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THE RECTORY, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTERSHIRE

ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

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THE RECTORY, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTERSHIRE

ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

SEPTEMBER 2007

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THE RECTORY, NEWBOLD VERDON: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

1. INTRODUCTION

White Young Green Environmental (WYGE) was commissioned by RPN Underwood & Sons to carry out a preliminary ecological appraisal of the former rectory at Newbold Verdon in Leicestershire. The purpose of the survey was to identify any ecological constraints, as required under Condition 11 of the current planning consent, prior to resubmitting a new development scheme.

The ecological investigations undertaken by WYGE include:

(i) A desk study to obtain existing information on statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest, and records of protected/notable species within the site and its environs;

(ii) An Extended Phase I Habitat Survey involving a walkover of the site to record habitat types and dominant vegetation, including any invasive species, and a reconnaissance survey for evidence of protected faunal species or habitats capable of supporting such species;

(iii) An assessment of the potential ecological constraints to the proposed development and recommendations for further survey, avoidance, mitigation and enhancement where appropriate.

(iv) Analysis of the data gathered through desk study and field survey and identification of any potential ecological constraints to the proposed development, including recommendations for further survey, avoidance, mitigation and compensation where appropriate.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The Rectory site is approximately 0.5ha and is situated at 57 Main Street in the centre of the village of Newbold Verdon in the Hinckley and Bosworth District of Leicestershire, Grid Reference SK445037. The site is bounded by residential

gardens to the west and south, the village Main Street and local shops to the east and a recreation ground to the north.

The site comprises an area of rank grassland, a small pond, hedges and mature trees around the boundary. Areas of hard standing, rubble piles and wood chippings remain in situ from the removal of the Rectory building and woodland; bare ground and a mosaic of epherials has established as a result of the tree felling and abandonment of the site vegetation management. The site is accessed from the Main Street to the east and there is a public footpath between the Main Street and the recreational ground to the north of the site.

The proposed development at The Rectory will affected all areas of the site except the 'green corridor' along the boundaries of the site. Trees adjacent to the Main Street may also need to be removed/pruned to improve access into the site.

3. DESK STUDY

3.1 Methodology

A search was undertaken to identify statutory designated sites of nature conservation interest (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Nature Reserves, International Sites) using the web-based Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) database.

The Leicestershire Ecological Record Centre (LERC) was also consulted to obtain information pertaining to statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest, records of protected or notable flora and fauna, and other habitats or features of nature conservation within a 1km radius of the site.

Full details of the information obtained from the desk study are provided in Appendix 1.

3.2 Outcome of Desk Study

3.2.1 Statutory Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

There are no statutory sites of nature conservation interest within 2km to the site. The nearest statutory site is SSSI Botcheston Bog (Reference 1003006) located over 4km north east of the site.

3.2.2 Non-statutory Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

There are no non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest within or immediately adjacent to the proposed working area. Three local wildlife sites are within 1km of the site, these are summarized below.

Hedgerow (ref: 1412.11.22.020): is a district wildlife site approximately 1000m to the north east of the site and is connected by several other parish level hedgerows (ref 1412.11.22.019/021).

Moat and Woodland (ref 1412.11.22.037 and 1412.11.22.036): are two parish level designated sites located approximately 280m to the west of the site. The moat is over grown with

*Botany Bay Spinney (ref 1412.*11.22.045) is mixed woodland located over 800m south west of the site.

Other notable sites include Fox Covert, an ancient and semi natural woodland, 1.75 km south and Market Bosworth County Park located 2.5km west of the site.

3.2.3 Protected & Notable Fauna

Surveys undertaken by Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. within the site in spring 2006 confirmed the presence of common frog tadpoles, but were unable to confirm the presence/absence of great crested newts (Appendix 2).

Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) has been previously recorded in 1990 near the Moat 280m west of the site and in 1998 near Botany Bay Spinney to the south of the site.

Bat roosts and casual bat records, including the common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) have been recorded in Newbold Verdon between 1973 and 2000. The closest record is within 150m to the north and south of the site

Other notable species included Common Feathered-moss (*Eurhynchium praelongum*) at Botany Bay Spinney site and a common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) recorded in 2006 at the northern extent of the park adjacent and to the north of the site.

4. FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

A walkover survey of the site and immediately adjacent land was undertaken by an ecologist from WYGE on 13th September 2007, during which the following surveys were carried out:

4.1 Vegetation and Habitats

A Phase I vegetation and habitat survey was carried out to identify any habitats of substantive nature conservation value and record the presence of any rare or protected species of flora, as well as any harmful or invasive species. Descriptions of habitat types and methodology are taken from the Phase I Vegetation and Habitat Survey manual (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2003).

4.2 Protected Fauna Species

A reconnaissance survey for evidence of the presence of protected species and an assessment of the suitability of the habitats present to support such species were undertaken. In particular, the following protected faunal species were considered:

4.2.1 Badger

The site was surveyed for evidence of badger setts or other badger activity, such as paths, latrines or signs of foraging. The survey and evaluation methodologies used were according to published criteria (Harris, Cresswell & Jeffries, 1989).

4.2.2 Bats

Any trees within/overhanging the site, were inspected for their suitability for roosting bats. The inspection (undertaken from the ground using binoculars where necessary) involved a search for areas of flaky bark, dense ivy-covering, cracks,

rot-holes and crevices in trunks and stems of suitable size and structure for bats to roost in. Evidence of roosting bats such as droppings or staining around roost entrances was also recorded. The survey methods used were based on those outlined in 'Bat Surveys–Best Practice Guidelines' (Bat Conservation Trust, 2007), JNCC's published Bat Workers' Manual (2004) and English Nature's Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2004).

4.2.3 Great Crested Newt

Any water-bodies present within the site or on accessible adjacent land were assessed for their potential to support great crested newts. The assessment was based on the physical characteristics of the water-body, any aquatic/marginal vegetation and the nature of the surrounding terrestrial habitats. This method is in accordance with published guidance outlined in English Nature's Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (2001).

4.2.4 Water Vole

Any watercourses within the site or on accessible adjacent land were appraised for their suitability to be used by water vole and any evidence of water vole, such as burrows, latrines and feeding stations, was recorded in accordance with published guidance (Strachan and Moorhouse, 2006).

4.2.5 Reptiles

Habitats within the site were assessed for their suitability for reptiles, particularly the common British species, grass snake and slow worm as outlined in the Herpetofauna Workers Manual (2003).

4.3 Other Protected or Notable Species

The site was also appraised for its suitability to support other protected or notable fauna including birds, mammals, and invertebrates in accordance with the published 'Guidelines for Ecological assessment' (Institute of Environmental Assessment, 1995). Evidence of any current or historical presence of such species at the site was recorded, though specific surveys were not undertaken for these groups.

5. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation and Habitats

The following habitat types were recorded within the site and are illustrated on Plan 1:

5.1.1 Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (Species-Poor)

The western half of the site of semi-improved neutral grassland is becoming rank through lack of management. Species composition was dominated by Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and a mixture of common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), cock's foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*). Herbs and encroaching ruderal vegetation included hybrid dock (*Rumex* x *palustris),* common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and smooth hawk's-beard, (*Crepis capillaries*). Grasses including Yorkshire-fog, false oat-grass, common bent and patch of common selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) were also found amongst the tall ruderals on the east of the site.

5.1.2 Scattered Trees

There are three large mature beech trees, all with TPO's (Tree Preservation Orders) located along the northern boundary of the site. In the north eastern corner of the site are five standard trees including two sycamores, two yews and a young ash *(Fraxinus excelsior).* Either side of the entrance to the site is a mature beech and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris)*; both trees may need to be removed to improve access into the site. Holly, beech, yew and a Scots pine are all located along the eastern boundary of the site.

The eastern half of the site, previously woodland, has been felled. A small section c. 20m x 15m, of trees in the south west corner of the site has been retained adjacent to hedgerow H1. Species noted in the south west corner contains mature beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), a sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* and a line of fiver planted yews (*Taxus baccata*) and an understory of holly (*Ilex acquifoli*), cultivated foxglove (*Digitalis agg.*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). Re-growth of white poplar *(Populus alba)* and wild cherry *(Prunus avium)* were noted in the north west and eastern sections of the site.

5.1.3 Broad Leaved Planted Woodland

In the northern n half of the site there is a small patch of young broadleaved planted trees approximately 10m^2. Species composition of this plantation included sycamore, cherry (*Prunus* sp.), willow (*Salix* sp.) and encroaching rank grassland with ruderals such as rosebay willowherb (*Epilobium angustifolium).*

5.1.4 Hedge

All hedgerows at the time of the survey were un-managed.

Hedgerow H1, along the southern boundary, was over 5m in height with several standard trees including beech, sycamore, yew, horse-chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum),* and an under story of holly, brambles (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*) and occasional elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Several of the trees were covered in ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Hedgerow H2, along the western boundary, is a continuous dense shrub considered to be a cultivated variety of lilac escaped from adjacent property.

Hedgerow H3, along the northern boundary, is average of c. 3m in height under story of holly, laurel, snowberry *(Symphoricarpos albus)* and young willow (Salix sp.) scrub beneath two Scots Pines and mature beech trees.

5.1.5 Tall ruderals

As previously mentioned, a dense area of tall ruderals and re-growth of young trees mostly white poplar and sycamore was present around the pond. Tall ruderals in theses areas comprised stinging nettle (*Utica devoice*), hoary willowherb (*Epilobium parviflorum*), rosebay willowherb, a young spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), creeping thistle (*Circium arvense)*, spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare)*, smooth hawk's-beard and broadleaf dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*).

5.1.6 Pond

Is located in a small depression end, partially shaded by the trees on the eastern boundary of the site and was surrounded by young white poplar, ruderals, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and grass on the banks. During the survey (summer) the pond was noted as almost dry with a dense layer of leaf litter in the

base; when wet the pond would be at least 4m in diameter and at most 1m deep. Vegetation preset included yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and floating sweet-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*).

5.1.7 Introduced Plant Species and Invasive Plants

A range of exotic species were found in close proximity to the former buildings and cultivated varieties of maize and dead oil seed rape were recorded in the north west corner and adjacent to the former building location on the northern boundary. Introduced and invasive species noted included cultivated foxglove, lugwort (*Pulmonaria agg*), common broom, (*Cytisus scoparius),* buddleia (*Buddleia davidii)* groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*) green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), and prickerly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*).

5.1.8 Target Notes

TN1 – Two mature beech trees

TN 2 - Mature beech tree

TN3 – Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica)* new growth identified on the west bank of the depression where the pond is located. Much of the site has been previously disturbed; more Japanese knotweed could be present.

TN 4 – Piles of earth, wood and rotting vegetation, providing potential hibernation sites for reptiles and amphibians.

5.1.9 Surrounding Habitats (Outside the Site)

Residential properties

Access was not available into adjacent properties to the south and west of the site, these were viewed from the site visibility permitting. All gardens appear to be well maintained with amenity grassland and herbaceous borders.

Amenity grassland

North of the site is the recreational ground, large well maintained amenity grassland.

5.2. Protected Fauna Species

5.2.1 Reptiles

The majority of the habitats within the site, rank grassland, tall ruderals and edge habitats backing onto gardens and provide suitable habitat for reptiles; in particular grass snakes. The areas of hibernacula (e.g. wood, earth and stone piles) provide sufficient shelter and the mosaic of bare and vegetated ground provides basking opportunities for reptiles. The presence of the pond also provides feeding opportunities for reptiles present within the site.

5.2.2 Amphibians

No evidence of amphibians, (adults, juveniles, larvae or eggs) was recorded during the survey. It is likely that any amphibians present within the site would have left the pond, noted as almost dry, and sought refuge within the terrestrial habitat. The pond is at best only seasonally wet and has very little aquatic vegetation around the margins; it therefore provides only partially suitable breeding habitat for amphibians. The rank grassland, tall ruderals, leaf litter (along the hedgerows) and hibernacula throughout the site provides suitable terrestrial habitat for all amphibians.

5.2.3 Bats

No direct evidence of the presence of bats was recorded during the survey, though the survey work only involved an external inspection of trees from ground level. Several large trees are present within the site, the majority of these trees and the edge habitat will be retained and enhanced within the landscaping of the development.

The trees within the site that may be lost through the development, e.g. on the eastern boundary next to the site access and along the road, generally had clean trunks and were considered to have low or very low potential for roosting bats.

The hedgerows on the site provide good quality foraging and commuting routes for bats, especially as they have been allowed to grow tall and bushy.

5.2.4 Birds

Trees and hedgerow habitats on the site have the potential to support nesting birds, all bird species receive protection from disturbance whilst nesting or attempting to nest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. During the survey the following common species were recorded along the perimeter of the site along the hedges and wooded areas; wood pigeon, robin and blackbird.

5.2.5 Badgers

No evidence of badgers was found within the site. A low level of foraging activity, scrapes around the pond and in the wood, was considered to have been the result of rabbit activity.

6. POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS & RECOMMENDATIONS.

The information below highlights the possible ecological constraints identified within the land at The Rectory, Newbold Verdon.

6.1 Statutory & Non-statutory Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

No statutory or non statutory areas of conservation were found during the desk study within or immediately adjacent to the site. Given the small zone of influence and distance from known non-statutory wildlife sites beyond 280m, there are no likely significant ecological effects regarding the areas of conservation identified.

6.2 Vegetation and Habitats

Mature trees, such as the beech within the site, are a priority habitat within Leicestershire primarily for their opportunity to support wildlife; these trees most of which already have tree preservation orders should be retained. The majority of the site comprises, rank grassland, hedgerows, a pond, tall ruderals of low value from a botanical perspective as all plants recorded are abundant locally and nationally. These areas represent more diverse wildlife habitat and offer opportunities to support a range of species specifically reptiles, amphibians and nesting birds and as a result are of some significant ecological/conservation value.

The hedgerows are considered unlikely to qualify as "important" under the wildlife and landscape criteria of Hedgerow Regulations 1997. However, the majority of the

hedgerows have standard trees, and provide nesting habitat for birds and sheltered foraging and commuting routes for bats.

6.3 Protected Faunal Species

6.3.1 Reptiles

Grass snake has previously been recorded approximately 280m to the west of the site at the Moat. The potential for this species to be present within the site is assessed as moderate, as a result of availability of suitable habitat including tall ruderals, grass and hibernacula within the site and along the edge habitats. Reptiles, such as grass snake, are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Section 9(1) protecting them from being killed or injured. It is recommended that further surveys should be undertaken to determine if reptiles are present. Surveys should be undertaken between May – September, as guidance a minimum of six survey occasions would be required to confirm presence or absence. If the presence of reptiles is confirmed further surveys would be required to assess population size. If this is not feasible then a comprehensive hand search of suitable habitats prior to the commencement of development activities is recommended.

6.3.2 Great Crested Newt

The site is considered to have some suitable habitat for great crested newt owing to the presence of egg-laying substrate (not optimal quality), and the presence of adjacent terrestrial habitat i.e. rank grassland, woodland and tall ruderal vegetation.

There are no historical records of great crested newt within 1km of the site. Specific survey work using standard methods carried out by Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. in spring 2006 found no great crested newts within the pond on site. Surveys were undertaken between the 25th May and 1st June 2006. This is just outside the optimum survey period: mid April to mid May. The pond was also full of leaf litter which affected the effectiveness of torch surveys and the water level fluctuated such that bottle traps could only be used on one visit. These constraints influence the conclusion that great crested newts are absent from the waterbody but given the quality of the pond habitat and the lack of historical records it is highly unlikely that great crested newt is present.

Great crested newts receive full statutory protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They also receive full protection on Annexes 2 and 4 of the European Community Habitats and Species Directive (implemented in the UK as the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994. If at any stage of the development process a great crested newt is found within the site then all works should be halted and further advice sought.

6.3.4 Bats

It is likely that bats could, if not now but in the future, utilise the mature trees within the site as bat roosts. The hedges along the boarder of the site also have the potential to be used by foraging and commuting routes for bats.

All bats receive full protection under the wildlife and countryside Act 1981 (as amended) under Schedule 5 and included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. It is illegal to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (or take) bats;
- Deliberately disturb bats (weather in a roost or not);
- Recklessly disturb roosting bats or obstruct access to their roosts;
- Damage or destroy bat roost;
- Possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat unless acquired legally
- Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats, or parts of bats.

Several of the trees along the eastern boundary of the site, to be removed, were currently considered unlikely to be in use as bat roost. If future works are likely to affect any of the other trees within the site further surveys for presence of bat would be required before any pruning or felling of the trees can commence. In the event of a bat being discovered, a licence may be required from Natural England.

The ever increasing demand for energy efficient housing means that there is less housing being built with gaps for bats to access and use buildings as roost. The Bat Conservation Trust works with both architects and developers to seek new initiative opportunities to incorporate bat roost features into housing and landscape designs.

To enhance the site for bats, bat boxes could be placed on the mature trees in the north east and south west corners and along the southern boundary of the site. It is also common practise to site 2-3 boxes on a single tree at different aspects (Mitchell- Jones 2004). The Bat Conservation Trust (http://www.batnet.org/acatalog/Bat_Boxes.html) and Alana Ecology (http://www.alanaecology.com/) can supply suitable bat boxes. It is generally good practise to provide a range of different types of bat boxes to meet the bats needs at different times of the year. For example a combination of one *A02002 2F Schwegler* bat boxes, one *1FD Schwegler* bat box, two *2FN Schwegler* bat box and two *Traditional Wooden* bat boxes should be sufficient if distributed throughout the site.

A green corridor along the boundary of the site has been incorporated into the layout of the development and where possible vegetation along this corridor should be retained and enhanced to provide continuous connectivity for commuting bats. Further planting of trees and shrubs around the buildings have been integrated in to the landscaping of the development. Infrequent management of the vegetation within the site would provide suitable vegetation to attract invertebrates for foraging bat.

It would not be practical to expect there to be no additional external lighting within the proposed housing development design, but with careful planning the extent of light pollution that may affect bats can be reduced, further guidance can be found on the Institution of Lighting Engineers web page (see Section 8 - References).

6.4 Other Protected or Notable Species

The majority of the site (in particular the mixed woodlands, standard trees and hedgerows) has the potential to support nesting birds. All wild bird species receive protection from disturbance whilst nesting or attempting to nest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. If the proposed works necessitate the removal of areas of suitable habitat, clearance should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (considered to be March – September, inclusive). If clearance in this period is unavoidable, then a check should be made for nests, and any found should be left *in-situ* until the young have fledged. To compensate for the loss of nesting

habitat suitable nesting boxes could be installed around the site, for further advice see RSPB website http://www.rspb.org.uk/advice/helpingbirds/nestboxes/index.asp

It is recommended that best practice is employed during the works to prevent any direct or indirect effects (e.g. sediment run-off, pollution) on adjacent land within or adjacent to the proposed working limit. To minimise the impact of potential ecological constraints within the site works should be limited to areas of hard standing that already exist within the site.

7. SUMMARY

- WYGE were commissioned by RPN Underwood & Sons to identify any potential ecological constraints for the proposed development at The Rectory, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire.
- There are no statutory or non statutory sites of nature conservation interest within or immediately adjacent to the sites. No foreseeable ecological constraints regarding wildlife sites in the wider area.
- The majority of the site is not considered botanical diverse; however hedgerows, scattered trees, mature trees, tall ruderals and the pond represent more diverse habitats, with ecological value for wildlife. These areas should be retained where possible.
- If possible future works should be contained within the footprint of the site compound to minimise the ecological zone of influence. Disturbance to/removal of trees should be compensated for.
- No protected species were recorded within the site. Habitats within the site are suitable for amphibians, reptiles, birds and foraging bats. There is no foreseeable ecological constraint regarding the notable species identified during the desk study.
- Of the trees being removed, those immediately adjacent to the road and site access, no suitable features for bats to roost within were identified. If any other trees need to be removed they will require further bat surveys. Installation of

bat boxes will enhance the opportunities for roosting bats, advice has been provided.

- The majority of the trees and hedgerows around the site have the potential to support nesting birds. If the proposed works necessitate the removal of areas of suitable habitat, clearance should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (considered to be March – September, inclusive). If clearance in this period is unavoidable, then a check should be made for nests, and any found should be left *in-situ* until the young have fledged. Loss of nesting habitat should be compensated where practically possible, e.g. planting of trees and installation of suitable nest boxes.

- Suitable habitat for reptiles (particularly for grass snake and slow worm) is present within the site. Grass snake has been recorded in the wider area. A presence/absence survey for reptile species should be undertaken between May and September. If this is not feasible then a thorough hand search for animals within suitable habitats prior to the commencement of works is recommended.

- The site is considered to have suitable habitat for great crested newt but a previous survey and the lack of historical records from the area provides sufficient evidence to conclude that the species is highly unlikely to be present within the site and therefore not a constraint to the proposed development.

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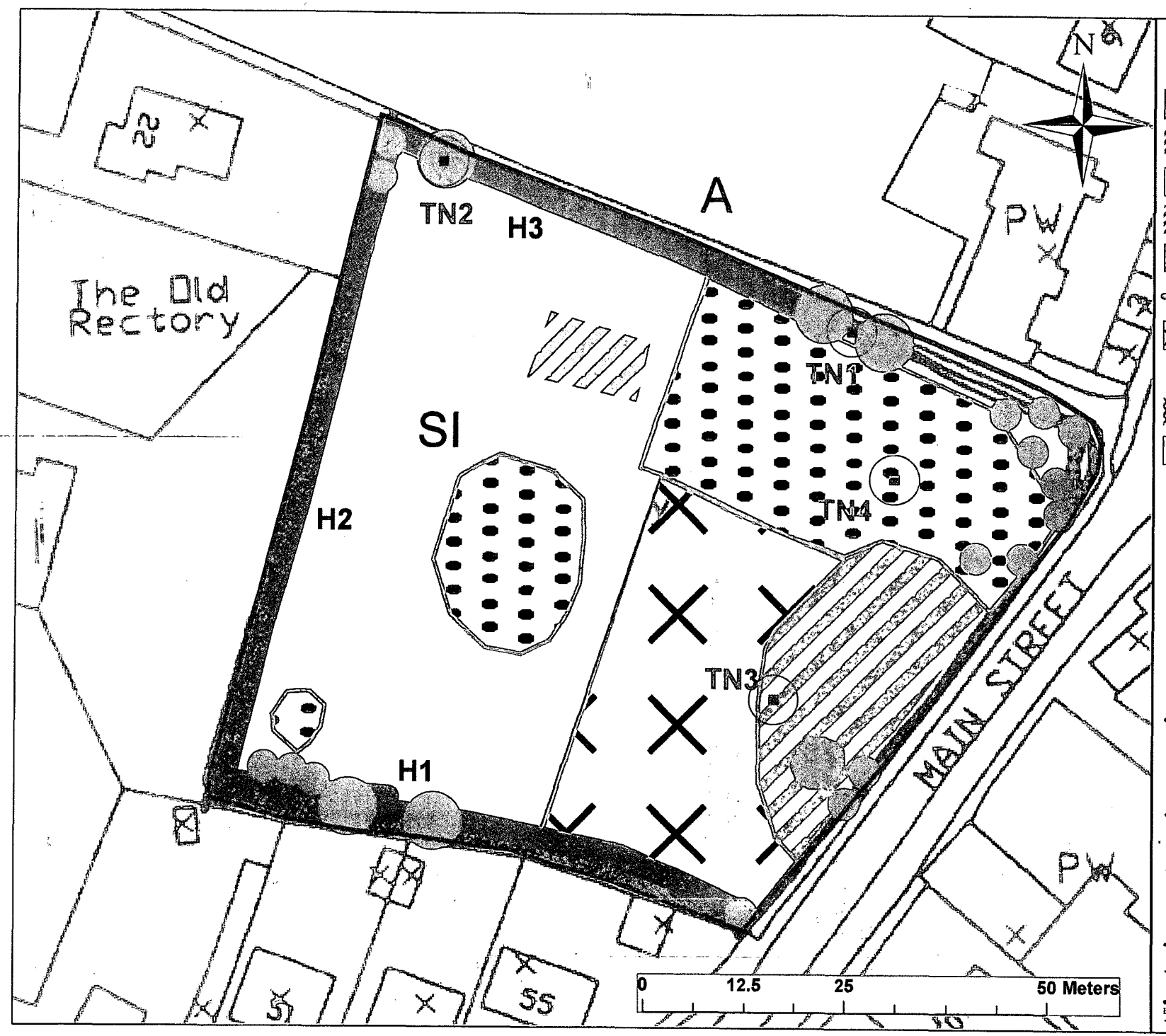

Legend

- Site boundary
- Plantation woodland
- SI — Poor semi-improved grassland
- Tall ruderal
- Standing water
- Hedge
- Ephemeral
- A — Amenity Grassland
- Introduced shrub
- Bare ground
- Target Note
- Scattered tree

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White Young Green Environmental

Project
E013550
The Rectory, Newbold Verdon

Drawing Title:

Plan 1
Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Scale at A3:	Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
	VC 26.09.07	SP 28.09.07	DW 03.10.07

Project No:	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
E013550	35	04	E013550_Plan 1	

Base map provided by RPN Underwood & Son Ltd

APPENDIX 1

Information Obtained from Desk Study

Site Check Report

Report generated on August 31 2007.

You clicked on the point:
Grid Ref: SK 445 037
Full Grid Ref: 444579 , 303744

The following features have been found within 2,000 metres of your search point:

Ancient Woodland (England)

Theme Name	Wood Name	Grid Reference	Theme ID
ANCIENT & SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND	FOX COVERT	SK440019	1105042

Local Nature Reserves (England)

There are no features within your search area.

National Nature Reserves (England)

There are no features within your search area.

Ramsar Sites (England)

There are no features within your search area.

Special Protection Areas (England)

There are no features within your search area.

Special Areas of Conservation (England)

There are no features within your search area.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

There are no features within your search area.

Important Bird Areas (England)

There are no features within your search area.

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)

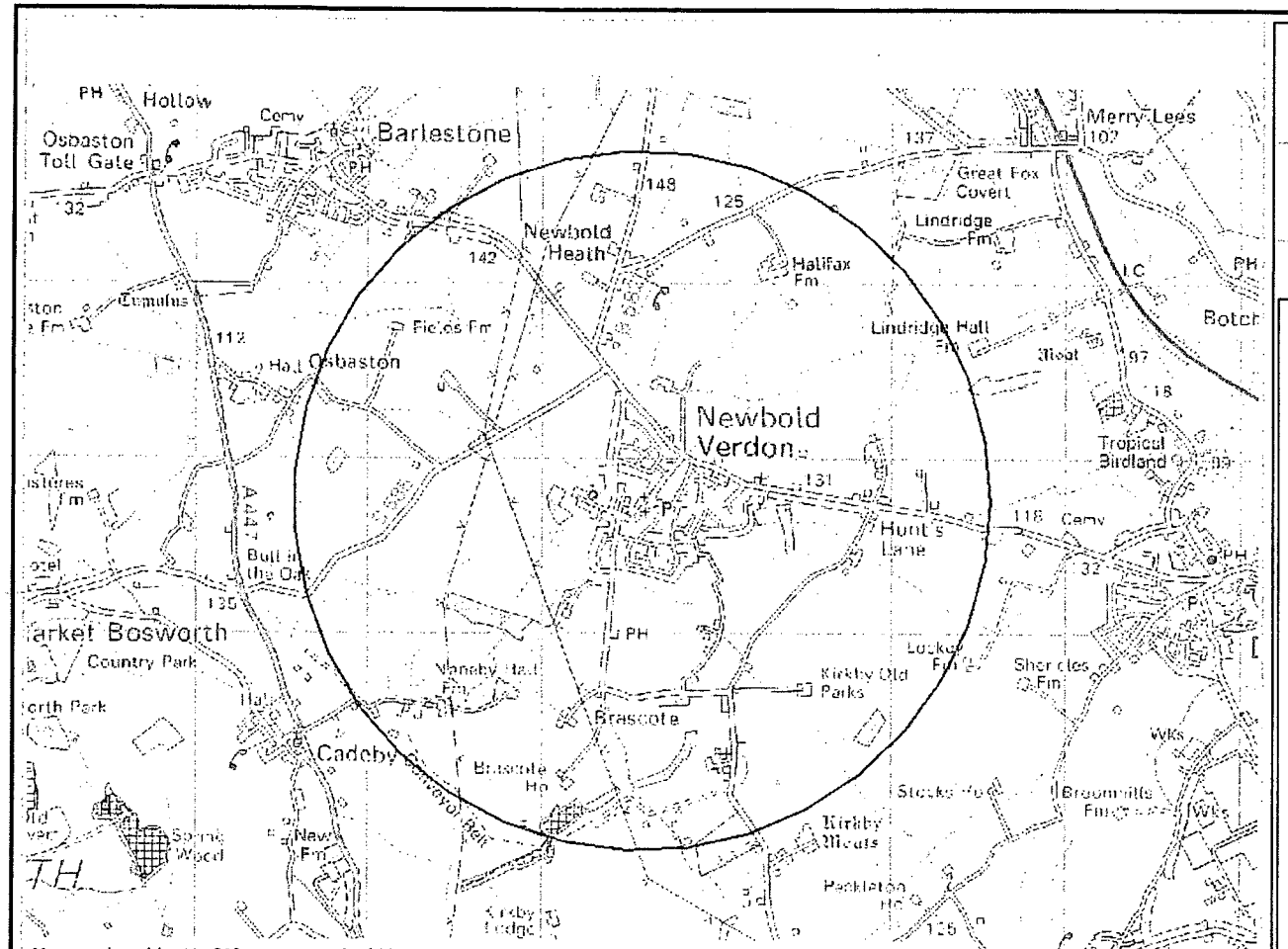
There are no features within your search area.

National Parks (England)

There are no features within your search area.

To save the report, select "Save As" from the File menu. Give the report a name of your choice and save it in "Web Page, HTML only" format. You can then open your report using your web browser software.

Print Report | Close Window



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Please refer to the documentation for details, as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

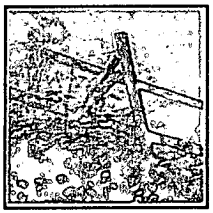
MAgiC

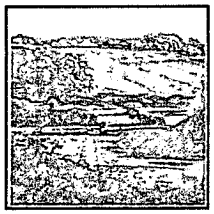
E013550 The Rectory

- Ancient Woodland (England)
- Ancient & Semi-Natural
- Ancient Restanted
- Local Nature Reserves (England)
- National Nature Reserves (England)
- Ramsar Sites (England)
- Special Protection Areas (England)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
- Important Bird Areas (England)
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)
- National Parks (England)

Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre

Leicestershire County Council





Biodiversity Information Services

Report: **Job:** 7506

Ecological Record Search, Newbold Verdon

1Km square SK4304, SK4404, SK4303, SK4403

Biodiversity Information Report

Addressee	Tori Chapman, White Young Green Environmental, Executive Park, Avalon Way, Anstey, Leicester LE7 7GR
Coverage.spatial	1Km square SK4304, SK4404, SK4303, SK4403
Coverage.services	1. Statutory & non-statutory sites. 2. Protected species 3. Notable species
Creator	☐ **Darwyn Sumner** **Senior Information Officer** Holly Hayes, 216 Birstall Road, Birstall, Leicestershire, LE4 4DG Tel: 0116 267 0008 Email: dsumner@leics.gov.uk
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Date.issued	04/09/07
Format	Adobe portable document (pdf)
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Publisher	Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre
Rights.copyright	Leicestershire County Council
Source	Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre
Status	Version 2.0
Subject	Biodiversity Information Enquiry
Title	Ecological Record Search Newbold Verdon
Type	Standard

Guidelines to LERC's biodiversity information services

This brief guide to Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre's commercial biodiversity information services is provided as an outline of typical procedures and interpretation.

Procedure

A typical request for biodiversity information will take the following path:

1 Initial request from client in which the individual 1Km squares are listed, together with a list of the biodiversity information required - the following example would be sufficient:

"Grantham Canal species 1Km squares: SK7635, SK7735, SK7835, SK7634, SK7734, SK7834.

a. Statutory & non-statutory sites.

b. Protected species, [BAP], [BoCC], [HSDir], [WCAct],

[c. Key species inventory],

[d. Red Data Book species = IUCN 1994]"

- items in square brackets are optional, their inclusion will increase the time needed to do the job

2 LERC responds with an Authorisation form, usually sent and received back by fax. If we have reason to suppose you are a new client we would also send you a copy of our Charging Policy and Guide to Protected Species legislation.

3 LERC carries out the work within 10 working days (except for larger jobs) and sends it to you electronically (nowadays we are able to produce almost everything as Adobe pdf files.)

4 We send our Estimate to our LCC Finance Department for processing (we do not deal with Invoices directly) and you receive an Invoice from them.

For more complex jobs please consult LERC staff (Elaine Connor or Darwyn Sumner). Our use of GIS means we can produce a better job using the client's own GIS shape files to precisely define the study areas.

Please note that a check on the NBN Gateway (www.searchnbn.net) - where we have placed our sites and species records - may be an informative first step.

Species searches

Reports are created by referencing lists of species which are maintained in groups as follows:

1. Protected species

These are taken mainly from the WCAct & Biodiversity Action Plan and form the core area of interest for legislation.

The **Protected species list** is recommended as one which includes selected (i.e. some WCAct Schedules are not included - so that you do not get all our frog records) species designated under various legislation. However we are able to produce additional lists which cover just individual legislation as follows:

1. **The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)** - all species in the region which fall into the UK plan, this will also include species not selected for special attention by Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan.
2. **Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)** - the RSPB's Red and Amber species.
3. **Habitats & Species Directive (HSDir)** - see Defra's website www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside
4. **Wildlife & Countryside Act (WCAct)** - this replaces and incorporates previous legislation including the Berne Convention, & the EC Habitats Directive and takes into account all the Schedules within the Countryside & Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 (see www.jncc.gov.uk). Beware, you will get all our frog records in this list.

2. Key species inventory (KSI)

- All the species listed in Lott, 1997
- Additional species groups not listed in the 1997 inventory but published elsewhere (e.g. Bryophytes)
- Additional species added from time to time when species on the various Red lists are discovered in Leicestershire and Rutland
- Any published revision to the Leicestershire & Rutland Key Species Inventory

We are also able to produce KSI lists based on individual groups such as birds, flowering plants, lepidoptera, spiders etc.

3. Red lists and Red Data Book species (RDB)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources (IUCN 1994) - this organisation replaces the Red Data Book categories, see www.iucn.org

Maps

Maps produced for a single area of study depict the following categories of sites of wildlife interest:

1 Non-statutory sites: Local Wildlife Sites (standard map)

The current evaluation system is termed "Local Wildlife Sites", elsewhere in the country termed "SINCs"or even "SNCIs". The evaluation criteria are published in *Guidelines for the selection of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland* by a partnership including Leicestershire county Council, Leicester City Council, English Nature, Charnwood Wildlife & Leicestershire & Rutland Wildlife Trust in 2001 (copies available from this office). Revision 3 of these guidelines is to be published shortly. This system forms the only valid one for local authorities' Local Plans.

The following system is discontinued as a practise but remains on our reports and maps as it still contains valuable data:

2 Non-statutory sites: Phase 1 evaluation (standard map)

An ecological site evaluation system was employed by the Ecology Unit of Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service for a number of years. Many hundreds of Phase 1 habitat surveys were carried out under this system which resulted in the development of a 3-tier categorisation (**Parish, District and County - level sites**) which was used to inform past plans. A good deal of survey information, including species lists, is held at LERC as a result of these surveys and on the whole this material remains in paper form.

The map is a useful guide to sites that have been surveyed and considered important under the original system. This system under which the Parish, District and County level sites were identified has now been discontinued. It has been superseded by a new Local Wildlife Site (LWS) system, which concentrates on evaluating Local Wildlife Sites only. Parish, District and County level sites may still retain some or all of their ecological value and with appropriate management may have improved. They are all classed as potential Local Wildlife Sites (pLWS) and are being resurveyed to establish their current status.

3 Statutory sites and others (standard map)

A map of the Statutory sites (SSSIs etc.) and others (e.g. Leicestershire & Rutland Wildlife Trust reserves) are normally included with the above two standard maps unless they obscure other details. Separate maps may be produced on request. Data sheets and formal Citations may be requested from LERC on the statutory areas depicted.

4 Biodiversity Action Plan habitats (on request)

The Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan prioritises 18 "at-risk" habitats in the region. Whilst the current evaluation system for Local Wildlife Sites includes plans to assess all the habitats detailed in the BAP, this work will take some time

to complete. Maps depicting the habitats (biotopes) are currently available for the following:

H01: Heath Grassland	H02: Hedgerows	H03: Mature trees
H04: Calcareous grassland	H07: Floodplain wetland	H08: Reedbeds
H16: Roadside verges	H17: Parkland	H18: Broadleaved woodland

These are also available in GIS formats, please request our **Data Use Agreement**.

Site lists

Interpretation of site lists

Site lists are typically presented as follows:

1. **The 1Km square** into which each site occurs
2. **Location name.** This may differ from the Site name if the Site comprises more than one Location (see Reference)
3. Digitised **object** number. This uniquely identifies the digitised polygon and will be seen displayed on maps and on the NBN Gateway (if it is a Local Wildlife Site component)
4. **Grid ref**. The full grid reference - centroid of the location to 6 figures
5. **Status**: The current system of non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites is in this list as "Wildlife Sites", the discontinued system of three tiers (County, District and Parish) serve to indicate that surveys have been carried out in the past and may be obtained from LERC. Items prefixed Hnn are locations that have been flagged as belonging to the habitat which makes up the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plans; this does not automatically mean that they are Local Wildlife Sites but it most certainly means that they are scheduled for survey when time allows.
6. **Reference**: Document references (quoting these will enable us to locate older surveys should you wish further information). The bracketted number is the reference to the Local Wildlife Site.
7. **Area** (hectares)

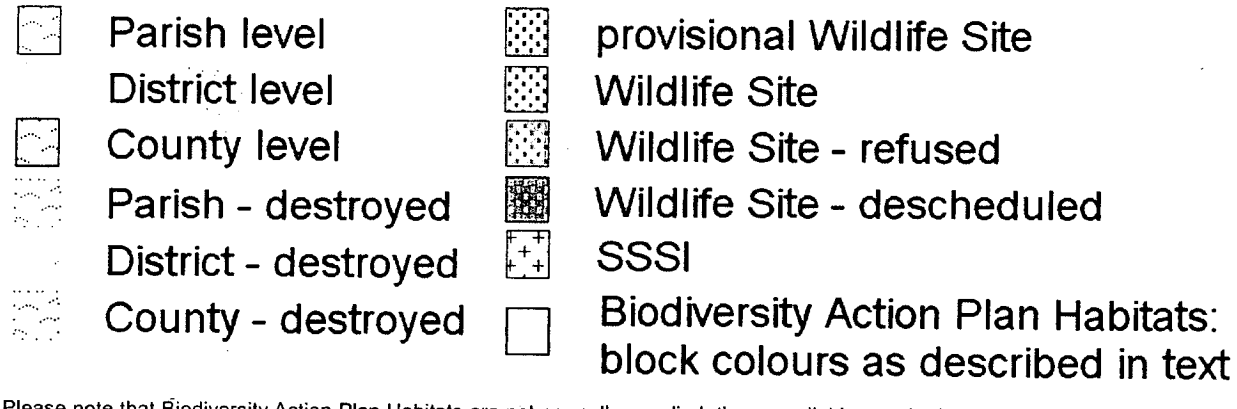
Map locations

1Km	Location name	Object	Grid ref	Status	Reference	Area (ha)
SK5016	Buck Hill, Wood Brook north	00001330	SK506169	Wildlife Site	W5016/2 [25392]	0.02
SK5018	Holywell Wood	00013806	SK506182	Wildlife Site	W5018/2/6 (13811)	6.73
SK5117	Woodland & Wetland (Wood Brook)	00016292	SK519177	Parish level	1212.70.36.029	0.06
SK5017	Burleigh Wood	00017330	SK508176	Wildlife Site	W5018/2/7 (25394)	8.48
SK5017	Charnwood Canal	00017335	SK501175	Parish level	1217.70.36.028	0.93
SK5017	Nanpanton Reservoir	00017340	SK507170	Parish level	1212.70.36.034	3.25
SK4918	Dismantled railway line.	00017345	SK496185	Parish level	1212.70.36.025	1.94
SK5016	Nanpanton Hill	00017350	SK500169	Parish level	1212.70.36.033	3.91
SK5116	Out Woods SSSI	00017355	SK514164	SSSI	1233.20.28.22	63.71
SK4919	Woodland	00017366	SK494192	Parish level	1212.70.36.026	0.35
SK5019	Woodland	00017371	SK500190	Parish level	1212.70.36.027	0.87
SK4819	Home Covert West.	00017376	SK489186	District level	1222.10.52.056	4.16
SK4917	Longcliff Plantation	00017381	SK492170	Parish level	1222.10.82.071	22.17
SK5016	Buck Hill, three outcrops	00023366	SK509163	Parish level	1212.70.22.000	0.52

The list only includes non-statutory locations which have been digitised and are shown on the maps. There may be many more locations within the area searched, particularly those which are popular with amateur recorders (who provide about 80% of our species data) but do not necessarily record to precisely defined polygons or travel in time. The list of species provided elsewhere in this document may therefore refer to sites not listed.

Map legend

The following fill patterns and border colours are used to differentiate the different categories of site on the maps:



Please note that Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats are not normally supplied, those available may be included upon request but please be aware that they may obscure other detail.

References

Lott. D. 1997. *An Inventory of Key Species in Leicestershire and Rutland*. Leicestershire County Council

McPhail, J. 2005. *Protected Species Decisions for Development Control*. Leicestershire County Council

Smith, G., 1997. *Habitats regulations guidance note 1, The Appropriate Assessment (Regulations 48). The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994*. English Nature

Smith, G., 1997. *Habitats regulations guidance note 2, Review of existing planning permissions and other consents. The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994*. English Nature

Smith, G., 1997. *Habitats regulations guidance note 3, The Determination of Likely Significant Effect under The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994*. English Nature

Department of the Environment, 1995. The Habitats Directive: How it will apply in Great Britain. Department of the Environment, The Scottish Office, Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Sumner, D., 2005. *Guide to protected species: Species Policy Legislation*. Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre. Leicestershire County Council.

Sumner, D., 2006. *Charging Policy 2006*. Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre. Leicestershire County Council.



Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre

Holly Hayes
216 Birstall Road
Birstall LE4 4DG

Protected Species

(Selected Designated Species)

Date	Location	Grid reference	Species		Recorder
01/01/1973 - 31/12/1973		SK445040	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionidae	Ian M. Evans
06/08/1985		SK446034	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionidae	English Nature
06/08/1985	Rush Close (Bat roost)	SK446034	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Nature Conservancy Council
22/07/1988		SK446038	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionidae	Val Hennessy
10/07/1989	Arnold Close (Bat roost)	SK445039	Chiroptera	Chiroptera	Val Hennessy
10/07/1989	Arnold Close (Bat roost)	SK445039	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Bandit Pipistrelle	Val Hennessy
10/07/1989		SK445039	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	Val Hennessy
01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990		SK441037	Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	Unknown
14/05/1998		SK437031	Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	Unknown
09/02/1999	Bramble Drive (Bat roost)	SK446036	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Bandit Pipistrelle	Jenny Harris
21/02/2000	Jubilee Road	SK445035	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	Jan Dawson;Mrs Ward

Total number of observations =11



Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre

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216 Birstall Road
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Key Species

Key species inventory: Leicestershire & Rutland (Leicestershire Biodiversity Action Plan)

Date	Location	Grid reference	Species		Recorder
08/02/2004	Botany Bay Spinney	SK4303	Eurhynchium praelongum	Common Feather-moss	Steve Woodward
08/02/2004	Botany Bay Spinney	SK4303	Eurhynchium praelongum	Common Feather-moss	Steve Woodward
01/12/2006	Newbold Verdon - Hkly & Bos	SK446038	Falco tinnunculus	Common Kestrel	Croxtall B

Total number of observations =3

Map locations

1Km	Location name	Object	Grid ref	Status	Reference	Area (ha)
SK4304	Grassland	00047284	SK430048	Parish level	1413.12.28.029	0.71
SK4304	Hedgerow	00047289	SK432049	District level	1413.12.28.087	0.36
SK4304	Hedgerow near Fields Farm	00047296	SK433048	Parish level	1413.12.28.086	0.27
SK4403	Woodland	00047680	SK441037	Parish level	1412.11.22.036	2.01
SK4403	Moat	00047685	SK441037	Parish level	1412.11.22.037	0.21
SK4303	Botany Bay Spinney, Mixed woodland	00047690	SK437031	Parish level	1412.11.22.045	5.11
SK4302	Manor Farm Meadow	00047695	SK439026	pWildlife Site	LRWT 54197	1.75
SK4302	Rough grassland	00047700	SK439028	Parish level	1412.11.22.048	2.19
SK4403	Deciduous woodland	00047705	SK442033	Parish level	1412.11.22.050	0.83
SK4402	Scrub/woodland	00047710	SK447026	Parish level	1412.11.22.052/053	0.81
SK4404	Hedgerow	00047740	SK449045	District level	1412.11.22.020	0.37
SK4404	Hedgerow	00047745	SK448045	Parish level	1412.11.22.019/021	0.58
SK4404	Hedgerow	00047750	SK448044	Parish level	1412.11.22.019	0.22
SK4302	Woodland	00047802	SK438026	District level	1403.11.08.026	1.22
SK4302	Lake	00047807	SK436025	Parish level	1403.11.08.025	0.23
SK4302	Lake disused flooded sandpit	00047812	SK434028	Parish level	1403.11.08.022	3.19
SK4302	Disused flooded sandpit	00047817	SK432027	Parish level	1403.11.08.023	4.99
SK4302	Woodland very wet	00047822	SK434024	Parish level	1403.11.08.027	0.53
SK4302	Silt pond	00047827	SK434023	Parish level	1403.11.08.028	0.93
SK4302	Overflow pool	00047832	SK434022	Parish level	1403.11.08.029	0.57
SK4303	Pond	00047837	SK430031	Parish level	1403.11.08.021	0.01
SK4402	Brascote Covert	00047958	SK448024	Wildlife Site	LRWT 58177	0.58
SK4402	Brascote Covert	00059979	SK447022	Parish level	1412.10.12.009	1.57
SK4402	Marshy Meadow	00059984	SK444021	Parish level	1412.10.12.008	0.41
SK4402	Woodland	00059989	SK443020	Parish level	1412.10.12.007	0.54

Leicestershire Environmental Resources Centre
County Council

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Ecological Record Search, Newbold Verdon

Ref.: Job no. 7506

Section: Newbold Verdon

Leicestershire County Council. Licence number LA 100019271

Scale 1:12000



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Compiled 4 September 2007

APPENDIX 2

Great Crested Newt Survey Report, Middlemarch Environmental Ltd 2006.

OLD RECTORY, NEWBOLD VERDON

GREAT CRESTED NEWT SURVEY

A Report to EDS

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E-Mail: admin@middlemarch-environmental.com
Web Site: www.middlemarch-environmental.com

Report Number: RT-MME-4179

June 2006

29 Nov 06 16:40 Stephen Jackson 0116 2374242 p.1

OLD RECTORY, NEWBOLD VERDON

GREAT CRESTED NEWT SURVEY

CONTROLLED COPY

01 OF 02

01 EDS
02 MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD.

This study was conducted and compiled by
David Smith MIEEM & John Polley

*This report is the responsibility of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd.
It should be noted that whilst every effort is made to meet the client's brief,
no site investigation can ensure complete assessment
or prediction of the natural environment*

Contract Number C4179

June 2006

P.2 0116 2374242 Stephen Jackson 29 Nov 06 16:40

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1.2 Great Created Newt Legislation 6
2. **METHODOLOGY** 7
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4. **CONCLUSIONS** 10
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29 NOV 06 16:40 Stephen Jackson 0116 2374242 p.3

1. INTRODUCTION

On 22nd May 2006, EDS commissioned Middlemarch Environmental Ltd to undertake a specific survey for the presence of great crested newts within a pond situated in the garden of the Old Rectory, Newbold Verdon.

The land is situated in Newbold Verdon west of Leicester in Leicestershire. East Midlands at National Grid Reference SK 446 036.

1.1 Site Description

The land is comprised of semi-improved grassland, ornamental shrub, deciduous and broadleaved trees, and hedgerows. The pond is situated in a wooded area of the garden in the south eastern corner (Middlemarch Environmental Drawing No. C4179-01, Appendix 1).

The pond is approximatly 2 metres x 2 metres with a depth of approximatly 0.05 metres. The pond is lined with mud and is filled with an accumulation of leafy substrate. There is limited visibility through the water due to the density of leaves however the water was clear. The pond had no aquatic vegetation and at the time of the surveys the water level was low.

The pond is fed by a pipe situated on the southern bank. All banks drop into the pond at about a 45 degree angle however there was only a small area in the centre of the pond which had water at the time of the survey. The pond is situated in a area of broadleaved trees and therefore is heavily shaded.

A summary of the habitat description is described below in Table 1.1.

29 Nov 06 16:41 Stephen Jackson 0116 2374242 p.4

	Pond 5
GPS Grid Reference	SK 446 036
Pond size (m)	2x2
Substrate	Leaves
Water Depth (Approximate)	Varies between 0.05m
Water clarity	Good
Aquatic vegetation	none
Open courtship area	No
Egg laying habitat	Yes
Surrounding area	Shrubs, semi-improved grassland, woodland.
Pond description	Small pond in wooded area
Other comments	Pond has the potential to be much larger however was very low at time of survey

Table 1.1: Habitat Descriptions for Pond.

29 Nov 06 16:41 Stephen Jackson 0116 2374242 p.5

1.2 Great Created Newt Legislation

Great Crested Newts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended and Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (Regulation 38). Because of their rarity they are also protected under Annexes IIa and IVa of the Habitats and Species Directive and under the Berne Convention.

Langton *et alia* (2001) make the point that:

> *"The wording in the 1981 Act and 1994 Regulations is slightly different." "Taken together, the Act and the Regulations (following the CROW Act 2000) make it illegal to.*
>
> - *Intentionally or deliberately capture or kill, or intentionally injure great crested newts.*
> - *Deliberately disturb great crested newts or intentionally or recklessly * disturb them in a place used for shelter or protection.*
> - *Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place.*
> - *Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a place used for shelter or protection.*
> - *Possess a great crested newt, or any part of it, unless acquired lawfully.*
> - *Sell, barter, exchange or transport or offer for sale great crested newts or parts of them.*
>
> *"Reckless offences were added by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which applies only to England and Wales".*

2. METHODOLOGY

Surveys for the presence of GCN require a minimum of 4 visits per year, with at least 2 visits between mid April and mid May to record peak numbers of GCN (English Nature, 2001).

It should be noted that due to the late commission of this survey that no visits could be undertaken between the recommended dates stated above.

Several survey methodologies are to be utilised during these visits. The standard survey methodologies include:

- Bottle trapping;
- Torchlight survey; and.
- Egg search.

Bottle traps will be laid during the evening using the method described by Gent and Gibson (1998). The traps will then be checked for newts before 10 am the following morning. Any newts found will be recorded and then released alive back into the ponds.

The Egg search involves a direct assessment of emergent and submerged vegetation for GCN eggs. Egg surveys can only be undertaken during late spring and early summer (April to June)

The Torchlight survey is a standard amphibian recording technique employing a high power torch to illuminate the ponds and allow the surveyor to record any GCN seen. This technique is undertaken during the spring, when males will be displaying and courting females.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Survey Results

The surveys of the pond were conducted on the 25th May 2006, 27th May 2006, 29th May 2006 and 1st June 2006.

Weather conditions during the time of this survey were also recorded and are presented in Table 3.1.

Parameter	Condition			
	25th May 2006	27th May 2006	29th May 2006	1st June 2006
Temperature (°C)	15	15	14	15
Cloud Cover (%)	80	20	90	10
Precipitation	none	none	0	none
Wind Speed (Beaufort)	0	1	1	1

Table 3.1 Weather Conditions During the Great Crested Newt Surveys at The Old Rectory.

In addition to the surveys listed in the methodology, potential amphibian refugia were directly searched (prior to sunset).

Results from all the survey visits are presented in Table 3.2.

		Bottle Traps	Torch Survey	Egg Search	Direct Search
25th May 2006	Pond 1	-	R.t Tadpoles	0	0
27th May 2006	Pond 1	R.t Tadpoles	R.t Tadpoles	0	0
29th May 2006	Pond 1	-	R.t Tadpoles	0	0
1st June 2006	Pond 1	-	R.t Tadpoles	0	0

Key
R.t = Frog (*Rana temporaria*).

Table 3.2 Results Obtained From the Great Crested Newt Surveys

No great crested newts or their eggs were found during the survey.

3.2 Survey Constraints

During the surveys carried out between 25th May 2006 and 1st June 2006 the pond contained a large amount of leaf litter which may have reduced the effectiveness of the torch survey technique. The water level also fluctuated between site visits which resulted in bottle traps only being able to be used on the 27th May 2006.

It should also be noted that the surveys were conducted outside of the optimum time for great crested newt's aquatic activity and therefore may not show a true representation of the presence/absence of great crested newts.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Although the site included areas, which may have potential suitability for great crested newts, no sightings, captures or evidence of breeding were found to indicate their presence on either of the four surveys.

Common frog (*Rana temporaria*) tadpoles were recorded within the pond.

REFERENCES

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (Berne Convention).

Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000.

English Nature (2001) *Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

European Community Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Fauna and Flora.

Gent A and Gibson S (1998), *Herpetofauna Workers Manual*, Joint Nature Conservation Committee. Peterborough.

Langton, T, Beckett, C. and Foster J. (2001) Great Crested Newt: Conservation Handbook. Froglife, Suffolk.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

APPENDIX I

29 Nov 06 16:46 Stephen Jackson 0116 2374242 p1

Revision Date





E.D.S

BUILDING DESIGN CONSULTANTS

Please reply to:

48 The Green
Donington-Le-Heath
Leicestershire
LE67 2GE

Tel: 01530 460201
Mobile: 07919 403576
Fax: 01530 460201
Email: localvahook@hotmail.com

Project

Sheet Title

Scale Ref

Date Drawn

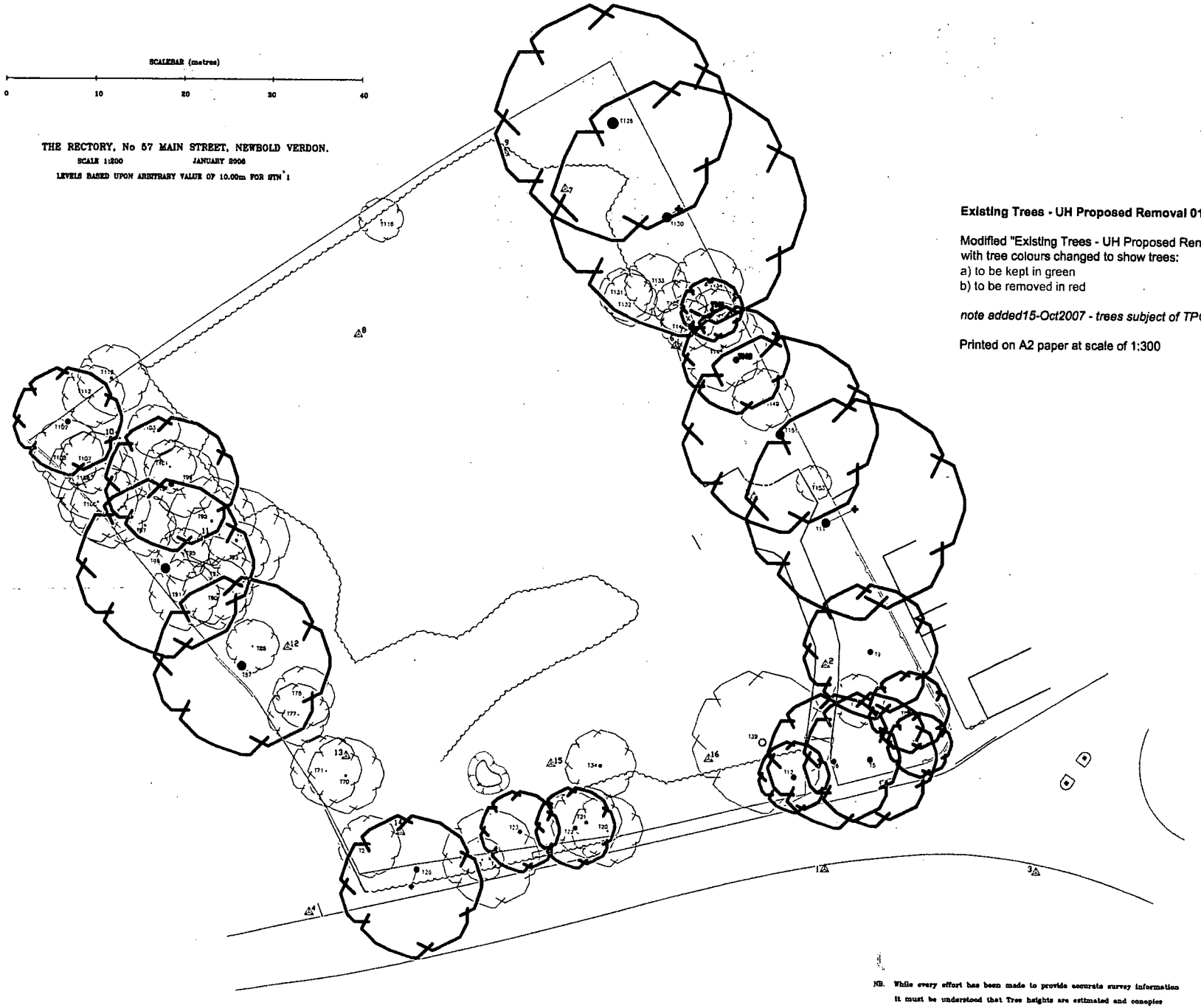


Existing Trees - UH Proposed Removal 01 Modified 070126a

Modified "Existing Trees - UH Proposed Removal 01" drawing with tree colours changed to show trees:

Printed on A2 paper at scale of 1:300

E.D.S
BUILDING DESIGN CONSULTANTS



Revision	Date

Existing Trees - UH Proposed Removal 01 Modified 071015a

Modified "Existing Trees - UH Proposed Removal 01" drawing with tree colours changed to show trees:
a) to be kept in green
b) to be removed in red

note added15-Oct2007 - trees subject of TPO shown in black

Printed on A2 paper at scale of 1:300

NB. While every effort has been made to provide accurate survey information it must be understood that Tree heights are estimated and canopies measured at ground level where possible.

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Project

Sheet Title

Scale | Ref

Date | Drawn