undertaken:

- **Aim of light** The light should be aimed to illuminate only the immediate area required by using as sharp a downward angle as possible. This lit area must avoid being directed at, or close to, any retained vegetation. A shield or hood can be used to control or restrict the area to be lit. Avoid illuminating at a wider angle as this will be more disturbing to foraging and commuting bats, as well as people and other wildlife.

For any security lighting, the following should also apply:

- **Power** It is rarely necessary to use a lamp of greater than 2000 lumens (150W) in security lights. The use of a higher power is not as effective for the intended function and will be more disturbing for bats.
- **Movement sensors** Many security lights are fitted with movement sensors which, if well installed and aimed, will reduce the amount of time a light is on each night. This is more easily achieved in a system where the light unit and the movement sensor are able to be separately aimed.
- **Timers** If the light is fitted with a timer this should be adjusted to the minimum to reduce the amount of 'lit time'.
- **Alternatives** The requirement for security lighting in each instance should be carefully considered and only used where absolutely necessary to deter crime.

The use of non-UV LED lighting (preferably using warm spectrum wavelengths) is strongly recommended to avoid the most deleterious impacts of lighting on biodiversity and bats in particular.

5.6.4 Birds

Two swift boxes will be built into the exterior wall of the new house (or attached to the exterior wall). Swift boxes can be supplied and installed by Hampshire Swifts <https://www.hampshireswifts.co.uk> and a new soffit design is also available (this box is also suitable for sparrows which are also an IUCN Red List Bird of Conservation Concern and listed on Section 41 of the *Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006*). In addition, a woodstone bird box suitable for use by blue tits and great tits will be attached to one of the mature trees in the rear garden. These bird boxes are detailed in *Table 5.6.4.1*.

Table 5.6.4.1. Bird boxes to be erected within the site with additional details on siting them to increase chances of occupancy.

Type & quantity	Typical species	No.	Height	Additional information
Vivara Pro Seville 32mm Woodstone Nest Box 	Blue tits, great tits	1	2-4m	- Position on a building or tree, angled north-east (away from prevailing winds) and tilt forward slightly. - Chances of occupation can be increased by positioning boxes near vegetation.
Ibstock Eco-habitat  or Swift boxes from Hampshire Swifts 	Swifts	2	≥ 5m	- Can either be incorporated into the build structure or mounted onto a building. - Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), away from windows and in a straight line. - Should be in an open area so that it is less accessible to predators and birds are not obstructed as they leave the nest.

5.7 Requirement for Habitats Regulations licence

The need for a bat European Protected Species (EPS) licence from Natural England licence will be assessed following the bat activity surveys (dusk emergence surveys) (see *Section 5.5*).

A licence from Natural England permits activities that may otherwise be offences under the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017*, such as the destruction of roost sites. It cannot be applied for on a precautionary basis.

Survey data supporting licence applications must be up-to-date *i.e.* have been conducted within the current or most recent optimal survey season (May/ mid-May to August/ September). Therefore, if

surveys show bats are present and licensable work is delayed until, during or after the next survey season, updated survey(s) will be required to support an application.

Natural England takes a minimum of 30-60 working days to process licence applications following receipt of all the relevant documentation. This includes an application form and a Method Statement. This includes a detailed mitigation strategy to eliminate or reduce impacts on bats.

It is not possible to apply for a licence until full planning permission has been granted and any conditions relating to wildlife fulfilled, although Local Planning Authorities usually request the information prior to determining a planning application request. Additional time will be required where any revisions to a proposed mitigation strategy are necessary to obtain the licence.

FIGURES

Figure 1. Aerial photographs showing the location of the site.



Figure 2. An Ordnance Survey map showing the site location, as indicated by the red arrow.



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Figure 3. Plan of the site with the buildings surveyed highlighted in red and showing the indicative locations of the other ecological constraints (not to scale).

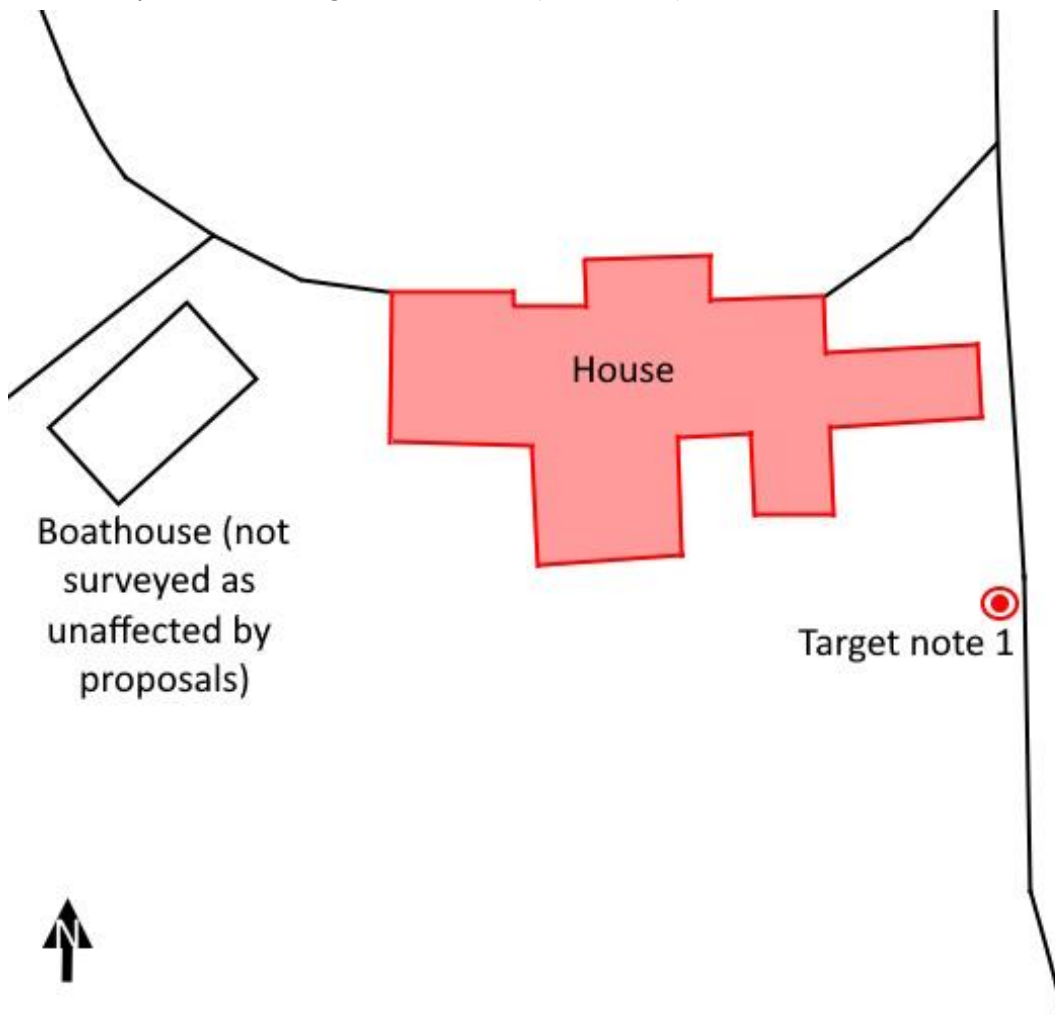


Figure 4. Plan showing the indicative locations of the proposed enhancement measures (not to scale).



Figure 5. Plan showing the indicative locations of the proposed enhancement measures (not to scale).



PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Cotoneaster horizontalis (Wall Cotoneaster), located on the east boundary (Target Note 1).



Photo 3. Mature trees (pedunculate oak and hazel) along the east boundary.



Photo 2. Lake located just beyond the south boundary.



Photo 4. Grassland within a field that forms the south garden.



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9.1 *Legal context*

All species of British bat are protected by the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*. This legislation makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take a bat;
- possess or control a bat;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a bat roost; and
- intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat whilst it occupies a bat roost.

Bats are also European Protected Species listed on the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017*. This legislation makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- deliberately disturb a bat (in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect: (i) the ability of a significant group of bats to survive, breed or rear/nurture their young; or (ii) the local distribution or abundance of the species concerned);
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat; and
- possess, control, transport, sell, exchange a bat, or offer a bat for sale or exchange.

All bat roosting sites receive legal protection even when bats are not present (bats tend to reuse the same roost).

Where it is necessary to carry out an action that could result in an offence under the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017* it is possible to apply for a European Protected Species (EPS) licence from Natural England. Licences are only issued where Natural England are satisfied that three derogation tests are met. These are: that the activity is for **imperative reasons of overriding public interest**; that there must be **no satisfactory alternative**; and that **favourable conservation status of the species must be maintained**.

Consideration of these three derogation tests was previously left to Natural England as part of their deliberations on whether to grant a licence for the development activity after a planning consent has been issued. However, the regulations now require that **all** public bodies, i.e. **Local Planning Authorities** (LPAs), have regard to the requirements of the European Habitats Directive when carrying out their functions. As a result, LPAs **must** address the three derogation tests when considering a planning application that could impact upon any European Protected Species (EPS).

9.2 **National planning context**

9.2.1 *General*

Surveys should be completed in line with Natural England's *Standing Advice for Local Authorities* (<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/planningdevelopment/spatialplanning/standingadvice/default.aspx>), which states:

- Natural England will not comment on applications that are submitted without the relevant protected species surveys if there are no other issues (*i.e.* in relation to SSSIs or landscape).
- Natural England will not comment on scoping surveys that recommend further surveys where these have not been undertaken and submitted with the scoping reports.

In addition to the above, *Section 40* of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act* (2006) imposes a new duty on all public authorities to have regard for biodiversity.

9.2.2 *Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)*

Under the Environment Act 2021, all planning permissions granted in England (with a few exemptions) have to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) (required since January 2024 and since April 2024 for small sites). BNG will be measured using Defra's biodiversity metric and habitats will need to be secured for at least 30 years. This sits alongside:

- a strengthened legal duty for public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity,
- new biodiversity reporting requirements for local authorities, and mandatory spatial strategies for nature: Local Nature Recovery Strategies or 'LNRS'.

From the 20th July 2021, the Government published the revised National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021). The document sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This replaces a previous version which was published in June 2019. It states: "*at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11).*"

Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

- an economic objective;
- a social objective; and
- an environmental objective.

The environmental objective is to "*contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy*".

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by "*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)” and “minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures”.

If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.

Development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted.

Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

It states that *"development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity"*.

It should be noted that the *“presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site”*.

The NPPF also encourages *"minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures"* and aims to *“promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity”*. This applies to non-statutory designated sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and equivalent county wildlife sites.

Early engagement with all necessary stakeholders, including expert bodies, is encouraged by the NPPF.

Bats use different roosting sites throughout the year according to their life cycle requirements.

Hibernation during the winter months requires roosting sites that are cool and humid. As conditions improve through the spring, bats become increasingly active and tend to use transitional roosting sites. During the summer months, females give birth in maternity roosts. Maternity roosts tend to be warm and temperature-stable, which aids rapid development of the young, which are weaned in late summer. In the autumn, adult bats congregate in mating roosts and also use transitional roosting sites. Autumn is the time when both adults and juveniles have to build up fat reserves in preparation for hibernation through the winter months.

Bats also use roosts during the night as feeding perches. Species that catch large prey items such as moths (*e.g.* brown long-eared bat) often enter buildings to hang up and eat their prey before emerging again to forage. Such feeding perches tend to be obvious from scatterings of bat droppings with moth wings, which the bats discard.

Bats are at their most vulnerable during the summer in their maternity roosts, when disturbance can jeopardise their breeding success. Bats give birth to only one pup per year and young do not breed until the second or third year after birth. This means that if maternity colonies are disturbed there can be serious implications for the conservation status of populations.

Bats are also vulnerable during the winter hibernation period, when disturbance can reduce their chance of survival through the winter at a time when food is in short supply.

This is why there are often only narrow timeframes for bat survey and mitigation work.

These are not proposed as enhancements for the purposes of the planning application, but only for information purposes.

11.1 *Lawn seed mix composition*

The seed mixes in *Table 11.1.1* are from Emorsgate Seeds and are suitable for lawns. Emorsgate are only given as an example and a local supplier is preferable. The mixes contain slow growing grasses, some with a selection of wildflowers that respond well to regular short mowing. The EG9 grass mixture for hedges and woodland contains a selection of grasses that are tolerant of a degree of shade.

Table 11.1.1. Emorsgate seed mix species composition.

EL1	
Species	Common Name
Flowering Species	
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Wild Red Clover
Grasses	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
EG1	
Species	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass
EG9	
Species	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail

<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass

11.2 ***Ornamental planting to attract wildlife***

Plants that attract insects are generally helpful and trees, shrubs and flowering plants can provide cover for wildlife. Therefore, to enhance the ecological value of the site, any replacement landscaping in the gardens should incorporate a mixture of native and non-native species of value to wildlife. This mixture will be planted to encourage a diversity of insects, which in turn will attract different species. Flowers that bloom throughout the year, including both annuals and herbaceous perennials, are beneficial. Night-flowering blossoms attract night-flying insects, which in turn provide prey for bats. Examples of suitable plant species that could be planted to encourage wildlife include those in *Tables 11.2.1* and *11.2.2*. Approximate flowering periods are listed in the tables.

Table 11.2.1. Native and non-native species that could be incorporated into the landscaping.

Species	Common Name	Approximate flowering period
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Early summer
<i>Aubretia</i> species	Aubretia	Spring to early summer
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Barberry	Spring
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft	Summer to autumn
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Cornflower	Spring to summer
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Knapweed	Summer to autumn
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian	Summer to autumn
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Summer
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	Summer
<i>Echinacea</i> species	Echinacea	Summer to autumn
<i>Erysimum</i> species	Wallflowers	Spring to early summer
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn marigold	Spring to summer
<i>Hebe</i> species	Hebes	Summer to autumn
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Autumn
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-violet	Spring to summer
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	English Bluebell	Spring
<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>	Ice plant 'Pink lady'	Early autumn
<i>Hypericum</i> species	St John's wort	Spring
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Spring to summer
<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Common White Jasmine	Summer to autumn
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Garden Lavender	Summer
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	Summer
<i>Limnathes douglasii</i>	Poached egg plant	Summer
<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Perfoliate Honeysuckle	Summer
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Italian Honeysuckle	Summer to autumn
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	Spring
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Summer to autumn
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	Spring
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	Spring
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	Spring
<i>Malva</i> species	Mallow	Summer to autumn
<i>Matthiola longipetala</i>	Night-scented stock	Summer
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood forget-me-not	Spring
<i>Nicotiana</i> species	Tobacco plant	Summer
<i>Oenothera</i> species	Evening primroses	Summer to autumn
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn poppy	Summer
<i>Phacelia</i> species	Phacelia	Summer to autumn
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	Spring
<i>Rosa</i> species	Rose	Summer
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Spring to summer
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	Summer

<i>Saxifraga fortunei</i>	Cherry pie	Summer to autumn
<i>Scabiosa</i> species	Scabious	Summer
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red campion	Spring
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-scented Catchfly	Summer to autumn
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Summer
<i>Verbena</i> species	Vervain	Summer to autumn
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree	Spring to summer
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	Summer

Table 11.2.2. Examples of suitable garden herbs that could be planted in and around the site to encourage wildlife.

Species	Common Name	Approximate flowering period
<i>Angelica</i> species	Angelica	Summer to autumn
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	Spring to early autumn
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	English marigolds	Summer to autumn
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Summer to early autumn
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-violet, often sold as Sweet Rocket	Spring to summer
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Hyssop	Summer to early autumn
<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>	Night-scented Stock	Spring to autumn
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon balm	Summer
<i>Monarda</i> species	Bergamot	Summer to early autumn
<i>Nicotiana</i> species	Tobacco-plant	Spring to autumn
<i>Oenothera</i> species	Evening-primroses	Summer
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram	Summer
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Spring
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	Summer to autumn
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-scented Catchfly	Summer to autumn
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Spring to summer
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew	Summer to early autumn
<i>Thymus</i> species	Thyme	Summer

New hedges could be planted around the edges of the site. These should consist of a mixture of native species such as *Acer campestre* (Field Maple), *Carpinus betulus* (Hornbeam), *Cornus sanguinea* (Dogwood), *Corylus avellana* (Hazel), *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash), *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn), *Quercus robur* (Pedunculate Oak), *Viburnum lantana* (Wayfaring-tree) and *Viburnum opulus* (Guelder-rose). These species will provide a mixture of leaf shapes and colours through the seasons. In addition, the hedges will contain *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly) and *Taxus baccata* (Yew) to provide an evergreen component for the winter months, and to provide a contrast to the colours of the other plants during the spring, summer and autumn.

Under-sowing new hedges with Emorsgate seed mix EH1 Hedgerow mixture (or equivalent) provides cover for wildlife such as hedgehogs as well as providing an attractive feature while the new hedges become established. Seed mixes suitable for shade are given in *Table 12.2.3*.

Table 11.2.3. Seed mixes suitable for shaded areas.

EH1	
Species	Common Name
Wild Flowers	
<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Galium album</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
Grasses	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogtail
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass
EW1	
Species	Common name
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens

<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Gladdon
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
Grasses	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dogstail
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass

11.3 **Bird boxes**

It is not advisable to place many boxes with identical dimensions, because individuals of the same species may not tolerate each other's presence, especially in built-up areas with limited food resources.

Table 11.3.1. Bird boxes with additional details on siting them to increase chances of occupancy.

Type/ example	Typical species	Height	Additional information
Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box  	House sparrows	$\geq 2\text{m}$	- Can either be incorporated into the build structure or mounted onto a building. - Should be fixed onto a sturdy building, not onto fences or garden sheds due to its weight. - Position away from windows. - Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), especially if not built into the build structure.
Ibstock Eco-habitat  or Swift boxes from Hampshire Swifts 	Swifts	$\geq 5\text{m}$	- Can either be incorporated into the build structure or mounted onto a building. - Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), away from windows and in a straight line. - Should be in an open area so that it is less accessible to predators and birds are not obstructed as they leave the nest.
Vivara Pro Seville 32mm Woodstone Nest Box 	Blue tits, great tits	2-4m	- Position on a building or tree, angled north-east (away from prevailing winds) and tilt forward slightly. - Chances of occupation can be increased by positioning boxes near vegetation.
Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box 	Robins, wrens	$\leq 2\text{m}$	- Mount on a tree or large shrub - Conceal amongst foliage to keep well-hidden from predators.
Vivara Pro Seville 28mm Woodstone Nest Box 	Blue tits, coal tits	2-4m	- Position on a building or tree, angled north-east (away from prevailing winds) and tilt forward slightly. - Chances of occupation can be increased by positioning boxes near vegetation.

WoodStone Swallow Nest Bowl (Plywood board mounted) 	Swallows	$\geq 2\text{m}$	• Mount within a building with an open door or window • Leave a distance of at least 6cm between the top of the nest and the ceiling.
Vivara Pro WoodStone House Martin Nest 	House martins	$\geq 5\text{m}$	• Position out of direct sunlight (below eaves on the north elevation), away from windows and in a straight line. • Should be in an open area so that it is less accessible to predators and birds are not obstructed as they leave the nest.
Integrated barn owl roost/false dormer box 	Barn Owl	$\geq 3\text{m}$	• Integrated into the sloped roof ideally as a false dormer. • The base of the internal space must be flat and at least 45cm below the entrance hole. • There must be an easy-to-grip platform outside the hole for fledglings to stand. • The box must not allow owls access into the garage/ carport inside the building to prevent disturbance by human activity. • A closed access hatch into the box from inside the building is advised, to allow essential clearance of built up nest material or waste.
Barn Owl Trust Nest Box 	Barn Owl	$\geq 5\text{m}$	• Mounted on a 'telegraph style' pole. • Best positioned facing open grassland for foraging opportunities and away from the prevailing weather.

11.4 Insects

Insect boxes (hotels or towers) and bricks should be installed in a sunny location close to vegetation. Bee-friendly and insect friendly plants should be located nearby so that the bees and insects using the boxes have food. Lavender, honeysuckle and buddleia are all pollinator-friendly plants. The boxes suggested in *Table 11.4.1* (especially the BeePot planter) have been chosen so that they form an attractive feature as part of the landscaping. Solitary bees are non-aggressive and as such are suitable for gardens with pets and children.

Table 11.4.1. Examples of insect boxes that could be erected on site.

Type	Species	Height	Additional information
	Solitary bees	>1m from the ground	The Bee Brick should be positioned in a warm sunny spot, in a south-facing wall, with no vegetation in front of the holes
	Solitary bees	>1m from the ground	The BeePot should be positioned in a warm sunny spot, preferably on a south-facing wall, with no vegetation in front of the holes
	Butterflies, solitary bees, lacewings and ladybirds	>1m from the ground	The different sections of the Insect Tower have been designed to provide a habitat for a variety of insect species. Suitable for mounting on buildings, trees or fences.
	Solitary bees and a range of other insects	Between 0.75m and 1.5m above ground	The selected canes and the holes are the optimum size for solitary bees, but other insects may overwinter in the nester.
	A wide range of insects	Between 0.75m and 1.5m above ground	Adding natural materials such as drilled canes, hollow stems or bark in the triangular spaces will encourage more insects to the hotel.

Bee and Bug Biome 	A wide range of insects	>1m from the ground	Best placed near vegetation. Provides plenty of nooks and crannies for insects such as ladybirds, earwigs and lacewings.
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