

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

Land to rear of 62 Green Street, Royston, Hertfordshire, SG8 7BA

Client:

Claire North

Survey date:

15th July 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the North Herts District Council. The proposal is described as: building of two 4 bed houses.

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2024.](#)

The site survey was undertaken by Millie Holland BSc (Hons), MSc, Consultant (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2018-33540-CLS-CLS)					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
15/07/2025	22	50	80	17	None
Executive summary					
The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.					
Limitations					
It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records.					

Ecological Survey Factor	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, photos in appendix 3 and proposal plan in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
Summary of Survey Findings (UKHab codes used)	Site description The site is centred on national grid reference TL 36004 41710, and is ~0.07ha in size. The survey site is a small area of a larger residential dwelling with associated hardstanding ground, vegetated garden and parking. The site consists of

	grassland, buildings, hardstanding, unmanaged vegetable patches and hedgerows. The site is immediately surrounded by further residential dwellings and an allotment to the north. The wider landscape consists of further residential dwellings, with areas of amenity grassland. There is a trainline located ~140m west of the site. Buildings (u1b5) Within the site there are two buildings, both timber, one workshop, with a sheltered garage area, and the second a timber storage shed. Both have been evaluated for their habitat value to bats within a later section. Developed land, sealed surface (u1b) The site has a hardstanding entrance point from the east boundary, that leads onto the site, to the garage. The site also has hardstanding areas which provide walkways through the garden. Urban (u1) vegetated garden (828), ground level planters (845), introduced shrub (847) bare ground (510) The site is primarily characterised by vegetation typical of a previously maintained garden, although recent cessation of management has resulted in areas developing more natural characteristics. The grassland is now subject to partial management, with a mosaic of maintained and unmanaged areas. Grassland species recorded include: • Dominant (D): False oat-grass • Abundant (A): Perennial rye-grass • Frequent (F): Hawkbit, ribwort plantain, yarrow • Occasional (O): Common nettle, bird's-foot trefoil, meadow foxtail, English ivy, morning glory • Rare (R): Barley, sorghum, mullein, woodland sage
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Scattered patches of introduced shrub species are present across the site, including red clusterberry, culinary sage, hawthorn, Japanese barberry, Japanese aucuba, buddleia, cherry laurel, and mahonia. The ground layer supports a variety of both naturalised and ornamental species such as ferns, dog rose, chickweed, cranesbill, and repeated presence of English ivy and common nettle.

Some areas, previously used as vegetable beds, have undergone partial succession. These now support a mixture of former crop species and colonising grassland flora, including false oat-grass, woodland sage, ribwort plantain, golden ragwort, hawksbeard, morning glory, avens, mullein, dog rose, field thistle, bramble, cornflower, barren brome, oxeye daisy, and holly. The floristic composition and structure of these areas most closely resemble unmanaged grassland habitat.

To the north of the site, a group of raised beds have been left unmanaged. These are interspersed with large, seemingly active compost bins. Vegetation in this section is sparse and dominated by English ivy, perfoliate alexanders, and patches of bare ground.

Within the northern bare ground area, five medium-sized cherry trees, each approximately 8–10 metres tall, are present. These trees are heavily colonised by English ivy, contributing to vertical structure and limited cover in this part of the site.

Habitat Condition assessment			
Bare ground	A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No
	B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	No

		C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area.	Yes
	Total			Poor – 1/3
	Habitat	Condition assessment		
	Scattered trees	A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	No
		B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes
		C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Yes
		D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes
		E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Yes
		F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	No
	Total			Moderate – 4/6

Native hedgerow (h2a)

Through the centre of the garden runs a native hedgerow, primarily composed of mature apple and pear trees. Estimated to be over 20 years old, the hedgerow is beginning to show signs of senescence, with several of the trees exhibiting structural ageing such as thinning canopies, gnarled or dead branches, and limited new growth. The

dominance of fruit trees, which are not traditionally robust hedgerow species, appears to have reduced the structural diversity typically expected of native hedgerows.

At the time of the survey, the hedgerow bore a small number of developing fruits; however, foliage was notably sparse, despite the survey taking place during the peak growing season. This lack of leaf cover may be indicative of stress factors such as age, soil nutrient depletion, or historical management practices.

Habitat	Condition assessment		
Native hedgerow	A1	>1.5 m average along length (height)	Yes
	A2	>1.5 m average along length (wide)	No
	B1	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	No
	B2	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	Yes
	C1	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length	No
	C2	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No
	D1	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA3) and recently introduced species.	Yes
	D2	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes
Total			Moderate – 4/8

Non-native hedgerow (h2b)

	The site boundaries are predominantly defined by well-maintained privet hedgerows, particularly along the eastern and western edges. These hedgerows are approximately 3 metres in height and 1.5 metres in width, providing a consistent, dense visual and physical boundary around the site. While the structure of the hedgerows appears healthy and regularly managed, some sections show encroachment by English ivy, particularly at the base and lower trunks. If left unmanaged, the ivy has the potential to dominate and suppress the hedgerow's growth over time, potentially reducing its ecological value and structural integrity. The hedgerows species composition and non-native nature, means that it is automatically of a poor condition. Surrounding priority habitats Several priority habitats have been identified within a 2 km radius of the site, indicating the broader ecological context and potential connectivity of habitats in the surrounding landscape: • Lowland Calcareous Grassland is located approximately 670 metres north of the site. This habitat is notable for its species-rich communities and importance for invertebrates and flora adapted to alkaline soils. • Deciduous Woodland lies around 1,530 metres to the west of the site. Such woodlands provide vital habitats for a range of birds, mammals, and invertebrates, supporting biodiversity and acting as ecological corridors. • Traditional Orchard is found approximately 1,850 metres southwest of the site. Traditional orchards are valuable habitats supporting diverse plant and animal species, including important pollinators and rare invertebrates. While these habitats contribute to the regional ecological network, the site itself does not contain or directly link to these priority habitats.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Onsite habitat

	The proposed development will result in the loss of vegetated garden. This could result in a net loss in biodiversity at the site. Surrounding priority habitats No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Onsite habitat The proposed development will be required to demonstrate a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain through use of the Defra Statutory Metric. A BNG Assessment will therefore be required to inform the planning application. Surrounding priority habitats No further recommendations.
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) Holland Hall Railway Cutting Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located ~660m north of the site. Holland Hall (Melbourn) Railway Cutting is located approximately one kilometre north-east of Royston. It is a steep railway cutting through chalk, the slopes of which have been colonised by a wide range of plants characteristic of chalk grassland in eastern England, including some species which are uncommon in Britain. This type of grassland was once widespread on the Cambridgeshire downland, but it is now confined to only a very few examples.

	Therfield Heath Local Nature Reserve (LNR) ~1360m southwest. Church Hill on Therfield Heath is renowned for its large colony of rare pasque flowers which bloom in early spring. Grassland herbs include bastard toadflax, lesser meadow rue and spotted cat's-ear. Other typical chalk grassland flowers include horseshoe vetch, squinancywort and the nationally rare field fleawort, together with wild candytuft and five species of orchid. During winter you can see fieldfares and redwings, while meadow pipits and skylarks are present all year round. In summer several species of butterfly can be seen including the brown argus and the largest colony of chalkhill blues in Hertfordshire. Therfield Heath Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ~1360m southwest. Therfield Heath is a very good example of the East Anglian type of chalk grassland. This plant community has suffered severe losses throughout its range during the post-war period, mainly as a result of agricultural intensification or the cessation of sheep grazing, so the remaining examples are of high conservation value. The site contains some of the richest chalk grassland in England.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No foreseen impacts. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) The site lies within the impact risk zone for Holland Hall Railway Cutting SSSI. The proposed development type is listed as a possible high risk for this designation.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations No further recommendations.

	Statutory designated sites (within 2km) The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to consult with Natural England regarding potential impacts to Holland Hall Railway Cutting SSSI. This is due to the increase in residential units.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Vegetated garden can still provide some ecological value for invertebrates, particularly generalist species. The presence of flowering plants such as oxeye daisy, and yarrow offers limited nectar and pollen resources for pollinators such as bees, hoverflies, and butterflies during the summer months. Bare ground patches and tussocky areas, if present, may offer habitat for ground-dwelling invertebrates such as beetles, ants, and spiders. However, the overall value of the grassland to invertebrates is considered low to moderate due to its limited structural diversity, frequent management, and dominance by a small number of competitive species like perennial ryegrass.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Vegetated garden will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new buildings would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on

	a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL application There was an EPSL application within 2km of the site, which was for the destruction of a brown long-eared resting place. The licence was active 16/06/2011 – 30/06/2014. Foraging and commuting habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed to offer suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for bats, primarily through features such as the vegetated garden areas and boundary hedgerows. These linear and semi-natural features can act as navigational corridors, facilitating safe movement across the site and potentially linking with the wider landscape, even if only indirectly. The vegetated garden, which includes a mosaic of grassland, introduced shrub species, and areas of unmanaged growth, provides structural and floral diversity that is likely to support a wide range of invertebrates. These invertebrates serve as an important food source for local bat species, especially during the active season. In addition, the hedgerows—particularly those composed of privet and supplemented by ivy growth—offer sheltered, warmer microclimates that can retain humidity and increase insect abundance. These features are especially valuable in more open or disturbed environments, where consistent foraging resources may be otherwise limited. Although the site is not directly connected to any priority habitats in the surrounding landscape, the onsite habitat features are nonetheless likely to support low levels of bat activity by contributing to the overall foraging resource and local habitat mosaic.

	Roosting habitat Two buildings are located within the site boundary, both of which are of similar age and construction, and were subject to preliminary internal and external inspections to assess their potential to support roosting bats. External Inspection Building 1 (B1) is partially obscured by dense vegetation, with extensive coverage of English ivy present along the western and southern elevations. This ivy growth limited visibility of the exterior structure during inspection and may conceal potential roosting features such as lifted tiles, gaps in soffits, or crevices in the brickwork. However, where the building was visible, the roof covering appeared to be in sound condition, with no obvious signs of significant damage, missing tiles, or large gaps that would typically be associated with bat access points. The timber elements visible externally were found to lay flat against the structure, offering limited opportunity for roosting bats. Internal Inspection The interior of the building does not contain any roof voids or loft spaces typically used by roosting bats. The internal structure is boarded, providing limited access to crevices or cavities suitable for roosting. Additionally, the space is well lit during daylight hours due to multiple windows and doorways located on the northern and southern elevations. This high level of natural light, combined with the lack of enclosed, undisturbed voids, reduces the building's suitability for species that favour dark, enclosed roosting environments, such as brown long-eared or Myotis bats. External Inspection Building 2 is heavily screened by dense vegetation, including introduced shrubs and mature trees, particularly along
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	the northern, eastern, and western elevations. This vegetation not only limits visual access for surveyors but also reduces the likelihood of bats easily locating or accessing potential roosting features on the external structure. No obvious gaps or crevices were identified on the visible sections of the building, and there were no clear signs of bat use such as staining, droppings, or feeding remains. However, due to the limited visibility caused by vegetation cover, a full assessment of all elevations was not possible. Internal Inspection Internally, building 2 lacks any roof voids, loft spaces, or cavity features commonly associated with roosting bats. The internal space is open and exposed, with no dark, undisturbed areas suitable for roosting. Lighting levels are relatively high during the day due to multiple openings, which would likely deter bat occupation. No evidence of current or historic bat use (e.g. droppings, staining, or feeding remains) was identified during the inspection. B1 and B2 are considered negligible for roosting bats.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of vegetated garden; however, these areas are considered to be of low ecological value in terms of bat foraging and commuting. Given the availability of more extensive and higher-quality habitat in the surrounding landscape—such as boundary hedgerows, nearby tree lines, and open green space—the loss of this habitat is unlikely to have a significant impact on local bat populations. At this stage, detailed development plans have not yet been made available. As such, the assessment is based on the general understanding of the site's condition and typical development implications. Once plans are finalised, further assessment may be required to determine whether additional mitigation or avoidance measures are needed to protect bat habitat features during construction.

	Roosting habitat Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within B1 or B2 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in this location as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat Roosting habitat In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of two bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling. They will be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No active bird nests were identified within the hedgerows, trees, or buildings on-site at the time of the survey. However, these features offer suitable nesting opportunities and resources for a variety of bird species. The structural diversity and presence of dense woody vegetation within the hedgerows and trees provide ample potential for nest building, shelter, and foraging during the breeding season.

	In addition, the buildings on-site support features that could potentially be used by nesting birds. These built structures, in combination with the surrounding vegetation, contribute to the site's overall suitability as breeding habitat for birds and should be considered in any future works or management plans.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. Suggested biodiversity enhancements To enhance biodiversity on-site, it is recommended that a minimum of two bird boxes be installed on mature trees along the site boundaries or on proposed buildings. These boxes will provide additional nesting opportunities for a variety of bird species. Suitable options include the Schwegler No. 17 Swift Nest Box and the Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace for buildings; the Schwegler 1B Nest Box and Schwegler 2H Robin Box for trees; and the Woodstone Nest Box, which is versatile for use on either buildings or trees. Similar alternatives from other reputable brands may also be used. Tree-mounted boxes should be installed at approximately 3 metres above ground level in locations sheltered from prevailing winds, rain, and direct sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best positioned 1–3 metres above

	ground on a clear section of the trunk, where foliage does not obscure the entrance. Swift and sparrow boxes should be fitted at the eaves of buildings and may be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL applications There are no EPSL applications for rare reptiles within 2km of the site. Onsite habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed as providing some potential for foraging, commuting, basking, and refuge opportunities for reptiles. In particular, the hedgerow and areas of introduced scrub offer elevated value, as these features provide a structurally complex environment suitable for shelter and movement, alongside supporting invertebrate prey. However, the majority of the site comprises frequently managed grassland, buildings, and hardstanding—habitats that are considered suboptimal for reptiles. These areas generally lack the structural and botanical diversity required to support significant reptile populations. While some basking potential may exist, particularly along habitat edges or in areas adjacent to refugia, opportunities for refuge and foraging are significantly limited. The site's context further reduces its suitability for reptiles. It is surrounded by urban infrastructure, including roads and built development, which form barriers to natural dispersal and migration. As such, the likelihood of reptiles moving into or through the site from nearby habitat is considered low. Given the limited habitat quality and the site's isolation from more suitable reptile habitat networks, it is therefore considered unlikely that reptiles are present within the development footprint.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on reptiles as a result of the proposed development.

<i>Recommendations</i>	In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL applications There is one EPSL application within 2km of the site, located ~260m north for the damage and destruction of a great crested newt resting place. This licence was active between 12/08/2014 – 01/07/2021. No positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. Onsite habitat Great crested newts exist in metapopulations, using a network of aquatic and terrestrial habitats throughout their life cycle. Breeding typically occurs in ponds during spring, while terrestrial habitats—such as grassland, scrub, hedgerows, woodland, and even rubble or debris piles—are used for foraging, shelter, and hibernation. Research indicates that GCNs can disperse up to 500 metres from breeding ponds, with the highest likelihood of presence within 250 metres (Langton et al., 2001). A review of available mapping and aerial imagery confirms that there are no ponds located within 500 metres of the site boundary, nor are any present on-site. The absence of suitable breeding waterbodies within this radius significantly reduces the likelihood of great crested newts being present or migrating through the site. However, it is noted that areas of hedgerows and introduced on-site could provide suitable terrestrial habitat features, offering shelter and foraging opportunities for amphibians. Despite this, due to the absence of nearby breeding ponds, the site is considered to have negligible potential to support great crested newts.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.
<i>Recommendations</i>	In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No evidence of badger activity—including setts, latrines, foraging signs, or tracks—was recorded on site or within a 30-metre radius during the survey. Although some fruit trees are present on site, which could offer seasonal foraging opportunities, the site overall is considered unsuitable for sett construction due to the lack of optimal ground conditions such as friable, sloping, or undisturbed soil typically favoured by badgers for excavation. The grassland areas do support invertebrate prey species, and the presence of fruit trees may provide a limited foraging resource, particularly in the autumn months. However, the site's limited size, combined with its location within a heavily urbanised setting, reduces the likelihood of the site forming part of a badger territory. The surrounding roads and built infrastructure further act as barriers to badger movement from any nearby suitable habitat. Based on current survey results, it is considered unlikely that badgers are present or utilise the site on a regular basis, and no further badger-specific surveys or mitigation are deemed necessary at this stage.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Riparian animals	

<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL applications There are no EPSL applications within 2km of the site for riparian animals. Onsite habitat There are no watercourses on or connected to the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	N/A
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL applications There are no EPSL applications within 2km of the site for hazel dormice. Onsite habitat Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure as to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation. As such habitats on site are considered unsuitable for hazel dormice and therefore the likelihood of this species being present on site is considered acceptably low.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The vegetated garden, and compost offers suitable foraging opportunities, supporting abundant invertebrate prey such as beetles, earthworms, and caterpillars. These habitat features also provide important commuting corridors and shelter, allowing hedgehogs to move safely across the site while avoiding predation and disturbance.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Vegetated garden will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present. The scrub will be retained during construction. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas. • Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.

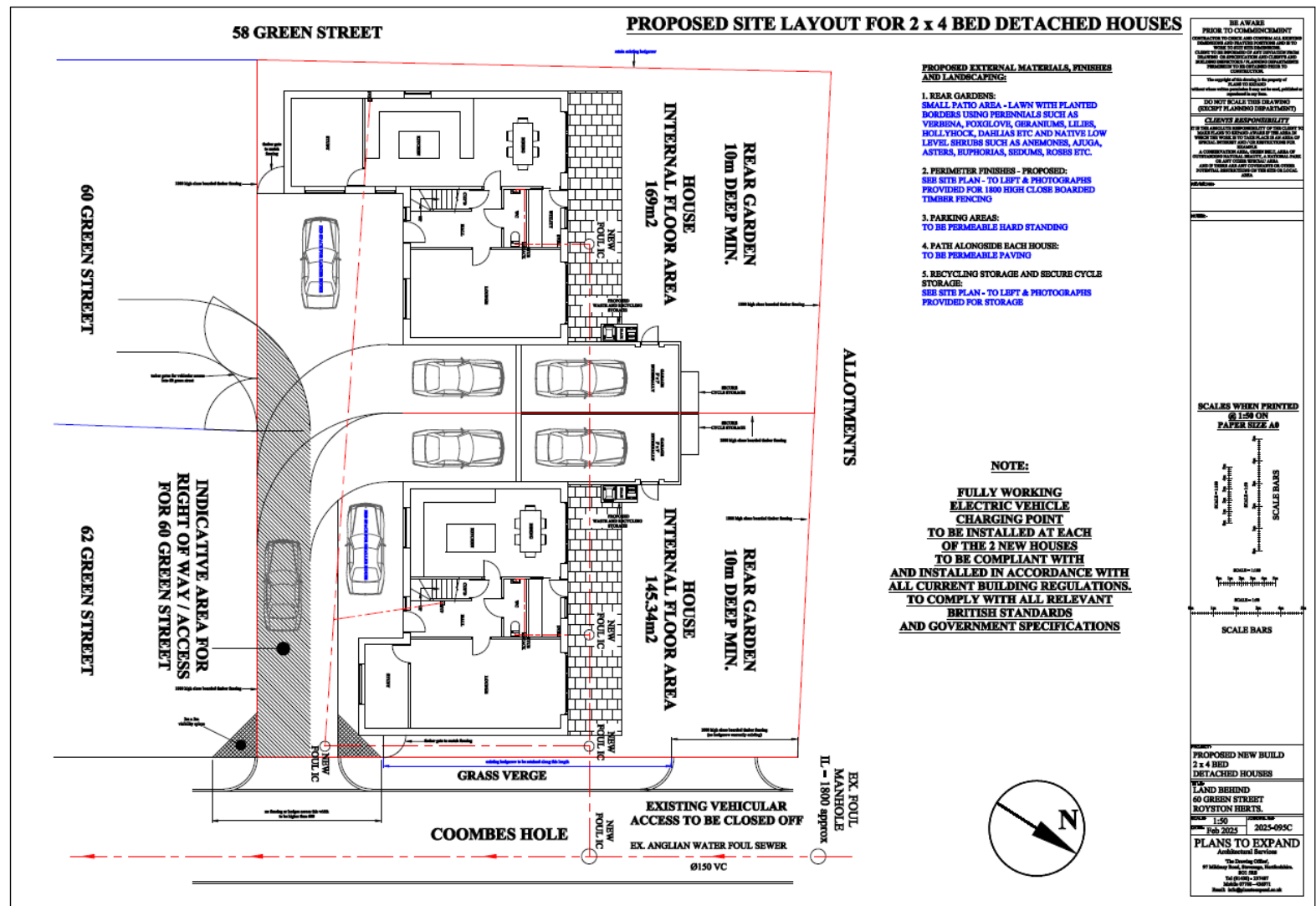
Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Photos



Figure 1: the internal look of B1.



Figure 2: west elevation of B1.



Figure 3: internal view of B2.



Figure 4: southern elevation of B2.



Figure 5: view of the site from the hardstanding ground at the northeast of the site.



Figure 6: bare ground, with compost heaps.



Figure 7: native hedgerow in the middle of the site.



Figure 8: part of the non-native hedgerow on the east boundary of the site.



Figure 9: introduced shrub and hardstanding.



Figure 10: unmanaged vegetable patch.

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Millie Holland BSc (Hons), MSc, Consultant Ecologist	17/07/2025
Final	1.0	Millie Holland BSc (Hons), MSc, Consultant Ecologist	22/07/2025
Added plans	2.0	Millie Holland BSc (Hons), MSc, Consultant Ecologist	01/08/2025