

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

18 Sea View Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, PO11 9PE

Client:

Mr & Mrs Walker

Survey date:

4th July 2024

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Havant Borough Council. The proposal is described as:

The demolition of the existing building and construction of a new replacement building.

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 site survey was undertaken by Ashleigh Domblides, Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2018-33540-CLS-CLS					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
04/07/2024	20	44	25	16kmh	None

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: see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, BERS plan in appendix 3, proposal in appendix 4 and photos in appendix 5. Plants: botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
Summary of Survey Findings (UKHab codes used)	<u>Site Description:</u> The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SZ 73553 99037 and has an area of approximately 0.15ha. The site consists of one residential dwelling (B1) in the centre of site, and associated garage (B2) on the south west boundary. There is vegetated garden surrounding B1, with scattered trees around the site boundary and small areas left to grow wild including small areas of bramble scrub along the eastern boundary. The site is set within a residential area with a fragmented network of treelines and hedges around residential parcels, recreational fields and corpses, connecting the site to parcels of woodland in all directions and a lake to the south. To the authors knowledge, there are no known previous reports for this site. <u>UK Habs Description and Codes:</u> <u>Developed Land; Sealed Surface [u1b]</u> There are two areas of developed land sealed surface; the first is the driveway, which begins at the north west of site and continues along the west to the garage, then connects via a small path to two small patio areas to the south of B1 and east of B2. The second is a second, disused driveway to the south east of site. Built-up areas and gardens [u1] vegetated garden [828]

	The north, east and south of site consist predominantly of vegetated garden which is well managed through mowing, and was observed as having a sward length of approximately <5cm. The species diversity in the vegetated garden is poor, with perennial rye grass (D), Daffodils (F), ox eyed daisies (F) and buttercups (O). To the north of the site there is a more biodiverse area of longer swards >1m in height of intentionally unmanaged grassland comprising species including perennial rye grass (A), crested dog's tail (A), roses (F), dandelion (F), yorkshire fog (O), yarrow (O) and curly doc (O). The area of this habitat is a thin strip which is ~8m long. This may contribute limiting value to biodiversity to the site habitat onsite. <u>Bramble Scrub [h3d]</u> There are two areas of bramble scrub along the eastern boundary, with the majority towards the south east of site. Species include bramble (D), Daffodils (F), perennial rye grass (F), crested dog's tail (O) and hedge bindweed (O). <u>Scattered trees [32]</u> There are 11 trees on site, all of which are along the site boundary. From the north of site following clockwise around the boundary the trees are as follows: - Atlas Cedar – small tree, moderate condition - Lilac – small tree, moderate condition - Hawthorn - medium tree, moderate condition - Mountain Ash – small tree, moderate condition - Hawthorn – medium tree, moderate condition - Holly – medium tree, moderate condition - Rhododendron – medium tree, moderate condition - Purple Leaved Cherry Plum – medium tree, moderate condition - Hawthorn - medium tree, moderate condition - Hawthorn - medium tree, moderate condition - Sycamore Maple – small tree, moderate condition <u>Other Native Hedgerow [h2a6]</u> There are three lengths of hedgerow on site; one bordering the majority of the western boundary, one bordering the northern half of the eastern boundary, and one bordering the eastern half of the southern boundary. All three hedgerows have a similar composition. Species include laurel, privet, crab apple, ivy and bramble. The southern hedgerow has been assessed to be in good condition. The eastern and western hedgerow with trees have been assessed to be in moderate condition.
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	<u>Buildings [u1b5]</u> There are two permanent buildings on site designated as B1 and B2. B1 is a large residential dwelling located in the centre of site. It is a complex structure due to previous extensions, with areas of both single and two stories, a hip and gable roof, dormer windows and porch area to the north. B2 is a garage on the south west boundary of site. The roof is hipped and there are open eaves around the entirety of the building, leaving a gap between the eaves and the wall. <u>Local notable habitats</u> Within a 2km radius of the site the following priority habitats have been identified: • Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh closest parcel ~100m north from the site boundary • Saline lagoon ~150m south from the site boundary • Deciduous woodland closest parcel ~275m south east from the site boundary • Mudflats closest parcel ~350m north, east and south from the site boundary • Coastal saltmarsh closest parcel ~350m east from the site boundary • Coastal Vegetated Shingle closest parcel ~950m south west from the site boundary • Good quality semi-improved grassland closest parcel ~1000m north from the site boundary • Lowland dry acid grassland closest parcel ~1000m south west from the site boundary • Lowland heathland closest parcel ~1250m south east from the site boundary • Coastal Sand Dunes closest parcel ~1350m south east from the site boundary • Lowland meadows closest parcel ~1350m north from the site boundary
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The habitats on site are widespread and not notable. The boundary scrub, hedgerows and scattered trees are expected to be retained based on the proposed plan, with only a small area of vegetated garden being impacted by the development. No direct impact on adjacent or nearby habitats off site is foreseen, however the nearby marsh and lagoon may be impacted by pollution if suitable measures are not in place.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and saline lagoon must be implemented during construction. A biodiversity net gain (BNG) report is unlikely to be required for the proposal, as less than 25m² of habitat is affected by the proposal (one of the exemptions). All trees, hedgerows and scrub will be retained, with only a small area of vegetated garden being impacted by the proposed plans <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development: • A small pond could be added to the southern garden

	Wall mounted flower planters troughs could be added to the new building
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The site is not subject to any designation, however the below designated sites are within 2km or 10km for SAC's: - Chichester Harbour – National Landscape, Ramsar Site, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – located ~75m north of site and continuing round to the east and south. Chichester Harbour is protected by many designations due to its highly valuable wetlands, aggregation of rare bird and invertebrate species and variety of habitats. - Sandy Point (within Chichester Harbour Site) – Local Nature Reserve (LNR) – located ~1250m south east of site. Sandy point is designated due to the presence of rare birds and the presence of priority habitats. - Solent Maritime – SAC – located ~ 850m south west of site. Designated due to its reefs, vegetated sea cliffs and sea caves. - Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons – SAC – located ~ 7250m north west of site. Designated due to the coastal lagoons. - South Wight Maritime – SAC – located ~ 9000m south west of site. Designated due to its reefs, vegetated sea cliffs and sea caves. The site is within the SSSI impact risk zone for Chichester harbour, and could be considered a risk due to air pollution resulting from the demolition.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Recreational impacts on the designated sites are not anticipated, however during demolition and construction it is possible that Chichester Harbour may be impacted by pollution due its proximity if suitable measures are not in place.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No habitat for protected or notable invertebrates is found on site, however the hedgerows, trees and bramble scrub on site provide good habitat for other more common invertebrate species.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Removal of a small area of vegetated garden, including a section which has been left to grow wild, will result in loss of habitat for invertebrates utilising the site.
<i>Recommendations</i>	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development: • A small pond could be added to the southern garden • Wall mounted flower planters troughs could be added to the new building to replace lost habitat
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study: There is one historic common and soprano pipistrelle EPSL within 2km, 2017-30243-EPS-MIT located ~350m west of site allowing the destruction of a resting place. Survey Results: A total of two buildings were surveyed to identify their suitability for roosting bats: B1 – The main residential dwelling in the centre of site B2 – The garage on the south west boundary of site <i>Limitations: There were 3 loft voids and a crawl space in B1. It was not possible to access the crawl space to the south west (V1) or the lower level loft void in the south east (V2) due to there being no safe place for the ladder in order to access the space. In addition, the upper level loft void (V4) could only be viewed from the loft hatch, as the floor could not be seen through the insulation making it unsafe to move within.</i>
Feature	Description
Bat foraging and commuting habitat	The site is predominantly bordered by hedgerow interspersed with scattered trees (Fig 1), providing good foraging and commuting value to site. There are parcels of woodland nearby, in addition to ponds and lakes, which provide good foraging value to the local habitat. The local connectivity, however, is fragmented, limiting the commuting opportunity from site to other valuable habitats.  <i>Fig 1</i>

B1 - overview	B1 is a complex hip and gable structure clad with clay roof tiles. The walls are observed to have a roughcast finish. There are dormer windows to the north and east of the building clad with hanging tiles. There are two chimneys, both of which have a roughcast finish, to the east and west of B1. There are eaves around the north, east and west of the building, which are damaged in places leaving holes between the wall and roof.
B1 – northern elevation	All windows and doors on the northern elevation appear to be tightly fitted (Fig 2). There is a gap in the eaves next to the western bay window (Fig 3) which could provide a suitable roosting feature for crevice dwelling bat species. There is no internal void in this area, so it is unlikely this provides any additional internal access. The roof tiles do not appear to be in good condition, with a number of missing and lifted tiles (Fig 4) providing a potential roosting feature for crevice dwelling bat species.  <i>Fig 2</i>  <i>Fig 3</i>  <i>Fig 4</i> There are gaps between the hip tiles (Fig 5) and some of the hip tiles appear to be missing, providing a potential roosting feature for crevice dwelling bat species. Around the dormer window on this elevation, the mortar is missing between the end roof tiles (Fig 6) leaving a large number of gaps. In addition, the hanging tiles are lifted in places (Fig 7) providing additional features for crevice dwelling bat species.

	   <i>Fig 5</i> <i>Fig 6</i> <i>Fig 7</i>
B1 – eastern elevation	As with the northern elevation, all windows appear to be tightly fitted (Fig 8) leaving no gaps, and the underside of the porch roof appears to be in good condition (Fig 9), with no damage or obvious gaps. The lead flashing around the chimney on this elevation appears to be flush to the roof (Fig 10), leaving no gaps.    <i>Fig 8</i> <i>Fig 9</i> <i>Fig 10</i> The dormer window on this elevation has a large number of lifted hanging tiles (Fig 11) which provide suitable roosting features for crevice dwelling bat species. While the mortar between the end roof tiles here appear to be in better condition than the northern elevation (Fig 12), there are still a small number of tiles with missing mortar, in particular the ridge tile which could potentially provide access to a larger space. There is a high number of lifted roof tiles on this elevation, particularly around the bay window to the north of this elevation (Fig 13) and the roof tiles near this area.



Fig 11



Fig 12



Fig 13

There are a high number of lifted roof tiles along the southern hip on this elevation in addition to a small section of lead flashing around the southern dormer window which is also lifted (Fig 14). There appears to be a small gap between the fascia board and the wall (Fig 15), however this could be inspected with a torch from ground level and the gap along here is not deep enough to provide a suitable roosting feature.



Fig 14



Fig 15

B1 – southern elevation

The roof tiles on this elevation appear to be in much better condition, with only two small gaps (Fig 16) which are big enough to provide a potential roosting feature for crevice dwelling bat species. The windows and doors appear to be tightly fitted leaving no gaps (Fig 17) and the remainder of this elevation appears to be in good condition.

	 <i>Fig 16</i>  <i>Fig 17</i>
B1 – western elevation	The roof tiles on this elevation appear to be in poor condition, with a high number of missing or lifted tiles (Fig 18) in addition to missing mortar along the end roof tiles (Fig 19). The soffit box on the upper elevation here appears to be in good condition (Fig 20), with no obvious damage or gaps.  <i>Fig 18</i>  <i>Fig 19</i>  <i>Fig 20</i> The skylight on this elevation does not appear to be tightly fitted (Fig 21), leaving a suitable gap in the bottom corners for crevice dwelling bat species. The eaves on this elevation appear to be in relatively poor condition (Fig 22), as there are two holes under the eaves, one of which is currently being used by a nesting bird. This suggests that the holes likely provide access to a reasonable sized space, which could provide a suitable roosting feature for crevice dwelling bat species.

	 <i>Fig 21</i>  <i>Fig 22</i>
B1 – interior	There are four voids within B1, of which it was only possible to access two. Void 1 (V1) is a crawl space between the first and second floor to the south west of B1. Due to the entrance not being close enough to the wall to safely open this while on the ladder and the depth of the insulation leaving no place to move the loft hatch to, it was not possible to access this void. However, as the void is only ~60cm in height and there was no visible access to this from the exterior of the building, it is considered unlikely that void dwelling bat species would utilise this space. Void 2 (V2) is a loft void above the first floor to the south of B1. As with the first void, it was not possible to access this space safely due there being nowhere to safely lean the ladder. While there were no obvious access points externally, it is possible that there may be bats within this void. Void 3 (V3) is a loft void which is accessed via a small door within the second story of B1. It is constructed of wooden beams (Fig 23), which provide a potential roosting feature for void dwelling bat species. It stretches along the east of the building, and is insulated with mineral wool insulation and lined with bitumen felt. The bitumen felt is heavily damaged in places (Fig 24), leaving large gaps and entirely missing in places. A small amount of daylight could be seen from within the loft void (Fig 25), suggesting there is access to the loft void. This access point was not seen externally. No bat evidence was identified within the loft void.



Fig 23



Fig 24



Fig 25

Void 4 (V4) is a loft void above the centre of the second story. It is long, but narrow with a low ceiling, approximately 1 meter in height at its peak. It is constructed with wooden beams, insulated with mineral wool insulation and lined with bitumen felt (Fig 26). As with void 3, the bitumen felt is heavily damaged, with sections falling away from the wall (Fig 27). In one section, the clay roof tiles can be seen (Fig 28), suggesting this could be a potential access point for crevice dwelling bat species should there be access underneath the tiles externally.



Fig 26



Fig 27



Fig 28

B2 - overview

B2 is a garage with a hipped roof clad with clay roof tiles. The walls are observed to have a roughcast finish. There are eaves around the entirety of B1, and there appears to be a gap around the entirety of the eaves leaving access to the interior. There are windows on the eastern elevation, and a garage door to both the north and east.

B2 - elevations	The doors and windows appear to be tightly fitted on all elevations (Fig 31), leaving no gaps. The roof and ridge tiles on B1 appear to be in good condition (Fig 32), with no obvious lifting and no missing tiles. The hip tiles, however, are lifted on all elevations of B2 (Fig 33), providing a potential roosting feature for crevice dwelling bat species. The eaves are not tightly fitted to the wall (Fig 34), allowing access to the interior on all elevations.  <i>Fig 31</i>  <i>Fig 32</i>  <i>Fig 33</i>  <i>Fig 34</i>
B2 - interior	B2 is currently being used as a storage space. It is a large, open space which is well lit (Fig 35) due to the windows to the east of B2. In the loft void within B2 is constructed of timber beams with a ridge beam through the centre (Fig 36), providing a potential roosting feature for void dwelling bat species. Daylight can clearly be seen internally around the entirety of the building by the eaves (Fig 37), suggesting there is access into the loft void. This is confirmed by an inspection of the eaves, which shows there is a gap between the eaves and the wall on all elevations of B2.

			
	<i>Fig 35</i>	<i>Fig 36</i>	<i>Fig 37</i>
B1 and B2 – suitability assessment	B1 has been assessed to have high roosting value. There are a very high number of roosting features for crevice dwelling bat species, including hanging tiles, lifted and missing roof tiles, and gaps in the eaves. In addition, while no evidence of bats was found, there appears to be access to both void 3 and 4, and as void 2 was not safely accessible it is also possible there may be additional roosting features within this void. This, combined with the good onsite value for foraging and commuting, result in a high value for roosting bat species in B1. B2 has been assessed to have moderate value for roosting bats. The loft void within B2 is easily accessible, however there a high levels of light throughout both the ground floor and loft void within B2, making this a suboptimal roosting feature. In addition to the loft void, there are a large number of hip tiles which are lifted and provide potential roosting features for crevice dwelling bat species.		
No trees on site will be impacted by the proposed works.			
Foreseen Impacts	As the proposed development includes the demolition of B1 any bat roosts within B1 will be destroyed. This could also result in death or injury of bats. As B2 is expected to be retained, there are not anticipated to be any impacts to B2 as a result of the proposed works.		
Recommendations	Three bat emergence/re-entry surveys are required on B1 during the active bat season 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.		

	Five 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 per surveyor as part of the survey to see where any specific roosts are located. Lighting mitigation may be required based on the outcome of the night bat survey(s). If any bat roosts are confirmed from this survey schedule, a bat license would be required to demolish the building 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. No further surveys are currently required for B2, however if any future works are planned that would impact B2 then further BERS surveys would be required on this building. A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2 Enhancements are dependent on the outcome of further surveys
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A house sparrow was seen to be nesting in a hole in the eaves to the west of B1, and its chicks could be clearly heard. In addition, birds could use other areas of the buildings, scattered trees, hedgerow and scrub for nesting. No habitat for schedule 1 birds was observed.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Any building or vegetation removal 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. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> The installation of two integrated swift bricks (e.g Ibstock Swift Eco Habitat or similar alternative brand) at the site will provide additional nesting habitat for birds in line with the measures outlines in the British Standard "Integral next boxes. Selection and installation for new developments. Specification" (BS 42021:2023)

	Swift bricks should be integrated into the fabric of the building during construction. Boxes should be positioned close together (0.6-1.0m between bricks) as swifts prefer to nest gregariously. The boxes should be placed at least 5m above ground level under the eaves of a building, on a north or east elevation, where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. To be suitable for swifts, the bricks require an open aspect with no trees or large shrubs potentially obstructing the birds flight path up to 5m from the brick. Swift bricks are a “universal nest brick” for small bird species, including red-listed species such as common swift, house sparrow, house martin and starling.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study: No ESPLs for reptiles were returned within 2km of the site. Survey Results: Minimal reptile habitat is present within the site interior, with the areas of vegetated garden and the small area of boundary scrub adding low value to site. While this is not well connected to other suitable habitat, isolated individuals may still be present at the time of survey in the site interior.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	As a small area of unmanaged vegetated garden 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>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to reptiles, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Site clearance will be undertaken outside of the reptile hibernation season (November to February) insofar as is possible. • A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any reptiles to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter reptiles from the working area. • Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent reptiles from utilising these areas. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.

	In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for reptiles: • A small pond could be added to the southern garden • A relaxed mowing regime could be applied to the site boundaries to allow better connectivity around site
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study: No ESPLs for amphibians were returned within 500m of the site. Survey Results: There are 5 ponds and lakes within 500m of site: • There is a pond located ~125m south east of site within a holiday park. This pond is man made, and appears to form part of a water feature. It is surrounded by hard standing driveway, with no vegetation or suitable cover nearby. • There is a lake located ~ 150m south of site. This is a boating lake, with a strip of grass surrounding the lake and a line of trees to the south. There is also a small parcel of woodland to the east. • There is a pond located ~200m north of site. There is a road to the west of the pond, and grassland to the north east and south with a small area of woodland to the north. In addition, the surround fields are bordered by hedgerows and trees, providing suitable commuting value. • There is a lake located ~250m north of site. To the north of the lake there is a car park, to the east is a small area of hedgerow followed by a hard standing road, to the south is hedgerow followed by an open field and to the west is a small parcel of woodland. • There is a pond ~475m north west of site on an estate on the other side of the estuary. The estate consists predominantly of deciduous woodland. Amphibians require suitable aquatic habitat in which to breed. There are several local ponds within 500m when consulting OS maps. In addition, the wild vegetated garden and bramble scrub provide value on site to commuting amphibians. However, the site is surrounded by hard standing roads and there is limited connectivity from site to

	other suitable habitats or ponds, reducing the sites suitability for use by amphibians. Therefore, protected amphibians are likely be absent from the interior of the survey site year round.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The boundary scrub and tree lines are set to be retained, however a small area of vegetated garden will be removed. Though unlikely, it is possible there may be a small number of amphibians on site during works that could be injured or killed without suitable precaution.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures: • Site clearance will be undertaken outside of the amphibian hibernation season (November to February) insofar as is possible. • A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any amphibians to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area. • Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any common amphibians 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. • In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for amphibians: • A small pond could be added to the southern garden • A relaxed mowing regime could be applied to the site boundaries to allow better connectivity around site

Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Survey Results: No evidence of badgers was found on site or suspected within 30m of the survey boundary.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys are required.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	There are no watercourses on or connected to the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys are required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Desk Study: There are no dormouse European Protected Species License (EPSL) within 4km. Survey Results: While the hedgerows and scrub around the site boundary could provide suitable habitat for hazel dormice and there are parcels of deciduous woodland nearby, the local habitats are heavily fragmented and there is no suitable connection between the site and core habitats for the species.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys are required.
Other e.g. hedgehog, rabbit, hare	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The ruderal vegetation onsite provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with woodland habitat nearby.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The scrub will be retained during construction. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<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.

	• The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. • 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. <u>Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities:</u> • Wildflowers could be planted around the site boundary, in particular along the eastern boundary connecting to the bramble scrub. This will increase biodiversity on site and provide foraging opportunities for hedgehogs
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Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



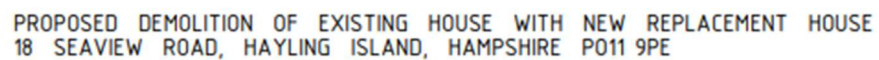
Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: BERS Plan



Appendix 4: Proposed Plan



Appendix 4: Photos



Photo 1: Northern garden



Photo 2: Bramble scrub along the
easter boundary

Mr & Mrs Walker

18 Sea View Road, PO11 9PE



Photo 3: Eastern garden and hedgerow

Photo 4: Southern garden and hard standing



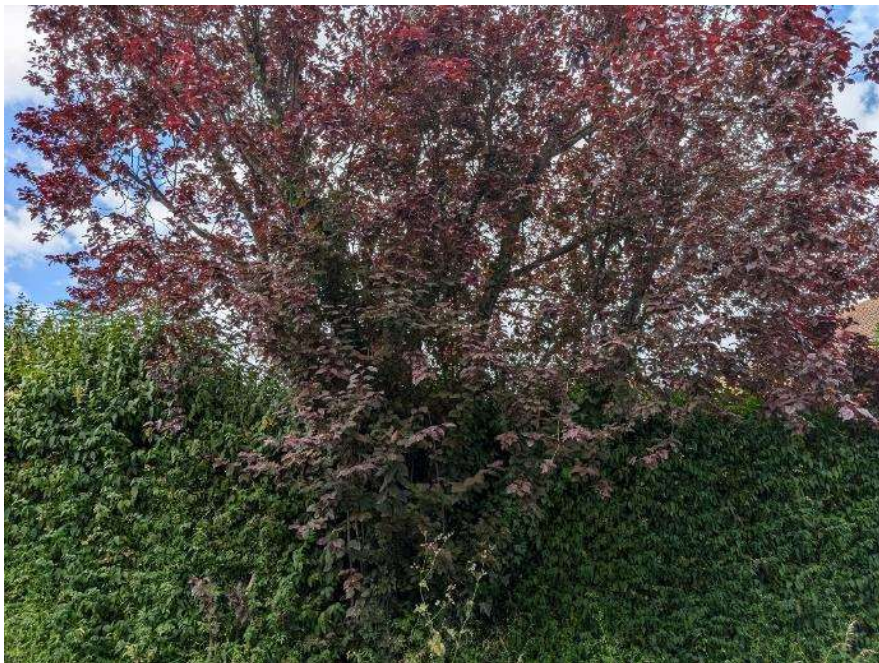


Photo 5: Purple leaved cherry plum
tree along western boundary

Photo 6: Small area of vegetated
garden to the north west of B1





Photo 8: Un-managed vegetated garden to the north of site

Photo 7: Hedgerow and hard standing to the east of site



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