

A photograph of a grassy field with a wooden fence in the foreground and a cloudy sky in the background. The field is green and appears to be a pasture. The fence is made of dark wood and runs across the foreground. In the background, there are some trees and a cloudy sky.

Preliminary Ecological Assessment

PRESENTED TO

Dave Fisk

Pound Farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, SG4 7NE

May 2026

Applicant	Dave Fisk
Project Title	Pound Farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, SG4 7NE
Document Title	Preliminary Ecological Assessment

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SUMMARY

A Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) was carried out at Pound Farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, SG4 7NE, on the 30th January 2026. The purpose of this report is to support project work to facilitate the re-development and change the use of the Site from an equestrian facility to nine residential dwellings.

The Site is formed by a c.0.5 ha parcel currently comprising an access track, equestrian stable units and field pasture. The Site is located east of London Road to the south of Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

No designated sites of international importance were identified within 2 km of the Site, two designated sites of national importance, Wain Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest is located approx. 1.93 km southwest of the Site and Vicars Grove Ancient Woodland Site, 1.28 km to the south. Twelve non-statutory local wildlife sites were identified within 2 km of the Site, of which Folly Alder Swamp is closest, located 0.18 km from the Site.

Due to the size, location and lack of vegetated habitats on Site, the Site was deemed to offer limited ecological value. Under the precautionary principle, bats were considered further due to potential disturbance if using habitats adjacent to the Site as a commuting and foraging resource and the stable block had evidence of previous nesting swallows (*Hirundo rustica*). No further surveys are required to inform the current planning proposal, however, best practice construction methods are to be implemented, and common precautionary construction measures are proposed and detailed below.

This report should be read in full to understand the potential impacts of the proposed works on protected species and habitats and further actions required.

Key Recommendations

Bats

The Site and surrounding habitat offered limited suitable commuting or foraging features for bats and the structures on Site were deemed to be of negligible roost potential.

Mitigation includes all construction and operational phase lighting to adhere to current best practice guidelines for bats - Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (ILP, 2023) and in the unlikely event that a bat is found during demolition, works are to stop, and advice sought from an ecologist.

Enhancement measures include two integrated bat boxes on the northern aspect of residential property one, in the closest proximity to the hedgerow adjacent the northern boundary.

Birds

Limited suitable breeding bird habitat was noted on Site, with the only breeding evidence and habitat deemed suitable being the stable blocks for breeding swallows.

It is therefore advised that demolition works are undertaken outside the breeding bird season (March to August, inclusive). If this is not possible, it is recommended that works are undertaken in the presence of a suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works.

Enhancement measures include installation of nine integrated swift bricks, one per property, under eaves or sheltered overhangs, at least 5 m above ground, facing north or east on suitable gable walls.

Other Notable Species

The Site was deemed to offer negligible potential for protected and notable species. However, there would be the opportunity for ecological enhancements on Site by incorporating a wildlife friendly management regime of the communal garden, this includes wildflower planting to increase invertebrate abundance, low frequency mowing regime and creation of a new pond.

Furthermore, during construction open excavations should be covered at night, or an escape ramp is placed in the trench to prevent any terrestrial mammals from becoming trapped.

1 INTRODUCTION

Growing Native were instructed by Aitchison Raffety Property Consultants on behalf of Dave Fisk to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) of the land and stables at Pound Farm, London Road, St Ippolyts, SG4 7NE, hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development' or 'Site', when referring to the application area.

This survey report also aims to:

- Identify key ecological constraints to the project;
- Accurately assess and record the existing habitats on site;
- Identify habitats and/or structures that have the potential to support protected/priority/notable/invasive species and make recommendations for further surveys where appropriate;
- Identify any statutory/non-statutory designated sites within the zone of influence of the proposed works;
- Summarise the overall ecological value of the site in the context of legislation, planning policy and other relevant indicators of importance;
- Where possible at this stage, set out the mitigation measures required to ensure compliance with nature conservation legislation and address any potentially significant ecological effects;
- Where possible at this stage, identify appropriate enhancement measures.

1.1 Site Description and Proposed Development

The Site is formed by c.0.5 ha parcel currently formed by an access track, equestrian stable units and field pasture. The Site is located east of London Road to the south of Hitchin, Hertfordshire. The wider landscape includes mixed arable and pastoral fields, Ippollits Brook c. 160m to the east and the urbanised towns of Hitchin to the north and St Ippolyts to the south.

Works proposed in relation to this planning application include the demolition of the existing stable units and associated infrastructure and the construction of nine residential units, access, residential gardens and shared communal area. See Appendix I - Figure 1-3.

1.2 Quality Assurance and Competence

All ecologists involved in the preparation of this report are members of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and follow the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct when undertaking ecological work. The competence of all field surveyors has been assessed by Growing Native with respect to the current best practice guidance.

This report has been prepared by Ben Lansbury, a qualified ecologist with over 12 years experience and Full CIEEM member. Ben Lansbury has experience in preparing and managing the delivery of Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, Ecological Impact Assessment, Habitat Regulation Assessments and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessments. The report has also been subject to a two-stage quality assurance review by appropriately experienced ecologists who are full members of CIEEM. Field surveys were undertaken by Kirk Hards (KH), a

professional ecologist with over nine years ecology experience, an associate member of CIEEM and experience preparing numerous BNG Reports.

Recommendations included within this report are the professional opinion of an experienced ecologist based on an ecological site survey, desk study and the proposed site plan supplied by the client.

2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY OVERVIEW

Relevant legislation, policy guidance and both Local and National Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are referred to throughout this report where appropriate. Their context and application are explained in the relevant sections of this report. The relevant articles of legislation are:

- The Environment Act (2021);
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017;
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024);
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992;
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000;
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997;
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; and
- Hertfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

3 METHODOLOGY

This report has been produced to advise the client and relevant members of the project team as to the key ecological constraints and opportunities associated with this project, avoidance, mitigation requirements and opportunities for enhancing the sites biodiversity value.

3.1 Desk Study

A desk study was acquired from Hertfordshire Environmental Records Centre (HERC) in February 2026, with a 2km search radius for protected species and Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and from freely available desk study data. HERC returned 15,747 species records dating back to 1839. The data has therefore been refined to include protected and/or notable species observed in the last 10 years.

Locations of designated sites, notable habitats and protected species licence applications were accessed via the government 'MAGIC' website (MagicMap, 2026). Data requests were limited to records within 2 km of the Site. This included a review of existing statutory sites of nature conservation interest, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Area of Conservation (SACs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs).

A 1:25,000 OS map was used to identify nearby features such as ponds or green corridors that could provide habitat or connectivity to other areas.

3.2 Baseline Survey

A habitat survey was conducted on the 30th January 2026, during a period of suitable weather. The field survey method was based on the UK Habitats Classification Survey (UKHabs) as per the UKHabs User Manual (UKHabs, 2023), using Coreo (Natural Aptitude). Target notes were used to record habitats and features of particular interest where required.

A protected species survey was undertaken simultaneously on habitats within or adjacent to the proposed works footprint. Any evidence of invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) was also noted. A detailed bat roost assessment of Potential Roost Features (PRFs) within the structures and any features within 10m of the proposed works area were undertaken to best practice guidelines (Collins, 2023); terrestrial mammal scoping survey; scoping survey for suitable breeding bird habitat and checking for signs and habitats that might support other species including reptiles and amphibians was undertaken.

3.2.1 Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA)

A PRA was undertaken on 30th January 2026. The aim of these inspections was to search for indication of the presence or potential presence of roosting bats. Potential features were visually assessed from the ground with the aid of a torch and binoculars. The PRA included an exterior inspection to search for evidence of bat use. This includes live and dead specimens, droppings, feeding remains, oil staining and noise, followed by a detailed internal inspection using a torch.

Collins (2023) recommends that structures are assessed for their ability to support roosting bats using professional judgement and sub-categories for structures are presented below:

- Negligible – No suitable features observed, however, a small element of uncertainty remains;
- Low – A structure with one or more roost features as used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of year;
- Moderate – A structure with one or more roost features that could be used by bats on a regular basis or by a larger number of bats; and
- High – A structure with one or more roost features that are obviously suitable for use by a larger number of bats on a regular basis, and potentially for longer periods of time. These features have the potential to support high conservation status roosts.

3.3 Zone of Influence

The potential impacts of a development are not always limited to the boundaries of the site concerned. In order for the proposed works to have an impact upon land that is outside of the site boundaries, there needs to be a source of impact, a pathway and a receptor for that impact. For example: potential sources of impacts that may affect areas beyond a site boundary include runoff of contaminants and chemical spillage; dust and vibrations produced during construction; increased levels of lighting; and general acoustic disturbance. The ZOI is variable upon the receptor and has been specified for each receptor within the following results section.

3.4 Limitations

The survey was designed to provide a detailed assessment of the site's wildlife value, and conclusions are based on the best information available during the reported period of survey.

Ecological surveys provide only a 'snapshot' of the site in time, and many species are capable of colonising a site in a very short space of time. Lack of evidence of a species at the time of survey can only allow conclusion of the likely absence of this species since no level of survey effort is capable of proving absence beyond doubt.

There were no other apparent constraints or limitations to this survey or assessment.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Designated Sites

No designated sites of international importance were identified within the 2 km ZOI of the Site. Two designated sites of national importance, Wain Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), is located approx. 1.93 km southwest of the Site and Vicars Grove Ancient Woodland Site (AWS), 1.28 km to the south. See Table 1 for further information and presented in Appendix I – Figure 4.

Twelve non-statutory local wildlife sites, designated as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) were identified within 2 km of the Site. Of which Folly Alder Swamp is closest, located 0.18km from the Site. See Table 1 below and Appendix I – Figure 5 for further information.

Table 1: Statutory and non-statutory designated sites with 2km of the Site.

Site Name	Distance	Description
International Designated Sites		
None identified.		
National Designated Sites		
Vicars Grove AWS	1.28 km	Designated as a woodland that retains a native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally. This covers all stands of ancient woodland which do not obviously originate from planting.
Wain Wood SSSI	1.93 km	Ancient oak–hornbeam woodland on a north-east facing slope with soils grading from acidic to base-rich. It supports mature oak standards, hornbeam coppice, woodland flora, botanically diverse rides, and a notable butterfly assemblage including purple hairstreak.
Non-statutory Designated Sites		
Folly Alder Swamp (20/057)	0.18 km	Semi-natural alder woodland with fen, marshy grassland, and spring seepages along Ippollitts Brook. The site supports a rich wetland and woodland flora, including sedges, marsh species, and ancient woodland indicators.
St Ibbs Bush (20/072)	0.64 km	A building and its immediate surroundings designated for their importance to protected species.

Sperberry Hill House Meadow (20/066)	0.86 km	An unimproved neutral to calcareous meadow with old hedgerows and scattered mature trees. The grassland supports a range of indicator species characteristic of botanically diverse traditional meadow.
Wymondley Transforming Station (21/003)	0.96 km	A restored gravel pit on chalk with poor soils supporting calcareous grassland and scrub. Raised banks host numerous grassland indicator species, including orchids, reflecting developing but valuable semi-natural grassland.
Maydencroft Manor Farm, Gosmore (20/074)	1.05 km	A building and environs recognised for supporting protected species.
Vicar's Grove (20/059/01)	1.28 km	An infilled gravel pit on the former site of ancient oak–hornbeam woodland, retaining a woodland remnant. Flower-rich banks, scrub, and notable herb species contribute to its designation as an AWI site.
Priory Park Icehouse (20/034/01)	1.33 km	A historic structure and surrounding area designated for its importance to protected species.
Charlton Mill Pool (20/018)	1.58 km	An old mill pool with fluctuating water levels, surrounded by swamp and wet alder–willow woodland. The area periodically floods and includes planted hybrid black poplar, supporting wet secondary woodland habitats.
Windmill Hill (20/043/01)	1.63 km	Calcareous grassland on a gravel hill forming public open space, with a species-rich roadside bank. Notable flora includes Wild Clary, a species rare in Hertfordshire, indicative of high-quality grassland.
Purwell Railway (21/007)	1.65 km	A railway embankment supporting species-rich neutral and calcareous grassland with scrub. The diverse flora includes grassland indicators and supports a range of butterfly species.
The Willows (20/016)	1.77 km	A wet woodland complex dominated by alder and willow with marshy grassland, scrub, springs, and small streams forming the source of the River Hiz. The site supports wet woodland and woodland indicator species.
Purwell Ninesprings (21/009)	1.94 km	A large, complex wetland system fed by chalk springs, supporting reedbeds, fen meadow, sedge beds, wet woodland, and marshy grassland. The site is highly diverse botanically and hydrologically important at a local scale.

4.2 Habitats

MAGIC maps identified the following Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) within 2km:

- Good quality semi-improved grassland.
- Chalk stream; and
- Deciduous woodland.

No HPI habitats are present on Site, with the closest habitat being deciduous woodland located approximately 0.06 km northeast of the Site and largely forms part of Folly Alder Swamp LWS.

The habitats identified on site are described below. A plan showing the habitats found on site can be seen in Appendix I - Figure 2. Photographs of the Site can be found in Appendix II.

4.2.1 Buildings and other developed lands (u1b5 and u1b6)

The Site access track is formed of crush aggregate, the stable courtyard is formed by poured concrete and the stables are timber structures with a felt roof and largely devoid of vegetation. See Appendix II, Plates 1, 3-7.

4.2.2 Artificial unvegetated – Bare ground (u1c)

The paddocks to the rear / north of the stables were comprised of bare ground due to excessive tramping and poor weather, a few young and sporadic elder (*Sambucus nigra*) bushes were present close to the northern boundary. See Appendix II, Plates 8-10.

4.2.3 Modified Grassland (g4)

Field compartments of modified grassland (g4) were present across the eastern proportion of the Site. These are formed by heavily grazed equestrian pasture comprised of dominant rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) and common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) with abundant meadow grass (*Poa* sp.) and cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*). Forbs present included creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*) and clover sp. (*Trifolium* sp.). See Appendix II, Plates 2, 11 and 12.

4.3 Protected Species Scoping Survey

The proposed works includes the redevelopment of the stables and pastoral field compartments to residential units and associated landscaping. Overall, the area of the proposed works offered negligible suitability for all species except potential for breeding swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), further information on bats and birds is presented below. Photographs of the Site can be found in Appendix II.

4.3.1 Bats

The desk study on MAGIC identified five EPSL applications for bats within 2 km, the closest of which is for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) approximately 0.9 km south of the Site.

The HERC desk study identified the following species within 2km of the Site:

- Bat (*Chiroptera*).
- Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*).
- Common Pipistrelle.
- Long-eared Bat species (*Plecotus*).
- Myotis Bat species (*Myotis*).
- Nathusius's Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*).
- Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*).
- Noctule (*Nyctalus noctule*).
- Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*).
- Pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus*).
- Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*).
- Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*).

4.3.1.1 Bat Activity

The Site offers negligible potential for foraging and commuting bats, with suitable habitat limited to the hedgerow adjacent to the Site (although this leads to London Road and offers poor connectivity to the wider landscape) and the unmanaged lands and Ippolitis Brook to the east which will be unaffected by the proposed works.

4.3.1.2 Roost Assessment

No trees were located on or immediately adjacent to the Site, that offer suitable roost potential.

A systematic search of the exterior and interior of the stable blocks and any adjacent structures on Site was undertaken, the results of which are detailed below.

- Sealed shipping container with no observable defects and offered negligible roost potential.
- Timber frame stable block constructed from timber walls and wood clad walls, the roof was formed by wood clad roof with felt membrane overlay. Additionally, numerous exterior flood lights were present. No obvious gaps or defects were observed, and extensive cobweb formation indicated no signs or bat use. The structure was categorised as negligible bat roost potential.
- Timber frame open fronted barn/stable west of the stable block and of comparable construction. The structure was categorised as negligible bat roost potential.

Overall, the Site can be deemed to offer negligible bat potential, with extensive bare ground, well-lit stable units and flood lighting and no suitable bat roost features.

4.3.2 Birds

The desk study identified 72 protected and/or notable species within 2 km of the Site, of these the Site offers limited suitable habitat but for the exception of occasional foraging by widespread passerines, namely house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) and starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and foraging and breeding potential for swallows. Evidence of previous occupation by breeding swallows was recorded within the stable block. Vegetation was limited on Site resulting in the Site offering limited potential nesting opportunities for other breeding species.

4.3.3 Other Notable Species

The desk study returned records of numerous protected and/or notable species, including, great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), badger (*Meles meles*) and otter (*Lutra lutra*). However, the Site is not considered likely to support any further legally protected species due to its lack of suitable habitat and distance from suitable habitats.

5 MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

5.1 Embedded Mitigation

Best practice measures to current construction guidelines would be employed during the construction phase, resulting in a relatively low impact from potential increased noise, dust, vibration, light and/or surface runoff. These are to be detailed within a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or similar document, where targeted environmental mitigation measures are detailed.

5.2 Designated Sites and Notable Habitats

Due to the distance and small scale of the proposed works, no adverse effects are foreseen on any statutory designated sites during construction or operation.

The operational phase of the residential development has the potential to result in increased recreation pressure on Folly Alder Swamp LWS, located 0.18 km east of the Site and deciduous woodland located 0.06km northeast of the Site. However, no adverse effects are foreseen as no known public access links the proposed development to Folly Alder Swamp LWS and the associated HPI habitat.

5.3 Protected Species

5.3.1 Bats

The Site is deemed to offer negligible bat roosting or commuting/foraging habitat. However, the retained habitats outside of the Site boundary offer low suitability commuting and foraging features for bats, therefore, an indirect adverse effect is possible. No further activity surveys are deemed necessary but under the precautionary principle the following measures should be adhered to:

- Any lighting to be used during the construction and operational phase should adhere to current best practice guidelines for bats - Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (ILP, 2023), measures may include lighting on a timer and directional to prevent illuminating newly created habitat within the communal garden and/or towards the hedgerow adjacent the northern boundary.
- In the unlikely event of a bat being discovered during the demolition of stable units, works are to stop, and advice sought from an ecologist and/or from the Bat UK Helpline: 0845 1300 228. If required a Natural England European Protected Species Licence application will be undertaken.

Planning policy promotes the inclusion of ecological enhancements therefore the following measures are proposed for bat:

- Inclusion of two integrated bat boxes, as per supplier guideline, on the northern aspect of residential property one and in the closest proximity to the hedgerow adjacent the northern boundary.

- Wildlife friendly management regime of the communal garden, this includes wildflower planting to increase invertebrate abundance, low frequency mowing regime and creation of a new pond.

Following completion of the construction a compliance check should be conducted and findings presented to the developer and local authority.

5.3.2 Birds

Limited suitable breeding bird habitat was noted on Site, with the only breeding evidence and habitat deemed suitable being the stable blocks for breeding swallows.

It is therefore advised that demolition works are undertaken outside the breeding bird season (March to August, inclusive). If this is not possible, it is recommended that works are undertaken in the presence of a suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). Any active nests identified must be appropriately buffered and left undisturbed until the young have fledged, as confirmed by the ECoW.

No direct compensation can be implemented for the loss of the stables and the previous evidence of one nest cup. However, a suite of bird nest resources and habitat management can be implemented to increase the Sites suitability for breeding birds. This includes nesting opportunities for swifts which can easily be created via the provision of artificial swift bricks and are expected as a proportionate biodiversity enhancement on new housing under the revised NPPF. Therefore, swift bricks should be installed on each new property in adherence to supplier guidelines, which would include installation under eaves or sheltered overhangs, at least 5 m above ground, facing north or east to reduce overheating and avoid obstructions below. One can be installed on each property, resulting in a total of 9 integrated swift bricks recommended.

No provision for general small passerines nest boxes is present on Site, with no suitable vegetation to attach boxes to following construction.

Following completion of the construction a compliance check should be conducted and findings presented to the developer and local authority.

5.3.3 Other Legally Protected Species

Due to the lack of suitable habitat within the proposed works footprint, no further surveys or mitigation measures are required to facilitate the proposed works.

As a precaution it is recommended that the Site continues to be used/managed prior to any construction works. Should scrub or complex habitat be allowed to grow, further site assessment may be required to ensure notable species such as herpetofauna or breeding birds are not present prior to works.

Additionally, any open excavations should be covered at night, or an escape ramp is placed in the trench to prevent any terrestrial mammals from becoming trapped should they use the Site as a foraging/commuting resource and enter the trench without means of escape.

Wildlife friendly management regime of the communal garden, this includes wildflower planting to increase invertebrate abundance, low frequency mowing regime and creation of a new pond provide a significant enhancement opportunity for the Site and would benefit local fauna.

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APPENDIX I – FIGURES

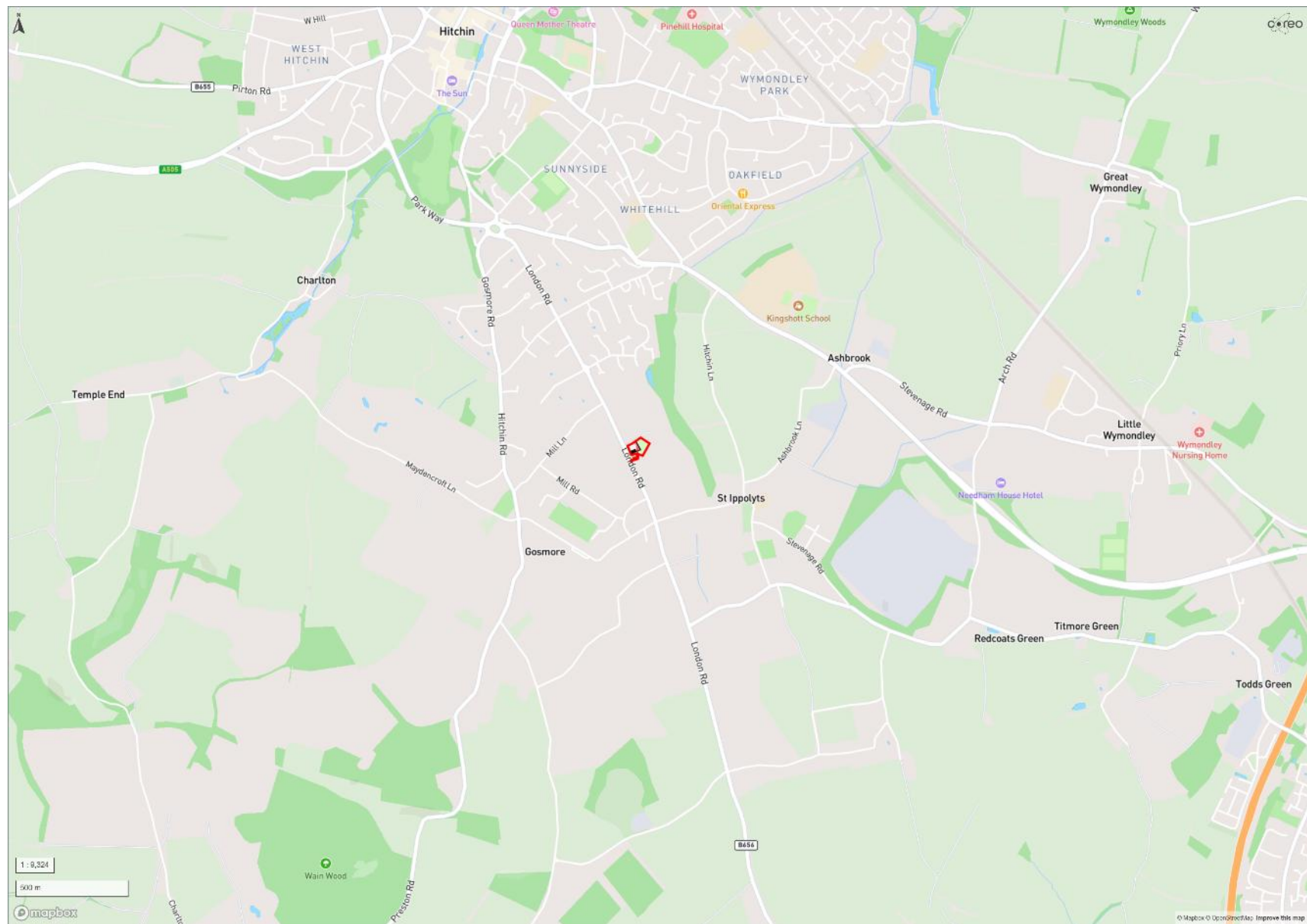


Figure 1: Site Location Plan.

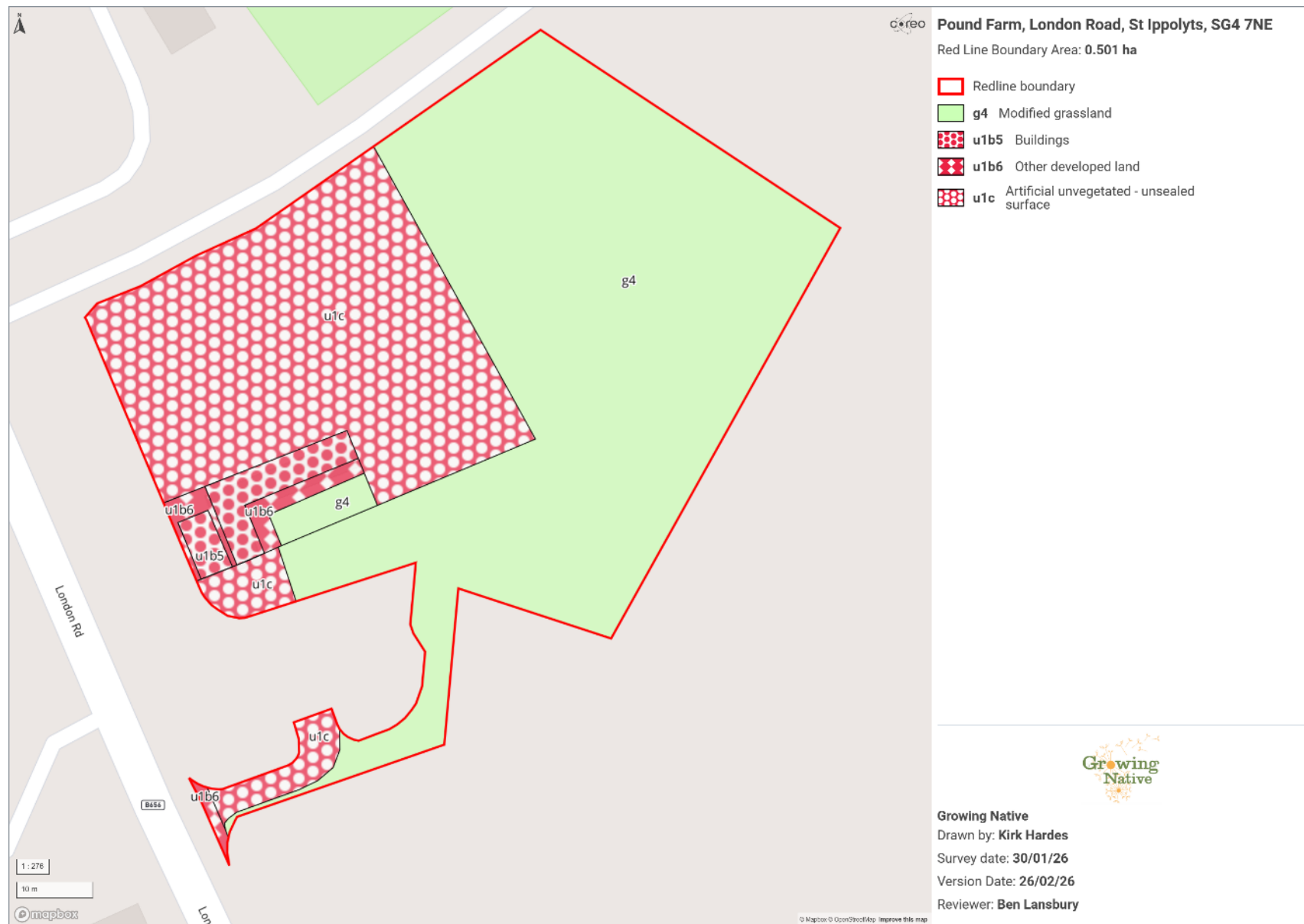
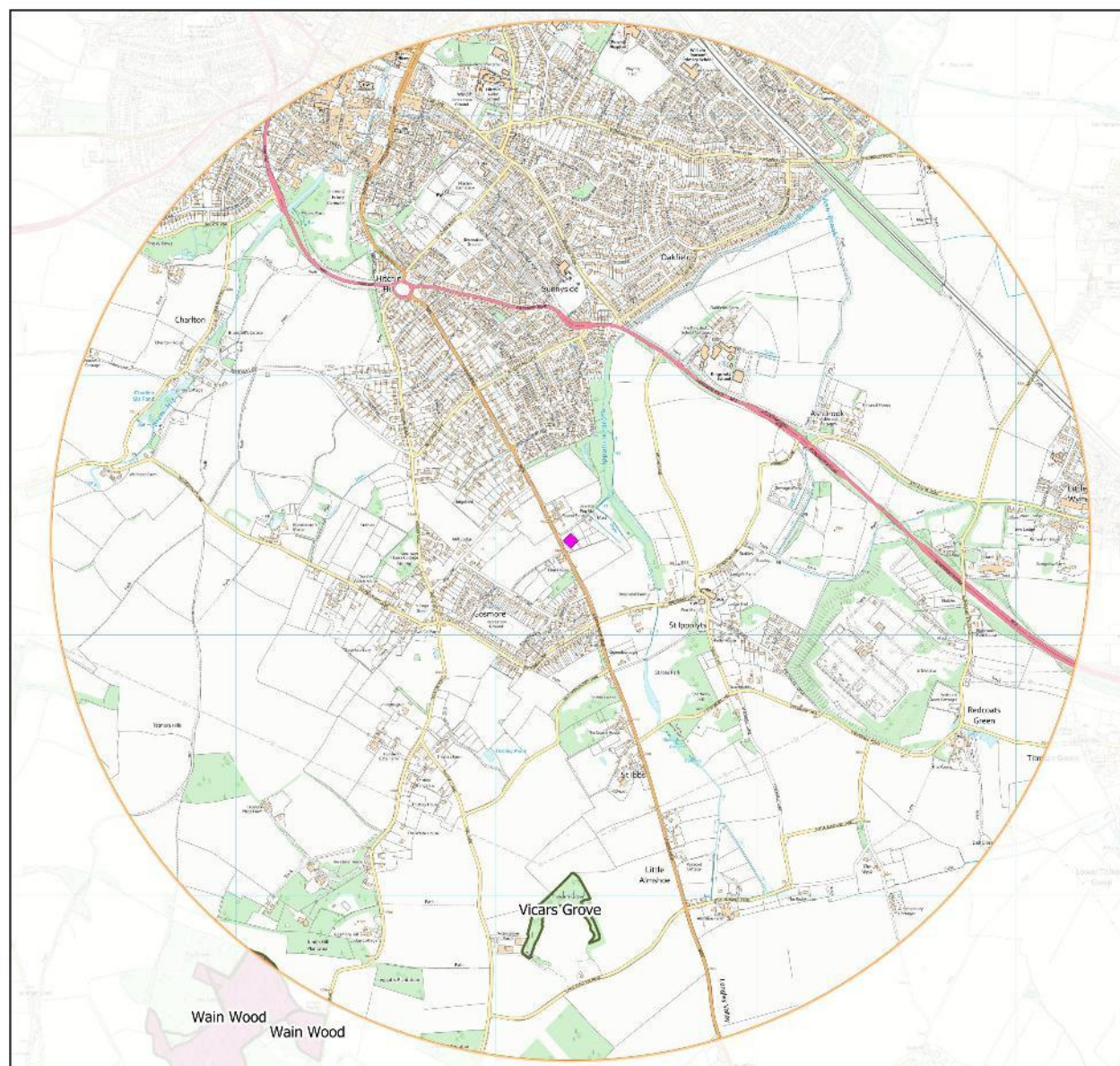


Figure 2: Baseline Habitat Plan



Figure 3: Proposed Site Plan (TAS Architects, 2026)



National Sites Map 1

Search Information

- ◆ Search point
- Search area

National Sites

Statutory Sites

- SSSI
- Ancient Woodland Inventory

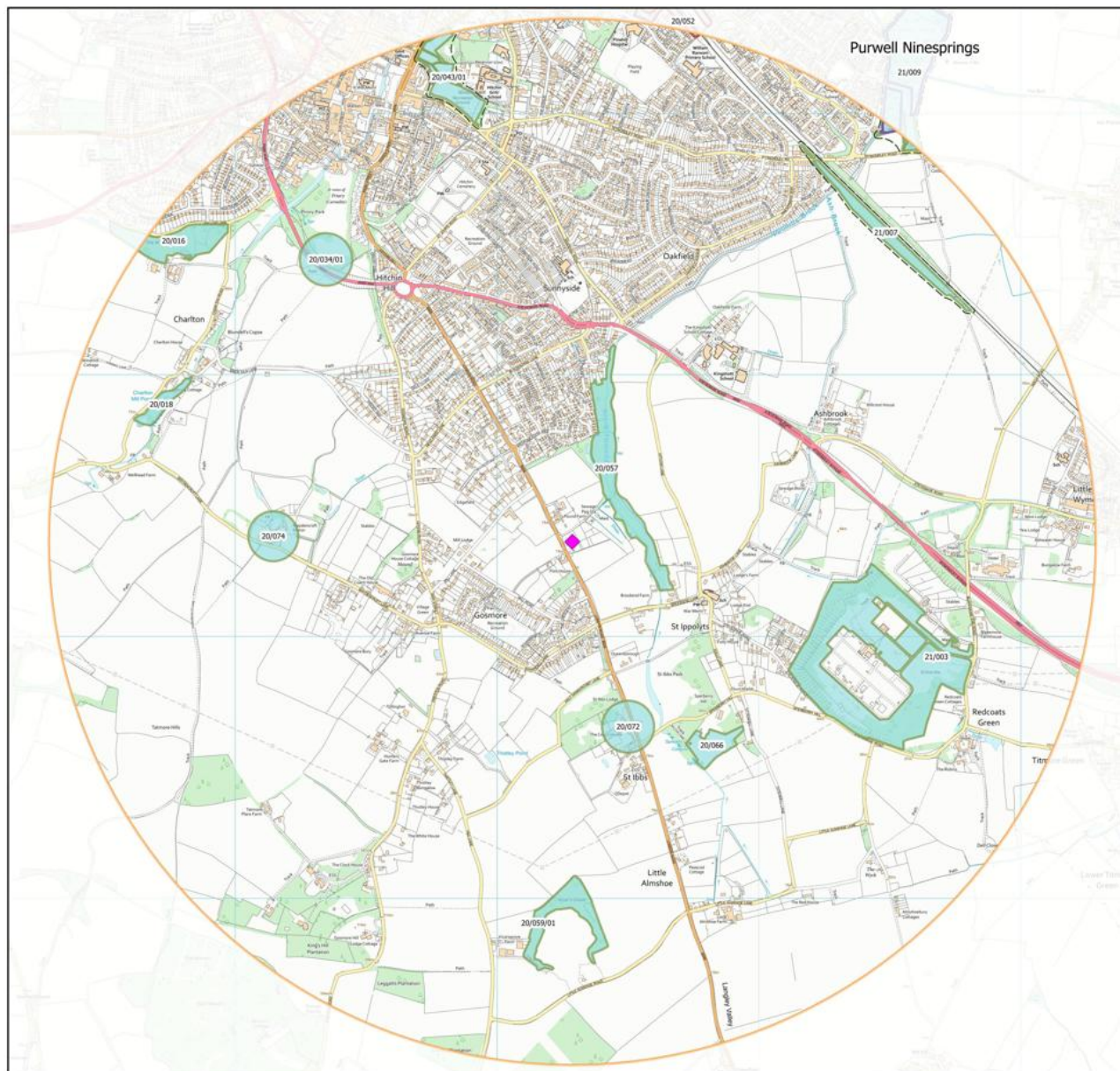
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Figure 4: Statutory Designated Sites within 2 km (HERC, 2026)



Local Sites Map 1

Search Information

- ◆ Search point
- Search area

Local Sites

- ▨ RIGS
- Local Wildlife Sites
- HMWT Nature Reserves

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Figure 5: Non—statutory Designated Sites within 2km (HERC, 2026)

APPENDIX II – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1. Current access track from London Road.



Plate 2. Southern field parcel where proposed access route will be situated.



Plate 3. Existing access route to stables.



Plate 4. Central stable block section.



Plate 5. Eastern section of stables and courtyard.



Plate 6. Swallow nest within central stable block.



Plate 7. Felt stable block roof.



Plate 8. Eastern section of stables and field to the north.



Plate 9. Field to north of stables with sporadic elder scrub.



Plate 10. Paddock and stable block.



Plate 11. Fields immediately east of stable blocks.



Plate 12. Eastern field compartment.

APPENDIX III – DESK STUDY DATA

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	UK Legal	NERC	BAP	IUCN	Local	WCA9
Amphibians	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		✓	✓			
	Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	✓	✓	✓			
Birds	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	✓				✓	✓
	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>				✓		✓
	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				✓		
	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	✓					
	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>				✓		
	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>						✓
	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>				✓		
	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>				✓		
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				✓		
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				✓		
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				✓	✓	
	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	✓					
	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				✓		
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>				✓		
	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>						✓
	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	✓			✓		
	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	✓					
	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	✓			✓	✓	
	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				✓		
	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				✓	✓	
	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓			✓		
	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>				✓		
	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	✓				✓	

House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				✓	
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓				✓
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				✓	
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>		✓	✓		✓
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				✓	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	✓				✓
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				✓	
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>					✓
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>				✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				✓	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				✓	
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓	
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓				✓
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓	✓
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓				✓
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				✓	✓
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	✓			✓	
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		✓	✓	✓	
Ring-necked Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>					✓
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					✓
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>				✓	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓		✓	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓	✓	
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				✓	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				✓	✓
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>				✓	
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				✓	
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>				✓	✓

	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			✓	
	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓	
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓		✓	
	Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			✓	
	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>			✓	✓
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			✓	✓
	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			✓	✓
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			✓	
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓	
	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			✓	✓
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			✓	
Flowering Plants	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	✓			
	Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>				✓
	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>				✓
	Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>				✓
	Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>			✓	
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus pamphilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Invertebrates - Moths	Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	✓	✓		
	Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	✓	✓		✓
	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	✓	✓		
	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	✓	✓		
	Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	✓	✓		
	Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	✓	✓		
	Ear Moth	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	✓	✓		
	Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	✓	✓		
	Green-brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	✓	✓		
	Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	✓	✓		
	Large Nutmeg	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	✓	✓		

	Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	✓	✓			
	Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	✓	✓			
	Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	✓	✓			
	Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	✓	✓			
	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	✓	✓			
Reptiles	Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Terrestrial Mammals (Bats)	Bat	<i>Chiroptera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	✓	✓	✓		
	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	✓				
	Long-eared Bat species	<i>Plecotus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Myotis Bat species	<i>Myotis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	✓			✓	✓
	Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	✓		✓		
	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	✓	✓	✓		
	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	✓				
	Pipistrelle species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	✓			✓	✓
	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Terrestrial Mammals (excl. Bats)	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	✓				
	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		✓	✓		✓
	Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>					✓
	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>					✓
	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>		✓	✓		✓



Contact: Kirk Hards

Telephone: 07568426464

Email: kirk@growing-native.co.uk