



Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Land at 9-10 High Street, Hitchin

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION..... 4

 BACKGROUND 4

 SITE CONTEXT 4

 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 5

 PLANNING POLICIES..... 5

2.0 METHODOLOGY 7

 DESKTOP STUDY 7

 PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY AND UKHAB..... 7

 BAT PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT 7

 ADDITIONAL PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENTS..... 8

 LIMITATIONS..... 8

3.0 RESULTS..... 8

 DESKTOP STUDY 8

 PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY 11

 PROTECTED SPECIES..... 12

BATS 12

NESTING BIRDS..... 12

OTHER SPECIES..... 13

4.0 DISCUSSION 13

 EFFECTS ON DESIGNATED SITES 13

 EFFECTS ON PRIORITY HABITATS..... 13

 EFFECT ON ONSITE HABITATS 14

 BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN (BNG)..... 14

 EFFECTS ON PROTECTED SPECIES 14

 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS..... 15

5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT 17

6.0 CONCLUSIONS..... 18

7.0 REFERENCES 20

APPENDIX 1: HABITAT MAP 21

APPENDIX 2: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS..... 22

APPENDIX 3: SPECIES LIST 24

LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living animals and plants are capable of migration/establishing. Whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date. This report provides a snap shot of the species that were present at the time of the survey only and does not consider seasonal variation. Furthermore, where access is limited or the site supports habitats which are densely vegetated, only dominant species may be recorded.

The recommendations contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document, or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

1.0 Introduction

Background

- 1.1 The Ecology Partnership was commissioned by Tigg & Coll Architects to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment on land at 9-10 High Street, Hitchin, SG5 1BH, hereafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 1.2 The key objectives of a PEA (CIEEM 2017) are to:
- Identify the likely ecological constraints associated with a project;
 - Identify any mitigation measures likely to be required, following the 'Mitigation Hierarchy' (CIEEM 2016; BSI 2013, Clause 5.2);
 - Identify any additional surveys that may be required to inform an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA); and
 - Identify the opportunities offered by a project to deliver ecological enhancement.
- 1.3 This report comprises the:
- Legislative and planning context (Section 1);
 - Assessment methodologies (Section 2);
 - Results (Section 3);
 - Implications for development (Section 4);
 - An impact assessment (Section 5); and
 - Conclusions (Section 6).

Site Context

- 1.4 The site is located on Hitchin High Street in North Hertfordshire (TL 18362 29180). The site is approximately 0.28ha and includes two commercial retail units, a rooftop car park, and a hardstanding carpark at ground level. The site is immediately surrounded by hardstanding and other commercial units.



*Figure 1: Site red line boundary and survey area.
Taken From Google Earth Pro January 2023 (imagery date: 13.06.2021)*

Proposed Development

- 1.5 The proposed development plans are for the demolition and redevelopment to provide 44 residential apartments, including 325sqms of Class E floorspace at ground floor fronting the High Street, landscaping, amenity and associated parking.

Planning Policies

- 1.6 The site was surveyed to assess its ecological value and to ensure the proposals were compliant with relevant planning policy and legislation. Policy guidance is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2023) as well as policies from the North Hertfordshire District Council. North Hertfordshire District Council Local Plan 2011-2031 includes the following policies relevant to ecology, biodiversity and nature conservation:
- *Policy SP1: Sustainable development in North Hertfordshire;*
 - *Policy SP9: Design and Sustainability;*

- **Policy SP12:** *Green infrastructure, landscape and biodiversity;*
- **Policy NE4:** *Biodiversity and geological sites.*

1.7 The Environment Bill received Royal Assent on 9th November 2021 and is now enacted as the Environment Act 2021. Part 6 (Nature and Biodiversity) and Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021 insert a new section 90A and Schedule 7A into the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA), which contain the provisions requiring mandatory biodiversity net gain for development granted planning permission pursuant to the TCPA. These provisions require developments to provide a biodiversity value post-development that exceeds the predevelopment biodiversity value of the onsite habitats by at least 10%. This was adopted in February 2024 although there are a number of exemptions which may mean that biodiversity net gain is not required. These are listed under government guidance and include:

- Development below a de minimis threshold (removal of 25m² of non-priority green habitat);
- Householder applications;
- Small scale self-build and custom housebuilding;
- HS2; and
- Biodiversity net gain sites

1.8 The site has been surveyed to assess its ecological value and to ensure compliance with national and local plan policies and other relevant nature conservation legislation including; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

1.9 The site was surveyed to assess its ecological value and to ensure compliance with national and local plan policies. The report has been produced with reference to current guidelines for preliminary ecological appraisal (CIEEM 2017) and in accordance with BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.

2.0 Methodology

Desktop Study

2.1 A desktop study was completed using an internet-based mapping service (www.magic.gov.uk) for statutory designated sites and an internet-based aerial mapping service (maps.google.co.uk) was used to understand the habitats present in and around the site, including identifying habitat linkages and features (ponds, woodlands etc.) within the wider landscape.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey and UKHab

2.2 The site was surveyed on 7th January 2023 by Alice Bailey BSc (Hons) ACIEEM and Alistair McNaughton BSc (Hons). The surveyors identified the habitats present, following the standard ‘Phase 1 habitat survey’ auditing method developed by the Joint Nature Conservancy Council (JNCC) and the UK Habitat classification system (UKHab). The site was surveyed on foot and the existing habitats and land uses were recorded on an appropriately scaled map (JNCC 2010). In addition, the dominant plant species in each habitat were recorded and the potential for the site to support protected species was also assessed. The habitats within the site were also subject to a condition assessment to support the BNG assessment.

Table 1: DAFOR Scale Lettering

DAFOR Category	Letter
Dominant	D
Abundant	A
Frequent	F
Occasional	O
Rare	R

Bat Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 2.3 The buildings within the site were internally and externally assessed for their suitability for roosting bats. The surveyors checked for evidence of roosting bat species and Potential Roosting Features (PRFs).
- 2.4 The surveyors assessed the buildings visually and searched for evidence such as:
- Staining beneath or around a hole caused by natural oils in bat fur.
 - Bat droppings beneath a hole, roost or resting area.
 - Bat droppings and/or insect remains beneath a feeding area.

- Audible squeaking from within a hole.
- Insects (especially flies) around a hole.
- Dead bats.

Additional Protected Species Assessments

- 2.5 Any evidence of additional protected species was recorded. Standard methods of search and measures of presence, or likely presence based on habitat suitability were used for bats in trees (Collins 2016), breeding birds (BTO 2020), hazel dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Bright *et al.* 2006), great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* (ARG 2010), reptiles (Froglife 2015), badgers *Meles meles* (Creswell *et al.* 1990) and water voles *Arvicola amphibius* (Strachan *et al.* 2011).

Limitations

- 2.6 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no single investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The site was visited over the period of one site visit, as such seasonal variations cannot be observed and potentially only a selection of all species that potentially occur within the site have been recorded. Therefore, the survey provides a general assessment of potential nature conservation value of the site and does not include a definitive plant species list.
- 2.7 The protected species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on-site, based on the suitability of the habitat and any direct evidence on site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected species group. The assessment is only valid for the time when the survey was carried out. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of this assessment it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.

3.0 Results

Desktop Study

- 3.1 The site does not fall within or adjacent to any designated sites. The closest international designated site is Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) located approximately 25.8km south-east of the site.

- 3.2 The closest statutory designated site is Oughtonhead Lane Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located approximately 1.2km north-east of the site (Figure 2). The SSSI is designated for the assemblages of fossil land snails and small mammals. Two Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are also present within 1km of the site boundary (Figure 2). Purwell Meadows LNR (c. 1.6km north-east) supports chalk riverside meadows and water voles. Oughtonhead Common LNR (c. 1.4km north-west) adjoins a chalk stream, supporting habitats including: reedbed, wet grassland, lowland meadows, and woodland.

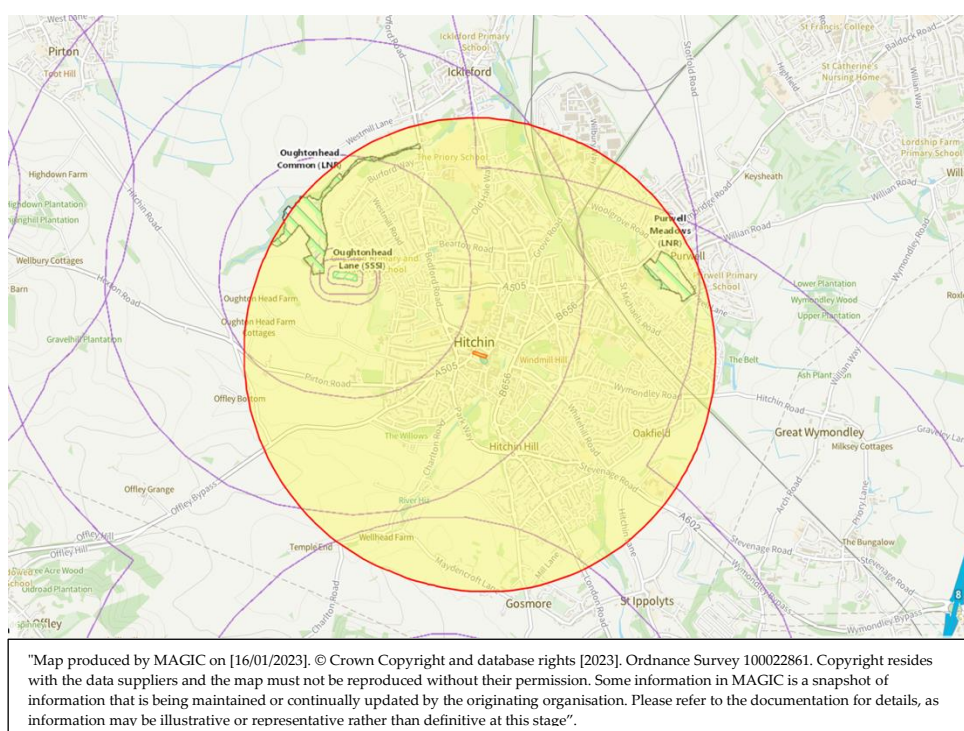
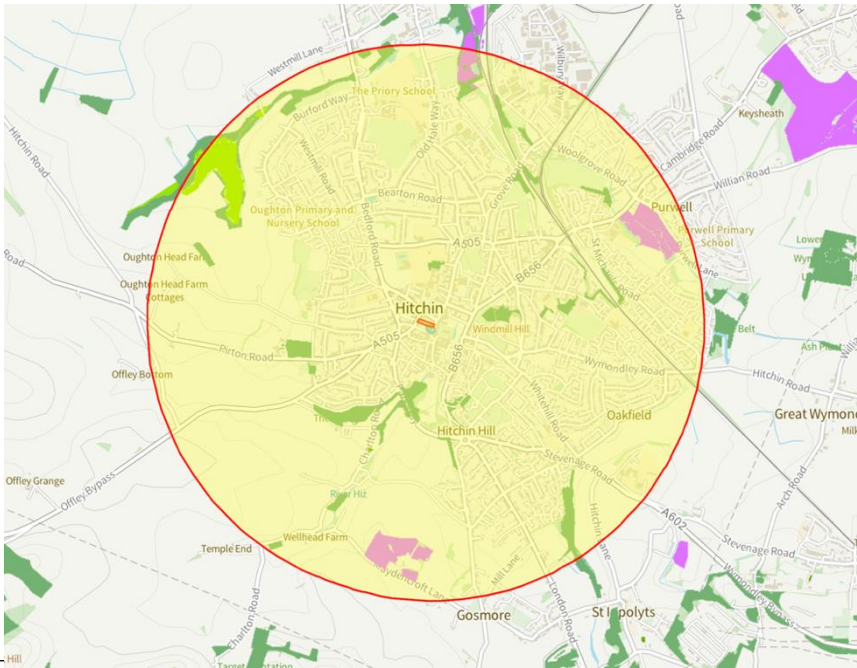


Figure 2: Statutory designated sites within 2km of the site.

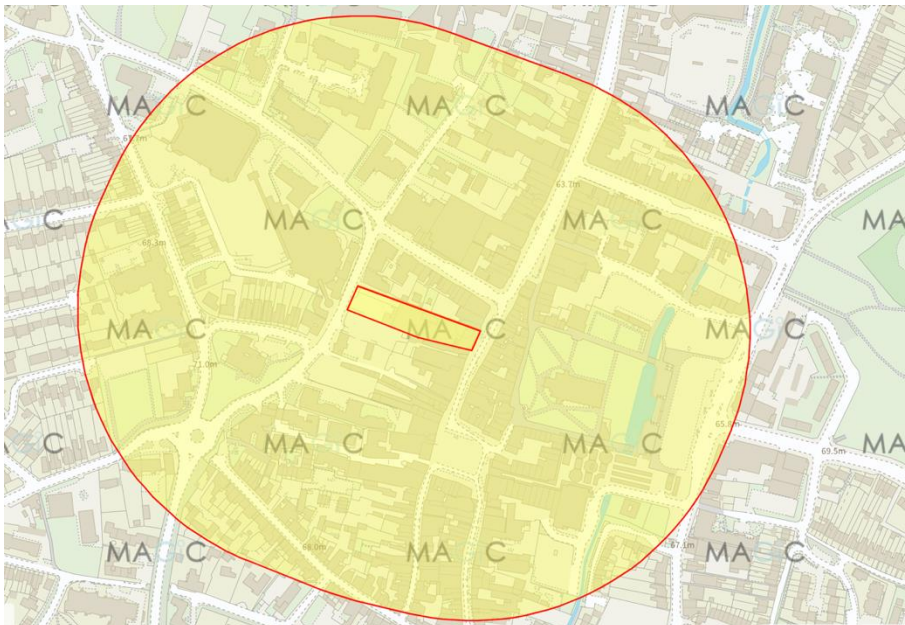
- 3.3 Priority habitat deciduous woodland is located within the site and there are several other units of priority habitat within 1km of the site (Figure 3) the closest of which include:
- Deciduous Woodland (c. 360m north).
 - Traditional orchard (c. 1km south).
 - Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland (c. 1.55km south).
 - Lowland Meadows (c. 1.51km north-west).



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Figure 3: Priority habitats within 2km of the site. Deciduous woodland (dark green), traditional orchard (olive green), good quality semi-improved grassland (pink) and lowland meadows (lime green)

3.4 OS maps and aerial imagery indicate there are no ponds within 250m of the site, but there is one river that lies approximately 150m east of the site (Figure 4).



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Figure 4: No ponds identified within 250m of the red line boundary

- 3.5 The desktop study revealed that there were five European Protected Species (EPS) licenses within a 2km radius of the red-line boundary (Table 2).

Table 2: European Protected Species Licenses within a 2km radius

Species	Distance/Orientation from site	License type	License Duration/Date	Reference Number
Common Pipistrelle	590m south	Destruction of a resting place	11/12/2012 – 30/09/2014	EPSM2012-5034
Soprano Pipistrelle	770m north-west	Damage of a resting place Destruction of a resting place	20/03/2016 – 19/03/2021	2016-21240-EPS-MIT
Brown Long-Eared Bat	1.11km west	Destruction of a resting place	22/10/2009 – 31/08/2010	EPSM2009-1327
Brown Long-Eared Bat	1.12km west	Destruction of a resting place	24/11/2010 – 01/11/2012	EPSM2010-2585
Common Pipistrelle	2km north-west	Destruction of a resting place	25/10/2012 – 31/07/2013	EPSM2012-5071

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 3.6 The habitat map is presented in **Appendix 1** and site photos in **Appendix 2**. Only species of note have been listed within this section, the full species list can be found within **Appendix 3**.

Developed land; sealed surface (u1b) and Building (u1b5)

- 3.7 Two commercial retail units formed the building that dominated the site. This is a two-storey building constructed of brick with a sealed roof made of tarmac, the building contained two commercial units (M&Co and Poundland) and residential units to the front of the building (eastern boundary), the roof of the building was also set up as a car park but was not being used as such at the time of the site visit. The residential units at the front of the building supported a narrow band of pitched roof.
- 3.8 The area of hardstanding on site was located behind the building (western section of site), this was a small car park with an access to the A505.
- 3.9 Ruderal/ephemeral plant species sparsely colonised the borders of the hardstanding on site. These plants did not exceed 10% cover of the total sealed surface so was not considered distinct enough to form its own habitat. Bryophytes were occasional, with rare couch grass, groundsel, smooth sow thistle, common chickweed, Canadian fleabane and other scattered species. The full species list is in **Appendix 3**.

Protected Species***Bats***

- 3.10 The M&Co store was inspected internally and externally for signs of bat use. It should be noted however, that the Poundland and the residential units above were not accessible at the time of the survey. The roof above this section of the buildings is a pitched roof and is understood to be a false roof and does not support any internally accessible loft space; so this too was not covered by an internal inspection. Any internally inaccessible areas were assessed externally only.
- 3.11 The M&Co building does not have loft voids and supported a well-sealed warehouse to the rear lit internally by motion sensor lighting. As such, the internal space was considered unsuitable for roosting bats. Externally a motion sensor flood light was positioned at the loading door outside, on the west-facing aspect, and a streetlight adjoined the east-facing aspect of the building immediately to the north on the high street. The roof of the retail units was the flat rooftop carpark which did not support any suitable roosting features. As such the external areas of the retail units did not support any suitable bat roost features.
- 3.12 The pitched roof above the retail units appeared to be in a good condition and well-sealed, with just one slipped tile on the west-facing aspect to the rear. With the well-lit surrounding conditions, high levels of disturbance from the main high street, and lack of suitable habitat for bats in the immediate surroundings, the likelihood that bats would opportunistically find and exploit this one feature is considered to be highly unlikely.
- 3.13 There are no habitats near to the site boundary that are favourable for foraging and commuting bats as the site is in the middle of a town. It is surrounded by hard standing which provides negligible opportunity for foraging bats.

Nesting Birds

- 3.14 The building site would provide low suitability for nesting birds as the sloped roof at the front is too steep for birds to nest, and the rest of the roof appeared to be prone to flooding as it is flat.

Other Species

- 3.15 Due to the urban context and lack of suitable habitat, the site was not considered suitable for any other protected species, such as dormice, great crested newts, reptiles, water voles and otters.

4.0 Discussion

- 4.1 The following paragraphs consider the effects of the development on designated sites, priority habitats and protected and priority species. Where the desk study and Phase 1 survey provide sufficient evidence for an assessment of effects on any of these groups to be taken through planning, these are detailed below, the need for additional surveys and when and how these should be completed are summarised, if required.
- 4.2 Provisional recommendations are also given for means to enhance biodiversity net gain, following the principle (CIEEM et al. 2016) of following the mitigation hierarchy of; avoidance, minimisation of loss, compensation on site and biodiversity offset.

Effects on Designated Sites

- 4.3 The existing land-use of the site is urban, with no distinct green habitats present, and as such is considered unlikely to have either a direct or indirect impact on any designated sites in terms of landscape fragmentation, isolation or habitat loss. The Impact Risk Zones do not indicate the proposed development will have any likely impact on statutory designated sites due to the distances involved. However, with the increase in residential units, the LPA should be consulted as the competent authority to determine whether there are likely to be any impacts from increased recreational pressures.

Effects on Priority Habitats

- 4.4 There are no priority habitats located on site as it is characterised by urban habitats only. The nearest priority habitat to site is 360m north in the form of a deciduous woodland. The site will continue to be dominated by urban habitat within current proposals, and as such is considered unlikely to have either a direct or indirect impact on any local priority habitats in terms of landscape fragmentation, isolation or habitat loss.

4.5

Effect on Onsite Habitats

- 4.6 Onsite habitats are dominated by urban developed land, with negligible ecological value. The small areas colonised by ruderal/ephemeral plants were species-poor and considered to be common and widespread in the surrounding area, so of value at site level only.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

- 4.7 The site was made up entirely of developed land; sealed surface habitat, including the dominating building and associated hardstanding. Ruderal/ephemeral plants which colonised the hardstanding towards the edges were not considered to exceed 10% of the total area and so were not classified as a distinct habitat.
- 4.8 Under the BNG government guidance, as no distinct green habitats were present, the site would fall within the category of 'Developments below the threshold' with less than 25 square metres (5m by 5m) of habitat. So, it does not qualify for a BNG assessment. Therefore, the site is not considered to be constrained by detailed Biodiversity Net Gain requirements.
- 4.9 However, local planning policy NE4 does require 'measurable net gains for biodiversity'. As such, ecologically valuable recommendations for soft landscaping on site are given later within this document which will be incorporated within the scheme as far as possible to ensure this planning policy is adhered to. Enhancements include, species-rich communal grassland areas, native hedging, and fruit tree planting, to ensure that a net gain is achieved on site. These are considered proportional enhancements for an urban site of this nature.

Effects on Protected Species**Bats**

- 4.10 The building is considered to have 'negligible' potential for roosting bats and therefore no further surveys are considered necessary. However, in the unlikely event that bats, or evidence of bats, are identified during building demolition, with particular attention to the pitched roof, works should cease, and the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist sought. The rest of the site is also considered to have a 'negligible' suitability

for foraging and commuting bats as it is all sealed surface and any plants on site are too sparse to provide meaningful foraging opportunity for bats.

- 4.11 Any proposed lighting scheme as part of the development should consider bats and other wildlife potentially present in the surrounding area. Lights should only be installed where there is a significant need, and, where installed, light spill should be minimised using baffles.

Birds

- 4.12 The building has a 'low' suitability for nesting birds, with only pigeons noted around the building at the time of the survey. Ideally demolition works should be carried out outside of the breeding bird season (March-September inclusive) to avoid potential conflict with nesting birds. However, if carried out during this time period and active nests are identified, works in the vicinity of the nest must cease until the birds have fledged the nest. In the case of nesting pigeons, it should be noted that pigeons nest all year round. As such, it is recommended that an attempt is made to exclude pigeons from the building, if possible. If any suspected active pigeon nests are identified immediately prior to demolition, a licensed pest control specialist could be contacted for further advice, to explore what legal options are available.

Other species

- 4.13 Given the lack of suitable habitat on site for dormice, reptiles, great crested newts, water voles, and otters, the development is not considered to be constrained by these species and no further surveys are deemed necessary.

Ecological Enhancements

- 4.14 Several enhancements, including green habitat creation, have been incorporated into the final development to ensure biodiversity net gain is achieved. Local planning policy NE4 requires a measurable net gain for biodiversity, therefore suitable ecological enhancements are included below.
- 4.15 Bird boxes can be installed onto the brickwork of the new development to increase the number of breeding opportunities. Woodcrete (or similar) boxes are recommended as they provide better thermal properties, are longer lasting and more durable than wooden boxes. The box should be positioned on a north or east facing aspect and at least 2m above the ground if possible.

- 4.16 To support the invertebrates and bees attracted to the site by the surrounding vegetation and new planting, Bee Bricks (Figure 5) can be incorporated into the building. The Bee Brick can be used in place of a standard brick or block in construction to create habitat for solitary bees. Bee Bricks need to be placed in a warm sunny spot on a south-facing wall at a minimum height of 1m, with no vegetation obstructing the holes. No cleaning or management of the Bee Bricks is required.



Figure 5: Bee Bricks can be incorporated into the development

- 4.17 It is recommended that any additional newly created areas of ornamental planting which may be added on site are designed to provide ecological opportunities for invertebrate species, particularly bees. Sweet nectar and protein-rich pollen, especially night-scented flowers, are excellent to encourage bees and other insects. These species should be incorporated into the development where possible. It is recommended that any ornamental planting on site post-development should follow the 'RHS Plants for Pollinators' guidelines (rhs.org.uk/plantsforpollinators) regarding the most suitable native and non-native plants to encourage pollinating insects.
- 4.18 The quality of the proposed communal greenspace can be enhanced by using a species-rich flowering lawn mixture. This would improve the proposed greenspace to a 'medium' distinctiveness grassland habitat, with a range of flowerings species to attract pollinating insects. Emorsgate Seeds ELI Flowering Lawn Mixture, or similar/equivalent mixture subject to final approval by the project ecologist, is considered a suitable recommendation. This contains slow growing grasses and a selection of wildflowers which respond well to regular short mowing. The mixture used should contain the following species, or similar:

- Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*)
- Crested dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus*)
- Red fescue (*Festuca rubra*)
- Smaller Cat's-tail (*Phleum bertolonii*)
- Lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*)
- Rough hawkbit (*Leontodon hispidus*)
- Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
- Bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*)
- Cowslip (*Primula veris*)
- Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*)
- Meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
- Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*)

4.19 Native hedgerow planting can be carried out using species such as wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and yew (*Taxus baccata*) which form dense woody screens for privacy whilst also bearing fruit to feed native birds and their insect prey and provide nesting opportunities.

4.20 In terms of urban tree planting, fruit bearing species are recommended, which may attract insect prey and support foraging birds and bats. Recommended fruit bearing species include: apple (*Malus domestica*), pear (*Pyrus pyraeaster*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), plum (*Prunus domestica ssp domestica*), and crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*).

5.0 Impact Assessment

5.1 This section of the report forms an EcIA (Ecological Impact Assessment) and is designed to quantify and evaluate the potential impacts of the development on habitats and species present on site or within the local area.

5.2 The approach to this assessment accords with guidance presented within the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (CIEEM 2018). In essence, an EcIA assesses the activities associated with a proposed scheme that are likely to generate changes within identified zone of influences, on identified ecological features and receptors. The proposals are subsequently reviewed, and mitigation and compensation measures are outlined which help to reduce negative impacts.

5.3 Table 6 summarises the impacts and required mitigation for each receptor as previously detailed in the discussion.

Table 6: Assessment of effects from the proposal after mitigation and compensation

Feature	Scale of Importance	Mitigation/Compensation Required	Residual Effect
Designated Sites	International and National	Considerable distance from the site, and no land-use change proposed onsite. However, LPA whether there are likely to be any recreational impacts to these sites and if mitigation would be required for this.	Undetermined
Priority habitats	National	None required – the site is located in the middle of a town, thus is not surrounded by priority habitat, and no land-use change proposed onsite.	Not significant
On site habitats	Local	None required – the site is dominated by urban habitats of negligible ecological value. Native tree and hedgerow planting are proposed for site enhancement.	Not significant
Bats	Local	None required – The building was considered to have negligible bat roost potential. Recommendations will be followed in the unlikely event bats or evidence of roosting bats are found during demolition. Negligible foraging and commuting potential on site. Enhancement in the form of the installation of sensitive lighting, and native woody planting.	Not significant
Nesting Birds	Site	Mitigating direct harm to nests ideally carrying out demolition works outside of nesting bird season, or deploying reasonable avoidance measures. Specialist contractor advice to be sought concerning nesting pigeons, as required. Enhancement in the form of the installation of bird boxes.	Not significant

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 The site does not fall within or adjacent to any statutory sites and the Impact Risk Zones do not indicate the development will have any likely impact on statutory designated sites. Given the distance of the closest designated site (Oughtonhead Lane SSSI) located approximately 1.2km northeast, it is considered the proposed development will have no direct or indirect impact on this designated site or any designated site. The LPA should be consulted as the competent authority to determine whether there are likely to be any impacts from recreational pressure.

- 6.2 The habitats on site have negligible ecological value. As such, the loss or removal of these habitats are not considered to warrant consideration within an EcIA assessment.
- 6.3 The site was deemed to be exempt from detailed biodiversity net gain assessment under the BNG government guidance, as no distinct green habitats were present on site. However, local planning policy NE4 will require a measurable net gain in order to be satisfied. As such, suitable ecologically valuable soft landscaping recommendations for communal greenspace are given within this report which will be adhered to as far as possible.
- 6.4 The building on site is considered to have 'negligible' potential for roosting bats, and no further surveys are required. The habitats on site also have a negligible suitability for commuting and foraging bats as the plants on site are too sparse to provide meaningful foraging opportunities for bats.
- 6.5 Birds may use the building on site for nesting, although no active nests were observed during the site survey. Any works to the building should therefore be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (March – September inclusive) or after a nesting bird check by a qualified ecologist. A pest control specialist may be required if pigeons (which nest all year round) are found nesting within the building prior to demolition.
- 6.6 The site does not support suitable habitat for any other protected species, and no further surveys are required.
- 6.7 Further recommendations for enhancements have been made within this report, aimed at improving the ecological value of the site and providing a net gain in biodiversity post-development.

7.0 References

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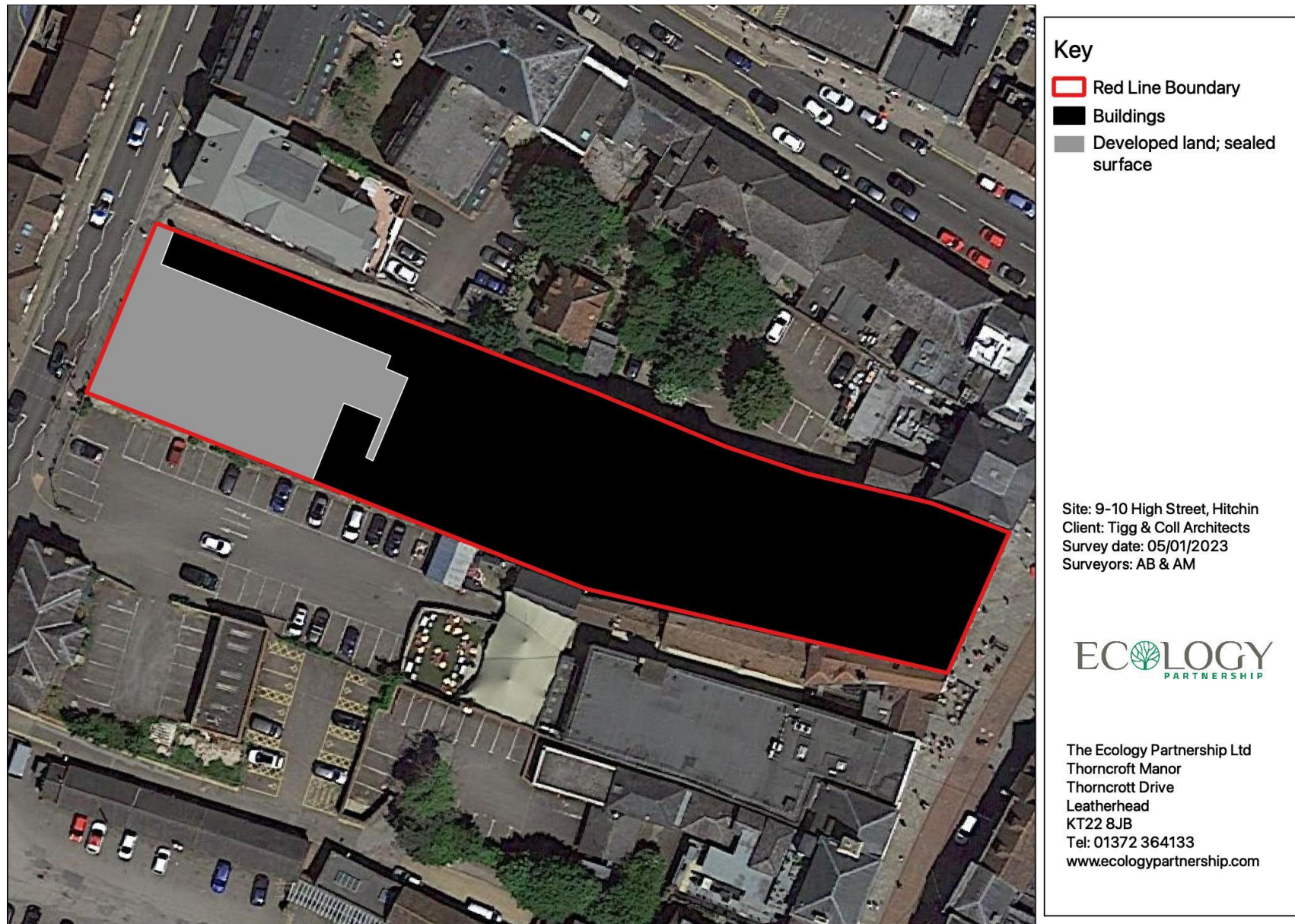
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Internet resources:

Google Maps: www.google.co.uk/maps

Magic Interactive Map: www.magic.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Habitat Map



Appendix 2: Site Photographs

Photograph 1: Front of the building facing the high street



Photograph 2: Main section of the roof used as a car park (facing the high street)



Photograph 3: Ground level car park located in the western side of the site



Photograph 4:

Ruderal/ephemeral plants (dominated by bryophytes) sparsely colonising the hardstanding at the edges



Photograph 5: Well sealed internal space with motion sensor lighting (M&Co).



Appendix 3: Species List

Common name	Latin name	DAFOR score
Developed land; sealed surface (Ruderal/ephemeral species)		
Bryophytes sp.	<i>Bryophyte sp.</i>	O
Couch Grass	<i>Elymus repens</i>	R
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	R
Red dead nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	R
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	R
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	R
Herb robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	R
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	R
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	R
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	R
Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	R
Ivy Leaved Toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	R
Canadian Fleabane	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	R
Spring Draba	<i>Draba verna</i>	R
Flattened Meadow Grass	<i>Poa compressa</i>	R
Feverfew	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	R
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	R
Hairy Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	R

The Ecology Partnership Ltd

Thorncroft Manor

Thorncroft Drive

Leatherhead

KT22 8JB

Tel: 01372 364 133

www.ecologypartnership.com

Approved: Chris Jennings BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM

Director

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