



Clayton Ecology

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Manor Hill Farm

Desford

May 2024

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RELIANCE - The report describes the conditions and ecological features on the site (and possibly its environs) at the time of survey and that this may (is likely to) change over time. Reliance upon the findings of this report should be determined in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management guidance on the longevity of ecological surveys, see Advice Note (April 2019) On the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys CIEEM.

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SUMMARY

This report has been prepared by Clayton Ecology Ltd on behalf of the Site owner: Preston Feedstocks Ltd. The report provides the results of a preliminary ecological appraisal of Manor Hill Farm, Leicester Lane, Desford, Leicestershire LE9 9JJ.

The proposal is to create a 50m x 100m asphalt pad on current arable land.

The main ecological impacts/constraints are as follows:

Invasive plants - No Schedule 9 plants were recorded during the survey however, persons should remain vigilant. In the unlikely event that any Schedule 9 species are observed or suspected, a Suitably Qualified Ecologist should be contacted to confirm species and develop an eradication program where necessary.

Bats - Any new permanent lighting must follow best practice guidelines outlined in Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2023) to maintain suitable foraging habitats within and around the Site; in particular no light should spill onto any of the trees and boundaries to the south.

Birds - The grass ley area (impact zone) does contain potential habitat for breeding birds which will be cleared to allow the proposals. Therefore works should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, typically March to end of August. All breeding birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) that protects nests, whilst in use, from harm, disturbance or destruction during the breeding season. In the event that an active bird nest is found, it must be retained in situ undisturbed until the nest is no longer in active use. A nest is classed as active when it contains eggs or chicks and when it is being built. The potential impact upon nesting birds from the proposals are considered to be negligible if all works are undertaken outside of the breeding bird season. If works are required to be undertaken within this period a Suitably Qualified Ecologist must be contacted for advice.

GCN - The Site provides potential aquatic and terrestrial habitat for common amphibians. There was one suitable pond within 250 metres of the Site, this was tested for GCN DNA using an eDNA sample taken on the 23rd April 2024. The results of this test were negative for GCN eDNA. The potential impact upon amphibians and reptiles from the proposals are considered to be negligible.

Mammals - Whilst there is no badger sett on Site, and no evidence of regular foraging and commuting across the Site, the species is still likely present in the agricultural landscapes surrounding the Site. The potential impact upon badgers from the proposals are considered to be low. No evidence of hedgehog was found on the Site and it is considered likely that this species occurs on Site. Given the low associated impacts, the potential impact upon hedgehogs from the proposals are considered to be low.

Water vole - No areas containing potential for water vole will be cleared to allow the proposals alongside a minimum of a 5 metre buffer from the edge of the riparian zone will be maintained during proposed works. The potential impact upon water vole from the proposals are considered to be negligible.

Further surveys:

No further surveys are recommended.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Clayton Ecology Ltd on behalf of Preston Feedstocks Ltd. The report provides the results of a preliminary ecological appraisal of Manor Hill Farm, Leicester Lane, Desford, Leicestershire LE9 9JJ. The survey area is centred at Ordnance Survey grid reference, SK 48804 03379.

The proposal is to create an asphalt pad on current arable land.

The report provides the results of a preliminary ecological appraisal of the Site and included a search for habitats of botanical value, nesting bird habitat, habitats suitable for commuting and foraging bats, ponds, waterways and areas suitable for amphibians, reptiles and terrestrial mammals.

The location of the survey site in relation to wider environment is provided in Figure 1 below:



Figure 1: The area to be impacted highlighted in red, satellite imagery courtesy of Google Earth (2023).

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desktop study

A desktop study which comprised a search for records of designated wildlife sites, and protected species licences within a 1-kilometre radius was acquired through the government MAGIC website. A search of local biodiversity records within a 1 km radius was commissioned to Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC) on the 5th March 2024.

2.2 Habitat Survey

The Site was subjected to a preliminary ecological appraisal (as per CIEEM, 2018) survey methodology. This involved systematically walking over the Site and classifying each parcel of land on the basis of vegetation into UKHab Habitats. Notes were made on the structure and composition of habitats. A search for any invasive non-native species such as Japanese knotweed *Reynoutria japonica* and Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* was also carried out.

Target notes were used to record any habitats or features of particular interest and any sightings, signs or evidence of protected or notable faunal species or any potential habitat for such species, as detailed below:

- The suitability of habitats was assessed for nesting birds, including ground nesting birds.
- Trees with features suitable for roosting bats were noted. Boundary features were assessed for their potential suitability for bat foraging and commuting.
- The suitability of habitats was assessed for terrestrial mammals, specifically badger *Meles meles* and hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*.
- The suitability of habitats was assessed for reptiles and amphibians, including specially protected great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*.

The ideal time to carry out an Extended Phase-1 habitat survey is during the plant growing season (i.e. April-September) and this is also when most animals are active.

The habitats in this report are presented in accordance with UK Habitat Classification System Version 2.0 (UKHab Ltd, 2023). The system includes the use of primary and secondary codes to provide information about habitats on Site, which are also described in more results below.

2.3 Minimum Mapping Units

The minimum mappable area used is equal to or above 25 m², the minimum mappable length of a linear feature is equal to or above 5 m.

2.4 GCN eDNA Survey

When GCN inhabit a waterbody, they continuously release small amounts of their DNA into the environment. By collecting and analysing water samples, these small traces of environmental DNA (eDNA) can be detected to confirm GCN presence or establish GCN absence of eDNA. Twenty samples of pond water were taken from the pond. The samples were subsequently mixed and stored in 6x tubes of ethanol for eDNA preservation. Samples were undertaken in full accordance with the survey protocol (Biggs et al. 2014) as approved by Defra and Natural England. Appropriate measures were undertaken to avoid cross-contamination. The samples of pond water were taken from suitable areas at different locations around the perimeter of the pond and care was taken to sample towards the base of the water column (eDNA tends to sink

over time) both in areas of open water (potential GCN display areas) and from areas of potentially suitable GCN egg-laying vegetation. The samples were collected between the optimal survey period for GCN eDNA surveys, being 15th April and 30th June, as per the approved protocol. The samples were subsequently labelled, stored below 5 °C and delivered to the laboratory within 24 hours for analysis by SureScreen Scientifics Ltd, a Natural England approved agency.

2.5 Survey constraints

The survey was undertaken outside of the optimal period for habitat surveys (April to October); however, given the nature of the habitats present, it is considered that sufficient botanical information was collected to categorise the habitats and identify potential features of value. Sufficient information was also gathered on protected / notable species in terms of the likelihood of occurrence at the Site (as far as is reasonably possible during any Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey).

2.6 Personnel

The preliminary ecological appraisal and GCN eDNA samples were undertaken by Clayton Ecology Ltd on the 5th March 2024 and the 23rd April 2024. The surveys were carried out by Mr Nick Clayton BSc (Hons) ACIEEM (Bat Licence: 2020-49905-CLS-CLS). Nick has extensive experience in habitat survey and Site assessment for protected species and is appropriately qualified for the surveys based on the CIEEM competencies for species surveys (CIEEM, 2017).

3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Designated and Wildlife Sites

There are no Statutory Designated Sites (Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) / Special Area of Conservation SAC / National Nature Reserve (NNR) within the 1 km search radius.

There are four records of a Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 1 km of the Site. No LWS were recorded within the Site. The LWS within 1 km are outlined in Table 1 and Figure 2 below.

Ref	LWS	Direction from Site	Distance from Site (m)
1	Desford, Leicester Lane	S	270
2	Charity Fields	N	290
3	Peckleton Lane Ash	SW	900
4	Station Road Ash	NW	470

Table 1: Local wildlife sites within 1 km of the Site.

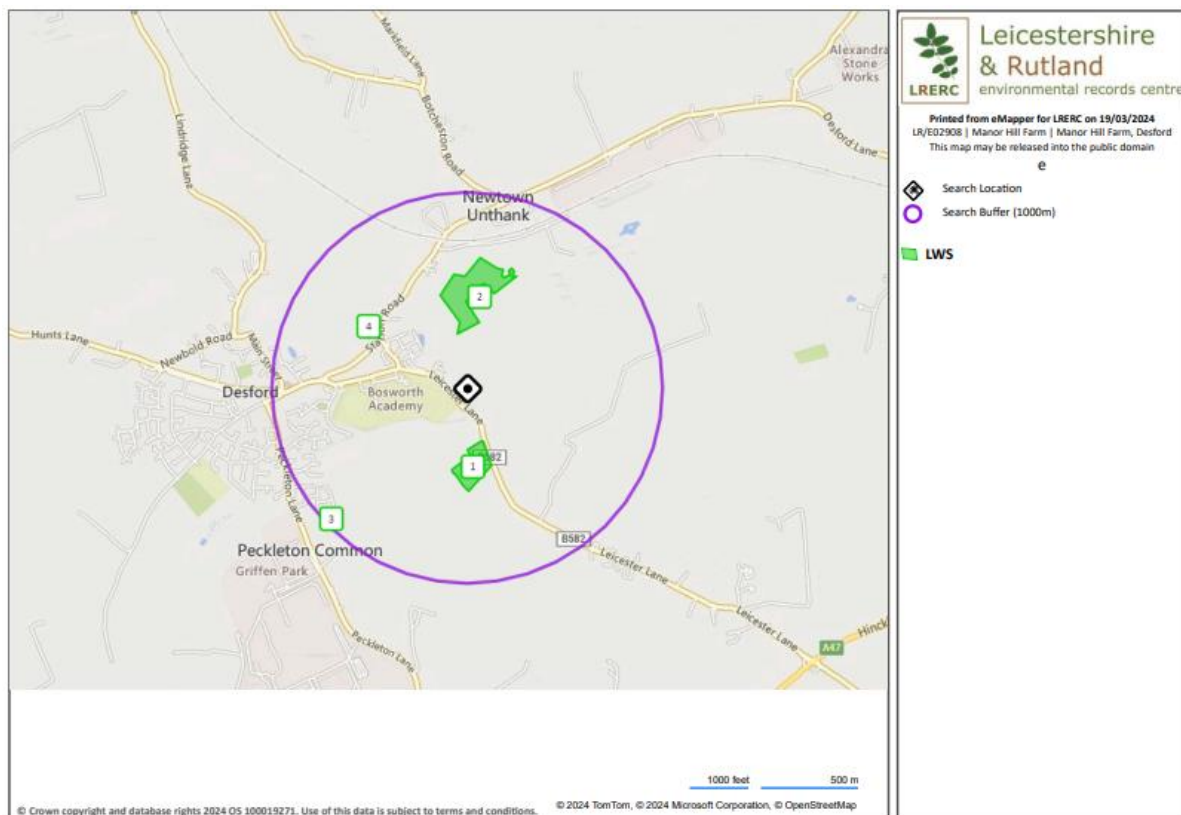


Figure 2: The local wildlife sites within 1 km radius, imagery courtesy of LRERC.

3.1.2 Species Records

Bats

A search of MAGIC showed no records of European Protected Species licences for bats were granted within a 1 km radius of the Site.

The data search from LRERC shows 50 records of nine species of bats including the following species: Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Nathusius's pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, Pipistrellus bat species., Myotis bat species and Nyctalus bat species.

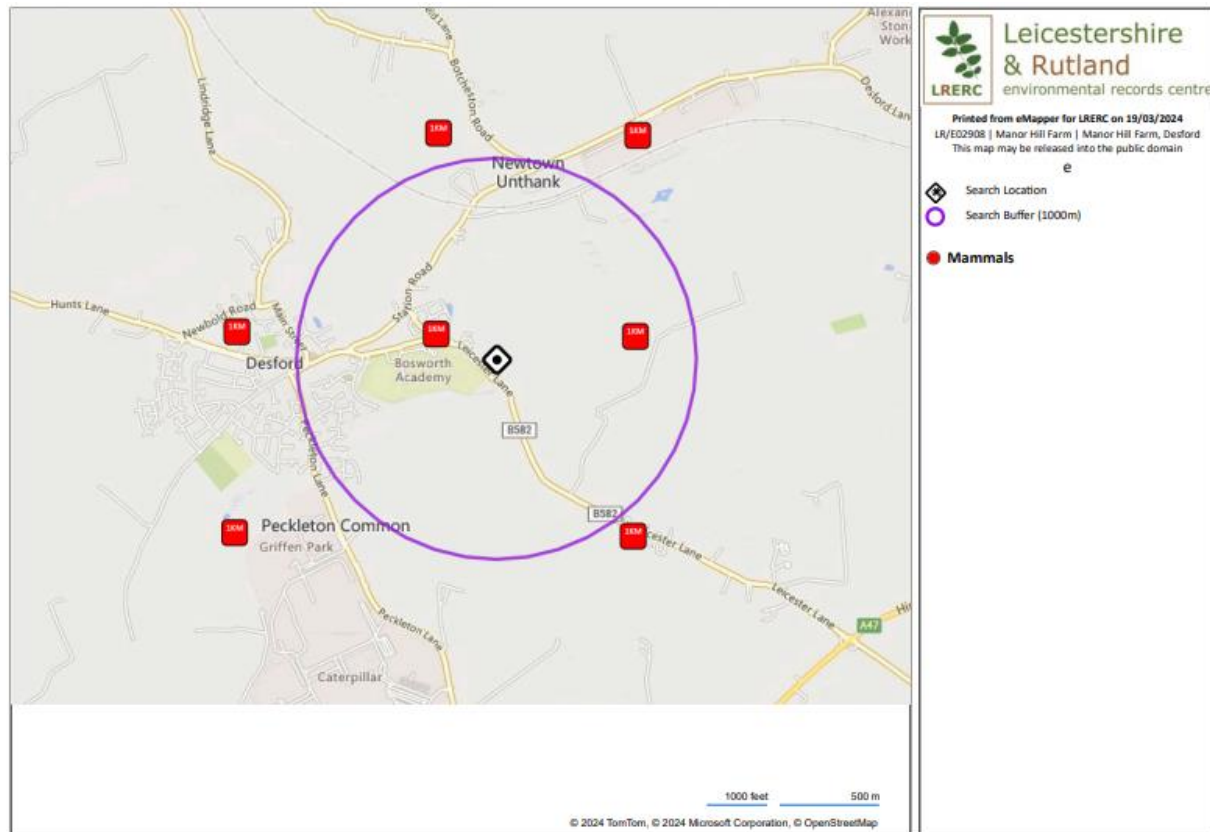


Figure 2: The local wildlife sites within 1 km radius, imagery courtesy of LRERC.

Amphibians and Reptiles

A search of MAGIC showed no records of a positive Licence Return for Great Crested Newts (GCN) within the 1 km search radius.

LRERC data search showed no records of the specially protected GCN within the search radius. There was however one record of a reptile within the search radius this was a Grass snake *Natrix helvetica* approximately 550 metres to the north of the Site.

Terrestrial Mammals

LRERC data search showed one record of Badger within the search radius, none were from the Site. Other records of terrestrial mammals within the search radius included two records of Otter *Lutra lutra*, Brown hare *Lepus europaeus*, American Mink *Neovison vison*, Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius* and 11 records Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, no records were within 500 metres of the Site.

Rare Plant Register

LRERC data search showed 30 records of Rare Plant Register Species, with none from the Site. These included *Cichorium intybus*, *Agrostis canina*, *Silene flos-cuculi*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Briza media*, *Plantago media*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Sedum álbum*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* x *hispanica* = *H. x massartiana*, *Chelidonium majus*, , *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Frangula alnus*, *Lamiasrum galeobdolon* subsp. *Argentatum*, *Tilia cordata*, *Valeriana dioica* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*.

Invasive Non-Native Species

LRERC data search showed records of invasive species including *Cotoneaster horizontales*, and *Cotoneaster simonsii*, none were from the Site.

3.2 Habitat Survey Results

The area to be impacted is generally square in shape. The Site is situated to the east of Leicester Lane (B582) to the north of the Site is a series of commercial buildings and agricultural land dominates the landscape in all other directions. The impact Site is approximately 1.21 ha. The majority of the Site was dominated by agricultural land currently covered in a temporary grass cover, a stream runs along the southern end of the Site with a mature riparian woodland (please note these areas are outside of the footprint of the works). The wider area consists of agricultural and pastoral fields, bounded by mature trees and hedgerows.

3.2.1 UKHab Habitat Codes

The following habitats were recorded using the UK Hab code from the survey area:

- Temporary grass and clover leys – c1b
- Modified grassland – g4
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c
- Ditch – 191
- Other rivers and streams – r2b
- Pond - 41

Code	Label
75	Active Management
191	Ditch
41	Pond

Table 2: Secondary UKHab Habitat codes present on-site.

3.2.2 Temporary grass and clover leys– c1b

Species comprised a grass cover planted in rows dominated by Perennial ryegrass *Lolium spp.*, other species included Annual meadow grass *Poa annua* and rare Rough meadow grass *Poa trivialis*. Low levels of forbs were also found at the all less than 1% cover and included Dandelion *Taraxacum agg.*, Red clover *Trifolium pratense*, Common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, Common vetch *Vicia sativa*, Hairy bitter-cress *Cardamine hirsute*, Shepherd's-purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, Groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, and Prickly sow-thistle *Sonchus asper*.



Photograph 1: Temporary grass and clover leys looking south west from the upper north east

3.2.3 Modified grassland – g4

Modified grassland represents the smallest area of the Site, which is a small section at the north west. Species comprised Perennial ryegrass, Red fescue *Festuca rubra*, Cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Dandelion, White clover *Trifolium repens*, Spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Dock species *Rumex* sp, Cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Nettle *Urtica dioica*, and Common mouse-ear.



Photograph 2: The small section of grassland.

3.2.4 Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c

There is a worn road with a substrate of MOT Type 1 or similar running from the north of the Site to the south.



Photograph 3: The driveway on the left of the picture.

3.2.5 Ditch – 191

Alongside the agricultural field a ditch runs from alongside the road to the east across the southern section of the field. Similar species are present to section 3.2.2.



Photograph 4: The ditch on the left of the picture with some boundary grassland.

3.2.6 Other rivers and streams – r2b

There was a stream that runs along the southern boundary of the Site, with a semi-mature riparian zone.



Photograph 5: The stream at the southern of the Site.

3.2.1 Pond - 41

There is a large pond at the south eastern section of the Site.



Photograph 6: The large pond.

3.3 Target Notes

Target Notes (TNs) can be seen within the corresponding UK Hab Map in Appendix 1. The TNs correspond to the following:

1. Bridge
2. Stream
3. Ditch

3.4 Faunal Results

3.4.1 Bats

No potential roosts features were recorded within the impact Site or immediately adjacent to the Site. Following a ground level tree assessment, no trees were present within or close to the impact area.

The temporary grass cover dominating the Site was considered unlikely to attract an abundance of invertebrate required to support important assemblages of bats. The waterbody, stream and riparian areas are of higher value considering the lack of light spill and moderate connectivity. The Site is considered to be suitable for all species of bat within the local range.

3.4.2 Amphibians and Reptiles

No amphibians or reptiles were encountered during the walkover survey.

The area close to the impact Site does support a waterbody, and good quality riparian zone, which would offer opportunities for breeding and refuge for amphibians and reptiles to be present around the Site.

A single pond is located within the Site boundary – Pond 1, no other ponds are within 250 metres of the Site, 2 ponds are within 500 metres of the Site (see Figure 3). Please note there is a large slurry pit to the south of the Site which due to its contents was considered to be of negligible value for GCN.

The Habitat Suitability Index (ARG UK, 2010) was therefore used to assess the suitability of Pond 1 and the likelihood of GCN species being present within the aforementioned pond. Pond 1 overall score was 0.48 which equates to a Poor score of GCN being present. There were no other ponds within 250 metres of the Site. A rapid risk assessment was also conducted using the Great Crested Newt Method Statement for EPS licence application (Natural England 2020), this scored the proposals as highly unlikely of causing an offense.

Following the HSI assessment and given the distance of Pond 1 to the Site, GCN eDNA samples were taken from Pond 1 on the 23rd April 2024 by Nick Clayton. The eDNA sample was sent to Surescreen Scientifics with the sample testing negative for GCN eDNA. The results of the eDNA GCN surveys are shown within Table 5, with the detailed SureScreen report of results provided in Appendix 2.

Pond 1 tested negative for GCN eDNA.

P2 and P3 were approximately 265 m and 316 m from the Site respectively. Given the poor terrestrial habitat within the Site, the size of the Site and the distances between these ponds and the Site (i.e. neither are within the 'immediate' or 'core' habitat zones), the potential presence of GCN within these waterbodies are not considered to be a constraint to the proposed development. This is supported by the Natural England Rapid Risk Assessment as presented in Table 4.



Figure 3 - showing the relationship of ponds within the area and the impact area.

W

		Manor Hill Farm	
		Results	Scores
SI ₁	Location	A	1.00
SI ₂	Pond area	2020m ²	0.80
SI ₃	Pond drying	Never	0.90
SI ₄	Water quality	Moderate	0.67
SI ₅	Shoreline shade	50%	1.00
SI ₆	Fowl	Major	0.01
SI ₇	Fish	Possible	0.67
SI ₈	Pond count	2	0.52
SI ₉	Terrestrial habitat	Good	1.00
SI ₁₀	Macrophytes	5%	0.35
HSI			0.48
Pond suitability			Poor

Table 3 - showing the results of the Habitat Suitability Index test for waterbody on-site.

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	1 - 5 ha lost or damaged	0.04
Individual great crested newts	No effect	0
		Maximum: 0.04
Rapid risk assessment result:		GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY

Table 4 - showing the results of the Rapid Risk Assessment taken from Natural England (2020).

Laboratory Reference	Pond No.	Degradation Check	Inhibition Check	eDNA Result	Positive Replicates
GCN2880	Manor Hill Farm, Pond	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12

Table 5- showing the results of the eDNA GCN test for waterbody on-site.

3.4.3 Badgers

The Site was considered to provide suitable habitat for badgers. Despite a thorough survey, the search of the area found no evidence of any badger activity, no setts, no worn paths and no evidence in the form of latrines.

3.4.4 Hedgehogs

The Site specifically around the dense riparian zone close to the stream is considered to provide suitable habitat to offer potential refuge and foraging for hedgehogs. No evidence of current use by hedgehogs was found during the survey.

3.4.5 Birds

The habitats within the Site were considered to offer suitable nesting and foraging habitat for typical assemblages of birds, particularly the riparian zone at the south of the Site. In addition the grass ley area (impact zone) may provide suitable habitat for ground nesting birds such as meadow pipit and skylark within the arable field although this is highly dependent on the field management regime and its value is lowered due to the active commercial business within 20 metres, which is likely to provide levels of disturbance. However, the Site is highly unlikely to be a location used by significant assemblages of breeding or wintering birds.

3.4.6 Water Vole

The Site was considered to provide suitable habitat for water vole alongside the stream which is 15 metres from bank edge to the closest point of the proposed development.

3.4.7 Other species

The Site was considered to provide suitable habitat for fox *Vulpes vulpes* and rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.

4. ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION

4.1 Designated Nature Conservation Sites

There are no statutory conservation sites that will be adversely affected by the proposal.

Non-statutory (non-designated) nature conservation sites will not be impacted by the development proposal.

4.2 Habitats

4.2.1 Summary of Impacts

The proposals for the Site are a change in use of an area of agricultural land to house a large tarmac area, changes to the access road to the rest of the land, an area of land to be over planted with a large proportion of trees. None of the impacts from the land use change are to the higher quality areas around the stream, riparian zone and large pond therefore the impacts from the proposals are deemed negligible.

4.3 Protected/Notable Species

4.3.1 Floral species

Schedule 8 plants

None of the plant species recorded from the Site are listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). No nationally rare or scarce plants, as defined by Wiggington (1999) and Stewart et al (1994) respectively were found.

The potential impact upon any flora of value is considered to be negligible.

Schedule 9 plants

LRERC data search showed 2 records of invasive species with none from the Site.

No Schedule 9 plants were recorded during the survey however, persons should remain vigilant. In the unlikely event that any Schedule 9 species are observed or suspected, a Suitably Qualified Ecologist should be contacted to confirm species and develop an eradication program where necessary.

4.3.2 Faunal species

Bats

No potential roosts features were recorded within the Site or immediately adjacent to the Site.

The temporary cover grassland dominating the Site was considered unlikely to attract an abundance of invertebrate required to support important assemblages of bats. The waterbody, stream and riparian zone are likely to be of much higher value alongside the minimal lighting in the area.

Overall, the Site, specifically along the south-west of the Site is considered to provide moderate to good suitability to support foraging and commuting bats of all species within the local range.

Any new permanent lighting must follow best practice guidelines outlined in Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2023) to maintain suitable foraging habitats within and around the Site; in particular no light should spill onto any of the trees and boundaries within the riparian zone at the south of the Site.

The potential impact upon bats from the proposals are considered to be negligible.

Amphibians and Reptiles

The Site provides potential aquatic and terrestrial habitat for common amphibians. LRERC provided no records of great crested newts within 1 km of the Site. There was one suitable pond within 250 metres of the Site, this was tested for GCN eDNA using an eDNA sample taken on the 23rd April 2024. The result of this test was negative.

Ponds 2 and 3 were over 250 metres from the Site, the habitats on the Site (within the impact area) are unlikely to be suitable, alongside the Rapid Risk Assessment result of an Offence Highly Unlikely, therefore the potential risk to GCN and common amphibians is considered to be low.

There is one record of a grass snake within 600 metres of the Site, however the value of the Site is low due, to the lack of refuge areas, and the impact zone being unsuitable, the impact from the proposals is considered to be minimal.

The potential impact upon amphibians and reptiles from the proposals are considered to be negligible.

These species do not pose a constraint on the proposals.

Badger and Hedgehog

Whilst there is no badger sett on Site, and no evidence of regular foraging and commuting across the Site, the species is still likely present in the agricultural landscapes surrounding the Site.

The potential impact upon badgers from the proposals are considered to be low.

No evidence of hedgehog was found on the Site and it is considered likely that this species occurs on Site.

Given the low associated impacts, the potential impact upon hedgehogs from the proposals are considered to be low.

These species do not pose a constraint on the proposals.

Nesting Birds

The grass ley area (impact zone) does contain potential habitat for breeding birds which will be cleared to allow the proposals. The Site is unlikely to support a notable breeding bird assemblage, although small numbers of ground nesting birds such as meadow pipit and skylark may nest within the impact zone. Therefore all works should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, typically March to end of August.

Species of passerines are likely to nest within the riparian zone along the southern end of the Site, a 5 metre buffer from this area should be maintained during the breeding bird season.

All breeding birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) that protects nests, whilst in use, from harm, disturbance or destruction during the breeding season.

In the event that an active bird nest is found, it must be retained in situ undisturbed until the nest is no longer in active use. A nest is classed as active when it contains eggs or chicks and when it is being built.

The potential impact upon nesting birds from the proposals are considered to be negligible if all works are undertaken outside of the breeding bird season. If works are required to be undertaken within this period a suitably qualified ecologist must be consulted.

Water vole

No areas containing potential for water vole will be cleared to allow the proposals, the main impact area is within grass ley which is unsuitable habitat for this species. In addition a 5 metre buffer zone will be maintained from the riparian zone during the construction works.

The potential impact upon water vole from the proposals are considered to be negligible.

4.4 Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunity

Wherever possible, negative ecological impacts should be avoided. If this is unavoidable, then mitigation and compensation measures will be proposed for adverse ecological effects. In addition, it is best practice to seek positive biodiversity benefits through enhancement measures, in particular with regard to Priority Habitats and Species listed on the national and local Biodiversity Action Plans and the NERC Act 2006.

IEEM (2006) endorses the following principle, recommended by the Royal Town Planning Institute (2000) for optimising the biodiversity outcomes of planning decisions:

New Benefits: seek to provide net benefits for biodiversity over and above requirements for mitigation and compensation.

Planning authorities are required to actively seek in development proposals, measures that aim to promote appropriate Priority Habitats and Species listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and treat these as 'material considerations'.

The National Planning Policy Framework 2023 states in paragraph 180 section d:

"development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate."

It is recommended that additional nesting bird boxes and bat boxes would be a suitable enhancement around the Site.

Biodiversity enhancements for the Site include significant tree planting which will be a considerable benefit for birds, bats and invertebrates. This is demonstrated within the accompanying BNG report, the proposed habitat enhancements for the Site provide significant habitat and ecological benefits to the Site.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1 - UKHAB HABITAT MAP



APPENDIX 2 – EDNA GCN RESULTS

Folio No:	588-2024		SureScreen Scientifics			
Purchase Order:	NEW CUSTOMER					
Contact:	Clayton Ecology Ltd					
Issue Date:	02.05.2024					

GCN eDNA Analysis

Summary

When great crested newts (GCN), *Triturus cristatus*, inhabit a pond, they continuously release small amounts of their DNA into the environment. By collecting and analyzing water samples, we can detect these small traces of environmental DNA (eDNA) to confirm GCN habitation or establish GCN absence.

Results

Lab ID	Site Name	OS Reference	Degradation Check	Inhibition Check	Result	Positive Replicates
GCN2880	Manor Hill Farm, Pond 1	SK4902903393	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12

Matters affecting result: none

Reported by: Daisy Chambers

Approved by: SureScreen Scientifics

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