

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

253 Winchester Road, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO53 2DX

Client:

Shai Tank

Survey date:

06/11/2024

Project: This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Eastleigh District Council. The proposal is described as:
The destruction of the current detached dwelling and the building of two semi-detached properties with associated gardens.
[Unsubmitted]

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months.

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SU44229317 and has an area of approximately 0.1ha. The site comprises one dwelling (B1), and an associated garden. Additional detached residential properties with associated gardens are to the north, east and west of the site. A hospital site is south of the site, with large areas of associated parking and artificial sports field. The M3 road is 190m southeast of the site. Winchester road lies on the site's south boundary. 4.55ha of broadleaf woodland is 90m south of the site, situated adjacent to the M3. 29.2ha of broadleaf woodland is 210m northeast of the site					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Annabel Sharpe Bsc (Hons) Consultant Ecologist. Class 17 Bat licence.					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
6/11/2024	13	83	100	0	None
Executive Summary					
Roosting habitat BATS [Buildings] One bat emergence/re-entry surveys are required on B1 during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence/likely-absence of bats roosting in or on the building. These survey visits should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive. The survey visits should be at least three weeks apart. Sub-optimal: early May and September. Would require greater justification of timing e.g., weather conditions, known local bat activity. Three surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the building's elevations to look for emerging/re-entering bats. An infrared camera should also be employed as part of the survey to see where any specific roost locations are located. If any bat roosts are confirmed from this survey schedule additional two surveys will be required and a bat licence would be required to demolish the buildings as it would involve the destruction of roosts. This is applied for with the help of a class 2 licensed bat ecologist after planning permission is granted, but before commencement of works. Birds The building demolition, and hedgerow management should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, 48 hours prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged.					

Others-

Precautionary methods would be needed, in particular regarding hedgehogs with the dismantling and removal of several log and brash piles in both the northern and southern gardens.

Survey limitations

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report. The site is a small scale contained residential garden, and it is not expected the records will sway decisions concluded within this report.

Due to the roof shape and limited area to step back, viewings of certain angles of the roof of B1 were limiting. The east and west, hipped roofs had the greatest limitation. Viewings had to be undertaken at a wider-angle using binoculars.

The site vegetation is outside of optimal flowering season. However, as the site is a small scale garden in an urban area, the site is not expected to have significant differences during optimal season beyond species observed during the current survey.

Ecological Survey Factor	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4).	
Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
Summary of Survey Findings	The site does not contain any habitats listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). The habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value, as the site is a urban garden, dominated by non-native species.

(UKHab codes used)	On-site habitat descriptions <u>u1b</u> – Developed land/sealed surface. This area of land includes the paved driveway leading to the site, as well as paving slabs within the rear garden, which is currently overgrown and neglected. <u>u1</u> - Built-up areas and gardens [vegetated garden 828, introduced shrubs 847] The site contains a front (south) and rear (north) garden. This garden hasn't gone under any strict management routine within 4 years, but it has not been completely neglected. There are still indications of mowing, with sedge plants showing mowing activities cutting the height to 15cm. Grass areas of the south garden are between 5-15cm in height. (See Fig 2), which also indicates some form of management despite the lack of occupancy. Grass species include perennial ryegrass (A), Yorkshire fog (F) Fescue sp. (F) Annual meadow grass (O) Smooth meadow grass (F) Herb species include; Great plantain (O), Ribwort Plantain (A), oxeye daisy (F), Pendulous sedge (F), cleaves (A), common daisy (F), Bramble (O), Common dock (A), periwinkle (O), common nettle (F), male fern (R), aquilegia (R). Other flowering herb species may be present, but not visible till optimal growing season. There is a rubble pile in the middle of the southern lawn, which is overgrown by the plant material, but brick and rubble could be seen through exposed areas. There is also a small brash pile from previous site clearance. The northern garden has a grass sward height of less than 5cm but comprises of similar species to the south garden. There are multiple ornamental shrubs in the rear garden, which are slowly being enveloped by the unmanaged cherry laurel hedge (See Fig 3) <u>u1b5</u> – Buildings There is one large building on the site comprising of a two-storey detached residential dwelling with one-storey north extensions attached. <u>u1e</u> – Built linear features The site has a combination of wood fence panels as well as breeze block walls that surround the site. (See Fig 7 and 8). The wall lines the east boundary, while the fence lines the north and west boundary. There is no fence present on the south boundary. <u>h2b</u> – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow The site is surrounded by a tall boundary of cherry laurel hedge. This hasn't been managed to a short compact hedge for several years and now stands over 5m tall. On the north boundary, the cherry laurel has grown to full tree height and covers 5m width of the boundary. (See Fig 6) There are intermittent other woody species scattered throughout including holly, rhododendron, hazel, oak, rose, privet and cypress
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	U1-32- Built up area and gardens, scattered trees Amongst the cherry laurel hedging that is overgrown on the north boundary includes semi-mature trees such as oak cypresses and conifer species. One semi-mature conifer has been cut down several years ago, with the log pile remaining in situ (Fig 8) Local notable habitats Patches of priority-listed broadleaf woodland are present in close proximity to the site. The closets are within 100m south of the site, adjacent to the nearby hospital. This measures around 4.5ha in size, and forms part of a screening from the nearby M3 road. An additional 29ha of broadleaf woodland is within 200m north of the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site habitats The proposed development will result in the loss of grassland areas of the site in the southern garden to make way for new parking and new landscaping of the northern garden. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. There will also be resumed management of the hedgerow boundary and the trimming back of the overgrowth of the cherry laurel. However, a vegetated hedge and tree boundary will be retained as much as possible around the site to provide a natural screen. Notable habitats No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats Retained trees, that are not the overgrown cherry laurel on the north boundary should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012).
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There are 3 statutory sites within 2km of the site, as detailed below: <u>River Itchen- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 1.48km east</u> This site is notified for classic chalk stream and river, fen meadow, flood pasture and swamp habitats. The site is also notified for significant populations of the nationally-rare southern damselfly and assemblages of nationally-rare and scarce freshwater and riparian invertebrates, including the white-clawed crayfish.

	This site is notified for otter, water vole, freshwater fishes including bullhead, brook lamprey and Atlantic salmon, and the assemblage of breeding birds including tufted duck, pochard and shoveler. The waders lapwing, redshank and snipe, and wetland passerines including sedge warbler, reed warbler and Cetti's warbler. <u>River Itchen- Special Area of Conservation (SAC) 1.48km east</u> Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation. Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site 1044 Southern damselfly 1163 Bullhead Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish 1096 Brook lamprey 1106 Atlantic salmon 1355 Otter <u>Hocombe Meadows Local Nature Reserve. 1.8km west</u> An Ancient woodland and wet meadows, around 400 years old and supports special plants like purple loosestrife and 29 species of butterflies. The site lies within the impact risk zone for River Itchen SSSI Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from HBIC
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers. The site lies within the impact risk zone for River Itchen SSSI. The proposed development type is not listed as a possible high risk for this designation.

<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites None required.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site. Though rhododendron was recorded at the site, this was not the <i>ponticum</i> variety which is listed as invasive on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The habitats present on-site, including lawns, ornamental shrubs and trees, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The garden area of grass will be removed during construction and the non-native hedgerow areas pruned back. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitats locally.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. There are 6 EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below:

	EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence
	2016-21370-EPS-MIT	Common and Soprano pipistrelle	260m	Destruction of a resting place
	2017-28716-EPS-MIT	Common and Soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared	550m	Destruction of a resting place
	EPSM2012-4192	Common and soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared and natterers	600m	Destruction of a resting place, Destruction of a breeding site
	2020-49783-EPS-MIT	Soprano pipistrelle	1.1km	Damage of a resting place
	2017-27981-EPS-MIT	Common and soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared and serotine	1.66km	Destruction of a resting place
	2015-16388-EPS-MIT	Soprano pipistrelle	2km	Destruction of a resting place
There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site. Foraging and commuting habitat The site contains a vegetated garden which includes mature and semi-mature trees. Trees are lined throughout neighbouring gardens to the north, east and west providing vegetated commuting routes which then directly contacts to 29ha of woodland within 210m north of the site. A further 14ha of woodland is within 100m south of the site, which is within easy commuting distance. This shows a good quality habitat for both commuting and foraging around the site and within a short distance from the site. Roosting habitat Buildings and trees to be impacted by the proposed development are assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There are a total of 1 buildings on site; the main house (B1), B1 is to be demolished with the proposed works.				
B1 Building description			Photographs	

<i>Summary</i> B1 is a detached residential property. The building has not been currently lived in for at least 4 years. The building is two-storey, however, has one-storey extensions on the northeast elevation and a one-storey conservatory attached on the west elevation. It is a red brick building, with rendering on the walls. The main roof is a t-shaped roof with hipped east and west ends and a gable-ended roof on the north elevation. The one-storey extension has a single-pitch northern gable-ended roof. However, where this joins onto B1 this forms an extended end to the east hipped roof down to one-storey in height. There are two central red-brick chimneys. There is also a hipped porch on the south elevation. Plans include the demolition of this building and the construction of a pair of semi-detached residential properties in its place.			
Feature	Materials	Condition/description/suitability	

Walls	Red brick-rendering.,	Condition/description Numerous locations on the walls where the plaster has fallen from the walls. Leaving accessible gaps under the plaster, this was seen on the south, north and west wall elevations on both the ground and first floor heights. It is unknown how long the plaster has been in this condition. Suitability/access/evidence of bats Larger gaps under the plaster can support an ideal roosting habitat for crevice dwelling. However, due to lack of continuous suitable depth throughout the plaster, this would not be large enough to support any maternity roosting. This has the potential to support single-number, day-roosting bats such as pipistrelle .	
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Roof	Clay	Condition/description Interlocking cement tiles on both roof elevations. No lifting or missing tiles observed. Suitability/access/evidence of bats Space under tiles could accommodate crevice dwelling bats. due to the size of the roof and the sheer volume of available habitat, this is suitable to support maternity roosts of crevice dwelling bats. No evidence found but recent and current rain would wash this away externally	
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Eaves	Overhanging, wooden, no soffit present	Condition/description There is one notable gap within the eaves of the one-storey roof where the roof connects to the two-storey wall in the northern corner. The design is due to a window on the wall to allow space to open. The eaves within this design area are open. No other gaps within the eaves were observed within the one-storey roof. Eaves of the two-storey roof is wooden overhanging eaves with no soffit box. Suitability/access/evidence of bats Provides possible bat access into tiles of the one-storey roof for crevice dwelling bats.	
Barge boards/fascia boards	Timber	N/A	N/A
Window/doors frames and lintels	Timber and PVC	Tight fitting	N/A

Internal voids	Timber rafters and ridge beam. Open floor to ridge. Supporting struts and trusses. Two central chimneys. Loose wool roll insulation.	Condition/description 1.9m high, 8m long and 4.8m wide at the T-junction. The two chimneys are present within the central space of the loft, but navigation was possible around to fully access all spaces. There is a loose wool insulation which shows a lot of signs of chewing and tearing due to rodents. The roof lining is a bitumen felt, with no major rips or tears observed. The loft space has a high volume of undisturbed cobwebs indicating there hasn't been any recent flying activity inside. Suitability/access/evidence of bats No direct evidence of void-dwelling bats was observed in this loft space. However, the entire loft space was covered in a very high volume of rat and mouse droppings. There is a chance that bat droppings may have been overlooked as a result. Looking in key areas, such as focusing against gable walls, around the two chimneys and under the ridge line did not yield any bat-dropping findings.	
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<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] The proposed development will result in the demolition of this building. This could result in the destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats. Though several features were observed on B1, the majority of these features have low value, with gaps in the plaster and flashing only likely to support individual bats and no suitability to support any large roost or maternity roost. Though there is a section of eaves open, this does not have the best accessibility due to the angle of these eaves, with a short drop due to the ceiling below and a difficult approach angle. Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of the grass within the garden areas but given their low value and the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. There will also be pruning back of the overgrown cherry laurel hedge, but the overall vegetated boundary will be retained around the site. Artificial lighting No new lighting will be installed as a result of the proposed development, however due to the urban surroundings of the site with street lighting, this is not expected to lead to any significant impact.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] One bat emergence/re-entry surveys are required on B1 during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence/likely-absence of bats roosting in or on the building. These survey visits should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive. The survey visits should be at least three weeks apart. Sub-optimal: early May and September. Would require greater justification of timing e.g., weather conditions, known local bat activity. Three surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the building's elevations to look for emerging/re-entering bats. An infrared camera should also be employed as part of the survey to see where any specific roost locations are located. If any bat roosts are confirmed from this survey schedule additional two surveys will be required and a bat licence would be required to demolish the buildings as it would involve the destruction of roosts. This is applied for with the help of a class 2 licensed bat ecologist after planning permission is granted, but before commencement of works. Foraging and commuting habitat

	No further surveys are required. Linear vegetated features will be retained, just pruned in height, due to the overgrowth of cherry laurel. Artificial lighting None required, due to the urban setting of the site, with streetlighting and adjacent properties providing light spill. It's not expected that any additional lighting would have a significant impact on bats. Suggested biodiversity enhancements Enhancements are dependent on the outcome of further surveys.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Buildings The building had 5 nest boxes attached to the walls on the southern and northern walls. These are general-purpose designed boxes and could be utilised by species such as wren or tit. These were not removed off the wall and explored to see if occupation of the boxes had occurred, but it can be assumed at some point these boxes were used by nesting birds. Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the vegetation on-site, however they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds, due to the cherry laurel shrubs, brash piles and semi-mature trees around the site boundary. Urban and woodland-associated birds were heard and seen at the time of the survey, such as long-tail, blue and great tit, robin, wren, blackbird, jackdaw, woodpigeon and feral pigeon. Several of these species could potentially utilise the site for nesting. Barn owls The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls. Overwintering birds Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Buildings/trees The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. Through the demolition of the building- removal of the nest boxes on the building, as well as resumed management of the garden, including cutting back the cherry laurel to a manageable height. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds

	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Buildings/trees The building demolition, and hedgerow management should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on the walls of the new building will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) Or a similar alternative brand. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction to be a permanently integrated feature. This should be installed on the northern walls of the building.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site offers suboptimal habitats for reptiles. Though there is grassland on the site, this still shows signs of mowing management, keeping the grass to a height of 15cm or less, with no dense rank or tussock grassland present. Within the northern garden, this is even shorter at around 5cm in height. There are brash and log piles in the south and north gardens which can serve as hibernation sites. Both of these experiences a lot of shading due to the building and hedge height on the site's boundary, which reduces the suitability of basking features. If reptiles are present, this would be expected to be a small population of slowworms and not anything of significant population due to the small scale of the site, and lack of suitable grass habitats. Movement within the northern garden is restrictive due to the fence and wall boundary. The southern boundary has open access; however, it is immediately flanked by a busy road which would pose a risk to any slow-moving reptiles.

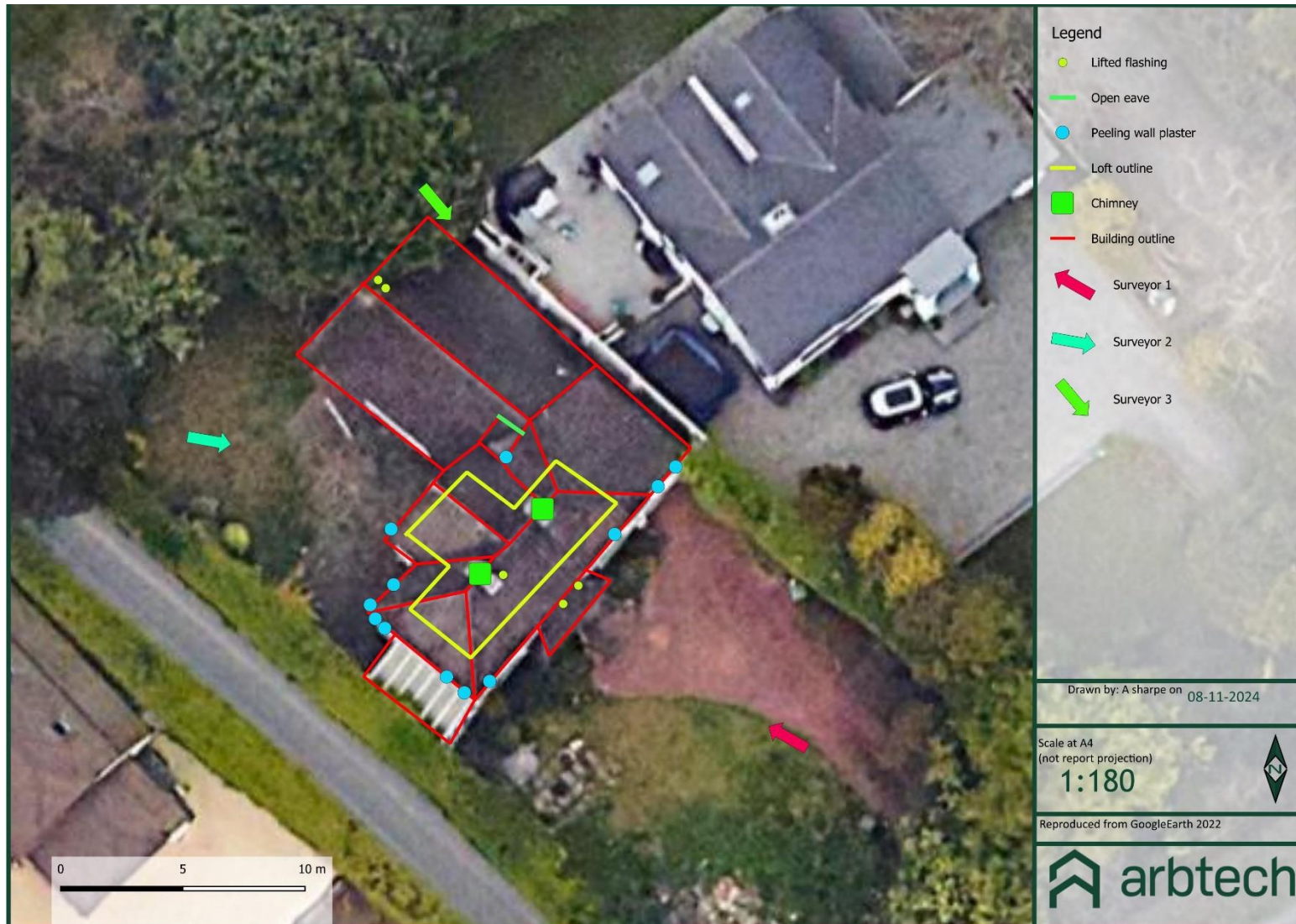
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Although a small area of suitable habitat is being removed as part of the development, there is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works. These could be injured or killed without mitigation.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles in the garden as much as possible. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Brash, log and rubble piles will be dismantled by hand, and should avoid the hibernation period for reptiles- (Nov-March) to avoid potentially disturbing and hibernating reptiles that may be present. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance, such as transferred to the woodland 100m south of the site. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the inclusion of a new hibernation site using the brash and logs piles that are cleared from the site. This can be created within the northern hedge boundary. This would also benefit other species if reptiles are not present at the site, such as hedgehog
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m) Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). No ponds are present on site or within 500m of the site. Terrestrial habitat suitability The site provides limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians given the lack of recent management of the site. The areas of hard standing and amenity grass offer sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. The base of the non-native hedgerow area may provide some shelter. The brash piles may also provide some shelter for amphibians. However, given the restrictive access to the northern garden due to the fence and walls present and the urban surrounding of the southern boundary, including a busy road. This, combined with the lack of ponds within 500m does reduce the likelihood of common amphibians being present at the site overall.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered unsuitable for badgers. Further, there is limited suitable badger foraging habitat on site given the lack of fruiting trees/scrub. The site is also surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings), which poses sub-optimal foraging. The woodland areas 100m south of the site has potential to support a badger sett, and access onto the site on the south boundary is open. However, there was no evidence of badgers having attempted to access the site, for commuting through or to forage. There are no distinctive mammal runs, snuffle holes, digging latrines, or hair caught on any hedgerow and brash piles.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The habitats on site are of poor quality for dormice, with a hedgerow boundary dominated in tall non-native cherry laurel. There is no hedgerow connectivity to the nearby woodlands which would serve as part of a corridor, with breaks in any networks due to roads, and gardens in the urban build-up

	It is expected that dormice are absent from the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The garden on-site offers foraging and hibernation opportunities for hedgehogs. There was evidence of hedgehogs visiting the southern garden as a single hedgehog droppings was observed within the grass area. Access to this part of the site would be easily achieved through the laurel hedgerow, as there is a lack of fencing surrounding the southern garden. Access to the northern garden is more limited due to the fence and wall boundary, but there are some broken gaps of the western fence. There are several log and brash piles in both the southern and northern gardens (See Fig 8-10) which would serve as hibernation opportunities for hedgehogs.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	There will be disruption to the gardens of the site during demolition and construction. This will include the removal of the log and brash piles around the site. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present within the brash and log piles. In particular, if these are dismantled during the hibernation cycle of hedgehogs.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: - Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. - Brash, rubble and log piles will be removed and dismantled by hand. This should be undertaken outside of the hedgehog hibernation season (Nov-March) to avoid harm to hibernation individuals. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. If hibernating hedgehogs are discovered, then advice must be sought from local rescues Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: - Use the clear brash to create a hibernation pile. This can be done in one of the northern corners underneath the laurels - Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map





Appendix 2: Location map



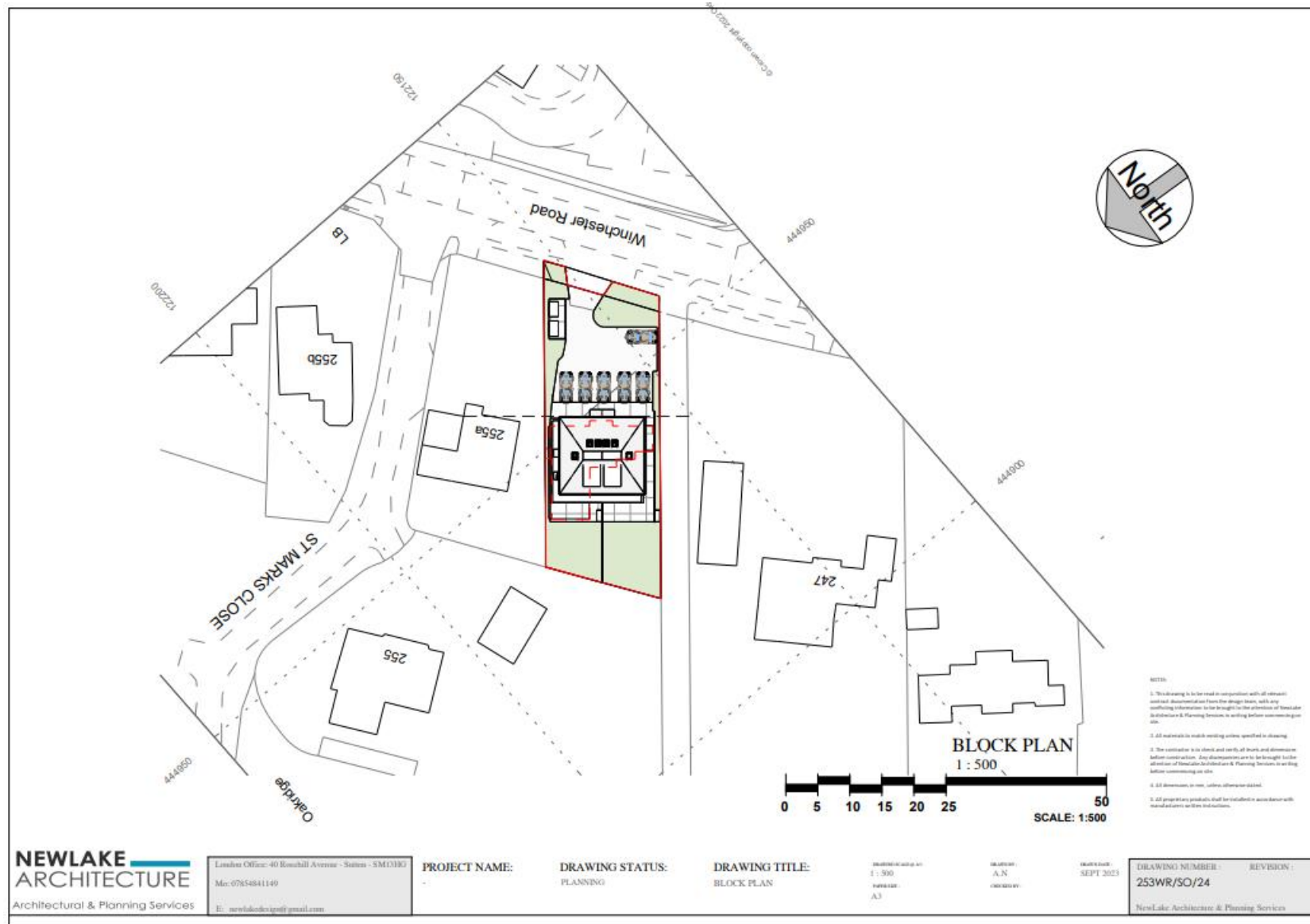
Shai Tank

253 Winchester Road, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO53 2DX

Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment



Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Buildings	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 1: Main dwelling (B1) on site
Modified grassland	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 2: Amenity grass lawn on site (south lawn)

Introduced shrubs	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 3: Introduced shrubs on site withing northern garden, partially covered by an overgrown hedgerow boundary, also showcasing piled up cleared shrubs

Sealed surface	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 4: Leyland cypress hedgerow along eastern site boundary

Non native hedgerows	
Photograph	Description
 Figure 5: Scattered trees present on site (along southern site boundary)	
Non native hedgerow hedgerow	
Photograph	Description
 Figure 6: Showing the density of cherry laurel along the northern boundary, as it has been left unmanaged in a hedgerow appearance.	

Fence boundary	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 7: Fence boundary on the west boundary
Log piles and wall boundary	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 8: Log piles northeastern corner from a felled tree breeze block wall boundary also viewable

Brash piles	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 9: Brash and wood piles left scatterd in northern garden
Rubble pile and brash pile	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 10: Old rubble pile covered in vegetation, and brash pile, southern garden

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