

Target note number	Description
2	Wood debris piles. Grid references: TL 24085 17959, TL 24063 17985, TL 24076 17973 
3	Mammal run. Grid reference: TL 24042 17985 

Table 9: Plant Species List with DAFOR Scale

Scientific nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for vascular plant species and common names follow BSBI List of British & Irish Vascular Plants and Stoneworts.

Please note that this plant species list was generated as part of a UKHab survey and does not constitute a full botanical survey.

Abundance was estimated using the DAFOR scale as follows:

D = dominant, A = abundant, F = frequent, O = occasional, R = rare, LF = locally frequent

Common Name	Scientific Name	Estimated Abundance (DAFOR)
Birds Foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	R
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	R
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	F
Broadleaf Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	A
Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	O
Caper Spurge	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	R
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Cocks Foot	<i>Dactylus glomerata</i>	A
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	O
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Cudweed	<i>Filago germanica</i>	R
Doves Foot Cranesbill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	O
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	R
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	F
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp	O
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	O
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	R
Hairy Brome	<i>Bromus ramosus</i>	R
Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis</i> spp	O
Hawkweed spp	<i>Pilosella</i> spp	R
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	D
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	R
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	O
Laurel	<i>Prunus</i> spp	O
Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	O
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	O
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	O
Opium Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	O
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	O
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	R
Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	D
Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	O
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	R
Purple Leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	F
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	O
Smooth Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	O
Soft Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	R
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	F
St Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum</i> spp	F
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	R

Common Name	Scientific Name	Estimated Abundance (DAFOR)
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	O
Vetch spp	<i>Vicia</i> spp	O
Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	R
Woolly Muelin	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	R
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	A

Appendix 3 – General References

Bell, S. McGillivray, D. (2006) Environmental Law. 6th ed. Oxford University Press.

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CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

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Stace, C. (2010). Field Flora of the British Isles. Cambridge University Press

Sutherland, W.J. (1996) Ecological Census Techniques. Cambridge University Press.

Treweek, J. (1999) Ecological Impact Assessment. Blackwell Science.

UKHab Ltd (2023) UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at <https://www.ukhab.org>)

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

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework

Appendix 4 – Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Articles of British wildlife and countryside legislation, policy guidance and both Local and National Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are referred to. The articles of legislation are:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
- Department for Communities and Local Government. National Planning Policy Framework. (2024)
- EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Including National and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP / HPI))
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- The Environment Act 2021
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Appendix 5 – Legislation, Guidance and Methodology

Breeding Birds

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

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

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

Bird surveys are carried out in accordance with:

- Gilbert G, Gibbons DW, Evans J. (1998) Bird Monitoring Methods. RSPB.

Bats

Roosting Bats

All bats in the United Kingdom and their habitats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). It is an offence to damage or destroy any bat roost, intentionally or recklessly obstruct a bat roost, deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat or intentionally kill, injure or take any bat.

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

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

- Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, (4th edition). Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-978-1-7395126-0-6 (Table , Table and Table).

Preliminary Ecological Surveys look for evidence of bat presence such as feeding remains, bat droppings, roosting individuals and staining around potential access points. The suitability of site features are also assessed because absence of bat evidence, is not confirmation of a negative result.

Within trees, features searched for include; natural holes, woodpecker holes, cracks/splits in major limbs, loose bark, hollows, and dense cover of ivy over the tree. If evidence is found, or a building supports features conducive to supporting roosting bats then further presence / absence bat surveys and/or roost characterisation surveys will be recommended.

Foraging and Commuting bats

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

Table 8: Guideline for assessing the suitability of a structure to support roosting habitat amended from Collins, J (2023)

Category	Description of Roosting Habitat	Number of additional presence / absence surveys required
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats at any time of year (complete absence of potential roosting features).	None
Negligible Suitability	Suitable cavities may exist, but these are less than ideal. Uncertainty remains as bats can use these features on occasion.	None
Low Suitability	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. The feature and surrounding habitat do not provide enough shelter, conditions* space for larger roost types such as a maternity or hibernation roost.	One survey between May and August

Category	Description of Roosting Habitat	Number of additional presence / absence surveys required
Moderate Suitability	A structure considered to have one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions* and surrounding habitat but are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (With regard to roost type only – assessments are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Two surveys between May and September (with at least one survey undertaken between May and August). Surveys should be spaced at least 3 weeks apart.
High Suitability	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions* and surrounding habitat.	Three surveys between May and September (with at least two surveys undertaken between May and August). Surveys should be spaced at least 3 weeks apart.
Confirmed	This category is where positive evidence of bats has been recorded. For example, bats are found; bat droppings may be present at a suitable location for roosting bats; existing bat records may be associated with the structure.	

* In this context conditions refers to the level of disturbance, light, height above ground, temperature, and humidity etc

Table 9: Guideline for assessing the suitability of a tree to support roosting habitat amended from Collins, J (2023)

INITIAL STAGE (Site scoping/PEA/PRA)		
Category	Description	Survey effort to establish the presence/absence of bats
NONE	Either no PRFS in the tree or unlikely to be any	None
FAR	Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree	Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) to further assess suitability
PRF	A tree with at least one PRF present	Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) to further assess suitability
DETAILED STAGE (PEA/PRA/GLTA)		
PRF - I	PRF only suitable for individual bats or small numbers of bats due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats	None – precautionary method of works for removal and provision of roosting compensation

INITIAL STAGE (Site scoping/PEA/PRA)		
Category	Description	Survey effort to establish the presence/absence of bats
PRF - M	PRF suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony	Three Climbing inspection surveys for features to be undertaken May to September with at least 2 May to August. Surveys should be 3 weeks apart. If climbing and inspection not possible, 3 dusk emergence surveys with NVAs (Night Vision Aids) to be undertaken May to to September with at least 2 May to August. Surveys should be 3 weeks apart. Should a maternity colony be confirmed less invasive methods, such as dusk emergence survey with NVAs should employed.
Known roost	Known roost present through local records, evidence, sightings, etc	Three Climbing inspection surveys for features to be undertaken May to September with at least 2 May to August. Surveys should be 3 weeks apart. If climbing and inspection not possible, 3 dusk emergence surveys with NVAs (Night Vision Aids) to be undertaken May to to September with at least 2 May to August. Surveys should be 3 weeks apart. Should a maternity colony be confirmed less invasive methods, such as dusk emergence survey with NVAs should employed.

Table 10: Potential suitability of foraging and commuting habitat within an application boundary. Features should be assessed following this guide and professional judgement. Adapted from Collins, J (2023)

Category	Description of commuting and foraging habitat	Survey effort to establish the value of commuting and foraging habitat**
Negligible Suitability	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.	None

Category	Description of commuting and foraging habitat	Survey effort to establish the value of commuting and foraging habitat**
Low Suitability	Habitat which could be used by low numbers of commuting bats such as an isolated gappy hedgerow, or an unvegetated stream unconnected to suitable habitat in the wider environment. Suitable, yet isolated habitat that could be used by foraging bats such as individual trees, or a patch of scrub.	Nighttime bat walk (NBW) survey: One survey visit per active season (Spring – April/May, Summer (June/July/August) – autumn – September/October). AND Static automated surveys: Data to be collected over a five-night period, per season. (Spring – April/May, Summer (June/July/August) – autumn – September/October).
Moderate Suitability	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by commuting bats, notably tree lines, hedgerows or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape which could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, open water, scrub or grassland.	Nighttime bat walk (NBW) survey: One survey visit per active season (Spring – April/May, Summer (June/July/August) – autumn – September/October). AND Static automated surveys: Data to be collected over a five-night period, per month (April to October)
High Suitability	Continuous, High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape which is considered to be highly conducive to commuting bats including river valleys, stream, hedgerows, and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree lined watercourses, and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.	Nighttime bat walk (NBW) survey: One survey visit per active season (Spring – April/May, Summer (June/July/August) – autumn – September/October). AND Static automated surveys: Data to be collected over a five-night period, per month (April to October)

** This is only a guide for survey effort required, the complexity of the site and the proposed disturbance / loss of features will determine the extent of works required on a site by site basis

Badgers (*Meles meles*)

Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is illegal to wilfully kill, injure, disturb or take any badger, or attempt to do so and it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy, or obstruct access to any part of a badger sett.

Site assessments are undertaken in accordance with:

- Harris S, Cresswell P and Jefferies D (1989). Surveying Badgers.

During the PEA, the site and the 30-metre zone of Influence considered for this species are searched for evidence of badger activity. The surveyor will identify evidence of activity, or habitat suitability for this

protected species. Even if no evidence of badger activity is found, if local conditions suggest that the habitat may be suitable for badger, further surveys will be recommended.

Amphibians

The great crested newt and natterjack toad are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The legislation protects these amphibians and their place of shelter or protection which may extend 500m from the breeding pond.

Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

The great crested newt, is fully protected under the Conservation of Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, disturb or take great crested newts, intentionally or recklessly damage destroy or obstruct access to any place used by the animal for shelter or protection.

The legislation protects these amphibians and their place of shelter or protection which may extend 500m from the breeding pond. Sites should be considered suitable to support great crested newts if distribution and historical records suggest newts may be present, there is a pond within 500m of the development or the development site includes suitable terrestrial habitat refuges.

Great crested newt site assessments are undertaken in accordance with:

- English Nature. (2001) Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines. English Nature, Peterborough. and
- Langton T, Beckett C and Foster J (2001) Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook. Froglife, Halesworth.

Prior to a site visit, a desk study pond search is undertaken. When searching for ponds, Brindle & Green apply a total of 4 sources to establish their location. The following online sources are used:

- OS MAPPING VIA EMAPSITE
- GOOGLE EARTH PRO,
- GOOGLE MAPS and
- MAGIC MAPS

Each identified pond (Access permitting) is subjected to a Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment providing a score for each pond. This survey should be undertaken during the summer period to be fully accurate, however assumptions can be made out of season to guide survey recommendations.

Reptiles

Two species of reptile, the sand lizard and smooth snake, and their habitats are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. All other native British reptiles are protected against intentional killing and injury.

British reptiles are found in exposed, undisturbed areas, such as areas without cultivation with differing areas of grassland sward length. Suitable areas include abandoned sand quarries, fallow farmland land, heathland, post-industrial land, railway corridors etc. If these types of suitable features are found then further reptile surveys are recommended.

- Edgar P, Foster J and Baker J (2010) Reptile Habitat Management Handbook. Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Bournemouth.
- Gent T and Gibson S (2003) Herpetofauna Workers Manual. JNCC, Peterborough.

Invasive non-native weeds

Plant species such as Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) are examples of invasive non-native weeds classified under Part II of Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981. Any person who causes these species to grow or spread in the wild by dumping or other means is guilty of an offence. The plant and the soil these species are found growing in are classified as waste material and should be treated as such.

A simple walk over survey of the site to determine if these species are present was carried out during the PEA. A full list of Schedule 9 species can be found at Plantlife.org

Ecological Enhancement

In December 2024 the Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Planning Policy Framework. This sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity through the planning system. The document states - opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged.

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

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

Designated Sites

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

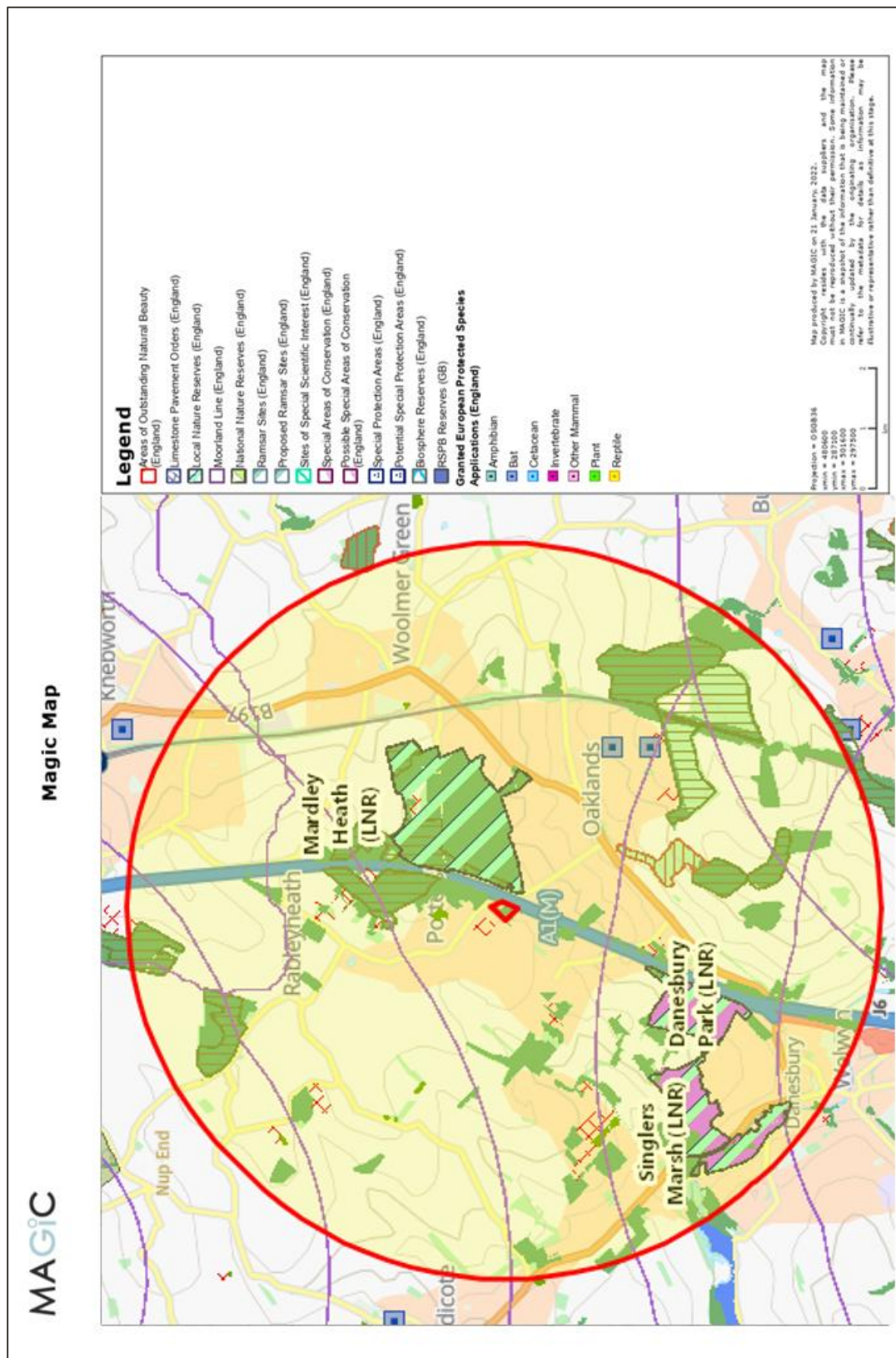
European designated status includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs) that preserve areas for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which provides protection for habitats and the species which these habitats support.

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

Appendix 6 – Proposed Plans

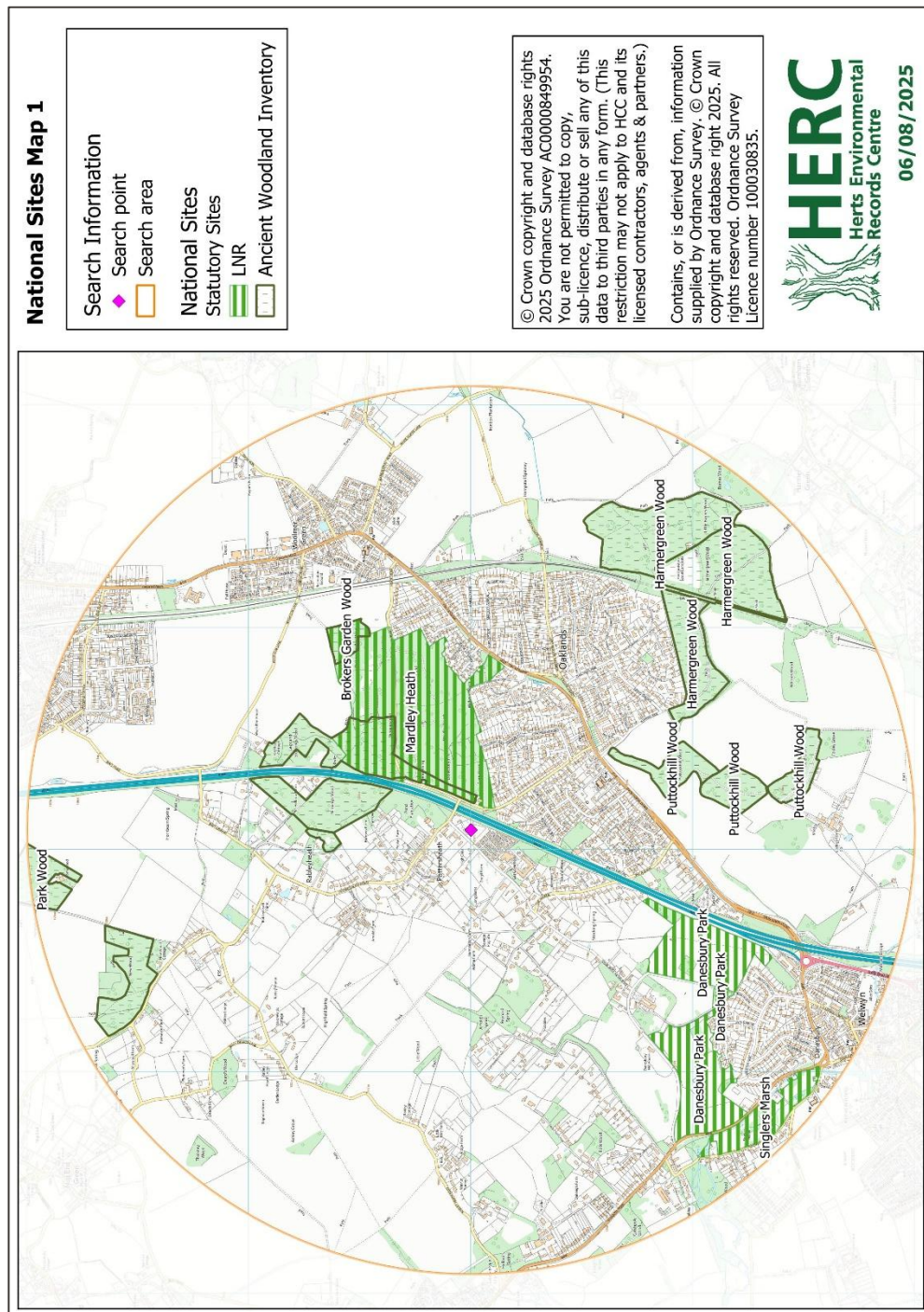


Appendix 7 – MAGIC data



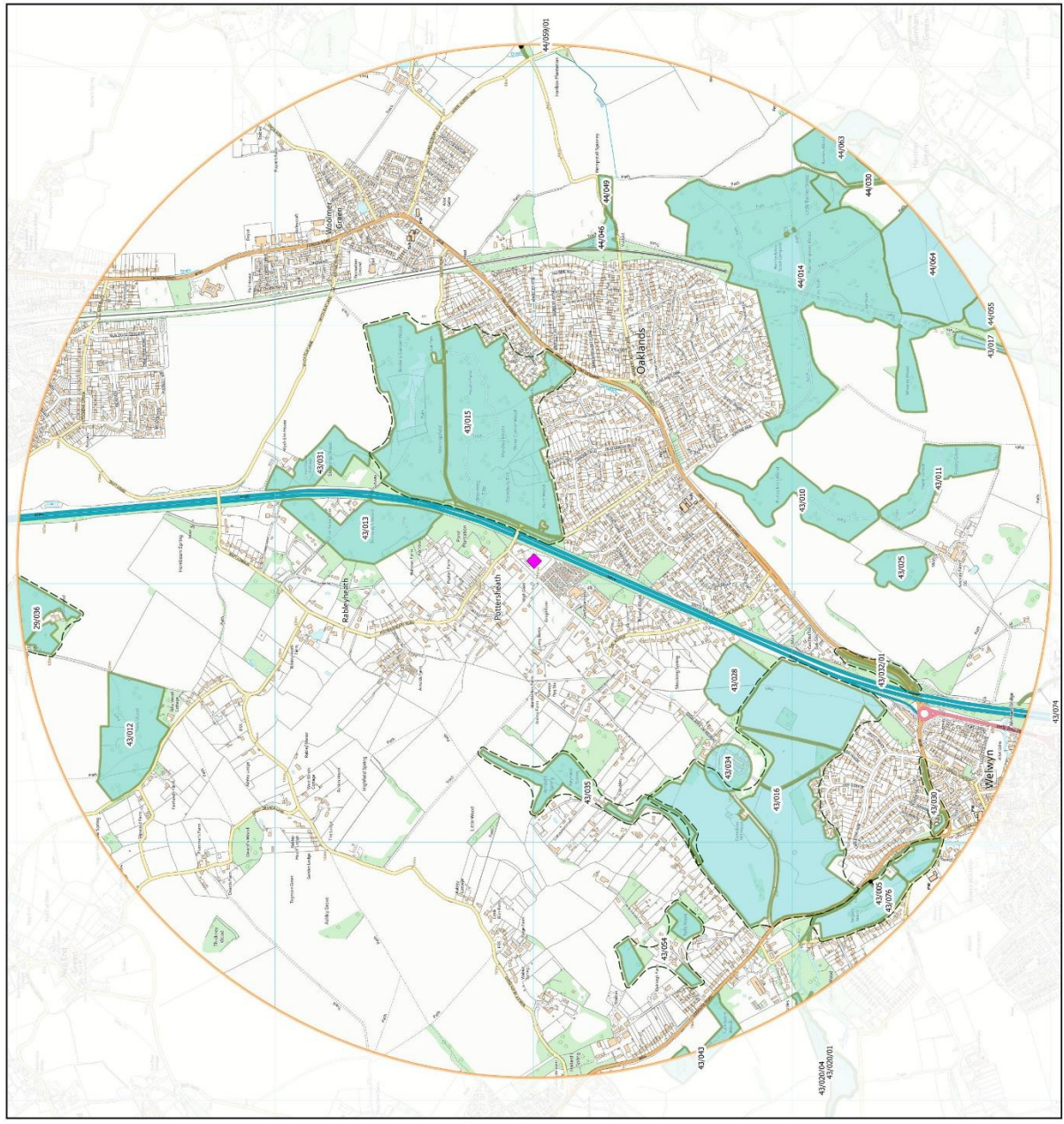
Appendix 8 – Ecological Data Search Information

A full data search list for all records of species and designations within 2km of the site is available upon request.



Local Sites Map 1

- Search Information**
- ◆ Search point
 - Search area
- Local Sites**
- Local Wildlife Sites



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06/08/2025

Appendix 9 - Confidential Badger Records

Desk Study

11.1.1 The desk study returned 1 record of a badger sett within 2km of the site. Three of the records pertain to the woodland north of site. However, the grid reference is the central point of a 100m² (Table).

Species	Grid Ref.	Date	Description
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	TL 229196	08/12/2017	1.9km NW. Active sett with prints and latrines present.

Table 13: Confidential Badger Records

Results

11.1.2 The data search returned 44 records of badgers within 2km of the site, 30 of which pertained to roadkill and only one sett recorded within this radius. A badger sett was identified within Tagmore Green, approximately 1.9km northwest of the site. Signs recorded included prints, scratch marks on trees and fresh latrines close by. Sett is therefore likely to be active at time of initial recording in 2017.

11.1.3 No other evidence of badger activity was noted during any of the site visits, and no other badger setts were observed.

Evaluation

11.1.4 Under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, in England and Wales it is an offence to wilfully kill, injure, disturb or take any badger, or intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy, or obstruct access to any part of a badger sett.

11.1.5 Badger activity is not expected to provide a constraint to this development. The single badger sett recorded within the data search is located 1.9km away with residential dwellings and roads providing barriers to dispersal. The on-site habitats provided 'Negligible' suitability for sett-making, although the rural surroundings of the site suggest that foraging and commuting badgers may use the on-site habitats on an intermittent basis, but are likely not dependent on them.

Recommendations

- 11.1.6 The site is not considered likely to support badger setts or a resident population. However, the site may provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat for this transient species. As a result, Reasonable Avoidance Measures as outlined in Chapter 7 are recommended.