

Ecological Appraisal

South Tyneside College, South Shields

December 2023

Avant Homes

Client	Avant Homes
Project Name	South Tyneside College
Project Number	21165
Report Type	Ecological Appraisal
Version	V3

	Name	**Position**	**Date**
Report Originator	Zoe Dunnett	Ecologist	30th August 2023
Reviewed	James Streets	Director	7th September 2023
Updated	James Streets	Director	15th September 2023
Updated	Mike Perkins	Senior Ecologist	1st December 2023

This report is issued to the Client for the purpose stated in the Agreement between the Client and OS Ecology Ltd, under which this work was undertaken. The report may only be used for this aforementioned purpose and copyright remains with OS Ecology Ltd. The report is only intended for the Client and must not be relied upon or reproduced by anyone other than the Client without the express written agreement of OS Ecology Ltd. The use of this report by unauthorised persons is at their own risk. OS Ecology Ltd accepts no duty of care to any such party.

OS Ecology Ltd has exercised due care and attention in the preparation of this report. Unless specifically stated, there has been no independent verification of information provided by others. No other warranty, express or implied, is made in relation to the content of this report and OS Ecology Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage resulting from errors, omissions or misrepresentations of others.

The findings of the report and subsequent assessment and opinions of OS Ecology Ltd are based entirely on the facts and circumstances at the time the work was undertaken. OS Ecology Ltd have produced this report in line with best practice guidance and following the principles and requirements of British Standard BS42020. The report has been provided taking due regard of the provisions of the CIEEM Code of Professional Conduct. It must be noted that the none of the information provided within this report constitutes legal opinion.

Where required to do so by law or regulatory authority, OS Ecology Ltd may disclose any information obtained from the Client to a third party. Should OS Ecology Ltd become aware that the Client has breached or is likely to breach legislation relating to wildlife or the environment, OS Ecology Ltd will be entitled to disclose such information to the relevant authority, including the relevant governmental body or the police.

Contents

Summary 5

1. Introduction 8

Site Location 8
Site Description 8
Objectives of the Study 8
Development Proposals 8

2. Methodology 9

Scope of Study 9
Planning Policy 9
Desk Study 9
Field Survey 10
Habitats/Protected Species 10
Limitations to Survey 11
Assessment Methodology 11

3. Results 13

Desk Study 13
Designated Sites 13
Priority Habitats 14
European Protected Species Licensing 14
General Land Use 15
Data Search 15
Local Records Centre 15
Field Survey 17
Habitats 17
Hardstanding 21
Pond 21
Target Notes 22
Protected Species 23

4. Site Assessment 39

Assessment of Survey Findings 39
Habitats 39
Bats 39
Birds 39
Great Crested Newts 40
Other Protected Species 40
Priority Species 40
Designated Sites 40

5. Impact Assessment 41

6. Recommendations 42

Further Survey 42
Avoidance Measures 42
Mitigation Strategy 42
Compensation Scheme 42

Appendix 1 – Bat Suitability and Survey Effort 44

Appendix 2 – Policy and Legislation 46
Appendix 3 - Receptor Valuation 52
Appendix 4 – Figures 54

Tables

Table 1: Survey Conditions 10
Table 2: Designated Sites Within 2km 13
Table 3: Granted Natural England European Protected Species Licences within 2km 15
Table 4: Records from LRC Data Search 15
Table 5: Habitat Descriptions 17
Table 6: Target Notes 22
Table 7: Bat Risk Assessment Results 24
Table 8: Guidelines for Assessing the Potential Suitability of Proposed Development Sites for Bats 44
Table 9: Survey Effort and Timing Depending on Suitability of the Structure or Tree 45
Table 10: Ecologically Relevant Paragraphs of the NPPF 46
Table 11: Ecologically Relevant Policies of the South Tyneside Local Plan 47
Table 12: UK Priority Habitats (excl. marine habitats) 49
Table 13: European Protected Species Relevant to the UK 50
Table 14: Other Protected Species Legislation 51
Table 15: Examples of Importance of Ecological Features (Geographic Context) 52

Summary

OS Ecology Ltd were commissioned by Avant Homes in August 2023 to undertake an Ecological Appraisal of South Tyneside College, South Shields. The site is proposed for residential development.

Summary Table	
Habitat Assessment	The site supports buildings, hardstanding, scrub, woodland, grassland and 3 ponds. A single walkover survey for waxcap fungi was undertaken in November 2023. Only a single species was recorded, and the site is considered to be of no more than local value for the genus. Habitats on site are unexceptional in a local context and are considered to be of at most local value.
Bats	Of the 13 buildings on site, 3 are considered to be of negligible suitability to bats, 3 are considered to be of low suitability to support bats and the remaining 7 are considered to be of moderate suitability. Additionally, a small number of the semi-mature and mature trees on site are considered to be of moderate suitability to roosting bats. These trees were assessed as part of the bat surveys of the site with no bat roosts recorded. The habitats on site are considered to provide habitat of moderate suitability to commuting and foraging bats.
Birds	The site provides various opportunities for nesting birds through the scrub and woodland on site, and potentially on the roofs of the buildings. Foraging opportunities are available associated with the scrub, woodland and grassland. The value of the site for birds cannot be confirmed until further survey work is complete.
Great Crested Newts	The site offers suitable aquatic and terrestrial habitat for great crested newt. The severance of the pond 1 and 2 from habitats outside of the courtyards reduces the suitability of these ponds, although the presence of the species cannot be ruled out. Pond 3 offers limited connectivity to adjacent habitats through the road, and amphibians have been reported to use this pond previously. The presence of large fish within the pond reduces its suitability, however. In the wider area, there is not thought to be an established network of ponds although small garden ponds which cannot be viewed from a desktop study may be present. The scrub habitats on site are considered likely to be of the highest value to amphibians during their terrestrial phase. The grassland may also be used on occasion. eDNA survey, detailed in a separate report, recorded no evidence of the species on site however.
Other Protected/Priority Species	Due to the nature of the site, other protected species are considered likely to be absent. The priority species common toad and hedgehog are considered likely to frequent the site.

Designated Sites	The site is found within an identified SSSI Impact Risk Zone with residential development of ten units or more identified as an impact risk trigger and as such consultation will be required with the LPA and Natural England. Due to the proximity of the site to Northumbria Coast Ramsar/SPA and Durham Coast SAC a Habitat Regulations Assessment will be required to assess the impact of the development on the designated sites and in particular the increase in recreational pressure and dog walkers as a result of the residential development and the displacement of the dog walkers currently using the land at South Tyneside College.
Additional Information	• Breeding bird surveys of the site have been completed and are detailed in a separate report. • Monthly bat transect and remote monitoring surveys of the site have been completed and are detailed in a separate report. • Vantage point surveys of the buildings on site of the site have been completed and are detailed in a separate report.
Impact Assessment	• Loss of habitats of at most local value. • Potential reduction in ecological connectivity, through the loss of on site habitats. • Potential harm/disturbance to bats should the trees or buildings on site support bat roosts. • Loss/degradation of bat foraging and commuting habitat considered to be of moderate suitability. • Potential spread of the invasive species cotoneaster. • Loss of nesting opportunities to a range of bird species, through both direct habitat loss and increased disturbance. • Harm and/or disturbance to nesting birds, should works be undertaken in the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive). • Entrapment of mammals in excavations. • Damage to the crowns and roots of retained trees and scrub during works on site through severance or asphyxiation. • Loss of habitat considered suitable to support priority species. • Increased predation of species using retained and newly created habitats as a result of an increased pet population associated with the development. • Degradation of the nearby Northumbria Coast Ramsar/SPA and Durham Coast SAC as a result of an increased pressure from the residential development and the displacement of dog walkers currently using South Tyneside College.
Recommendations	• External lighting that may affect the site's suitability for bats will be avoided. If required this will be limited to low level, avoiding use of high intensity security lighting. • Works will not be undertaken during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the site is checked by an appropriately experienced ecologist and nests are confirmed to be absent. • Any excavations left open overnight will have a means of escape for mammals that may become trapped in the form of a ramp at least 300mm in width and angled no greater than 45°.

	• Retained trees will be protected from damage in line with the recommendations in BS5837:2012. • Cotoneaster sp. was recorded on site and as an invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, it should be removed in accordance with a working method statement. • Where possible, habitats assessed as being of significant ecological value have been retained with enhancement of these areas proposed to create suitable linkages. • Retained habitats will be protected through appropriate means ensuring the surrounding landscaping is sympathetic to wildlife. • Boundary fences shall have a small gap at the base (10cm by 10cm) to allow hedgehogs, if present, to move through the gardens. • Scrub, debris piles and ponds should be removed to a method statement to address any potential residual impacts on hedgehog and common toad. • Landscape planting shall include berry and fruit bearing species to provide increased foraging opportunities in the local area. • Provision of integrated bird nesting and bat roosting opportunities within the new development. • Discussion with the LPA in regards to an appropriate compensation strategy to achieve biodiversity net gain. • A pre-felling check of the trees identified as having a moderate suitability of supporting roosting bats will be completed in order to confirm the absence of the species immediately prior to felling.

1. Introduction

Site Location

1.1 The site is located in South Shields at an approximate central grid reference of NZ 37361 65957. The site location is illustrated within figure 1 in the appendices.

Site Description

1.2 The site is approximately 9.3ha in size and comprises a college campus with buildings, gardens, car parking and sports pitches.

Objectives of the Study

1.3 The objectives of this report are:

- To identify and describe any potential ecological receptors that may be present on site or within an identified zone of influence.
- To identify and assess whether proposals may impact on the identified receptors.
- To identify potential mitigation, compensation or enhancement measures if required.
- To identify and detail further surveys if required.

Development Proposals

1.4 The site is proposed for residential development.

2. Methodology

Scope of Study

2.1 The site was surveyed to identify whether the following were present for legislative and planning purposes:

- Habitats of conservation value
- Priority Habitats
- Protected and Priority Species

2.2 A summary of relevant legislation and national and local planning policy is provided within Appendix 2.

2.3 The ecological characteristics of the site were reviewed to identify the scope of the assessment, with the zone of influence determined through professional judgement.

2.4 The survey area comprised the "site" defined within figure 1 (Appendix 4) and where access was available an approximate 50m buffer[1].

2.5 Access permitting, all potential bat roosting sites within the survey area were assessed. Guidance regarding the assessment of the suitability of sites for use by bats is provided within Appendix 1.

Planning Policy

2.6 Planning policy relevant to this site (National Planning Policy Framework and the South Tyneside Local Plan) can be found within Appendix 2.

Desk Study

2.7 Desk study was undertaken to assess the nature of the surrounding habitats and included:

- Assessment of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping.
- A search of the MAGIC website[2] for designated sites and European protected species within 2km of the survey area.
- A data search request submitted to the Local Records Centre.

[1] The survey buffer may be increased depending on the species present and their identified core sustenance zones.
[2] Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (www.magic.gov.uk)

Field Survey

Habitats/Protected Species

2.8 The site was subject to a preliminary walk over, during which habitats were assessed in line with the UK Habitat Classification User Manual[3]. Mandatory Secondary Codes within the UK Habitat Classification have been used as defined within the User Manual.

2.9 During the survey the site was checked for evidence of protected species and habitats were assessed for their potential to support such species.

2.10 The habitat survey was initially undertaken in February 2022 by Zoe Dunnett and Dominic Hall, experienced surveyors who both hold Class 1 Natural England survey licences for great crested newts.

2.11 A follow up survey for the waxcap fungi genus was undertaken by Mike Perkins 2023, an experienced fungi surveyor and a FISC level 4 botanical surveyor.

2.12 The bat risk assessment was undertaken by Rebecca White MCIEEM in February 2022, an experienced bat surveyor who holds a Class 1 Natural England survey licence (2015-11462-CLS-CLS).

2.13 The updating habitat survey and bat risk assessment survey was undertaken by Zoe Dunnett in August 2023.

2.14 The following equipment was utilised during survey:

- Binoculars.
- Digital camera.

2.15 The surveys were undertaken in the following weather conditions:

Table 1: Survey Conditions

Date	Temperature	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Wind Conditions
25/02/2022	8°C	0%	Dry	F2
20/08/2023	20°C	50%	Dry	F1
16/11/2023	8°C	0%	Dry	F1N

[3] Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2020). The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 1.1 at http://www.ukhab.org/

Limitations to Survey

2.16 The initial habitat survey was undertaken outside of the botanical survey period, where not all species are evident or identifiable. The updating habitat survey was undertaken within the core botanical survey period, however the majority of the grassland has been recently mown at the time of survey and as such a detailed species list could not be collected for all parcels of grassland.

2.17 Given the urban managed nature of the grasslands, and the vegetative ID sampling of the key indicators that could be undertaken at the time, it is considered unlikely that significant numbers of additional forb or grass species are present within the grassland parcels, and the separation of grassland parcels into other neutral or modified grassland based on the surveys undertaken is not considered a significant constraint.

2.18 The complexity and scale of some of the buildings prevented detailed inspection from ground level and as such a precautionary approach has been undertaken to the assessment of suitability of the buildings for bats. Additionally, survey was undertaken during the winter period when field signs on the exterior of structures are likely to have been washed away.

Assessment Methodology

2.19 Guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) is utilised to provide habitat valuations.

2.20 The level of value of specific ecological receptors is assigned using a geographic frame of reference. For, example international value being most important (SACs, SPAs and pSPAs), then national (SSSIs), regional, county (LWS), district (LNR), local and lastly, within the immediate zone of influence of the site only (low).

2.21 In terms of species, for example breeding birds, should the population within the site constitute greater than 1% of the geographic population, it would be considered significant at that level. In addition, presence of designated sites, scarce species and or quality[4]/diversity of habitats are used to guide that valuation

2.22 Assessment methods for bats have been undertaken with reference to Wray et al. (2007)[5], which correlates with the geographic frame of reference. Within which they define the relative rarity of each species based on the known distribution[6] at the time and the value of the roost type, assuming that roosts such as feeding perches are of lower value that maternity roosts or sites that have a high level of fidelity.

[4] Quality can be subjective and vary in different geographic areas. Reasoned professional judgement is therefore used to inform the assessment.
[5] Wray et al (2007) Valuing Bats in Ecological Impact Assessment. In Practice. Based on a presentation at the Mammal Society – Specific Issues with Bats
[6] It should be noted that there are regular changes to our understanding of distribution as further studies are undertaken.

2.23 Examples of ecological receptors at various levels of value are provided within Appendix 3.

3. Results

Desk Study

Designated Sites

3.1 A search of the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside Website[7] indicated that the following designated sites for nature conservation lie within 2km of the site.

Table 2: Designated Sites Within 2km

Designation	Site Name	Reason for Designation	Distance from Survey Area (Closest point)
Special Area of Conservation	Durham Coast	The Durham Coast is the only example of vegetated sea cliffs on magnesian limestone exposures in the UK. These cliffs extend along the North Sea coast for over 20 km from South Shields southwards to Blackhall Rocks.[8]	770m to the east
Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Northumbria Coast	**Qualifying Species** **Breeding** Arctic Tern (*Sterna aradisaea*) 2.92% of GB population[1] Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*) (1.7% of the GB population in 2000[2] **Wintering** Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maratima*) 1.6% of the biogeographic population in 2000[2] Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) 2.6% of the biogeographic population in 2000[2] [1] GB breeding populations derived from Musgrove et al. (2013) [2]Data from: Northumbria Coast SPA citation	770m to the east
National Nature Reserve	None within 2km		
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Harton Down Hill	Harton Down Hill is of importance for the Magnesian Limestone Grassland communities which are associated with the shallow soils and rock outcrops of this small but prominent hill near South Shields.[9]	1.3km to the south east

[7] Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) www.magic.gov.uk (Accessed August 2023)

[8] https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteGeneralDetail.aspx?SiteCode=UK0030140&SiteName=durham%20Coast&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=

[9] https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1001204.pdf

Table 2: Designated Sites Within 2km			
Designation	**Site Name**	**Reason for Designation**	**Distance from Survey Area (Closest point)**
	Durham Coast	The Durham Coast between South Shields and Hart Warren is of considerable biological, geological and physiographic interest. It contains most of the paramaritime Magnesian Limestone vegetation in Britain, as well as a species-rich dune system, and supports nationally important numbers of wintering shore birds and breeding little terns which contribute to the internationally important populations of the north-east coast.[10]	770m to the east
SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) The site is found within an identified SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the above sites with residential development of ten units or more identified as an impact risk trigger.			
Local Nature Reserve	Harton Down Hill	-	1.3km to the south east

Priority Habitats

3.2 A search of the MAGIC website identified areas of habitat identified within the Priority Habitat Inventory as the following priority habitat types within 2km of the site:

- Coastal Sand Dunes
- Maritime Cliff and Slope
- Mudflats
- Lowland Calcareous Grassland
- Deciduous Woodland
- Wood-pasture and Parkland

3.3 None of the identified areas lie within or adjacent to the site. The closest is an area of woodland identified as the priority habitat Deciduous Woodland, within Harton Cemetery, approximately 250m to the south of the site.

European Protected Species Licensing

3.4 The MAGIC website identified the following granted Natural England European Protected Species licences within 2km of the site.

[10] https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1000255.pdf

Table 3: Granted Natural England European Protected Species Licences within 2km			
Licence Reference	**Species**	**Licensed Work**	**Licence Period**
2020-46127-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	Destruction of a resting place	2020-2025
EPSM2010-2058	Common pipistrelle	Destruction of a resting place	2010

General Land Use

3.5 A review of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping highlighted that the general land use in the surrounding area is dominated by residential development. Harton Cemetery provides an extensive area of greenspace approximately 250m to the south of the site with the coast and associated greenspace lying 750m to the east.

Data Search

Local Records Centre

3.6 The following table summarises the data search results from ERIC North East from February 2022. Records were provided for all protected and notable species within 2km of the site, of which key species are listed. The full data search can be provided on request.

Table 4: Records from LRC Data Search			
Taxon	**Species**	**No. of Records within Search Area**	**Records of Particular Note**
Amphibians	No records.		
Mammals (excluding bats)	Eastern Grey Squirrel	18	-
	Eurasian Red Squirrel	3	-
	West European Hedgehog	33	-
Bats	Common Pipistrelle	5	-
	Unidentified bat	7	-
Butterflies	Dingy Skipper	3	-
	Small Heath	3	-
	Wall	18	-

3.7 The records centre provided records of waxcap grasslands within 2km of the site. The data search returned 34 records in total with the most recent record from 2017 and the closest record located 1400m from the site.

3.8 The records centre provided 5871 bird records, with a large proportion of these records associated with the coast. Species such as Herring gull, Redwing, Skylark, Starling and Woodcock have a large number of records within the area. The full data search can be provided on request.

3.9 The records centre also provided information regarding the following Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) which lie within 2km of the site:

- The Leas LWS
- Northumbria Coast LWS
- Temple Park West LWS
- River Tyne LWS
- South Marine Park Lake LWS
- South Shields Dunes LWS

Field Survey

Habitats

Table 5: Habitat Descriptions
Overview of habitats The site contains various college buildings which are situated to the west of the site. The buildings are connected by a network of roads and paths with small parcels of grassland supporting trees and scrub interspersed between them. The grassland on site varies in its species composition with some parcels supporting a higher proportion of finer grasses and forbs, whilst other areas are dominated by coarse grasses. The grassland across the site is managed to short sward for amenity use. There are small parcels of land classified as woodland within the site, towards the north. The woodlands are comprised of semi-mature planted deciduous trees and lack a scrub layer. The large grassland to the east of the site is used as a sports pitch and is classified as modified grassland. Lines of trees are present within the grassland supporting semi-mature to mature trees. Wall cotoneaster, a species classified as invasive on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 was recorded on site. The habitats within the site are illustrated within Figure 3.

Habitat Description	**Photographs**	**UK Habs. Category**
Grassland A large proportion of the grassland on site is considered to be modified grassland which is managed for amenity purposes to a short sward height of approximately 10cm. The sward comprises of perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) as the dominant species with abundant white clover (*Trifolium repens*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and frequent dandelion (*Taraxacum sp.*), common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), mouse-eared chickweed (*Cerastium fontanum*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lancelota*), cranesbill (*Geranium sp.*) and occasional spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), cleavers (*Gallium aparine*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*),		*Primary Code* g4 – Modified grassland g3c – Other neutral grassland *Secondary Code* 10 – Scattered Scrub 11 – Scattered Trees

Habitat Description	Photographs	UK Habs. Category
herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*), groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis sp.*) and red dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum*) at the grassland margins. A small area of grassland, described as other neutral grassland, is present to the south of the site. Red fescue (*Festuica rubra*) is abundant along with frequent lawn moss, creeping soft grass (*Holcus mollis*), wood sorrel, common daisy, dandelion, cranesbill, mouse-eared chickweed, yarrow and herb-robert. The grassland supports scattered trees varying in age across the site. Species present include cherry (*Prunus sp.*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), rowan (*Sorbus sp.*), lleylandi, silver birch (*Betula pendula*), birch (*Betula sp.*), Japanese cherry (*Prunus 18ilson18nu*), willow (*Salix sp.*), whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*), apple (*Malus sp.*), beech (*Fagus sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and larch (*Larix sp.*). Within a single area of the other neutral grassland habitats adjacent to Target Note 4, a small number of the waxcap species; snowy waxcap (*Cuphophyllus virgineus*) were recorded. This is a slightly more common and widespread species than the others in the genus, but still a good indicator in its own right of unimproved or low fertility grasslands. Whilst waxcaps are often associated with semi-natural, mycologically-rich unimproved grasslands, as long as there is low fertility, they can frequently be found in highly managed urban environments including lawns and cemeteries where species richness may actually be quite low. Additional fungi species recorded across the site included *Atheniella* sp., dead man's fingers (*Xylaria polymorpha*), fairy ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*), rustgill sp. (*Gymnopilus* sp.) roundhead sp. (*Stropharia* sp.), common inkcap (*Coprinopsis atramentaria*), pleated inkcap (*Parasola plicatilis*) and Agaricus sp.		

Dense Scrub The scrub planted on site is combination of native scrub which is comprised of willow scrub, buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), barberry (*Berberis sp.*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), rose (*Rosa sp.*) and bramble (*Rubus sp.*) with ornamental scrub which has been planted within the gardens. Ornamental species planted include bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), privet (*Ligustrum sp.*), firethorn (*Pyracantha sp.*), hydrangea (*Hydrangea sp.*), willow-leaved cotoneaster (*Coneaster salicifolius*) and wall cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizonatalis)* which is encroaching on to the site along the eastern boundary of the sports field. The scrub is predominantly native with frequent non-native species.	 	*Primary Code* h3 – Dense Scrub *Secondary Code* 1160 – Introduced Shrub h – Mixed Scrub d – Bramble Scrub

Woodland The lines of trees within the football pitches to the east of the site are comprised of primarily sycamore and ash trees which are semi-mature in age. The lines of trees elsewhere on site are comprised of a similar collection of species described as scattered trees within the grassland. The woodland on site is comprised of deciduous species including sycamore, ash and cherry which have been planted. There is no evidence of regenerative growth and no scrub later within the woodland. The ground flora comprises of grassland managed to a short sward.		*Primary Code* w1g6 – Line of tree (linear) w1f – Other broadleaved woodland

Hardstanding The hardstanding on site comprises of roads, car parks and paving within the gardens.		*Primary Code* U1b – Developed Land, Sealed Surface *Secondary Code* n/a
Pond There are three ornamental ponds within the site. Two of the ponds are situated within enclosed courtyard whilst the third is within a courtyard which is semi-enclosed. The ponds are described in detail within the target notes.		*Primary Code* r1 – Standing Open Water *Secondary Code* n/a

Target Notes

Table 6: Target Notes

Target Note 1 – Courtyard and Pond 1



Courtyard A comprises of hardstanding with raised beds supporting ornamental species and buddleia, elder, common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), meadow grass (*Poa sp.*), cocksfoot, dandelion, spurge, ivy (*hedera helix*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and colts foot (Tussilago farfara). It was reported to previously be a kitchen garden with species such as raspberry, chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*), rosemary (*Salvia 22ilson22nus*) and an apple tree present.

Pond 1 is within a fully enclosed courtyard with concrete sides and overhanging paving slabs and stepping stones. The pond is medium sized (35m^2) shallow and lined and appears to be filled by a tap. An overhanging apple tree and vegetation has led to a layer of leaf litter and silt to accumulate in the pond. The macrophyte cover is approximately 90% with limited broad-leaved pond weed (*Potamogeton natans*) and abundant *Persicaria* sp. and duckweed (*Lemna sp.*). Hart's-tongue fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium*) was also recorded at the pond edge and *Nymphaeaceae sp.*. The pond is not though to support fish or wildfowl although there is a duck house at the edge of the pond and it is heavily shaded by the adjacent buildings, approximately 90%.

Target Note 2 – Courtyard and Pond 2



Pond 2 is within a fully enclosed courtyard and is a brick built small (4m^2), lined pond. The pond is approximately 30cm deep and is heavily shaded by the buildings, estimated to be 100% shade. Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) was the only macrophyte recorded. The pond is not thought to support fish and is reported to be used by ducks on occasion.

The raised beds within the courtyard support a high proportion of ruderal vegetation including broadleaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) with pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), ivy and herb-robert also present.

Target Note 3 – Courtyard and Pond 3 Pond 3 is a medium sized (45m^2) ornamental pond and is situated within a semi-enclosed courtyard. The pond is lined and approximately 50cm deep and supports abundant broadleaved pond weed and duckweed with a cover of macrophytes of approximately 50%. The surrounding buildings shade the pond completely. There is also a small water feature at the edge of the pond. The pond is not thought to support wildfowl, although this cannot be ruled out. There are reports of toads using the pond and the fish is stocked with approximately 5 koi carp. The vegetation within the courtyard comprises of primarily ornamental species including hydrangea, bay (*Laurus nobilis*), 23ilson's honey suckle (*Lonicera nitida*) and pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*). Periwinkle (*Vinca sp.*) and spurge (*Euphorbia sp.*), buddleja and colts foot (*Tussilago sp.*) were also recorded. To the north of the courtyard there is an area approximately 150m^2 in size which is dominated by colts foot.	
Target Note 4 – Contaminated Soil A small area supporting primarily bramble scrub intertwined with hedge bindweed was noted to be marked with potentially contaminated sub-soil.	

Protected Species

Bats

3.10 The small number of the semi-mature and mature sycamore and ash trees within the line of trees in the playing field were noted to contain potential roosting features including dropped limbs, rot holes and woodpecker holes.

3.11 The results of the bat risk assessment of the structures on site are provided below. A figure is provided within the appendices showing the locations of the structures.

Table 7: Bat Risk Assessment Results

Building 1: South Tyneside College – Main Building Complex

Suitability: Moderate

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Complex flat roofed brick building with two internal courtyards. Height varies from 1 to 4 storeys. Complexity and in places height of the structure limited inspection. Small number of potential roost features identified associated with lifted roof felt.

Building Type	College	
No. of Storeys	1-4	
Roof Type	Flat with 'wave' sections to rear (see photo below)	
Roof Material	Felt	
Ridge Tiles	N/A	
Coping Tiles	N/A	
Gable Ends	N/A	
Chimney	Brick – Sound	
Skylights/Velux	N/A	
Roof Condition	Some gaps under felt	
Other Roof Features	Small domed section. Windows within 'wave' section.	
Soffits	Soffit boxes in some places – sound condition. Roof overhangs in places – some gaps in soffit.	
Fascias	N/A	
Bargeboards	Present in places – appear tightly sealed.	
Wall - Material and Condition	Mainly exposed brick – sound condition. Some sections with cladding panels.	
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	Mixture of timber, UPvC and metal – generally sound	
Windows – Material and Condition	Mixture of timber, UPvC and metal – generally sound	
Doors – Material and Condition	Metal and UPvC. Some large roller doors – generally sound.	
Other Wall Features	Air vents present	
Loft Height	N/A	
Internal Lining	N/A	
Support System	N/A	

Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A	
Ridge Beams	N/A	
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A	
Other Features	N/A	
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A	

Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features, however complexity and scale of the building prevented full inspection.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however complexity and scale of the building prevented full inspection and cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

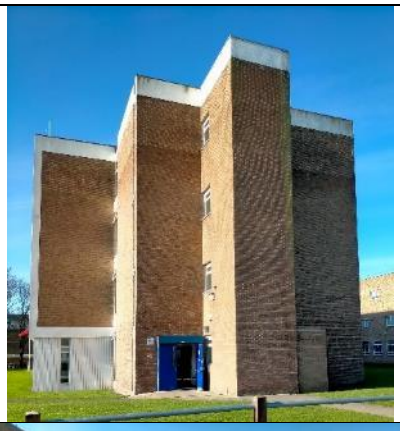
Building 2: South Tyneside College – Marine School

Suitability: Moderate

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Complex flat roofed brick building with an internal courtyard. Height varies from 1 to 4 storeys. No potential roost features identified but height and complexity of structure limited close inspection.

Building Type	College	
No. of Storeys	1-4	
Roof Type	Flat with projections in places	
Roof Material	Felt/metal sheet	
Ridge Tiles	N/A	
Coping Tiles	N/A	
Gable Ends	N/A	
Chimney	Brick – sound	
Skylights/Velux	N/A	
Roof Condition	Good	
Other Roof Features	N/A	
Soffits	Timber present in places – sound	
Fascias	Timber present in places – sound	
Bargeboards	N/A	

		
Wall - Material and Condition	Brick – Sound	
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	UPvC/Metal – Sound	
Windows – Material and Condition	UPvC/Metal/Timber – Sound	
Doors – Material and Condition	Metal/UPvC/Timber – Sound	
Other Wall Features	Cladding panels present in places.	
Loft Height	N/A	
Internal Lining	N/A	
Support System	N/A	
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A	
Ridge Beams	N/A	
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A	
Other Features	N/A	
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A	

Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features, however complexity and scale of the building prevented full inspection.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however complexity and scale of the building prevented full inspection and cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

Building 3: Storage Building

Suitability: Negligible

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Small flat roofed brick storage building. No potential roost features identified.

Building Type	Storage
No. of Storeys	1
Roof Type	Flat
Roof Material	Felt
Ridge Tiles	N/A
Coping Tiles	N/A
Gable Ends	N/A
Chimney	N/A
Skylights/Velux	N/A
Roof Condition	Good
Other Roof Features	N/A
Soffits	N/A
Fascias	UPvC
Bargeboards	N/A



Wall - Material and Condition	Brick – Sound
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	N/A
Windows – Material and Condition	N/A
Doors – Material and Condition	Metal – Good
Other Wall Features	Air bricks present
Loft Height	N/A
Internal Lining	N/A
Support System	N/A
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A
Ridge Beams	N/A
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A
Other Features	N/A
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A

Maternity Roost Assessment

Negligible – No PRFs identified

Hibernation Assessment

Negligible – No PRFs identified

Building 4: 1861 Lifestyle Centre

Suitability: Low

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Single storey flat roofed brick structure. Occasional gaps present under lip of roof.

Building Type	Lifestyle Centre	
No. of Storeys	1	
Roof Type	Flat	
Roof Material	Flat – metal lip at walltop	
Ridge Tiles	N/A	
Coping Tiles	N/A	
Gable Ends	N/A	
Chimney	N/A	
Skylights/Velux	N/A	
Roof Condition	Good	
Other Roof Features	Vent	
Soffits	N/A	
Fascias	N/A	
Bargeboards	N/A	
Wall - Material and Condition	Brick - UPvC clad sections and some render – good condition	
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	UPvC – good condition	
Windows – Material and Condition	UPvC – good condition	
Doors – Material and Condition	Metal – good condition	
Other Wall Features	Vents	
Loft Height	N/A	
Internal Lining	N/A	
Support System	N/A	
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A	
Ridge Beams	N/A	
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A	
Other Features	N/A	
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A	

Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

Building 5: Portacabin

Suitability: Negligible

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Portacabin. No potential roost features.

Building Type	Portacabin	
No. of Storeys	1	

Maternity Roost Assessment

Negligible – no potential roost features

Hibernation Assessment

Negligible – no potential roost features

Building 6: Dr Winterbottom Hall - Reception

Suitability: Moderate

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Flat roofed brick building, some single storey and some two storey sections. Potential roost features associated with gaps in timber soffits.

Building Type	Reception to Halls	
No. of Storeys	1-2	
Roof Type	Flat with metal lip	
Roof Material	Felt	
Ridge Tiles	N/A	
Coping Tiles	N/A	
Gable Ends	N/A	
Chimney	N/A	
Skylights/Velux	N/A	
Roof Condition	Good	
Other Roof Features	N/A	
Soffits	Timber boxes in – gaps in places	
Fascias	N/A	
Bargeboards	N/A	

Wall - Material and Condition	Brick with some timber cladding – Good condition	
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	UPvC/Timber	
Windows – Material and Condition	Metal – Good condition	
Doors – Material and Condition	Metal – Good condition	
Other Wall Features	N/A	
Loft Height	N/A	
Internal Lining	N/A	
Support System	N/A	
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A	
Ridge Beams	N/A	
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A	
Other Features	N/A	
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A	

Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

Building 7: Halls – Block D/E

Suitability: Moderate

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Two storey flat roofed halls of residence. Some gaps present under felt at wall tops. Height of building limited close inspection.

Building Type	Halls
No. of Storeys	3
Roof Type	Flat
Roof Material	Felt
Ridge Tiles	N/A
Coping Tiles	N/A
Gable Ends	N/A
Chimney	N/A
Skylights/Velux	N/A
Roof Condition	Some gaps under felt
Other Roof Features	N/A
Soffits	N/A
Fascias	N/A
Bargeboards	N/A



Wall - Material and Condition	Brick with some sections of render and cladding panels.
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	UPvC – Sound
Windows – Material and Condition	Metal/UPvC – Sound
Doors – Material and Condition	Metal – Good condition
Other Wall Features	N/A
Loft Height	N/A
Internal Lining	N/A
Support System	N/A
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A
Ridge Beams	N/A
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A
Other Features	N/A
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A



Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

Building 8: Halls – Block F

Suitability: Moderate

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Brick built, flat roofed halls of residence. Varies in height from single storey to four storey. No potential roost features identified, however height of structure prevented close inspection.

Building Type	Halls
No. of Storeys	1-4
Roof Type	Flat
Roof Material	Felt – metal lip at wall top on 4 storey section.
Ridge Tiles	N/A
Coping Tiles	N/A
Gable Ends	N/A
Chimney	N/A
Skylights/Velux	N/A
Roof Condition	Good
Other Roof Features	Vent
Soffits	Boxes on single storey section – sound
Fascias	N/A
Bargeboards	N/A



Wall - Material and Condition	Brick with cladding panels in places – good condition
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	Metal – sound
Windows – Material and Condition	Metal/UPvC – good condition
Doors – Material and Condition	Metal/UPvC – good condition
Other Wall Features	N/A
Loft Height	N/A
Internal Lining	N/A
Support System	N/A
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A
Ridge Beams	N/A
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A
Other Features	N/A
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A



Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible

Building 9: Halls – Staff Only

Suitability: Low

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Two storey staff accommodation block. Brick construction, flat felt roof. Occasional gaps under metal lip at wall top.

Building Type	Staff Accommodation
No. of Storeys	2
Roof Type	Flat
Roof Material	Felt – Metal lip at wall top
Ridge Tiles	N/A
Coping Tiles	N/A
Gable Ends	N/A
Chimney	N/A
Skylights/Velux	N/A
Roof Condition	Good
Other Roof Features	N/A
Soffits	N/A
Fascias	N/A
Bargeboards	N/A



Wall - Material and Condition	Brick with cladding panels in places – good condition
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	Metal – good condition
Windows – Material and Condition	Timber – good condition
Doors – Material and Condition	N/A
Other Wall Features	N/A
Loft Height	N/A
Internal Lining	N/A
Support System	N/A
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A
Ridge Beams	N/A
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A
Other Features	N/A
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A



Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

Building 10: Halls – Block C

Suitability: Moderate

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Four storey brick built, flat roofed halls of residence. No potential roost sites identified however height of building prevented close inspection of roof.

Building Type	Halls
No. of Storeys	4
Roof Type	Flat
Roof Material	Felt – metal lip at wall top
Ridge Tiles	N/A
Coping Tiles	N/A
Gable Ends	N/A
Chimney	N/A
Skylights/Velux	N/A
Roof Condition	Good
Other Roof Features	N/A
Soffits	N/A
Fascias	At wall top
Bargeboards	N/A



Wall - Material and Condition	Brick – some cladding and render – good condition
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	Brick – good condition
Windows – Material and Condition	Metal/UPvC – good condition
Doors – Material and Condition	Timber – good condition
Other Wall Features	N/A
Loft Height	N/A
Internal Lining	N/A
Support System	N/A
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A
Ridge Beams	N/A
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A
Other Features	N/A
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A



Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

Building 11: Halls – Block A/B

Suitability: Moderate

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Three storey brick built, flat roofed halls of residence. Some gaps present under roofing felt. Height of building hindered close inspection of roof.

Building Type	Halls
No. of Storeys	3
Roof Type	Flat
Roof Material	Felt
Ridge Tiles	N/A
Coping Tiles	N/A
Gable Ends	N/A
Chimney	N/A
Skylights/Velux	N/A
Roof Condition	Appears good
Other Roof Features	N/A
Soffits	N/A
Fascias	N/A
Bargeboards	N/A



Wall - Material and Condition	Brick with some cladding panels and render – good condition
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	Brick – good condition
Windows – Material and Condition	UPvC/Metal – good condition
Doors – Material and Condition	Timber – good condition
Other Wall Features	Vents
Loft Height	N/A
Internal Lining	N/A
Support System	N/A
Internal Gable -Wall Material and Condition	N/A
Ridge Beams	N/A
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A
Other Features	N/A
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A



Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

Building 12: Storage/Plant Unit

Suitability: Low

Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Single storey, brick built, flat roofed storage/plant building, open sided sections. Within open sided section, the gap between the end roof timbers and the adjacent wall provides a potential roosting feature.

Building Type	Storage/Plant
No. of Storeys	1
Roof Type	Flat
Roof Material	Felt – metal lip at wall top
Ridge Tiles	N/A
Coping Tiles	N/A
Gable Ends	N/A
Chimney	N/A
Skylights/Velux	N/A
Roof Condition	Good
Other Roof Features	Plant room
Soffits	N/A
Fascias	UPvC – sound
Bargeboards	N/A



Wall - Material and Condition	Brick – good condition
Lintels and Sills – Material and Condition	N/A
Windows – Material and Condition	N/A
Doors – Material and Condition	Timber – good condition
Other Wall Features	Open sided section
Loft Height	N/A
Internal Lining	Open sided section – roof timber lined
Support System	Timbers – gap between end timber and wall
Internal -Wall Material and Condition	Open sided section – breezeblock internal walls – well sealed
Ridge Beams	N/A
Loft Env. Conditions (light, draughtiness)	N/A
Other Features	
Loft Survey Conditions	N/A



Maternity Roost Assessment

Considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given limited potential roost features.

Hibernation Assessment

Hibernation risk considered low given limited potential roost features however cavity walls may provide suitable conditions if accessible.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Building 13: Electricity Substation

Suitability: Negligible</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Building Description and Summary of Potential Roost Features

Two small electricity substations stand within the site. Both brick built with flat roofs and well sealed. No potential roost features identified.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Building Type</td><td>Substation</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>No. of Storeys</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maternity Roost Assessment

Negligible – no potential roost features</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Hibernation Assessment

Negligible – no potential roost features</td></tr>
</table>

3.12 The updating survey in 2023 recorded the buildings to be in the same condition as was previously recorded and the risk of bats roosting within the various buildings is considered to remain the same.

3.13 The trees on site have been assessed for their potential to support roosting bats and are described in a separate report.

Birds

3.14 The scrub, scattered trees and small blocks of woodland are considered to provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat to support the local assemblage of birds.

3.15 The grassland is considered likely to offer loafing and foraging habitat to species of gull.

3.16 Herring gull were recorded loafing on the roof of a number of buildings both in 2022 and again in 2023. Wren, long-tailed tit, magpie and blackbird were recorded within the college grounds in 2022 and wood pigeon was recorded to be nesting on site in 2023.

Great Crested Newts

3.17 There are three ponds within the site boundary. Pond 1 is within an enclosed courtyard, although the pond offers suitable aquatic habitat for great crested newts, its suitability is reduced due to the lack of connectivity to other ponds. Similarly, pond 2 is also within an enclosed courtyard, however it is considered to be of lower suitability than pond 1 due to its small size, lack of macrophyte cover and construction. Although pond 1 and 2 do not offer good breeding habitat for amphibians there is a residual risk amphibian, including great rested newts, may be present.

3.18 Pond 3 is not enclosed, and although not well connected to the local area the hardstanding to the north offers a route to and from the pond to additional terrestrial habitats. Pond 3 offers suitable aquatic habitat due to the coverage of macrophytes and the pond size and structure although the presence of koi carp significantly reduces this suitability. Anecdotal evidence of toads using the ponds was reported demonstrating the potential for amphibians to use the pond despite its setting and presence of fish.

3.19 From a review of habitats within 500m of the site using aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping no ponds or areas of standing water are apparent although it is considered likely small garden ponds will be present within the local area which are not mapped.

3.20 The scrub on site is considered to offer suitable terrestrial habitat to amphibians. The grassland is considered to be too short to offer meaningful habitat to amphibians although may be used for commuting to other habitats.

Other protected species

3.21 Due to the nature and setting of the site, other protected species are considered likely to be absent.

Priority Species

3.22 The priority species hedgehog is considered likely to be on site at least on occasion. The grasslands offer suitable foraging habitat, whilst the scrub offers suitable hibernation and resting habitat. Various hedgehog houses were noted within the scrub in the gardens.

3.23 Common toad were reported to previously use pond 3, and therefore are considered likely to be on site. The scrub habitat is likely to be of highest value to this species.

4. Site Assessment

Assessment of Survey Findings

Habitats

4.1 The site supports buildings, hardstanding, scrub, woodland, modified grassland, other neutral grassland and 3 ponds.

4.2 A single walkover survey for waxcap fungi was undertaken in November 2023. Only a single species was recorded, and the site is considered to be of no more than local value for the genus.

4.3 Habitats on site are unexceptional in a local context and are considered to be of at most local value.

Bats

4.4 Of the 13 buildings on site, 3 are considered to be of negligible suitability to bats, 3 are considered to be of low suitability and the remaining 7 are considered to be of moderate suitability. The potential roosting features are primarily associated with gaps associated with lifted roofing felt, gaps at the lip of the roost and gaps in the timber soffits. The buildings on site are considered unlikely to support a maternity roost given the limited potential roosting features, although due to the complexity and scale of the buildings a full inspection could not be complete. The risk of hibernation in the structures is considered to be low due to the limited potential roosting features, although if cavity walls are accessible, they may provide suitable conditions.

4.5 A small number of the semi-mature and mature trees on site are considered to be of moderate suitability to roosting bats. The trees on site are connected to habitats in the local area through lines of street trees and public greenspace, which are likely to be used by low numbers of locally common bat species. Surveys of the site recorded no evidence of bat using these trees as roost sites.

4.6 The site provides opportunities for foraging bats through the scrub, woodland and scattered trees on site. The ponds may also offer opportunities, although limited by size.

4.7 The line of trees on site are likely to offer a short commuting route for bats to cross the site and move through the local area. The lines of trees are connected to residential houses and gardens to the north and south which are likely to offer additional offsite roosting and foraging habitats.

4.8 The site is considered to be of moderate value to foraging and commuting bats.

Birds

4.9 The site provides various opportunities for nesting birds through the scrub and woodland on site, and potentially on the roofs of the buildings.

4.10 Foraging opportunities are available associated with the scrub, woodland and grassland.

4.11 The value of the site for birds cannot be confirmed until further survey work is complete.

Great Crested Newts

4.12 The site offers suitable aquatic and terrestrial habitat for great crested newt. The severance of the pond 1 and 2 from habitats outside of the courtyards reduces the suitability of these ponds, although the presence of the species cannot be ruled out. Pond 3 offers limited connectivity to adjacent habitats through the road, and amphibians have been reported to use this pond previously. The presence of large fish within the pond reduces its suitability, however. In the wider area, there is not thought to be an established network of ponds although small garden ponds which cannot be viewed from a desktop study may be present.

4.13 The scrub habitats on site are considered likely to be of the highest value to amphibians during their terrestrial phase. The grassland may also be used on occasion. Environmental DNA survey of the ponds on site recorded no evidence of the species, details are provided in a separate report.

Other Protected Species

4.14 Due to the nature of the site other protected species are considered likely to be absent.

Priority Species

4.15 The priority species common toad and hedgehog are considered likely to frequent the site. The scrub on site will provide suitable habitat to both species, limited by its extent. The grassland will also offer a foraging resource to hedgehog, and to a lesser extent common toad.

Designated Sites

4.16 The site is found within an identified SSSI Impact Risk Zone with residential development of ten units or more identified as an impact risk trigger and as such consultation will be required with the LPA and Natural England.

4.17 Due to the proximity of the site to Northumbria Coast Ramsar/SPA and Durham Coast SAC a Habitat Regulations Assessment will be required to assess the impact of the development on the designated sites and in particular the increase in recreational pressure and dog walkers as a result of the residential development and the displacement of the dog walkers currently using the land at South Tyneside College.

5. Impact Assessment

5.1 The following impact assessment is based on the survey work to date and the understanding that the Client wishes to undertake the following:

- Develop the site for residential development.

5.2 As a result of the assessment completed and the nature of the proposed works, the likely impacts, without appropriate avoidance measures, mitigation and/or compensation scheme, are anticipated to be:

- Loss of habitats of at most local value.
- Potential reduction in ecological connectivity, through the loss of on-site habitats.
- Potential harm/disturbance to bats should the trees or buildings on site support bat roosts.
- Loss/degradation of bat foraging and commuting habitat considered to be of moderate suitability.
- Potential spread of the invasive species cotoneaster.
- Loss of nesting opportunities to a range of bird species, through both direct habitat loss and increased disturbance.
- Harm and/or disturbance to nesting birds, should works be undertaken in the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive).
- Entrapment of mammals in excavations.
- Damage to the crowns and roots of retained trees and scrub during works on site through severance or asphyxiation.
- Loss of habitat considered suitable to support priority species.
- Increased predation of species using retained and newly created habitats as a result of an increased pet population associated with the development.
- Degradation of the nearby Northumbria Coast Ramsar/SPA and Durham Coast SAC as a result of an increased pressure from the residential development and the displacement of dog walkers currently using South Tyneside College.

6. Recommendations

Further Survey

6.1 Based on the nature of the site the following additional survey was undertaken in 2022, the result of which are described in separate reports:

Avoidance Measures

6.2 The following measures should be incorporated into the design of the scheme to avoid impacts on wildlife:

- External lighting that may affect the site's suitability for bats will be avoided. If required this will be limited to low level, avoiding use of high intensity security lighting.
- Works will not be undertaken during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the site is checked by an appropriately experienced ecologist and nests are confirmed to be absent.
- Any excavations left open overnight will have a means of escape for mammals that may become trapped in the form of a ramp at least 300mm in width and angled no greater than 45°.
- Retained trees will be protected from damage in line with the recommendations in BS5837:2012.

Mitigation Strategy

6.3 The mitigation strategy includes the following:

- Cotoneaster sp. was recorded on site and as an invasive species listed on schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, it should be removed in accordance with a working method statement.
- Where possible, habitats assessed as being of significant ecological value have been retained with enhancement of these areas proposed to create suitable linkages.
- Retained habitats will be protected through appropriate means ensuring the surrounding landscaping is sympathetic to wildlife.
- Boundary fences shall have a small gap at the base (10cm by 10cm) to allow hedgehogs, if present, to move through the gardens.
- Scrub, debris piles and ponds should be removed to a method statement to address any potential residual impacts on hedgehog and common toad.
- A pre-felling check of the trees identified as having a moderate suitability of supporting roosting bats will be completed in order to confirm the absence of the species immediately prior to felling.

Compensation Scheme

6.4 The compensation strategy includes the following:

- Landscape planting shall include berry and fruit bearing species to provide increased foraging opportunities in the local area.
- Provision of integrated bird nesting and bat roosting opportunities within the new development.

Appendix 1 – Bat Suitability and Survey Effort

Classifications of suitability are based on those provided within the Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Survey Guidelines[11], with the table below taken from page 35 of the guidelines (table 4.1).

Table 8: Guidelines for Assessing the Potential Suitability of Proposed Development Sites for Bats
(based on the presence of habitat features within the landscape, to be applied using professional judgement)

Suitability	Description	
	Roosting Habitats	**Commuting and foraging habitats**
Negligible	Negligible habitat features on site, likely to be used by roosting bats	Negligible habitat features on site, likely to be used by commuting and foraging bats
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions[a] and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation[b]. A tree of sufficient size and age to contain PRFs but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential[c].	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions[a] and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only – the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	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[a] and surrounding habitat	Continuous high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree lined watercourse and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

a. For example in terms of temperature, humidity, height above ground level, light levels or levels of disturbance.
b. Evidence from the Netherlands shows mass swarming events of common pipistrelle bats in the autumn followed by mass hibernation in a diverse range of building types in urban environments (Korsten et al., 2015). This phenomenon requires some research in the UK but ecologists should be aware of potential for larger numbers of this species to be present during the autumn and winter in larger buildings in highly urbanised environments.
c. The system of categorisation aligns with BS 8596:2015 Surveying for bats in trees and woodland (BSI, 2015)

[11] Collins, J. (ed) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edition). Bat Conservation Trust

The classification of the suitability relates to the level of further survey recommended.

Table 9: Survey Effort and Timing Depending on Suitability of the Structure or Tree *(Tables 7.1-7.3 in the BCT Guidelines*			
	Low roost suitability	**Moderate roost suitability**	**High roost suitability**
Survey Effort	One survey visit One dusk emergence or dawn re-entry survey	Two separate visits One dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey	Three separate visits At least one dusk emergence and a separate dawn re-entry survey. The third can be either dusk or dawn.
Timings	May-August (structures) No further survey (trees)	May to September. At least one must be in the optimum period (May to August)	May to September. two must be in the optimum period (May to August)
If bats are recorded	If bats emerge from or enter a building during surveys, the survey schedule will be adjusted to increase the survey effort so that enough information can be collected to characterise the roost and provide data should a Natural England Licence be required.		

Appendix 2 – Policy and Legislation

Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[12]

The revised National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan. The key paragraphs from the relating to the natural environment are detailed below.

Table 10: Ecologically Relevant Paragraphs of the NPPF

Paragraph	Statement
8	Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives): a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy
174	Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate; d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate
175	Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries
179	To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should: a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and

[12] National Planning Policy Framework July 2021 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

Table 10: Ecologically Relevant Paragraphs of the NPPF	
Paragraph	**Statement**
	b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.
180	When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles: a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons63 and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.
181	The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites: a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation; b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites64; and c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites
182	The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

Local Planning Policy

The following table details the ecologically relevant policies of the local plan relevant to this site.

Table 11: Ecologically Relevant Policies of the South Tyneside Local Plan[13]	
Policy No.	**Policy**
EA3	To optimise conditions for wildlife, implement the Durham Biodiversity Action Plan and tackle habitat fragmentation the Council will: A secure and enhance the integrity of designated sites; B maintain, enhance, restore and add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; C ensure that new development would result in no net loss of biodiversity value of any of the following Priority Habitats: i) magnesian limestone grassland; ii) coastal sand dunes; iii) maritime cliffs and slopes; iv) mudflats; v) rivers and wetlands; vi) species rich neutral grasslands; vii) rocky shores;

[13] The South Tyneside Local Plan, South Tyneside Council, August 2019

Table 11: Ecologically Relevant Policies of the South Tyneside Local Plan[13]	
Policy No.	**Policy**
	D reduce the fragmentation of, improve or extend existing Priority Habitats; E create new Priority Habitats, especially in the Habitat Creation Zones of: i) Cleadon Hills; ii) Downhill; iii) River Don Valley; iv) Wardley Colliery; F protect and strengthen populations of Priority or other protected species; G enhance the biodiversity value of wildlife corridors; and H where appropriate, restrict access and usage in order to conserve an area's biodiversity value.

Government Circular ODPM 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation[14] (England only)

This Circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.

Part IV - Conservation of Species protected by Law details that the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering a development proposal that may result in harm to the species or its habitat and that planning authorities must have regard to species protected under the Habitat Regulations.
It goes on to say that: *it is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted.*

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006[15] [16]

Section 40 – To conserve biodiversity

This section puts a duty on public authorities to conserve biodiversity when undertaking its duties and functions.

Section 41 – Biodiversity list and Action

[14]ODPM Circular 06/2005 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Eland House, Bressenden Place, London SWIE 5DU Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System
[15] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/section/40
[16] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/section/41

Requires the Secretary of State *to publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which in the Secretary of State's opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity*. They must also *take such steps as appear to the Secretary of State to be reasonably practicable to further the conservation of the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section or promote the taking by others of such steps*.

The 2007 lists were superseded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

Table 12: UK Priority Habitats (excl. marine habitats)[17]	
UK BAP Broad Habitat	**UK BAP Priority Habitat**
Rivers and Streams	• Rivers
Standing Open Waters and Canals	• Oligotrophic and Dystrophic Lakes • Eutrophic Standing Waters • Ponds • Aquifer Fed Naturally Fluctuating Water Bodies • Mesotrophic Lakes
Arable and Horticultural	• Arable Field Margins
Boundary and Linear Features	• Hedgerows
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	• Traditional Orchards • Upland Mixed Ashwoods • Wood-Pasture and Parkland • Wet Woodland • Upland Oakwood • Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland • Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland • Upland Birchwoods
Coniferous Woodland	• Native Pine Woodlands
Acid Grassland	• Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
Calcareous Grassland	• Lowland Calcareous Grassland • Upland Calcareous Grassland
Neutral Grassland	• Lowland Meadows • Upland Hay Meadows
Improved Grassland	• Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
Dwarf Shrub Heath	• Lowland Heathland • Upland Heathland
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	• Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps • Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures • Lowland Fens • Reedbeds
Bogs	• Lowland Raised Bog • Blanket Bog
Montane Habitats	• Mountain Heaths and Willow Scrub
Inland Rock	• Inland Rock Outcrop and Scree Habitats • Calaminarian Grasslands • Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land • Limestone Pavements

[17] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5706

Table 12: UK Priority Habitats (excl. marine habitats)[17]	
UK BAP Broad Habitat	**UK BAP Priority Habitat**
Supralittoral Rock	• Maritime Cliff and Slopes
Supralittoral Sediment	• Coastal Vegetated Shingle • Machair • Coastal Sand Dunes

Protected Species Legislation

European Protected Species

European Protected Species (EPS) are species of plants and animals (other than birds) protected by law throughout the European Union. They are listed in Annexes II and IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive full protection under The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). This make it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any European Protected Species (EPS)
- deliberately disturb any European Protected Species (EPS);
- damage or destroy a breeding site or place of rest or shelter used by any European Protected Species (EPS).

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) adds further protection by making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly[18] disturb an EPS while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to any structure or place the species uses for shelter or protection.

Table 13: European Protected Species Relevant to the UK			
Animals		**Plants**	
All bat species	Great Crested Newt	Yellow marsh saxifrage	Creeping marshwort
Large blue butterfly	Otter	Shore dock	Slender naiad
Wild cat	Smooth snake	Killarney fern	Fen Orchid
Dolphins, porpoises and whales (all species)	Sturgeon fish	Early gentian	Floating-leaved water plantain
Dormouse	Natterjack toad	Lady's slipper	
Sand lizard	Pool Frog		
Fisher's Estuarine Moth	Snail, Lesser Whirlpool Ram's-horn		
Marine turtles			

Other Protected Species

[18] Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) extended the protection to cover reckless damage or disturbance

Table 14: Other Protected Species Legislation		
Species	**Legislation**	**Level of Protection**
Birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) it is an offence if any person: • intentionally kills, injures or takes any wild bird • intentionally takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird whilst that nest is in use of being built; • intentionally takes, damages or destroys eggs of any wild bird; Wild birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are protected from: • intentional or reckless disturbance whilst it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; • disturbance of dependent young
Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992 Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	The Protection of Badgers Act (1992) makes it an offence to wilfully or attempt to: • kill or injure a badger • possesses a dead badger or any part of, or anything derived from a dead badger; • digs for badgers; • damages a badger sett or any part of it; • destroys a badger sett • obstructs access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett; • causes a dog to enter a badger sett; • disturbs a badger whilst it is occupying a badger sett. Under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, badgers are protected from unnecessary suffering by a number of methods.

Appendix 3 - Receptor Valuation

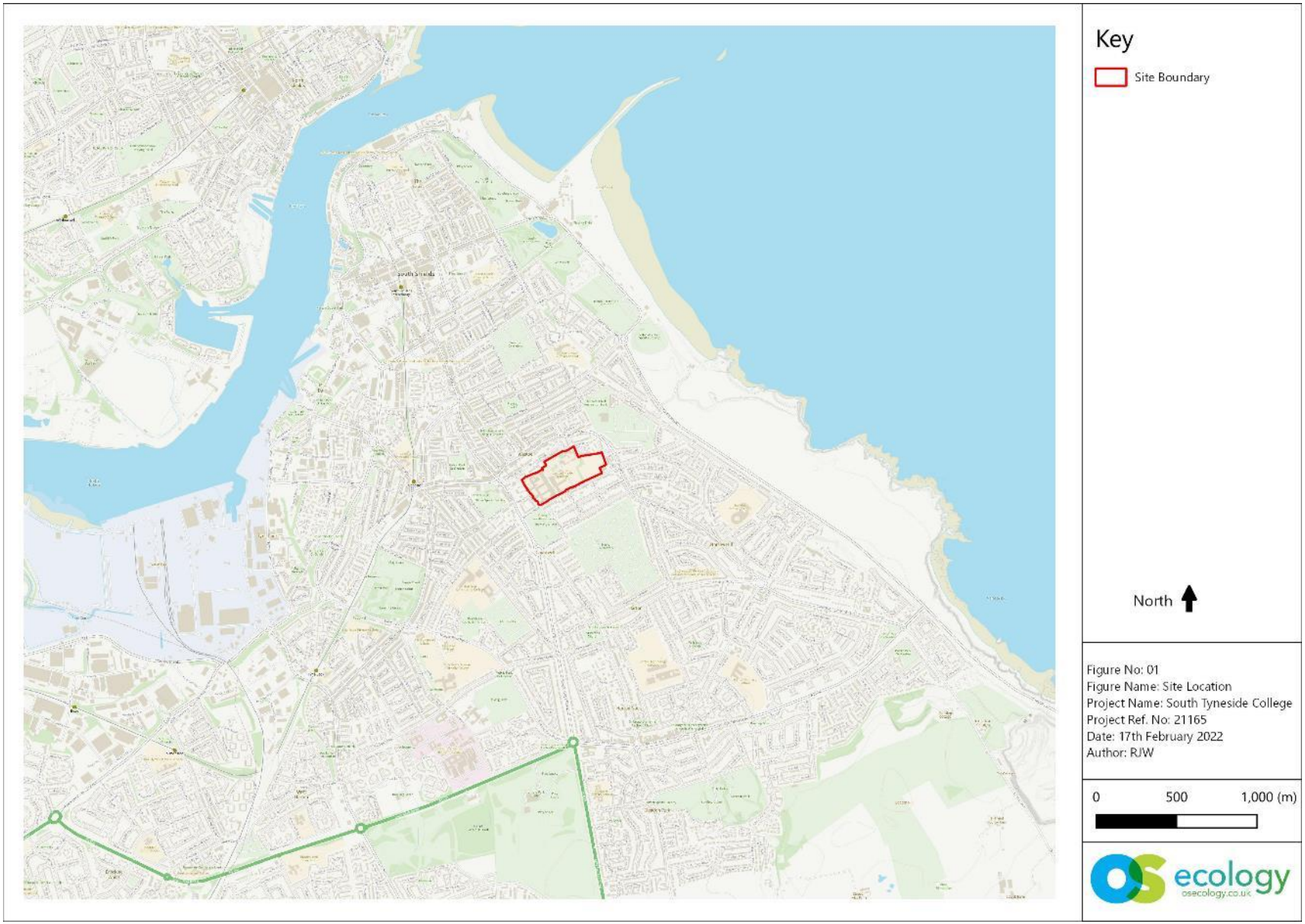
The importance of ecological features is considered within a defined geographic context, examples of which are provided within the table below. The valuation of features is a complex process and, in many cases, requires the application of expert judgement. Valuation considers a range of factors including statutory designations, national biodiversity lists, biodiversity action plan lists and lists of declining, rare or legally protected species. Other factors to be considered include the 'naturalness' of habitats, the functional importance of features and whether habitats are irreplaceable.

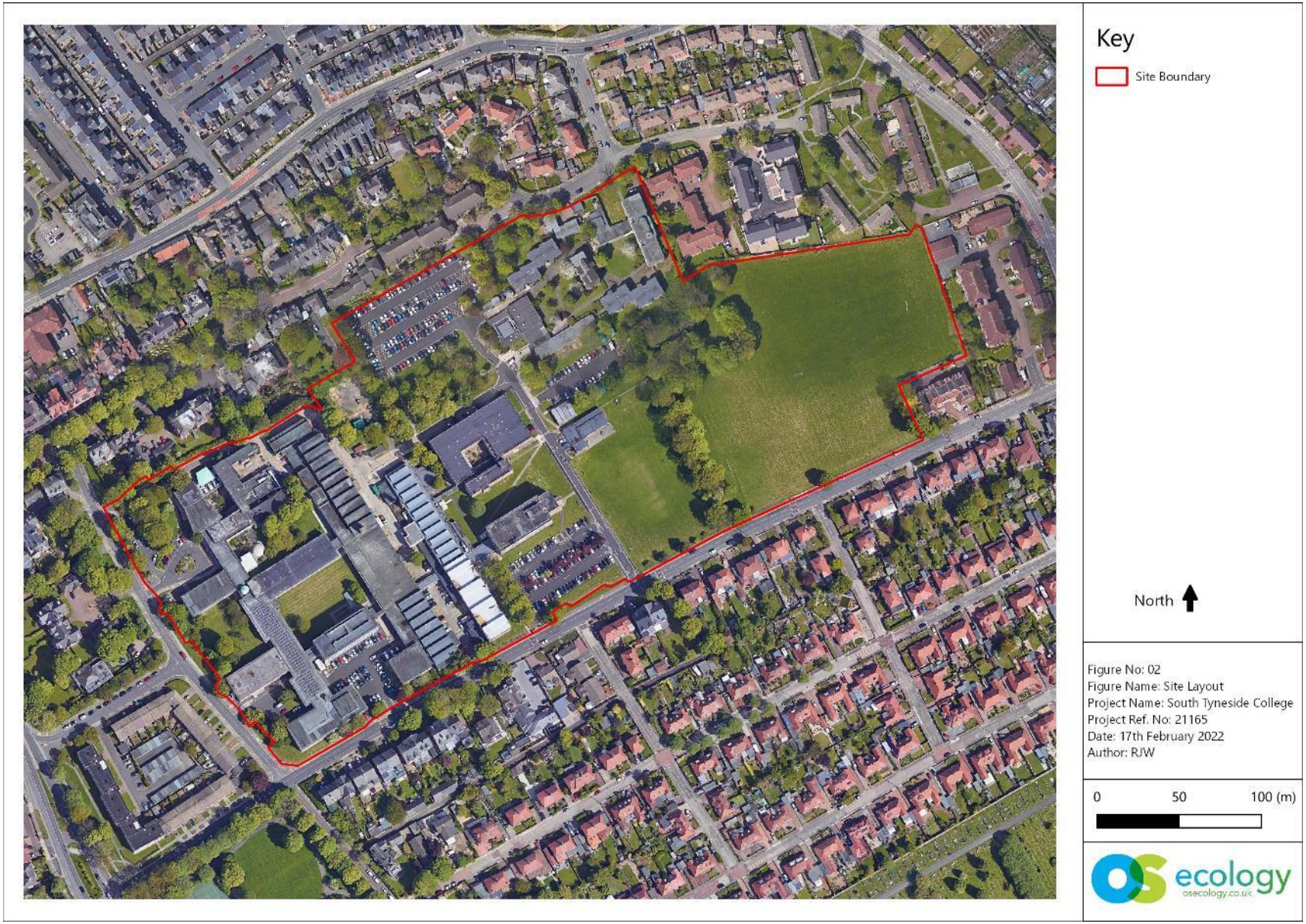
Table 15: Examples of Importance of Ecological Features (Geographic Context)[19]			
Importance	**Designated Site**	**Habitat**	**Species**
International and European	Special Protection Area/Proposed Special Protection Area Special Area of Conservation/Proposed Special Area of Conservation Ramsar Site	A significant area of a Priority Habitat listed on Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive or a smaller area of such habitat that is thought to be functionally linked to a significant area of such habitat	An area that is functionally important to a species listed on Annexes II, IV or V of the Habitats Directive or Annex I of the Birds Directive which is present in internationally significant numbers (>1% of the biogeographic population)
National	Site of Special Scientific Interest	A significant area of a Priority Habitat listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 or a smaller area of such habitat that is thought to be functionally linked to a significant area of such habitat	An area that is functionally important to a species listed as a species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, which is present in nationally significant numbers (>1% of the national population)
Regional	-	An area of a Priority Habitat listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 which is not significant enough in extent to be considered of national importance but is considered to be of greater than metropolitan or county value.	An area that is functionally important to a species which is present in regionally significant numbers (>1% of the regional population
Metropolitan area or County	Local Wildlife Site designated at a metropolitan area or county level	A significant area of a Priority Habitat listed within the relevant local Biodiversity Action Plan or a smaller area of such habitat that is thought to be functionally	An area that is functionally important to a species listed as a Priority Species within the relevant local Biodiversity Action Plan, which is present in significant numbers within the geographic context.
Local (District/ Borough of Parish)	Local Wildlife Site designated at a district or borough level		

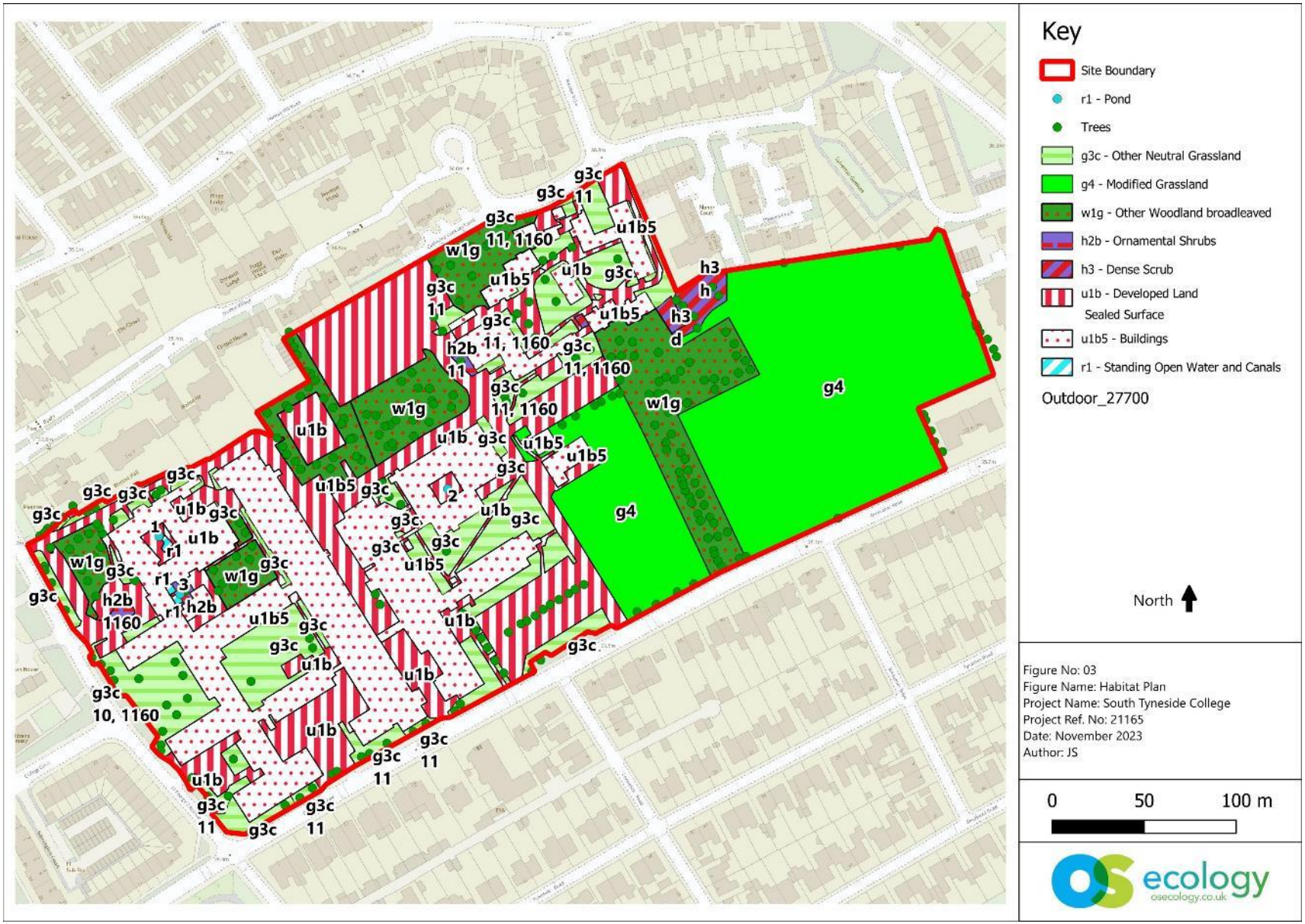
[19] Based on information provided within Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (2018) CIEEM

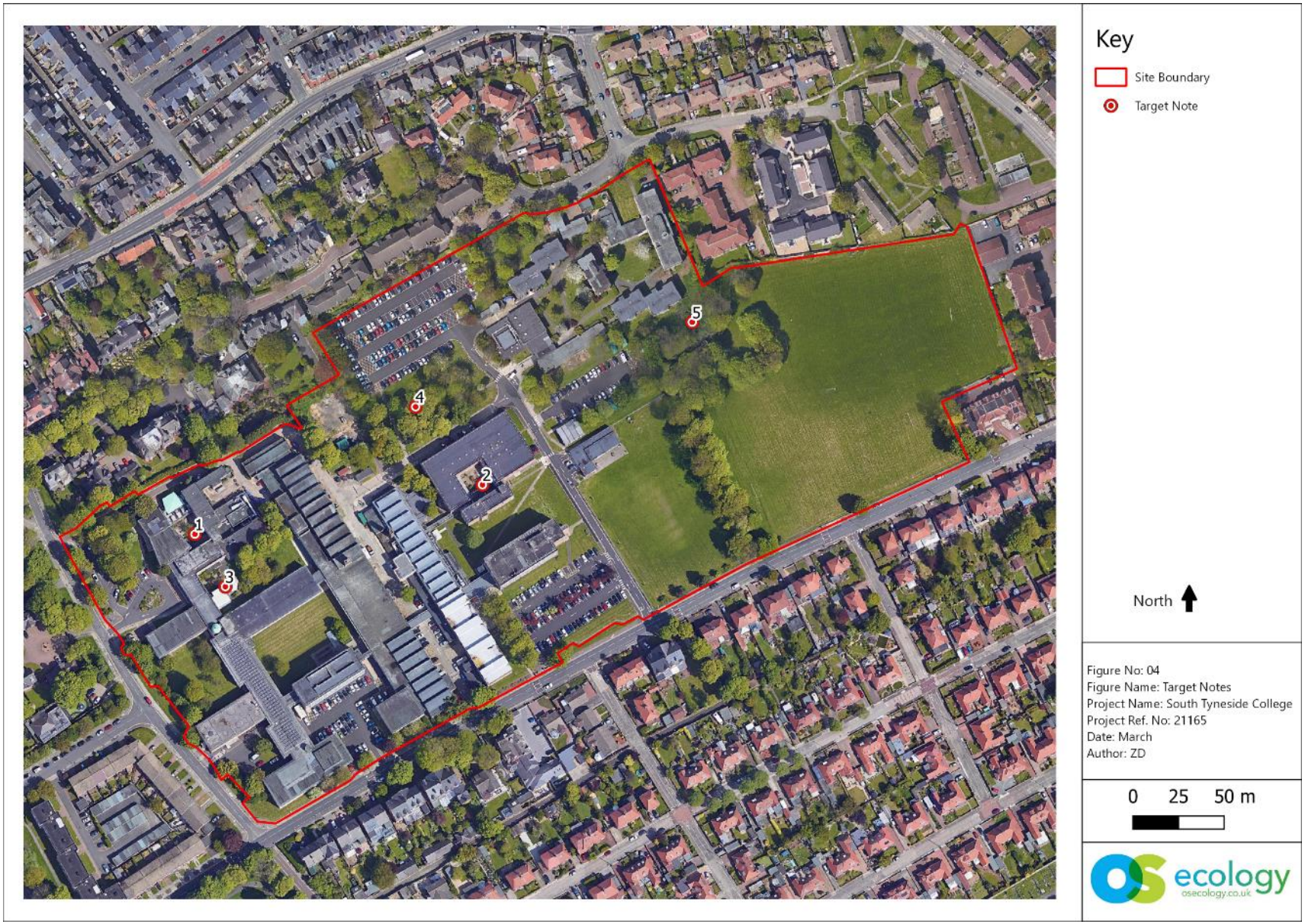
Table 15: Examples of Importance of Ecological Features (Geographic Context)[19]			
Importance	**Designated Site**	**Habitat**	**Species**
		linked to a significant area of such habitat	
Low	-	Habitats that are unexceptional in a local context and do not meet the above criteria.	Species populations that are unexceptional in a local context and do not meet the above criteria.

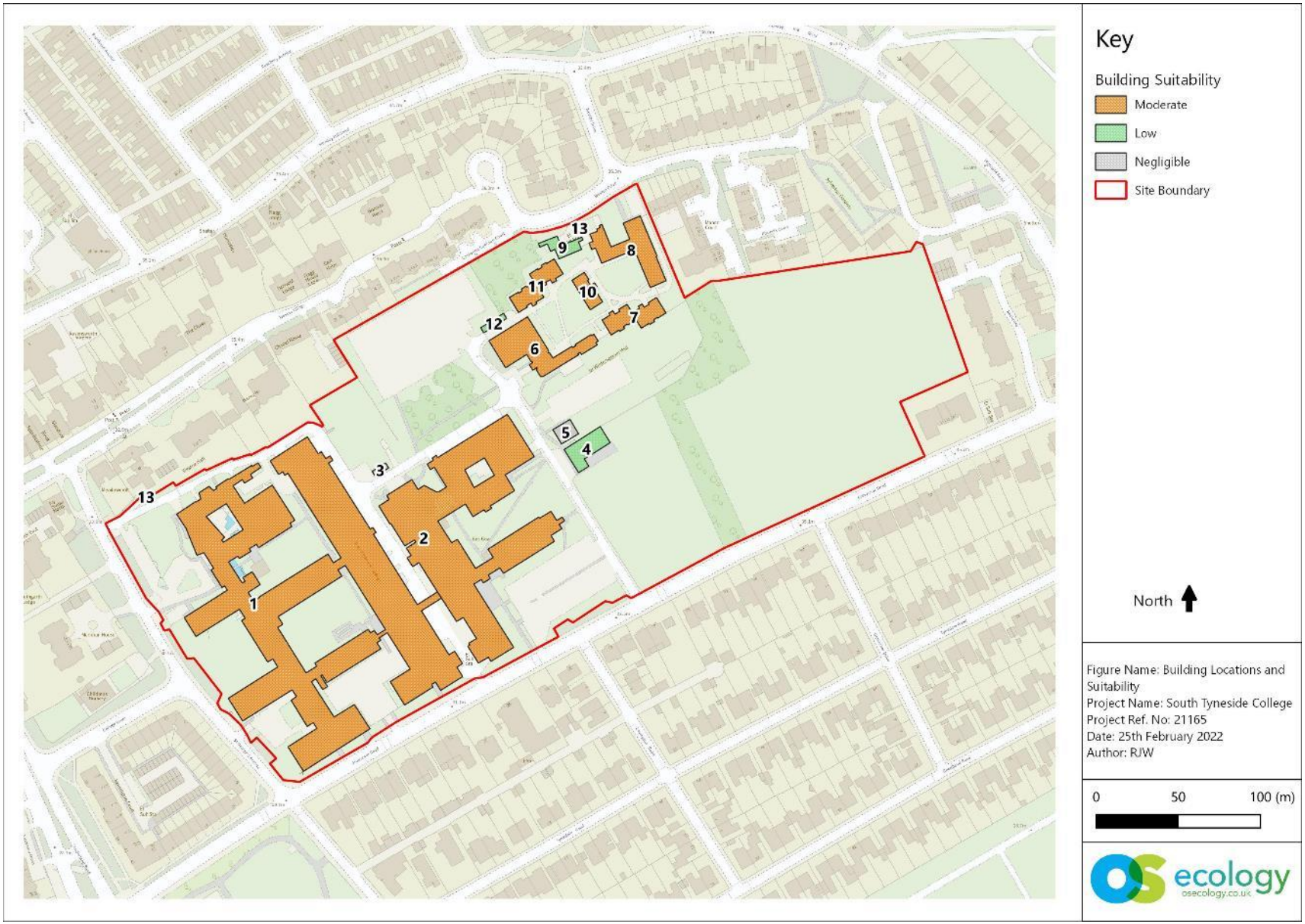
Appendix 4 – Figures

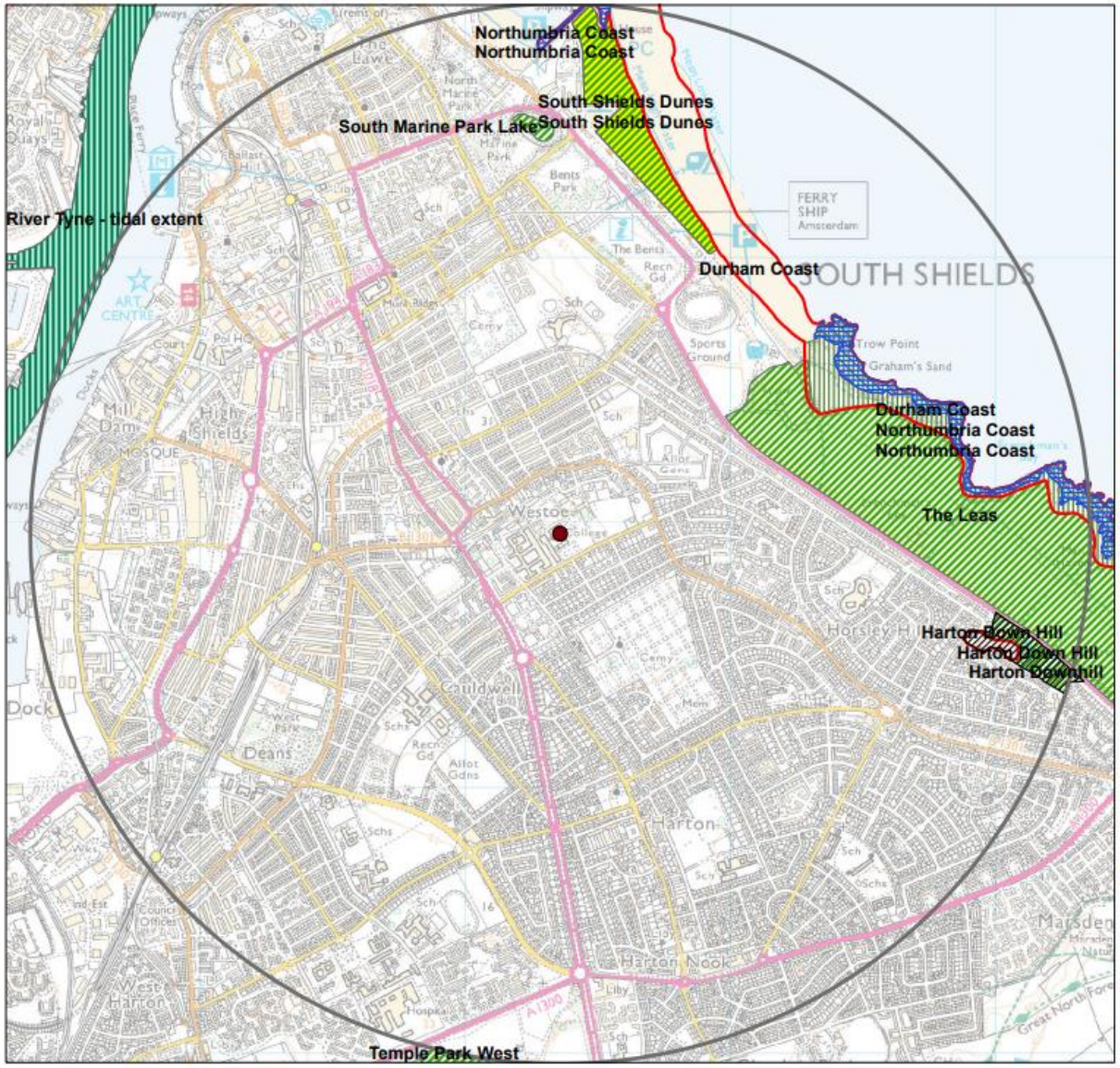

Key
Site Boundary
North
Figure No: 01
Figure Name: Site Location
Project Name: South Tyneside College
Project Ref. No: 21165
Date: 17th February 2022
Author: RJW
0
500
1,000 (m)


Key
Site Boundary
North
Figure No: 02
Figure Name: Site Layout
Project Name: South Tyneside College
Project Ref. No: 21165
Date: 17th February 2022
Author: RJW
0
50
100 (m)


Key
Site Boundary
r1 - Pond
Trees
g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
g4 - Modified Grassland
w1g - Other Woodland broadleaved
h2b - Ornamental Shrubs
h3 - Dense Scrub
u1b - Developed Land Sealed Surface
u1b5 - Buildings
r1 - Standing Open Water and Canals
Outdoor_27700
North
Figure No: 03
Figure Name: Habitat Plan
Project Name: South Tyneside College
Project Ref. No: 21165
Date: November 2023
Author: JS
0
50
100 m
g4
w1g
u1b
u1b5
g3c
11
11, 1160
h2b
h3
h
d
r1
1
2
3
1160
10, 1160


Key
Site Boundary
Target Note
1
2
3
4
5
North
Figure No: 04
Figure Name: Target Notes
Project Name: South Tyneside College
Project Ref. No: 21165
Date: March
Author: ZD
0 25 50 m


Key
Building Suitability
Moderate
Low
Negligible
Site Boundary
North
Figure Name: Building Locations and Suitability
Project Name: South Tyneside College
Project Ref. No: 21165
Date: 25th February 2022
Author: RJW
0
50
100 (m)
ecology
osecology.co.uk
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13



ECOLOGICAL DATA SEARCH - STATUTORY & NON STATUTORY SITES

SOUTH TYNESIDE COLLEGE

OS ECOLOGY

PLOT PRODUCED: 18 February 2022

- NZ3736165957
- 2000m Search Area
- Local Nature Reserve
- Ramsar
- SSSI
- Special Area of Conservation
- Special Protection Area
- Newcastle Local Wildlife Sites
- Northumberland Local Wildlife Sites
- South Tyneside Local Wildlife Sites
- South Tyneside LGS

Produced by

Environmental Records Information Centre North East

Great North Museum: Hancock
Barras Bridge
Newcastle upon Tyne
Tyne & Wear
NE2 4PT

© Natural England 2021, reproduced with the permission of Natural England, http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/copyright/

© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Newcastle City Council Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019569, 2021. You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form