

ASTUTE ECOLOGY

Ecological Consultants

PRELIMINARY BAT ASSESSMENT

GARDEN COTTAGE RINGWOOD ROAD, STONEY
CROSS, HANTS, SO43 7GN

Report Reference: AE22.115

May 2022

Client:	Paul Roche	
Site:	Garden Cottage Ringwood Rd, Stoney Cross Hants, SO43 7GN	
Grid Ref:	SU 26956 11894	
Report Ref:	AE22.115	
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1 Summary

1.1 Astute Ecology were commissioned by Paul Roche to undertake a Preliminary Bat Assessment pertaining to a detached residential house located at Garden Cottage Ringwood Rd, Stoney Cross Hants, SO43 7GN. The purpose of this assessment was to identify the suitability of the buildings to support bats, identify any evidence of bats having used or using the buildings, and to identify key ecological constraints to the proposed development. The survey was undertaken on the 5th May 2022.

1.2 Key Messages

- The building featured potential roost features and has been used previously by a low number of roosting bats as indicated by the presence of 5+ bat droppings found within the roof space (loft) area to be impacted by the proposed works.
- As the building is a confirmed site for roosting bats and lies within an area of high potential for bats; to prevent any potential infringement of the law and direct impacts to bats and their roosts, at least 3 further surveys are required to confirm if bats (and what species, number, type of roost etc) are actively using the building, or not.
- These surveys must comprise a minimum of 3x bat activity surveys (comprising both Dusk Emergence and Dawn Re-entry surveys) on the existing building between May and September (incl.) in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines.
- Data from these further required surveys is a prerequisite for a European Protected Species derogation licence application, which can allow the development to proceed legally whilst maintaining the favourable conservation status of UK bats
- In the event, no bats are found during the further surveys, then the application will be able to proceed without the requirement of a derogation Licence.
- It is an offence to damage or destroy any bat roost, intentionally or recklessly obstruct a bat roost, deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat or intentionally kill, injure or take any bat.
- The building was assessed to have potential to support breeding birds. Therefore, proposed works to the building should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (March to August incl.) or be preceded by a check for nesting birds (within 24 hours prior to the commencement of works) to avoid infringing on legislation which protects all nesting birds.
- It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird whilst nesting, or take, damage or destroy the nest of any such bird while in use or being built.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 Astute Ecology were commissioned by Paul Roche to undertake a Preliminary Bat Assessment pertaining to a detached residential house located at Garden Cottage Ringwood Rd, Stoney Cross Hants, SO43 7GN, herein referred to as the 'site'. The purpose of this assessment was to identify the suitability of the buildings to support, identify any evidence of bats having used or using the buildings, and to identify key ecological constraints to the proposed development. A nesting bird assessment was also undertaken and included within this assessment.
- 2.2 The site features a 2 storey residential dwelling with brick elevations and tiled roofs. The building is the subject of an application for a single-storey extension to the southern elevation of the existing residential house. Proposed plans provided by the client are included within Appendix 4.
- 2.3 The application site (Appendix 5) is located within a rural area bounded by woodland associated with the New Forest National Park and lies approximately 80m south of the A31 motorway.
- 2.4 The legislation relevant to protected species within the United Kingdom is summarised within Appendix 2.
- 2.5 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced ecologist and are therefore the view of Astute Ecology. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, and the results of the desk study and our survey of the site. This report pertains to this information only.

3 Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

Data regarding any known statutory or non-statutory sites in addition to any European Protected Species License (EPSL) application records within 2km of the site were searched for using The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (Magic Maps) on 12/05/2022.

3.2 Surveyors

The survey was undertaken by Andrew Bird BSc. (Hons.) Senior Ecologist of Astute Ecology, Natural England WML-A34 - Level 2 Bat Licence Number:2018-37905-CLS-CLS, who has over 10 years of experience undertaking various bat surveys throughout the UK, and Michelle Blignaut BSc. (Hons) assistant ecological consultant.

3.3 Reporting

This report was prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management; *Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing* CIEEM (2015).

3.4 Survey Conditions

The survey was undertaken on the 5th May 2022 at 13:20.

The ambient temperature was recorded as 15°C, with 4/8 cloud cover recorded, a light breeze and good visibility.

3.5 Protected Species

3.5.1 Roosting Bats

Structures on site were assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats in accordance with Collins (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines*, (3rd edition), Bat Conservation Trust, London.

During the external and internal assessment of the structure, features including suitable enclosed spaces such as slipped or missing roof tiles, gaps and cracks in brickwork, enclosed roof voids, gaps along ridge rafters and joints in roof beams were assessed to evaluate the potential suitability of the structure to support roosting bats. Evidence of bat presence was also searched for including feeding remains, bat droppings and staining around potential access points. Bats often use different roosting sites at different times of the year, and the absence of evidence does not always equate to the absence, or lower suitability of a structure to support a bat roost. The potential suitability of each structure was categorised following Collins (2016), and the resulting survey effort to establish confidence in a result is summarised within Appendix 2.

3.5.2 **Foraging and Commuting bats**

Habitat features on site were assessed for their suitability to support foraging and commuting bat populations. This assessment was independent from the suitability of the site to support roosting bats and provides information on the likeness of bat foraging activity within the local environment, and the dependence of individuals on these features for commuting to alternative roosting sites, foraging and migration. The suitability of the sites commuting, and foraging habitat was assessed and evaluated against the proposed impacts to the site to allow categorisation of the habitat (See Appendix 2).

3.5.3 **Breeding Birds**

The building to be impacted from the proposed development was the subject of a search for evidence of breeding birds, active or previously used nests including the recording of any droppings, feathers, pellets (barn owl), down and chick remains. Following standard techniques, as recommended within Gilbert, Gibbons, and Evans (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods: Breeding Bird Survey* (pages 389-393) and Shawyer (2011) *Barn Owl (Tyto alba) Survey Methodology and Techniques for use in Ecological Assessment: Developing Best Practice in Survey and Reporting*, IEEM, Winchester.

3.6 **Limitations**

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The protected and notable species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of these species occurring on site, based upon the suitability of the habitats, known distribution of the species in the local area and any direct evidence on site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected species group.

3.7 **Report Lifespan**

Given the transient nature of the subject we would consider the survey results contained to be accurate for 12 months.

4 Results

4.1 Desk Study Results

4.1.1 Designated Sites

The MAGIC search revealed areas of designated statutory sites within a 2km radius of the site (Table 1 below). The site is also adjacent to Wood pasture and Parkland BAP and Deciduous Woodland BAP Priority Habitat The Magic Map outputs are included within Appendix 3.

Table 1. Designated Statutory and Non-Statutory Sites within 2km of the site.

Name	Status	Details	Distance and orientation from Site
The New Forest	SPA, SAC, SSSI, Ramsar, National Park	Broadleaved and Mixed Woodland	The Site lies within the National Park area and is within 60m of a Ramsar area of The New Forest.

4.1.2 EPSL Records

Magic maps returned two records of a granted bat European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) applications(Appendix 3). The first application was for 4 species: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), brown long eared (*Plecotus auratus*) and whiskered (*Myotis mystacinus*), located 1.7km south. The second application was for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), located approximately 1.4km south-west of the application site.

4.2 Protected Species results

4.2.1 Roosting Bats

The building featured multiple PRF's and was identified as a previous roosting site due to 5 (approx. over 1 year old) bat droppings found in the loft. There are multiple PRFs on the exterior of the building and due to the location of the site (close proximity to The New Forest National Park), there is high potential for the building to support roosting bats within the areas to be impacted by the proposed works. An assessment of the building and inspection is described below. Associated photographs can be found within Section 4.3

4.2.2 Bat Building Assessment

- **External walls:** The external brick walls were in good condition, lacking any notable cracks or holes. Gaps were present under the eaves of the southern elevation providing potential access points. The side elevations featured gappy hanging tiles suitable for use as PRF's. No actual evidence or signs of bats were recorded on the buildings external walls.
- **External Roofs:** The southern aspect pitched roof presented gappy and loose and tiles. No evidence of roosting bats was observed from the exterior of the roofs.
- **Internal Roof Void:** Only the southern section roof void was accessed (see photographs below) via a single loft hatch. The loft floor was insulated and boarded in places. The Loft contained 5+ droppings aged approximately over 1 year old bat droppings scattered throughout the loft floor. The internal roof was lined and daylight was noticeable from the eaves indicating access points.


4.2.2 Foraging and commuting habitat for bats

The surrounding area featured high potential habitat due to close proximity of scattered trees, pond and connective woodland.

4.2.3 Breeding Birds

The building featured potential for nesting birds. No previous evidence of nesting birds was identified at the time of the survey.

4.3 Site Photographs

<p>Southern Elevation: Occasional gappy and lifted tiles.</p>	 A photograph showing the southern elevation of a white garden cottage. The house features a dark brown tiled roof with a prominent brick chimney on the left side. A dormer window with white trim is centered on the roof. The main level has several windows with white frames and a central door. The house is surrounded by greenery, including yellow flowers in the foreground.
<p>Southern Elevation: Gap under eaves</p>	 A close-up photograph of the southern elevation of the house, focusing on the roofline. It shows a gap between the roof tiles and the eaves. The white brickwork of the wall is visible below the roofline.
<p>Eastern Elevation Example of gappy hanging tiles</p>	 A close-up photograph of the eastern elevation of the house, showing the roof tiles. The tiles are dark brown and appear to be hanging or gappy. The white brickwork of the wall is visible below the roofline.




<p>Eastern Elevation</p>	 A photograph showing the eastern elevation of a house. The lower part of the wall is white brick, featuring a wooden door with a glass panel and a white-framed window. The upper part of the house has a gabled roof with red and brown shingles and a small dormer window with white trim. The sky is blue with some clouds.
<p>Western Elevation</p>	 A photograph showing the western elevation of the house. A brick chimney is visible on the right side of the roof. A white-framed window is on the left. A large, vibrant red maple tree is in the foreground, partially obscuring the house. The sky is blue.
<p>Rear Garden area</p>	 A photograph of the rear garden area. A large, mature tree with a thick trunk and dense green foliage stands in the center. The ground is a well-maintained green lawn. In the background, there are more trees and a clear blue sky with some light clouds.

Loft on southern aspect



Example of Dropping found within loft area of southern lower roof.



<p>Loft area of southern elevation.</p>	
<p>Example of Droppings found within loft area of southern lower roof.</p>	
<p>Gap within loft (potential access point).</p>	

5 Evaluation and Recommendations

5.1 Desk Study Impacts

The proposed development site lies within the New Forest National Park and is also adjacent to other statutory site designations of The New Forest. However, it is highly unlikely that the proposed works to the building will impact the local designated sites due to the relatively small scale of works being contained within the site, and that the site will not change in its use or result in an increase of residents.

5.2 Roosting bats

5.2.1 Impacts

- The southern loft void area to be impacted has been recorded as a confirmed area for roosting bats due to the presence of bat droppings. Additionally roof tiles and hanging wall tiles which hold PRF's are likely to be removed and or disturbed during the proposed works. Therefore, without further survey to prove likely absence, there is a risk of direct harm to legally protected roosting bats and their habitats..

5.2.2 Recommendations

To avoid a breach of legislation and negative impacts to bats, in accordance with bat conservation trust and Natural England guidelines, a minimum of 3x Bat Activity Surveys (comprising both Dusk Emergence and Dawn Re-entry surveys) are required on the building between May and September (incl.)

- Data from these further surveys is a prerequisite for a European Protected Species derogation licence application, which can allow the development to proceed legally whilst maintaining the favourable conservation status of UK bats.
- All bats in the United Kingdom and their habitats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). It is an offence to damage or destroy any bat roost, intentionally or recklessly obstruct a bat roost, deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat or intentionally kill, injure or take any bat.

5.3 Foraging and Commuting Bats

5.3.1 Impacts

- There will be no loss of bat foraging and commuting habitat as a result of the proposed works, and due to the lack of any new significant lighting proposed; indirect impacts upon foraging and commuting bats from this proposal are considered unlikely.

5.3.2 Recommendations

- To avoid any potential indirect impacts to potential foraging and commuting bats, the following lighting scheme is recommended for inclusion of the proposed plans:
- Where any new lighting is used on site, they should be:
 - Fully shielded (enclosed in full glass cut-off fitments)
 - Directed downwards (mounted horizontally to the ground and not tilted upwards)
 - Switched on only when needed (no dusk to dawn lamps)
 - White light low energy lamps (Philips Cosmopolis or fluorescent) and not orange or pink sodium sources

5.4 Breeding Birds

5.4.1 Impacts

- There is a risk of negative impacts such as disturbance, injury or death to nesting birds and their young during the proposed development.

5.4.2 Recommendations

- If proposed works are to be undertaken during the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive), then they should be preceded by a check for nesting birds (within 24 hours prior to commencement of works) to avoid infringing legislation which protects all nesting birds.
- In the event, that breeding birds are found to be using any of the buildings or habitats on site, no work should be undertaken within 5m of the breeding bird nest and a 5m buffer shall be maintained until the young have fledged and the adult birds are no longer using the nests.
- All wild birds, their eggs and nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird whilst nesting, or take, damage or destroy the nest of any such bird while in use or being built.
- The provision of at least 1x Generalist Schwegler 1B nest boxes (with a 32mm entrance) would have a positive effect on nesting birds at the site.
 - Generalist bird boxes should be fixed two to five metres high, out of the reach of predators such as domestic cats.
 - Boxes are best mounted facing between north and east, thus avoiding strong sunlight and the wettest winds.

- Boxes should also be tilted forward slightly to minimise the effect of any driving rain.

Appendix 1. References

- Bat Conservation Trust's 'Good Practice Survey Guidelines' (Rev 2012).
- Bell, S. McGillivray, D. (2006) *Environmental Law*. 6th ed. Oxford University Press.
- Byron, H (2000) *Biodiversity and Environmental Impact Assessment: A Good Practice Guide for Road Schemes*. The RSPB, WWF-UK, English Nature and the Wildlife Trusts, Sandy.
- CIEEM (2015) Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester
- Collins, J (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, (3rd edition), Bat Conservation Trust, London
- Gilbert G, Gibbons DW, Evans J. (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods: Breeding Bird Survey* (pages 389-393). RSPB.
- Harris S, Cresswell P and Jefferies D (1989). *Surveying Badgers*.
- Mitchell-Jones A.J. McLeish, A.P. (2004) *Bat Workers Manual* (3rd Edition). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
- Mitchell-Jones A.J. *Bat Mitigation Guidelines* 2004. English Nature.
- Sutherland, W.J. (1996) *Ecological Census Techniques*. Cambridge University Press.
- Treweek, J. (1999) *Ecological Impact Assessment*. Blackwell Science.
- Williams, C. (2010) *Biodiversity for Low and Zero Carbon Buildings, A Technical Guide for New Build*. Riba Publishing.

Appendix 2. Legislation, Guidance and Methodology

Roosting Bats

All bats in the United Kingdom and their habitats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

It is an offence to damage or destroy any bat roost, intentionally or recklessly obstruct a bat roost, deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat or intentionally kill, injure or take any bat.

Areas of concern; can be encountered in many types of structure and care should therefore be taken when undertaking maintenance or demolition of suitable structures and trees.

Site assessments of buildings, commuting and foraging habitat and trees are undertaken in accordance with:

Collins (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines*, (3rd edition), Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Preliminary Ecological Surveys look for evidence of bat presence such as feeding remains, bat droppings, roosting individuals and staining around potential access points.

The suitability of site features was also assessed because absence of bat evidence, is not confirmation of a negative result. Within buildings these features include suitable enclosed spaces such as slipped or missing roof tiles, gaps and cracks in brickwork, enclosed roof voids, accessibility into wall spaces, gaps along ridge rafters, joints in roof beams and the presence of suitable soffits and fascia's.

Within tree features searched for include; natural holes, woodpecker holes, cracks/splits in major limbs, loose bark, hollows, and dense cover of ivy over the tree.

If evidence is found, or a building supports features conducive to supporting roosting bats then further presence / absence bat surveys and/or roost characterisation surveys are recommended.

The following tables are only to be used as a basic indication as to how potential is judged. They are not to be used as a complete definitive source of guidance. The final result is based upon the surveyor's professional opinion, experience and knowledge from various in depth sources.

Category	Description of roosting habitat	Number of presence / absence surveys required
No Potential	The building is wholly unsuitable for a bat roost.	None
Negligible Potential	Suitable cavities may exist but these are open to wind, rain or disturbance.	None
Low Potential	This category describes a structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically, that less than ideal in some way. For example, the feature may be subject to intermittent disturbance, and does not provide enough shelter, conditions* space and/or suitable surrounding habitat (e.g. unlikely to support a maternity or hibernation roost).	One survey between May and August

	This category described a tree of sufficient size and age to support roosting bats, but with no features observed from the ground, or the features only have a limited potential to support roosting bats.	Trees – No further surveys required
Moderate Potential	<p>This category describes a structure or tree considered to have one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions* and surrounding habitat but are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (With regard to roost type only – assessments are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed)</p> <p>Features considered to have adequate potential would include cavities of appropriate dimensions that are generally free from disturbance and free from fluctuations in the weather.</p>	<p>Two surveys between May and September (with at least one survey undertaken between May and August)</p> <p>One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be ideally undertaken at least two weeks apart.</p>
High Potential	A structure or tree 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.	<p>Three surveys between May and September (with at least two surveys undertaken between May and August)</p> <p>One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be undertaken. The third survey can be either Dusk or Dawn.</p> <p>The surveys should ideally be undertaken at least two weeks apart.</p>
Confirmed	This category is where positive evidence of bats has been recorded. For example, bats are found; bat droppings may be present at a suitable location for roosting bats; existing bat records may be associated with the structure.	<p>Three surveys between May and September (with at least two surveys undertaken between May and August)</p> <p>One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be undertaken. The third survey can be either Dusk or Dawn.</p> <p>The surveys should be undertaken at least two weeks apart.</p>

If bats are discovered emerging or re-entering any structure, the survey schedule should be appropriately adjusted to increase the survey effort so that sufficient information for roost characterisation can be collected to advise the planning application or EPS development license.

Foraging and Commuting bats

Habitat features on site were assessed for their suitability to support foraging and commuting bat populations. This assessment was independent from the suitability of the site to support roosting bats, and provides information on the likeness of bat foraging activity within the local environment, and the dependence of individuals on these features for commuting to alternative roosting sites, foraging and migration.

Potential suitability of foraging and commuting habitat within an application boundary. Features should be assessed following this guide and professional judgement. Adapted from Collins (2016). The following tables are only to be used as a basic indication as to how potential is judged. They are not to be used as a complete definitive source of guidance. The final result is based upon the surveyors' professional opinion, experience and knowledge from various in-depth sources.

Category	Description of commuting and foraging habitat	Survey effort to establish the value of commuting and foraging habitat**
Negligible Potential	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.	None
Low Potential	<p>Habitat which could be used by low numbers of commuting bats such as an isolated hedgerow with gaps, or an unvegetated stream unconnected to suitable habitat in the wider environment.</p> <p>Suitable, yet isolated habitat that could be used by foraging bats such as individual trees, or a patch of scrub.</p>	<p>Transect /spot count/ timed search survey: One survey visit per season: Spring- April/ May Summer- June/July/ Aug Autumn – Sept/ Oct In weather conditions conducive to finding bats</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Static automated surveys: One location per transect, over a five-night period, per season: Spring- April/ May Summer- June/July/ Aug Autumn – Sept/ Oct In weather conditions conducive to finding bats</p> <p><i>Further surveys may be required if surveys reveal higher activity than predicted from habitat alone</i></p>
Moderate Potential	<p>Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by commuting bats, notably tree lines, hedgerows or linked back gardens.</p> <p>Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape which could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, open water, scrub or grassland.</p>	<p>Transect /spot count/ timed search survey</p> <p>One survey visit per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats</p> <p>At least one survey should comprise dusk and pre-dawn (or dusk to dawn) within one 24-hour period.</p>

		<p>AND</p> <p>Static automated surveys: Two locations per transect, over a five-night period, per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats</p>
High Potential	<p>Continuous, High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape which is considered to be highly conducive to commuting bats including river valleys, stream, hedgerows, and woodland edge</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Site is close to and connected to known roosts.</p>	<p>Transect /spot count/ timed search survey Up to two survey visit per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats</p> <p>At least one survey should comprise dusk and pre-dawn (or dusk to dawn) within one 24-hour period.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Static automated surveys: Three locations per transect, over a five-night period, per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats</p>

Breeding Birds

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. In addition, for species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly cause disturbance at, on or near an 'active' nest.

The bird breeding season is typically accepted to start in February and continue through until August, however breeding birds can be found all year round depending on the given species and climatic conditions.

A sites' habitat composition, locality, association to designated sites as well as current usage and management are all considered in the decision as to whether further bird-related surveys are required. In addition, surveys may be recommended based on incidental bird records collected during a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, species identified within an ecological data search or target species listed within a local biodiversity action plan.

Bird surveys are carried out in accordance with:
Gilbert, Gibbons, and Evans (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods*, RSPB.

Barn Owls are included in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 which affords them protection against disturbance whilst nesting. Specifically, under Part 1, Section 1 (5) it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- Disturb any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young.
- Disturb dependent young of such a bird.

Ecological Enhancement

In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Planning Policy Framework. This sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity through the planning system. The document states - *opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged.*

Usually when reviewing how ecological enhancements can be implemented the Local Biodiversity Action Plan for the area is considered.

For new buildings guidance such as in the following will be used:

Williams (2010) *Biodiversity for Low and Zero Carbon Buildings, A Technical Guide for New Build*, Riba Publishing.

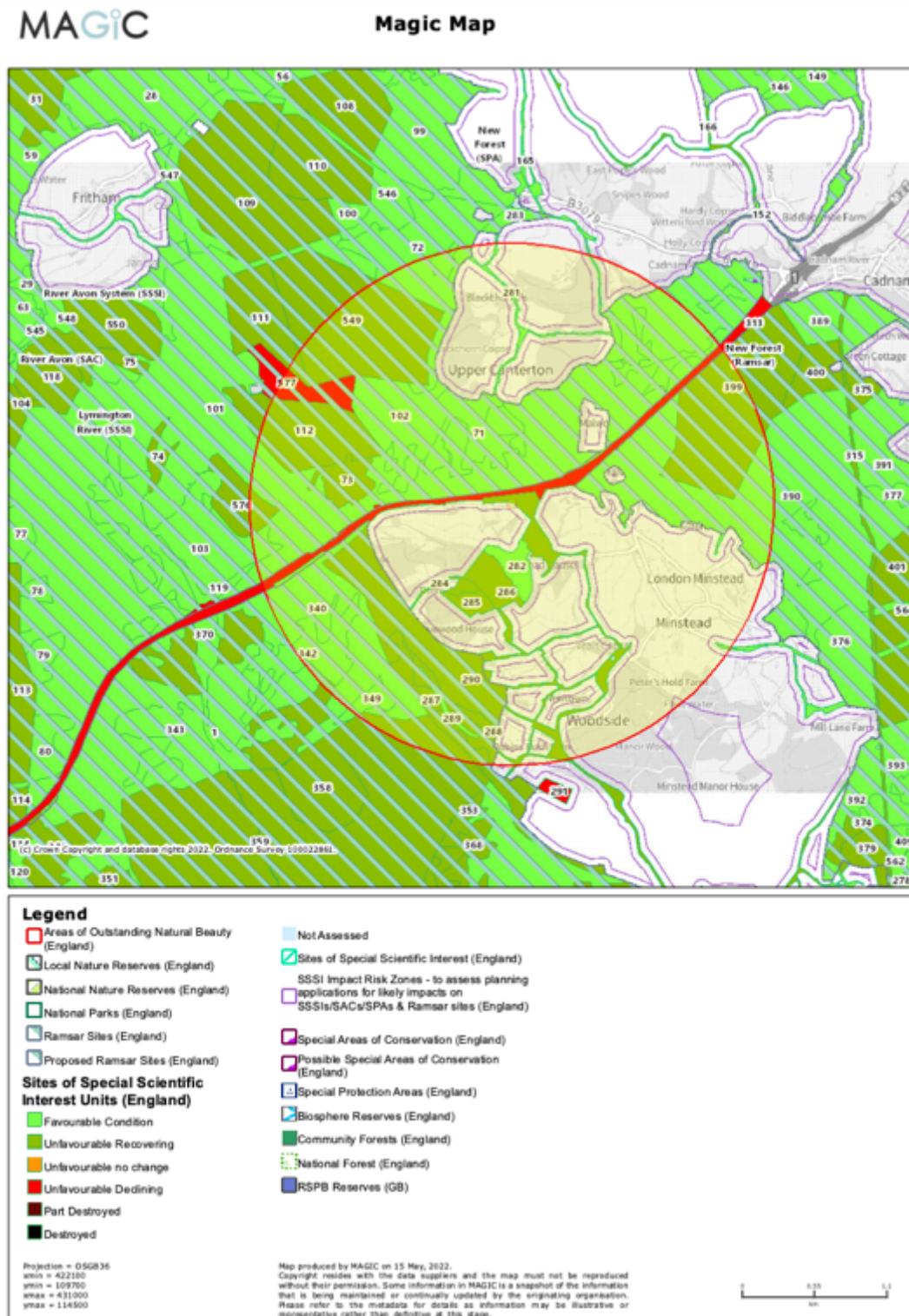
Designated Protected Areas

Designated areas are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) while others have been designated as having European protection status. Local authorities can also designate areas for nature conservation and in doing so may impose local authority byelaws to support local nature conservation objectives.

European designated status includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs) that preserve areas for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which provides protection for habitats and the species which these habitats supports. Laws stipulate that SSSIs, SPAs and SACs have to be maintained in a 'favourable condition' which requires efforts to preventing any potential impacts to these sites.

Information of Designated Protected Areas is received through Ecological Data Searches and Magic Map searches.

Appendix 3. Magic Maps





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Legend

Ancient Woodland (England)

- Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland (England)
- Forestry Commission Legal Boundary (England)

National Forest Inventory (GB)

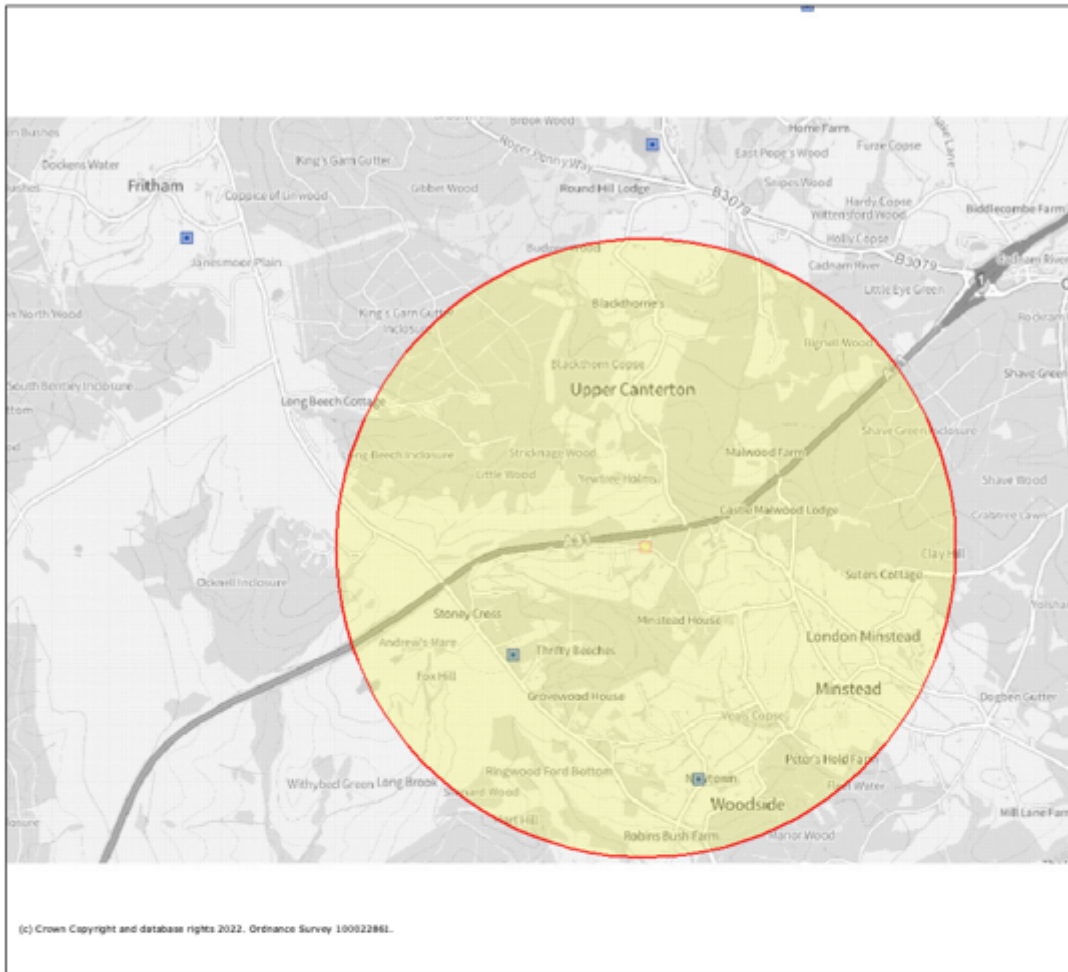
- Assumed woodland
- Broadleaved
- Cloud 1 shadow
- Conifer
- Coppice
- Coppice with standards
- Failed
- Felled

- Ground prep
- Low density
- Mixed mainly broadleaved
- Mixed mainly conifer
- Shrub
- Uncertain
- Windthrow
- Young trees
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Traditional Orchards (England)
- Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat (England)

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 421800
 ymin = 109900
 xmax = 430800
 ymax = 114700

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Legend
Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

-  Amphibian
-  Bat
-  Cetacean
-  Invertebrate
-  Other Mammal
-  Plant
-  Reptile

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 421860
 ymin = 109960
 xmax = 430800
 ymax = 114700

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You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SU26091119
The following features have been found in your search area:

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

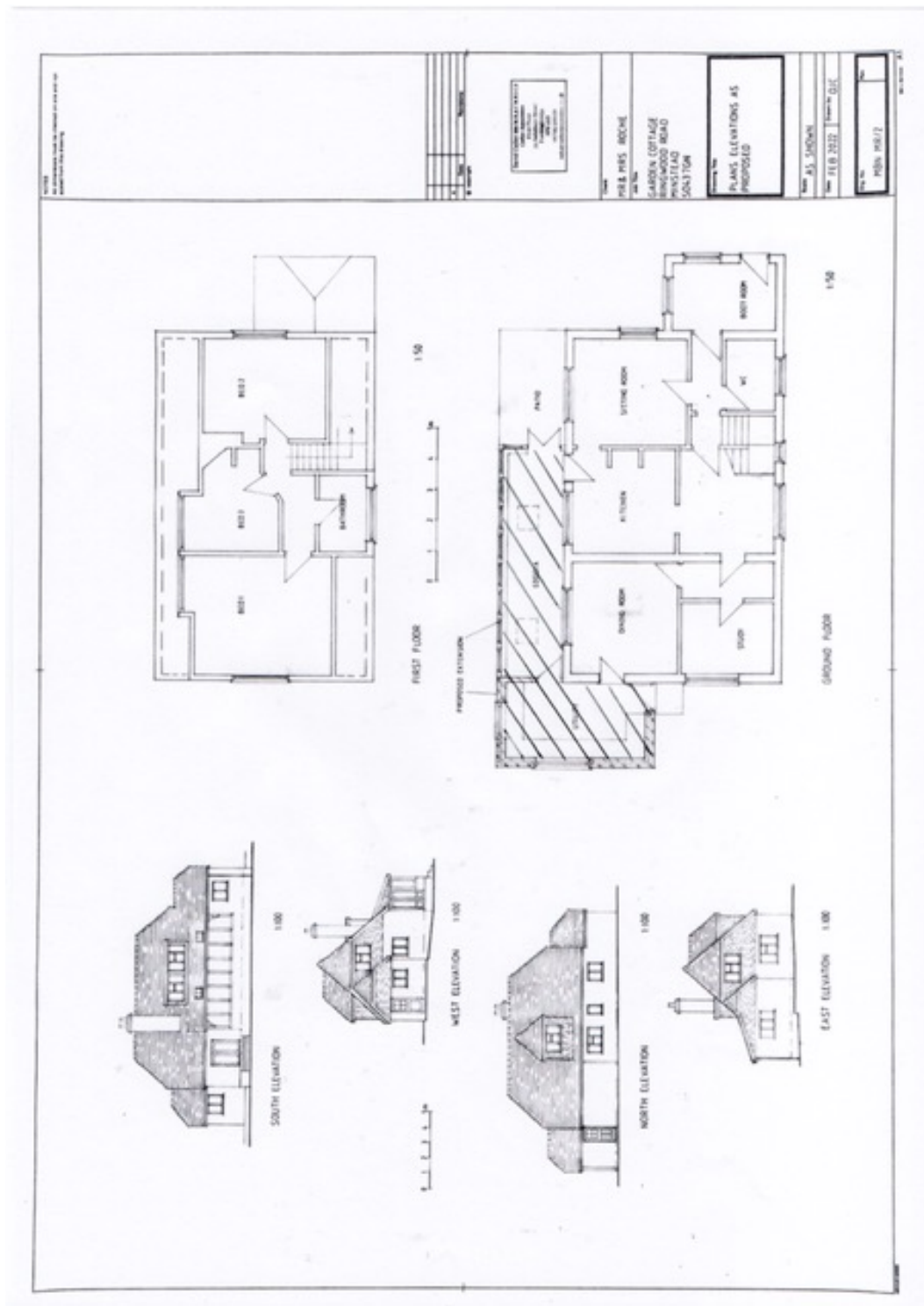
Case reference of granted application	2014-804-EPS-MIT
Species group to which licence relates	Bat
Species on the licence	C-PIP,SER
Site county of licence	Hampshire
Licence Start Date	23/04/2014
Licence End Date	31/10/2015
Does licence impact on a breeding site	Y
Does licence allow damage of breeding site	Y
Does licence allow damage of a resting place	Y
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site	Y
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place	Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site	Unknown
NERC agreement reference	Unknown

You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SU27291041
The following features have been found in your search area:

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

Case reference of granted application	EPSM2012-4576
Species group to which licence relates	Bat
Species on the licence	C-PIP;SER;BLE;WHISK
Site county of licence	Hampshire
Licence Start Date	20/07/2012
Licence End Date	30/09/2015
Does licence impact on a breeding site	Y
Does licence allow damage of breeding site	
Does licence allow damage of a resting place	
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site	Y
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place	Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site	Unknown
NERC agreement reference	Unknown

Appendix 4. Proposed Plans



Appendix 5. Site Location

