FPCR | environment & design




Ecological Appraisal

Client

Bloor Homes

Project

Land South of Bosworth Lane,

Newbold Verdon

Date

May 2025

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Draft (BNG to complete)	AJR 06/02/25	RG / 13/02/25
A	(BNG added)	AJR 18/02/25	
B	(amended proposals description)	AJR 25/02/25	
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D	Final	AJR 22.04.25	
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F	(updated BNG)	AJR 12.05.25	

1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Report Scope and Methodology

- FPCR were commissioned by Bloor Homes to undertake an ecological appraisal of a site located to the south of Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon.
- Survey work was undertaken in August and December 2024 to assess the ecological baseline of the site, and any likely impacts of proposed development.
- A scoping breeding bird survey was undertaken in April 2025.
- A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment was undertaken based on the Indicative Framework Plan (drawing number 2508709.11.03 F) and the Landscape Strategy (drawing number 11573-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0003 P04), with assumptions made where necessary given the outline nature of the application.

Ecological Summary

- No statutory sites of nature conservation importance were identified within the relevant search areas.
- A number of non-statutory ecological designations were identified within 1km of the site, with the closest located approximately 140m to the south. At this distance, and with the proposed provision of green infrastructure / public open space, no significant impacts on the identified non-statutory designations are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
- The site is dominated by arable land of low ecological value. Habitats of greater ecological value are present within the site in the form of hedgerows and woodland. With native habitats created within the proposed green infrastructure, including scrub, woodland, wildflower grassland and hedgerow planting, it has been demonstrated that the proposed development can achieve a 10% gain in habitat and hedgerow biodiversity.
- No evidence of badger was recorded during the survey work undertaken, however the species is known to be present within the local area. Therefore, an update badger survey is recommended to be undertaken prior to works commencing on-site, and appropriate sensitive working methods are to be maintained during construction.
- Two trees along the northern site boundary have been identified as having the potential to support roosting bats. As such, additional survey work on these trees will be undertaken during the appropriate survey season, with results of these surveys provided during the determination period. If a roost or roosts are recorded, then working methods and mitigation will be agreed with Natural England (NE) as appropriate. Mitigation could include the provision of bat boxes within the site. In any case, approximately 20 bat boxes will be provided within new buildings across the site, facing areas of public open space / boundary vegetation, where possible.
- Static bat detector surveys will be undertaken during the appropriate survey season in 2025 to further assess the local bat assemblage and impact of the removal of much of hedgerow H1. It is considered however that the retention of other boundary habitats and the creation of native habitats within the on-site green infrastructure will enhance foraging and commuting opportunities for the local bat assemblage in the long term.
- Given the presence of waterbodies within 500m of the site, the proposed development will seek to enter the NE Leicestershire District Level License (DLL) scheme.
- Common reptile species are known to be present in the area and as such precautionary working methods will be employed during construction to protect individual reptiles, should they be present within the site at the time of works.
- The site provides opportunities for a range of common and widespread breeding birds, with the scoping breeding bird survey recording low levels of activity within the site. It is anticipated that the creation of native habitats within the proposed green infrastructure will enhance foraging and nesting opportunities for the local bird assemblage in the long term.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The following report has been prepared by FPCR Environment & Design Ltd. on behalf of Bloor Homes. It provides details of a Habitat Survey undertaken by FPCR on an area of land located to the Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester (hereafter referred to as the 'site').

2.2 The site is located to the north west of Newbold Verdon (central OS grid reference SK 441 042) and is bound by Bosworth Lane to the north, existing residential development to the east, Newbold Verdon School to the south, and further agricultural land to the west.

2.3 The dominant habitat within the site comprised cropland. Other habitats present included boundary hedgerows with trees. The site extends slightly into the adjacent residential development in two places, with an area of modified grassland and hardstanding linking to the northern end of White Park Avenue, and a strip of young / poor condition scrub linking to the northern end of Moat Close. A largely off-site block of young woodland is present to the east of the site, with a small slither within the site boundary and the southernmost extent of this feature extending into the site.

2.4 The proposals are for an outline application (access only) for the erection of up to 200 dwellings, a community health and well-being hub (Use Class E(e)) or community shop (Use Class E(a)) of up to 108 sqm gross external area and provision of up to 0.5hectares of school playing fields and sport pitches, together with landscaping, open space, infrastructure and other associated works.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

3.1 In order to compile existing baseline information for the study area, relevant ecological information was requested from the Leicester and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC).

3.2 In addition, the following resources were interrogated for additional information and context to identify any features of potential importance for nature conservation in the wider countryside:

- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website ;
- Colour 1:25,000 OS base maps ; and
- Aerial photographs from Google Earth.

3.3 The geographical extent of the search area for biodiversity information was related to the significance of sites and species and potential zones of influence which might arise from development within the site. The consultation exercise was completed with statutory and non-statutory nature conservation data sources for baseline ecological information from the preceding 20 years using the following scales, considered to be appropriate:

- 10km around the site boundary for sites of International Importance (e.g. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar sites);
- 2km around the site boundary for sites of National or Regional Importance (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National or Local Nature Reserves (NNR/LNR)) and bat species records;
- 1km around the site for non-statutory designated sites of County Importance (e.g. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)), and
- 1km for other protected or otherwise notable species records (including Species of Principal Importance under S41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)).

Field Survey

Flora

3.4 The Habitat Survey was completed on 7th August 2024. Survey methods broadly followed UKHab classification system[1] and comprised a systematic walk over the site to classify the broad habitat types and identify any Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) for the conservation of biodiversity as listed within Section 41 (S41) of the NERC Act (2006)[2]. Habitats were mapped in the field, and additional notes were made where appropriate. The 'condition' of habitats within the site were assessed in line with each habitat criteria set out within Natural England's Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments document[3].

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

[2] *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.* [Online]. London: HMSO Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents.

[3] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/669e5db4fc8e12ac3edb0198/Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Condition_Assessments23.07.24.xlsx

3.5 Where feasible, target notes and species lists were compiled for individual areas and assessments of abundance were made using the DAFOR scale. Vascular plant nomenclature follows Stace[4]. Whilst the species lists collected should not be regarded as exhaustive, sufficient information was gained during the survey to enable classification and assessment of broad habitat types and identify features likely to be of interest.

3.6 All hedgerows were also assessed as to whether they qualified as Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority Habitats), i.e. whether they consisted of 80% or more native woody species, and against the Hedgerow Regulations Act (1997) wildlife and Countryside Criteria.

Fauna

3.7 During the Habitat Survey, observations, signs of or suitable habitat for species protected under Part I of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)[5], the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)[6] (hereafter refer to as 'the Regulations') and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992[7] were recorded. Consideration was also given to the existence and use of the site by other notable fauna such as Schedule 1 bird species, breeding birds, species of Principle Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006), and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) or Red Data Book (RDB) species.

Badgers *Meles meles*

3.8 Standard survey methodology was followed[8] to complete a thorough search for evidence which would indicate the presence of badgers both on the site and locally. Evidence of badger occupation and activity sought included:

- Setts: including earth mounds, evidence of bedding and runways between setts;
- Latrines: often located close to setts, at territory boundaries or adjacent to favoured feeding areas;
- Prints and paths or trackways;
- Hairs caught on rough wood or fencing; and
- Other evidence: including snuffle holes, feeding and playing areas and scratching posts.
- Where setts are found, their status and level of activity is noted. Sett status is broadly categorised as follows:

Bats - Roosting

Ground Level Tree Assessment

3.9 Trees were initially inspected from ground level on 7th August 2024, with an update survey undertaken on 17th December 2024. Trees were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats and to enable recommendations with respect to the proposed works. During the survey

[4] Stace, C.A. 2019. *New Flora of the British Isles*. (4th Ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
[5] *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (*as amended*). London: HMSO Available from http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69
[6] *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 – Statutory Instrument 2017 No.1012.*. London: HMSO. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made
[7] *The Protection of Badgers Act 1992* (*as amended*). London: HMSO Available from: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/51/contents
[8] Harris, S., Creswell. P., and Jefferies, D.J., 1989. *Surveying Badgers*. Mammal. Society, London.

Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) for bats such as the following were sought (based on p16, British Standard BS 8596:2015) :

- Natural holes (e.g. knot holes) arising from naturally shed branches or branches previously pruned back to a branch collar;
- Man-made holes (e.g. cavities that have developed from flush cuts or cavities created by branches tearing out from parent stems;
- Woodpecker holes;
- Cracks/splits in stems or branches (horizontal and vertical);
- Partially detached, loose or platy bark;
- Cankers (caused by localised bark death) in which cavities have developed;
- Other hollows or cavities, including butt rots;
- Compression of forks with occluded bark, forming potential cavities;
- Crossing stems or branches with suitable roosting space between;
- Ivy stems with diameters in excess of 50mm with suitable roosting space behind (or where roosting space can be seen where a mat of thinner stems has left a gap between the mat and the trunk);
- Bat or bird boxes; and
- Other suitable places of rest or shelter not listed above.

3.10 Using professional judgement, the ground-based assessment classified trees based upon the presence of suitable features as set out in Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (BCT, 2023[9]) in which the general bat roost potential groups are defined (refer Table 4.2 of the Guidelines) and provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Suitability of trees for bats

Suitability	Description
NONE	Either no potential roost features or highly unlikely to be any.
FAR	**F**urther **A**ssessment **R**equired to establish if Potential Roost Features are present.
PRF	A tree with at least one Potential Roost Feature.

Aerial Tree Assessment

3.11 An aerial inspection of accessible potential roost features of tree T1, using a ladder, endoscope and torch, was undertaken on 17th December 2024 (a full aerial inspection was not possible due to overhead wires within 15m of the tree) by a suitably accredited ecologist (Natural England Class Licence Registration Number: 2016-22940-CLS-CLS) meeting the BCT competency requirements.

Breeding Birds

3.12 A single scoping breeding bird survey was undertaken on 16th April 2025. The survey methodology employed was in accordance with the protocol specified in the best practice guidelines – Bird Survey Guidelines for Assessing Ecological Impacts[10]. All birds encountered

[9] Collins, J. (ed.) 2023. *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (4thedition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

10 Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. (2023). Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, v.1.1.1. https://birdsurveyguidelines.org

(seen or heard) were recorded on a field survey plan using standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities and to denote activity, sex, and age where appropriate. Breeding status was inferred for each species based on the sixteen categories implemented by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee (EOAC)[11] and their corresponding definitions, in addition to four additional codes to classify non-breeding species as birds recorded away from suitable breeding habitat, summering non-breeders, passage migrants, or flyovers (descriptions of these criteria are provided in Appendix B). Birds were considered to be holding a territory and therefore likely to be utilizing the Site for breeding activities if they were displaying breeding behaviours, such as: singing, nest building, food carrying or territorial defence. If birds did not display such behaviours, e.g. they were only recorded flying over the Site, they were considered non-breeders.

3.13 In the case of this site, the small area is considered unlikely to provide substantial resources for species given the local context of ample much larger areas of similar habitat and habitat of greater suitability to the north and west of the site. Furthermore, the initial walkover identified internal habitats dominated by agricultural management lacking seasonally constrained habitat features such as temporary wetland areas that would necessitate increased survey effort. The survey undertaken falls within the season in which the majority of breeding activity occurs for typical species, and no species with vastly differing breeding cycles are reasonably expected to occur at this site following the consultation results and assessment of the habitats present. Survey effort was reviewed following the first survey and only a basic assemblage of a small number of common and widespread birds were found. Therefore, it is deemed unlikely that further survey effort would find significant additional information to change the impact assessment.

3.14 The need for a dusk survey was scoped out on the basis that the site is of limited size and adjacent to residential housing as such offers limited suitability for quail– the only such species that is conceivably likely. In addition to this, it is considered that the scoping survey would have recorded quail if present on Site as the survey was undertaken at sunrise within the optimal breeding period.

3.15 The survey visit was undertaken between sunrise and 11.00am. A route was mapped out prior to the survey being undertaken, with particular attention paid to linear features, such as hedgerows. The survey was not undertaken in unfavourable conditions such as heavy rain or strong wind, which may negatively affect the results. The conditions during the survey visit are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Survey Dates and Conditions

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort)	Visibility
1	16.04.2025	100	None	3-Gentle Breeze	Good

11 Sharrock, J.T.R (1973) Ornithological Atlases. Auspicium 5:13-15.

Other Species

3.16 The potential for other protected and/or notable species was assessed during the habitat survey.

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (BNG)

3.17 To assess whether or not the proposed development can achieve a 10% biodiversity gain, the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric v.4.1 (hereafter referred to as "the metric") was used. The metric is an MS Excel spreadsheet that is used to quantify the predicted net-change in biodiversity value ("biodiversity units") of a proposed development site before and after development. It treats the flat "habitats" and linear features "hedgerows" separately, and is based on pre-determined values, along with published written guidance, set by a Natural England-led team of experts. It is used as a proxy measure to determine if the development will result in an on-site habitat biodiversity net loss or gain. Full details of the calculation methodology are provided in The Statutory Biodiversity Metric– User Guide[12].

3.18 Results are discussed in line with the Landscape Strategy (FPCR ref: 11573-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-003 P04).

3.19 Given the detailed designs are not available at the outline planning application, a number of assumptions have been made within the BNG assessment, as are set out within the relevant section below. This is considered sufficient to determine if the development has the potential to deliver a biodiversity net gain.

[12] Defra 2024. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides

4.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

4.1 A summary of the desktop study is detailed below. Locations of statutory and non-statutory sites referred to in the following section are illustrated on Figure 1a, whilst species records location are shown in Figure 1b.

Statutory Designations

4.2 The site does not fall within the designation boundary of any site of international, national or regional nature conservation importance, and no ecological statutory designations were identified within the relevant geographical search extents.

Non-Statutory Designations

4.3 Ten non-statutory ecological designations were returned by LRERC from within 1km of the site, of which five are Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and five are potential:historic (with no recent data).

4.4 A summary of these sites is provided in Table 3, and their locations in Figure 1A.

Table 3: Non-statutory Designated Sites

Site Name (Figure 1a reference)	Designation	Approximate Distance (km) & Relative Direction	Summary Description
Newbold Verdon, Hall Farm woodland and moat (6)	LWS (potential:historic)	0.14km S	Not known if the site still has value due to no recent survey data.
Hedgerow (7)	LWS (potential:historic)	0.53km NE	Not known if the site still has value due to no recent survey data.
Newbold Verdon, Stream Hedge (12)	pLWS	0.74km S	Hedgerow.
Newbold Verdon, Pavilion Green Lane Hedge (east) (1)	pLWS	0.76km SE	Hedgerow.
Hedge and Grassland (8)	LWS (potential:historic)	0.85km NW	Not known if the site still has value due to no recent survey data.
Newbold Verdon hedge, near School House Farm (3)	pLWS	0.88km SE	Hedgerow
Newbold Verdon Desford Rd (north) Wrask Farm (4)	pLWS	0.94km E	Hedgerow
Botany Bay Spinney – mixed woodland (9)	LWS (potential:historic)	0.94km S	Not known if the site still has value due to no recent survey data.
Cadeby, between sewage works and Naneby Hall Farm (10)	LWS (potential:historic)	0.96km S	Not known if the site still has value due to no recent survey data.
Grassland (11)	LWS (potential:historic)	0.97km SE	Not known if the site still has value due to no recent survey data.
Barlestone, Field Farm pond (5)	cLWS	0.98km NW	With a Potamogeton.
Key: pLWS – potential Local Wildlife Site, cLWS – candidate Local Wildlife Site			

Protected and Notable Species

4.5 Several protected and noted species records were returned from the search area. A summary of the records considered to be of particular relevance to the study is provided below. The recorded locations of species included are shown at Figure 1B.

Badger

4.6 A number of badger records were returned within 1km of the site during the desk study. Of these, one record is located adjacent to the northern site boundary (alive on road verge) and dated 2009.

Bats

4.7 The desk study returned a number of bat records from within 2km of the site including common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, noctule *Nyctalus noctule*, Nathusiuis' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, unidentified *Myotis* sp., Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri* and Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*.

4.8 Of these, the closest record to the site was a soprano pipistrelle, located approximately 150m north east of the site boundary (record dated 2018).

Other Terrestrial Mammals

4.9 A number of hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* and hare *Lepus europaeus* records were returned from within 1km of the site, with one record of hedgehog located on the eastern site boundary (dated 2018).

Amphibians & Reptiles

4.10 No amphibian records were returned from within 1km of the site.

4.11 Grass snake *Natrix helvetica* records were returned at a single location approximately 160m north-east of the site and dated 2010.

Birds

4.12 A number of bird records were returned during the desktop study from within 1km of the site, including records of species listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 (as amended), Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and/or the Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (BoCC) red or amber lists. Species include bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, house martin *Delichon urbicumm* house sparrow *Passer domestica*, linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, redwing *Turdus ilicus*, skylark *Alauda arvensis* and yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*.

4.13 Of these, the closest bird record was that of a house martin located close to the eastern site boundary and dated 2018.

Field Survey

Habitat Survey (Figure 2)

4.14 Habitat descriptions are provided below, with habitat locations described in Figure 2.

Cropland

4.15 The majority of the site consisted of cropland, cropped within the last year and the field left bare at the time of survey. Field margins, comprising other neutral grassland, were narrow (<0.5m) for the majority of the site boundary.

Woodland and Scrub

4.16 A young, planted woodland belt was present adjacent to the eastern boundary, of which a very narrow section approximately half-way along the eastern boundary and the southernmost extent of the woodland corridor lie within the site boundary. The wider woodland comprised English oak *Quercus robur,* Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris,* silver birch *Betula pendula*, goat willow *Salix caprea* and field maple *Acer campestre*, with a dense understory including bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.*, holly *Ilex aquifolium* and buddleja *Buddleia davidii*. This area of woodland was assessed as being in moderate condition (Appendix A).

4.17 A small area of young scrub was present in the east where the site boundary extends into the adjacent development. This scrub comprised young hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and dog rose *Rosa canina agg*. and was assessed as being in poor condition.

Hedgerows and associated Trees

4.18 Three hedgerows (H1, H3 and H4) were present along the site boundaries to the north, east, and south, associated with arable field margins. Hedgerow H2 is located offsite, adjacent to the western field boundary.

Table 4: Hedgerow summary table

Hedgerow number	Species present	Associated Features	Condition	Important Hedgerow
H1	*Fe, Ac, Cm, Sn*	Trees per 50m, gaps <10%, ditch	Good	No
H2 (off-site adjacent to western boundary)	*Fe, Sn, Ac, Qr, Cm, Up, Ca, Ia, Rc*	<10% gaps	N/A (not included within BNG assessment)	No
H3	*Cm, Ia, Sn*	<10% gaps	Moderate	No
H4	*Cm*	<10% gpas	Moderate	No

Species: Ac *Acer campestre*, field maple; *Ca Corylus avellana,* hazel; Cm *Crataegus monogyna*, hawthorn; Fe *Fraxinus excelsior*, ash; *Ia Ilex aquifolium*, holly; *Qr Quercus robur,* English oak; Rc *Rosa canina* agg., dog-rose; Sn *Sorbus nigra*, elder; Up *Ulmus procera*, elm.

Modified Grassland and Hardstanding

4.19 Small areas of modified grassland and existing hardstanding were present where the site boundary extends into the adjacent development in the north. This modified grassland comprised sparse vegetation dominated by perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, along with

occasionally occurring species such as ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*.

Fauna

Badgers

4.20 No evidence of badger such as the presence of setts, hairs, latrines or snuffle holes was observed during the habitat survey. The site offers some suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for this species in the form of arable land, hedgerows, and scrub.

Bats – Foraging and Commuting Bats

4.21 The site is dominated by arable land that offers negligible foraging and commuting opportunities for local bat populations. The hedgerows and scrub at site boundaries however offer foraging and commuting opportunities for a range of locally common bat species.

Bats – Roosting

4.22 Tree T3 was noted to be in generally good condition, with no features suitable to support roosting bats identified.

4.23 An inspection of accessible features of tree T1 using a ladder (the tree is too close to overhead cables to climb) confirmed the potential for roosting bats in the form of a small south facing cavity c.3m above ground (domed shape cavity noted to extend c.25cm down the branch) and a crack in an apparent dead stem (with open top) c.6m high.

4.24 Tree T2 was also recorded to support potential roost features in the form of an east facing branch tear out c.6m high and a north-east facing woodpecker hole c.6.5m high.

Reptiles

4.25 Opportunities for reptiles were present within the site but were limited to the hedgerows and associated narrow field margins and the small areas of woodland edge habitat.

Great Crested Newt

4.26 No waterbodies are present within the site. An examination of OS maps (1:10,000 scale) / publicly available aerial photographs identified eight waterbodies within 500m of the site that are not considered to be separated from the site by significant barriers to the movement of GCN such as major roads.

4.27 On-site habitat suitable to support the species during its terrestrial phase is present at the boundaries of the site in the form of hedgerow bases and woodland edge.

Birds

4.28 A total of 14 bird species were recorded within the Site boundary (for complete list see Appendix B) which includes four species meeting the criteria of at least one of the following pieces of legislation: Schedule 1 of WCA, Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, and/or the BoCC Red or Amber Lists. These species are referred to as 'notable' species. The distribution of these notable species are illustrated in Figure 3.

4.29 The species recorded are typical of the habitats present being characteristic of agricultural management. The hedgerows were of most ecological value to the breeding bird assemblage and supported most species recorded on site including notable woodpigeon *Columba*

palumbus, wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, and dunnock *Prunella modularis*. The arable field itself had no species using the interior at the time of the survey, tramlines were walked to ensure no species were missed, such as skylark or partridge. The site has a public footpath along the northern and western edge of the field used by dog walkers and this would deter more sensitive species to use the field due to disturbance.

4.30 One species was considered a probable breeder, comprising wren which were observed in suitable habitat and displaying territorial behaviour. The remaining 13 species were considered possible breeders based on a lack of recorded breeding evidence.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

Ecological Significance

4.31 A review of the interim guidance for assessing strategic significance in Leicestershire and Rutland[13] was undertaken to assess the strategic significance of the site in relation to BNG. The location of the site is not formally identified within any local nature recovery strategies or within the Local Plan.

4.32 As the site is not formally identified within any local strategies it is determined that Site is of 'low strategic significance'.

Proposed Habitats and Hedgerows

4.33 The proposed habitats are shown in Figure 4. The area in the south of the site is to be safeguarded for the adjacent school expansion and is therefore considered as retained habitat within the assessment.

4.34 Given the outline nature of the application, the following assumptions have been made during the BNG calculations:

- SuDS features to be dry for majority of the year and therefore will support wet grassland (other neutral grassland in moderate condition);
- Residential area split 65:35 hardstanding to vegetated gardens;
- Community hub area to be 100% hardstanding;
- LEAP to be artificial surface;
- LAPs to be equipment on grass; and
- all trees to be planted will be small with those within the built development being in poor condition and those within the green infrastructure able to achieve moderate condition.

4.35 It is anticipated that the inclusion of native species-rich seed mixes, including flowering lawn for amenity areas and a wetland grassland mix within the SuDS feature, that the grassland within the green infrastructure / public open space will be other neutral grassland. The areas designed for more amenity purposes, comprising flowering lawn mix, has been given a 'poor' target condition whilst it is considered that with appropriate long-term management the other areas of other neutral within the areas of green infrastructure can achieve 'moderate' condition.

[13] Sue Timms. Leicestershire County Council Ecology Unit 2022. *Applying the Biodiversity Net-gain metric – Interim guidance for assessing strategic significance in Leicestershire and Rutland*.

4.36 More formal areas of grassland within the development footprint itself are assumed to be modified grassland, sown with an amenity mix/turfed, and anticipated to only achieve 'poor' condition.

4.37 In addition, areas of mixed scrub and woodland planting are proposed within the on-site green infrastructure. With appropriate species mixes and appropriate long-term management, it is anticipated that the areas of woodland could achieve 'moderate' condition, whilst the majority of the scrub can achieve 'good' condition. The small area of scrub on the eastern boundary which lies adjacent to the development footprint has been given a more precautionary target condition of 'moderate'.

4.38 The proposals will result in the removal of much of hedgerow H1 from along the northern site boundary. New species -rich hedgerows and associated ditches are proposed to be created along the northern boundary which will replace the lost section, whilst additional native hedgerows are proposed at the development footprint edge and safeguarded land boundary.

4.39 It is furthermore considered that the retained section of hedgerow H4 can be enhanced to 'good' condition through replacing the adjacent on-site arable with mixed scrub.

Results

4.40 With the above assumptions, habitat creation and hedgerow retention/enhancement, the proposed development is considered capable of achieving a 10% net gain in habitat and hedgerow biodiversity. The habitats proposed within this BNG assessment are readily achievable and common place in residential development of this type.

4.41 Table 5 provides a summary of the headline results from the BNG assessment for the proposals. The full metric has been provided separately.

Table 5: Summary Statutory Metric Headline Results

Baseline	Habitat Units	17.14
	Hedgerow Units	3.63
Post-Intervention	Habitat Units	19.24
	Hedgerow Units	4.53
Total Net Unit Change	Habitat Units	2.15
	Hedgerow Units	0.90
Total Net Percentage Change	Habitat Units	12.27%
	Hedgerow Units	24.78%

5.0 DISCUSSION

Sites of Nature Conservation Value

Statutory Designated Sites

5.1 No statutory ecological designations have been identified within the relevant search areas. Such sites are therefore not considered to pose a constraint to the proposed development.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

5.2 10 non-statutory sites were identified within 1km of the site, of which the closest is Newbold Verdon, Hall Farm Woodland and Moat LWS (potential:historic), located approximately 140m to the south. There is no information provided about this designation as there is no recent survey data.

5.3 The closest LWS is Newbold Verdon, stream hedge pLWS, located c.740m to the south.

5.4 Given these distances, there will be no land take or direct impacts on these designations, such as dust or pollution, from the proposed development. In terms of the completed development it is not anticipated that the proposed development will result in a significant increase in recreational pressure on the identified non-statutory designations. Furthermore the proposals include provision of a significant area of public open space including footpaths and LEAPs that will provide on-site recreation opportunities.

5.5 Therefore, non-statutory ecological designations are not considered to pose a constraint to the proposed development.

Habitats

5.6 The degree to which habitats receive consideration within the planning system relies on a number of mechanisms, including:

- Inclusion within a specific policy, for example veteran trees, ancient woodland and linear habitats within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[14];
- A non-statutory site designation (e.g. LWS);
- Habitats considered as Habitats of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity as listed within Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006; and
- Habitats identified as being a Priority Habitat within the national and local Biodiversity Action Plan.

5.7 Under the NPPF development should seek to contribute a net gain in biodiversity with an emphasis on improving ecological networks and linkages where possible.

5.8 The habitats within the site are largely of low ecological value and botanical interest, with the site dominated by cropland. The small areas of woodland and scrub are of increased ecological value but are limited in extent, with the majority of the woodland strip retained off-site.

5.9 The hedgerows at the site boundaries were all identified as Habitats of Principle Importance (80% native species), however were species-poor and lacked associated features such that they did not qualify as important under the wildlife and countryside criteria of the Hedgerow

[14] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Regulations Act (1997). Hedgerow H3 and sections of hedgerows H1 and H4 are to be retained, with the majority of hedgerow H1 and a small section at the end of H4 to be lost to facilitate access into the site.

5.10 The proposals include a significant area of public open space/green infrastructure. With the creation of semi-natural habitats including species-rich grassland (other neutral grassland), woodland, scrub and wet grassland within the SuDS feature, it has been demonstrated that proposed development can achieve a 10% net gain in habitat biodiversity. In addition, it has been demonstrated that with the proposed planting of new native hedgerows, the proposed development can also achieve a 10% net gain in hedgerow units.

5.11 All retained / boundary vegetation (hedgerows and woodland) should be protected during construction activities i.e. working methods must adhere to standard best practice guidance, including BS5837[15] for trees and hedgerows.

Fauna

5.12 Principal pieces of legislation protecting wild species are Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (*as amended*) and the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (*as amended*). Some species, for example badgers, also have their own protective legislation (Protection of Badger Act 1992). The impact that this legislation has on the Planning system is outlined in ODPM 06/2005 Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.

5.13 In addition to protected species, there are those that are otherwise of conservation merit, such as Species of Principal Importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity under the NERC Act 2006. These are recognised within the NPPF, which advises that when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying a set of principles including:

- If significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- Development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be encouraged.

Badger

5.14 Badgers are a widespread species that are protected from harm and cruelty by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

5.15 No badger setts were identified within the site nor within a 30m radius of the site and as such the species is not considered to pose a constraint to the proposed development.

5.16 Records of badger were returned within the vicinity of the site however, and as such are known to be in the area. Therefore it is recommended that an update badger survey is undertaken prior to development of the site to confirm the continued absence of setts within the site at the time of works.

[15] BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations.

5.17 If new setts are identified and are to be lost or disturbed as a result of the proposed development then works will need to be undertaken under the appropriate Natural England licence.

5.18 In addition, precautionary working methods will be adhered to during the construction phase, as follows, to protect individual badgers should they be present during construction:

- Covering deep excavations or providing escape ramps in deep excavation in the event such working are not infilled before nightfall; and
- The site manager completing weekly inspections of any soil mounds for evidence of new badger activity and if any potential new setts are identified works in that area will be stopped and further advice sought from a suitability qualified ecologist.

Bats

Ground Tree Assessment

5.19 Tree T1 was confirmed to have the potential to support roosting bats and as such will be subject to a single nocturnal survey during the appropriate survey season. This tree is retained within the proposals, however losses to hedgerow H1 and H4 will isolate this tree in the short term until the new proposed hedgerow along the northern boundary of the site is established.

5.20 Tree T2 was also assessed as having the potential to support roosting bats and as such will be subject to aerial and / or nocturnal surveys during the appropriate survey season. This tree is to be lost to the proposed development and as such, should a bat roost be recorded as present within the tree, its felling will be subject to a Natural England License. Exact working methods and mitigation would be agreed with Natural England, however mitigation could include bat boxes on retained T2.

5.21 In any case, roosting opportunities within the site will be enhanced in the long term through the provision of bat boxes on the external walls of new buildings within the built development and on retained trees. These will comprise approximately 20 bat boxes, located a minimum of 3m high and facing a southeast, south or southwest direction. Where possible, boxes will face areas of green infrastructure / retained boundary vegetation. The exact locations and box types can be confirmed through a condition; however indicative box types and locations are provided within Figure 5.

5.22 It is recommended that lighting during construction is designed such as to minimise light spill onto the retained trees, in line with current guidance[16].

Foraging/Commuting Habitat

5.23 The main body of the site, comprising arable land, provides very limited opportunities for foraging bats.

5.24 Given that the majority of hedgerow H1 is proposed to be removed to facilitate the main site access, vis-splays and road widening, bat surveys in the form of static detectors will be undertaken during the 2025 survey season, with the results provided during determination.

5.25 With the retention of the majority of other boundary / offsite hedgerows and woodland, and the proposed creation of new habitat suitable for foraging and commuting bats (such as

[16] Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals 2023. *Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night*. Guidance Note 08/23.

grassland and scrub) around the edge of the development footprint, a dark corridor will be maintained around the edge of the site for commuting bats. As such any impact on the local bat assemblage is anticipated to be minor and temporary, reducing to a negligible impact once the new hedgerow along the site frontage establishes.

5.26 It is recommended that the proposed accesses into the adjacent development, small loss of hedgerow H4 and the section of woodland, are not subject to artificial lighting, or are otherwise only subject to low level lighting with hoods, such that a dark corridor is maintained along this boundary.

5.27 In the long term, the proposed areas of green infrastructure will enhance foraging opportunities for the local bat population within the site.

5.28 To minimise additional construction/operational impacts it is recommended that an appropriate lighting scheme is incorporated across the site, with lighting directed away from retained and newly created habitats.

Reptiles

5.29 The arable habitat is of negligible value to reptiles. The hedgerow bases and woodland at the site boundaries however do provide commuting and foraging opportunities for this species group.

5.30 Records returned during the desktop study included grass snake within close proximity to the site. Therefore, in order to safeguard any individual reptiles, in the unlikely event that they are present within the site during construction, it is recommended staged vegetation removal, is undertaken, to include an initial cut of vegetation to c.100mm, followed 2-4 hours later by a cut close to ground level. Such areas will then be maintained with vegetation <100mm throughout construction.

5.31 The green infrastructure of the proposals will enhance opportunities for reptiles within the site.

Great Crested Newt

5.32 Eight ponds have been identified within 500m of the site. Although the arable land which dominates the site is sub-optimal for this species, the hedgerows and scrub offer commuting and hibernating habitat.

5.33 The site falls within the a Natural England District Level Licence (DLL) scheme and therefore a DLL application will be made to enter the local scheme.

Birds

5.34 Low levels of activity were recorded within the site during the survey work undertaken, comprising species typical of the habitats present within and at the site boudnries.

5.35 The proposed development will result in a total loss of open habitat throughout the site. The arable field has potential to provide suitable breeding habitat for notable farmland specialists, however as no species were recorded within the field interior there would be a negligible impact to the breeding bird assemblage. Furthermore, farmland specialist birds are more likely to prefer the larger areas of open arable habitat to the north and west of the site resulting in a negligible impact on the breeding bird assemblage.

5.36 The hedgerows on site were of most value to the breeding bird assemblage, consisting of small populations of common and widespread generalist species. The boundary hedgerows are

largely retained, with just hedgerow H1 at the northern boundary lost to the proposed development. Hedgerow H1 will be replaced however with new hedgerow creation and as such the breeding habitat resource will be maintained, and enhanced through other proposed habitat creation, in the long-term.

5.37 It is anticipated that new habitat creation within the proposed green infrastructure, including hedgerows, scrub, woodland and grassland, will provide enhanced foraging and breeding opportunities within the site for the local bird assemblage in the long term.

5.38 It is recommended that new scrub, trees and hedgerow include berry and fruit-bearing species of value to foraging birds including, but not limited to field maple *Acer campestre*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, dog-rose, elder *Sambucus* nigra and holly *Ilex aquifolium*. This will more than compensate for the hedgerow and minor woodland losses necessary to facilitate site access.

5.39 Additional enhancements that could be integrated within the proposed development include the erection of nest boxes on retained trees and the inclusion of swift boxes within new buildings across the site. Information on the exact type and location of boxes can be conditioned; however indicative type and locations are provided in Figure 5.

5.40 Removal of any habitats used by nesting birds, such as woody vegetation including hedgerows should where possible be timed to occur outside of the bird breeding season (i.e. avoiding March to August inclusive) to minimise the risk of disturbance to breeding birds. If this is not possible, such vegetation must be checked prior to removal by a suitably experienced ecologist. If active nests are found, vegetation will be left untouched and suitably buffered from works until all birds have fledged. Specific advice should be sought from the Ecologist prior to undertaking vegetation clearance. This would be a statutory requirement due to the protection of all nesting birds and their nests under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).

Other species

5.41 The site provides some limited suitable habitat for hedgehog, though given the wide availability of similar habitat in the surrounding agricultural and urban areas the loss of habitat within the site to the proposed development is not considered to have a significant effect of the resources available for this species. The potential presence of hedgehog in the local area is therefore not considered a constraint to the proposed development.

5.42 As good practice, however, the development footprint should remain permeable to species such as hedgehog through the introduction of hedgehog holes in boundary/garden fences where adjacent to areas of green infrastructure.

5.43 As best practice any trenches or other deep excavations will be either covered overnight, or provided with a means of escape, to minimise the potential of harm to terrestrial mammals such as hedgehog.

APPENDIX A: BASELINE CONDITION ASSESSMENTS

Woodland

Condition Criteria	Criteria
A Age of trees **3pts** – 3 age classes; **2pts** – 2 age classes; **1pt** – 1 age class	2
B Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage **3pts** – none; **2pts** - <40% of woodland; **1pt** - >40% of woodland	3
C Invasive plant species **3pts** – none; **2pts** - <10% cover AND no rhododendron or laurel; **1pt** - >10% cover OR rhododendron or laurel present	3
D Number of native tree species **3pts** – five or more; **2pts** – 3-4 species; **1pt** – 0-2 species	3
E Cover of native tree and shrub species **3pts** - >80% of canopy and understorey; **2pts** – 50-80% of canopy and understorey; **1pt** - <50% of canopy and understorey	3
F Open space within woodland **3pts** – 10-20% temporary open space (Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted); **2pts** – 21-40% temporary open space; **1pt** - <10% or >40% temporary open space	3
G Woodland regeneration (trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height / saplings / seedlings / or advanced coppice regrowth) **3pts** – all three classes; **2pts** – one or two classes; **1pt** – no classes or coppice regrowth in woodland	1
H Tree health **3pts** - <10% mortality and no pests/diseases/dieback; **2pts** – 11-25% mortality and/or dieback, low risk pests/disease present **1pt** - >25% mortality or high risk pests/disease present	3
I Vegetation and ground flora **3pts** Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.; **2pts** – recognisable NVC community**; 1pt** – no recognisable NVC community	1
J Woodland vertical structure **3pts** – 3+ storeys; **2pts** – 2 storeys; **1pt** – 0-1 storeys	1
K Veteran trees **3pts** – 2+/ha; **2pts** – 1/ha; **1pt** – none	1
L Amount of deadwood (frequency of survey plots not absolute cover) **3pts** – 50%; **2pts** – 25-50%; **1pt** - <25%	1
M Woodland disturbance **3pts** – no enrichment/damage; **2pts** - <1ha enriched OR <20% area damaged ground l; **1pt** - >1ha enriched OR >20% area damaged ground	2
Total Score	27
Condition	Moderate

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33-39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)

Mixed Scrub

Condition Criteria	Criteria
A Habitat is representative of UKHab description (where in its natural range). At least 80% is native and there are at least three woody species, with no one species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel, common juniper, sea buckthorn or box, which can be up to 100% cover).	Fail
B Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Fail
C There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Pass
D The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Fail
E There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Pass
Total Passes	2
Condition	Poor

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)

Modified Grassland - Grassland (low distinctiveness)

Condition Criteria	Criteria
A There must be 6-8 species per m^2, including at least 2 forbs (including those in Footnote 1). **NB - this criterion is non-negotiable for achieving moderate or good condition.**	Fail
B Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Fail
C Some scattered scrub (including bramble) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Pass
D Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area, such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Pass
E Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Fail
F Cover of bracken less than 20%.	Pass
G There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981).	Pass
Total Passes	4 but failing Criteria A
Condition	Poor

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 6 or 7 of 7 criteria including essential criteria A	Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria; OR Passes 6 of 7 criteria excluding essential criteria A	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 7 criteria	Poor (1)

Hedgerows

Condition Criteria	Hedgerow Reference		
	H1	H3	H4
A1 Height >1.5m average along length.	Pass	Pass	Pass
A2 Width >1.5m average along length.	Pass	Fail	Pass
B1 Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length.	Pass	Pass	Pass
B2 Gaps make up <10% of total length and no canopy gaps >5 m.	Pass	Pass	Pass
C1 >1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and is present on one side of the hedge (at least).	Pass	Fail	Fail
C2 Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Fail	Fail	Fail
D1 >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Pass	Pass	Pass
D2 >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Pass	Fail	Fail
Total Failures	1	3	3
Condition	Good	Moderate	Moderate

Condition Assessment Result for Hedgerows without Trees	Condition Assessment Score
≤2 total failures; AND no more than 1 failure in any functional group	Good (3)
≤4 total failures; AND does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group	Moderate (2)
>4 total failures; OR fails both attributes in multiple functional groups	Poor (1)

APPENDIX B: BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS & EOAC CRITERIA FOR CATEGORISATION OF BREEDING BIRDS

Species: Common Name	Species: Scientific Name	Survey 1 16.04.25	Conservation Status & Protection	Breeding Status
Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	1	Not Listed	Possible H
Stock Dove	*Columba oenas*	2 flyovers	Amber List	Possible H
Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	23	Amber List	Possible H
Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	1	Green List	Possible H
Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*	2 flyovers	Green List	Possible H
Blue Tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	3	Green List	Possible H
Great Tit	*Parus major*	1	Green List	Possible H
Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	2	Green List	Possible S
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	3	Green List	Possible S
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	1	Green List	Possible S
Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	5	Amber List	Probable A,S,H
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	2	Green List	Possible S
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	2	Amber List NERC S.41	Possible S,H
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	2	Green List	Possible S
Total No. Species Recorded		**14**		

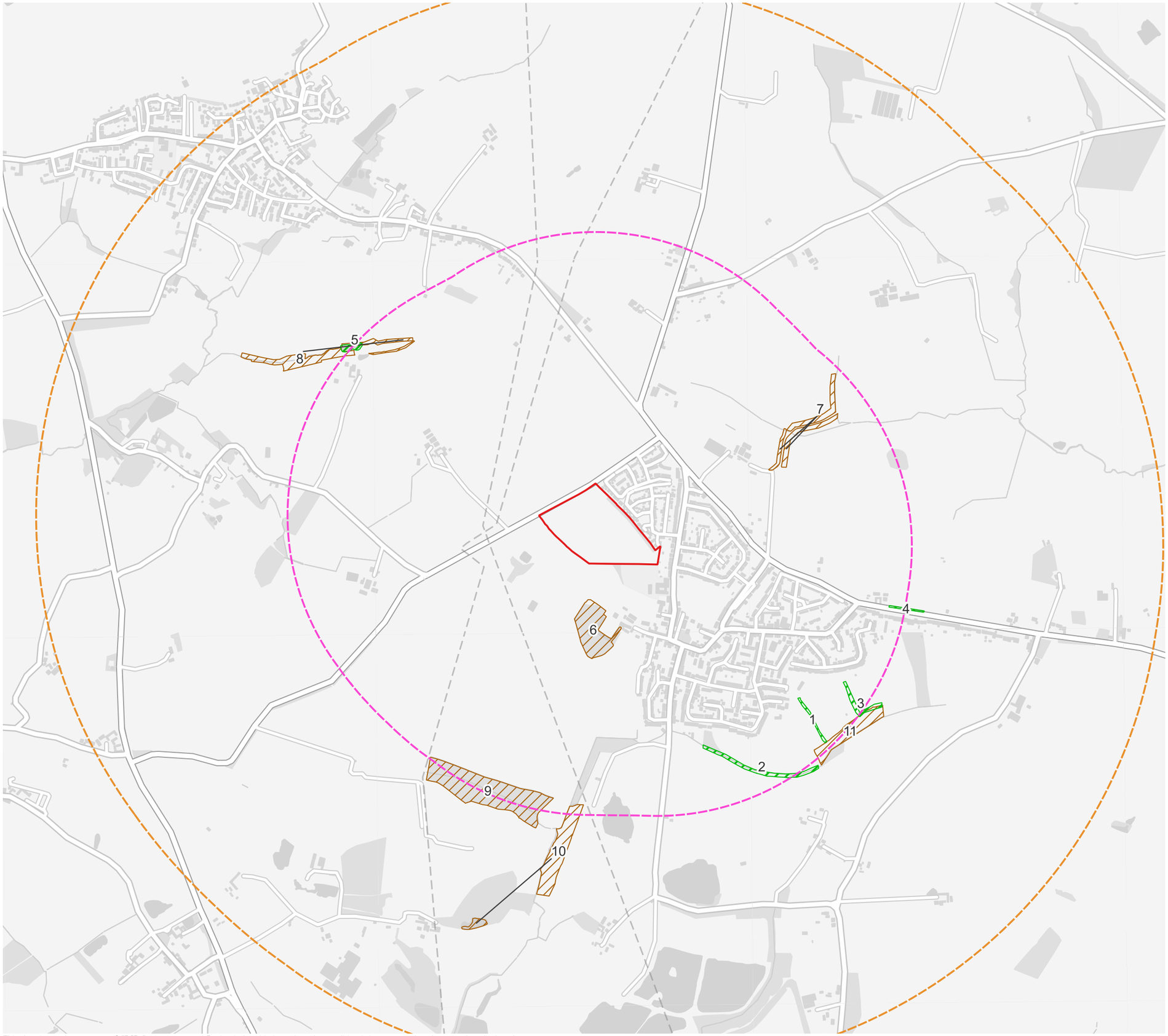
Breeding Status evidence can be broken down into four sections, each with their own codes, as defined by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee:

Confirmed breeder
DD – distraction display or injury feigning
UN – used nest or eggshells found from this season
FL – recently fledged young or downy young
ON – adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest
FF – adult carrying faecal sac or food for young
NE – nest containing eggs
NY – nest with young seen or heard

Probable breeder - Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species is breeding on site.
P – pair in suitable nesting habitat
T – permanent territory (defended over at least 2 survey occasions)
D – courtship and display
N – visiting probable nest site
A – agitated behaviour
I – brood patch of incubating bird (from bird in hand)
B – nest building or excavating nest-hole

Possible breeder - Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species could be breeding on site, but the evidence is less conclusive than that obtained for probable breeders.
H – observed in suitable nesting habitat
S – singing male

Non-breeder
F – flying over
M – migrant
U – summering non-breeder
UH – observed in unsuitable nesting habitat



N

0 250 500 m

Key

- Site Location
- 1km Buffer
- 2km Buffer
- Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- LWS (Potential:Historic)

Site ID	Site Name
1	Newbold Verdon, pavilion green lane hedge (east)
2	Newbold Verdon, stream hedge
3	Newbold Verdon hedge, nr School House Farm
4	Newbold Verdon Desford Rd (north) Wrask Farm
5	Barlestone, Field Farm pond
6	Newbold Verdon, Hall Farm woodland and moat
7	Hedgerow
8	Hedgerow and grassland
9	Botany Bay Spinney - mixed woodland
10	Cadeby, between sewage works and Naneby Hall Farm
11	Grassland

date 05/02/25

drwn/chkd CD/AJR

client
Bloor Homes

project
Land south of Bosworth Lane
Newbold Verdon

title
CONSULTATION PLAN- DESIGNATED SITES

scale 1:15,000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 1A

rev -

FPCR | environment & design

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N

0 500 1,000 m

Key

- Site Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- 2km Buffer

Key - species to 1km

amphibians
- Common Frog

birds
- Black Redstart
- Bullfinch
- Cuckoo
- Dunnock
- Fieldfare
- Grey Partridge
- Herring Gull
- Hobby
- House Martin
- House Sparrow
- Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
- Linnet
- Redstart
- Redwing
- Skylark
- Swallow
- Swift
- Yellowhammer

insects
- Brindled Beauty
- Buff Ermine
- Centre-barred Sallow
- Cinnabar
- Dot Moth
- Dusky Brocade
- Dusky Thorn
- Grey Dagger
- Harlequin Ladybird
- Mottled Rustic
- Oak Hook-tip
- Rosy Rustic
- Rustic
- Small Phoenix
- Small Square-spot
- White Ermine

reptiles
- Grass Snake

mammals
- Badger
- Hare
- Hedgehog
- Polecat

Bats to 2km
- Bat
- Brown Long-eared Bat
- Common Pipistrelle
- Daubenton's Bat
- Leisler's Bat
- Long-eared Bat species
- Myotis Bat species
- Nathusius's Pipistrelle
- Natterer's Bat
- Noctule
- Nyctalus Bat species
- Pipistrelle
- Pipistrelle Bat species
- Soprano Pipistrelle

date: 18/02/25

drwn/chkd: LHG/AJR

client: **Bloor Homes**

project: **Land south of Bosworth Lane Newbold Verdon**

title: **CONSULTATION PLAN SPECIES RESULTS**

scale: 1:16,500 @ A3

number: **FIGURE 1B**

rev: -

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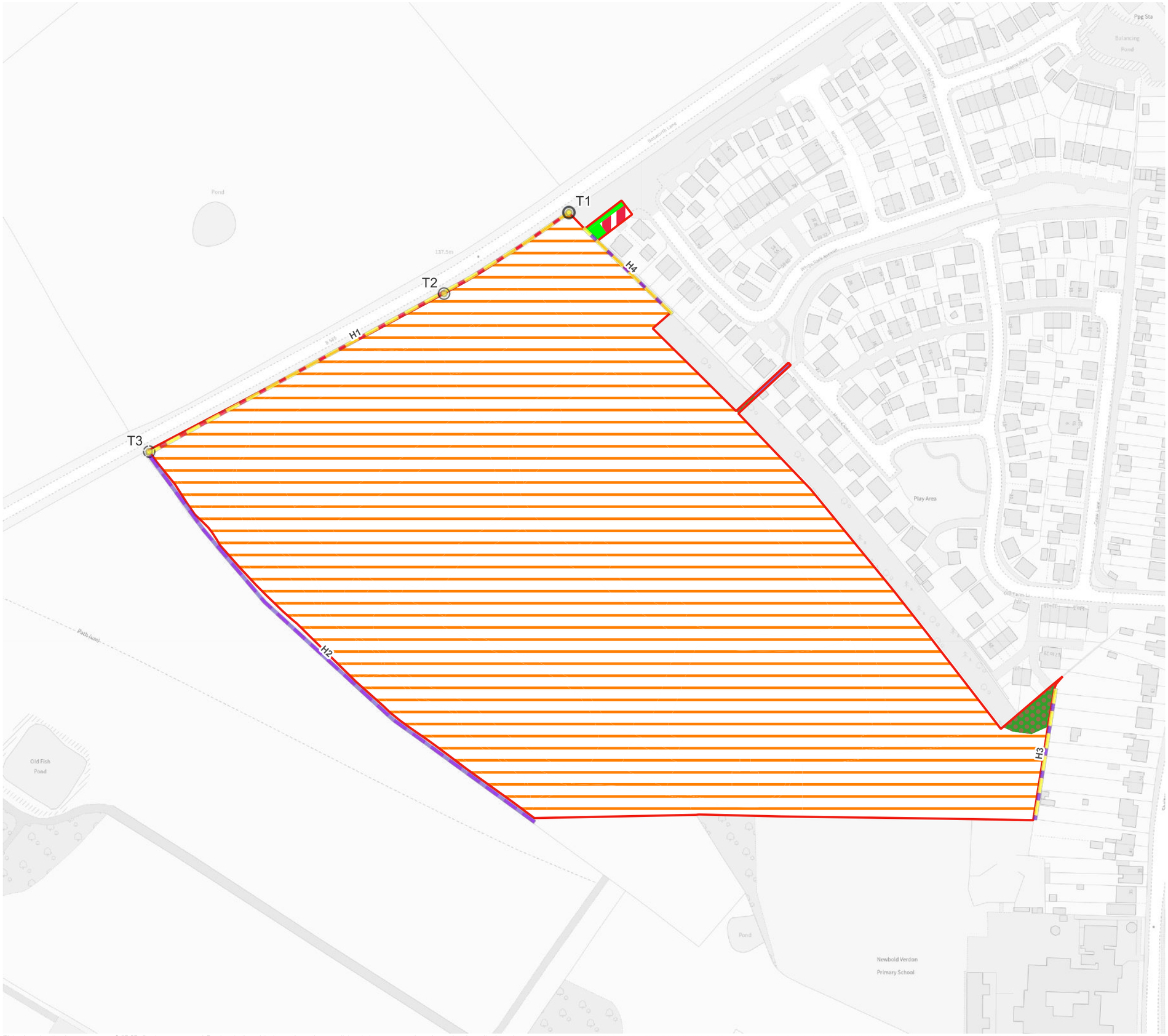

N

0 50 100 m

Red Line Boundary

Baseline Habitats

- Cereal crops
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Mixed scrub
- Modified grassland
- Other woodland; broadleaved

Baseline Hedgerow

- Native hedgerow
- Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
- Species-rich native hedgerow

Baseline Individual Trees

- Existing large rural tree
- Existing medium rural tree
- Existing small rural tree

date 18/02/25

drwn/chkd AJR / RAG

client
Bloor Homes East Limited

project
Land South of Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

title
BASELINE HABITAT PLAN

scale 1:2,000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 2

rev
-

FPCR | environment & design

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N

0 50 100 m

BoCC Amber List Species

D Dunnock

WP Woodpigeon

WR Wren

Additional Protections

NERC Species of Principal Importance

date 22/04/25

drwn/chkd PS / AJR

client

Bloor Homes

project

Land South of Bosworth lane, Newbold Verdon

title

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS PLAN - DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES

scale 1:2,000 @ A3

number

FIGURE 3

rev -

FPCR | environment & design

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N

0 50 100 m

Proposed Habitats

- Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
- Cereal crops
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Mixed scrub
- Modified grassland
- Other neutral grassland
- Other woodland; broadleaved
- Sustainable drainage system (Other Neutral Grassland)
- Community hub (100% hardstanding)
- Residential (65:35 Hardstanding:gardens split)

Proposed Hedgerows

- Native hedgerow
- Retained native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
- Species-rich native hedgerow (hedgerow adjacent to western boundary not included within assessment)
- Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Proposed Individual Trees

- Proposed small (poor condition)
- Proposed small (moderate condition)
- Retained large rural tree
- Retained small rural tree

date 13/05/25

drwn/chkd AJR/JH

client
Bloor Homes East Limited

project
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

title
PROPOSED HABITAT PLAN

scale 1:2,000 @ A3

number
Figure 4

rev
RevF

FPCR | environment & design

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N

0 50 100 m

Key

Red Line Boundary

Retained Tree

Enhancements

- 3-4 x Manthorpe Swift Brick (or similar)
- Vivaro Pro Build-in WoodStone Bat Tube (or similar)
- Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box (or similar)
- Vivaro Pro WoodStone Bat Box (or similar)

Bat boxes to be installed on southeast, south or southwest aspect (avoiding north)

Bird boxes to be installed on northwest, north or northeast aspect (avoiding south)

Bat / bird boxes must be located at a minimum height of 3m.

date 13/05/25

drwn/chkd EH / AJR

client
Bloor Homes

project
Land South of Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

title
INDICATIVE FAUNAL ENHANCEMENT PLAN

scale 1:2,000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 5

rev **B**

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