



**Brindle
&Green**

Protected Species Report: Great Crested Newt Surveys

Horsepool grange

Report Reference: BG25.557

June 2026



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REV1	N/A	N/A

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1 Summary

- 1.1.1 Brindle & Green Ecological Consultants Ltd were commissioned by Paul Milner to undertake great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) eDNA surveys on 5 ponds positioned within the zone of influence of Horsepool Grange, Stanton under Bardon, Hinckley and Bosworth. Of the five ponds surveyed, two positive results were returned. Positive results were returned from P2 and P10.
- 1.1.2 No ponds are to be impacted by the proposals however the development will see the loss of modified grassland and recently planted woodland within the site, which are considered to offer great crested newts with suitable terrestrial habitat.
- 1.1.3 In the absence of mitigation, the effects of the development are considered to have a Possible Negative (Not Significant) effect on GCN, therefore a European Protected Species Development Licence or District Level Licence is required to proceed with the development.

2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Brindle & Green Ecological Consultants Ltd were commissioned by Paul Milner to undertake great crested newt eDNA surveys in accordance with guidance contained within the 'Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines' English Nature (2001), on five ponds within the 500m zone of influence (See Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 This report should be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal undertaken on the January 2026 (Report Reference BG25.557), which highlighted the suitability of habitats within the nearby ponds to provide suitable breeding habitat for great crested newts (GCN). This report recommended further surveys to identify any potential impacts to great crested newts and provide mitigation advice.
- 2.1.3 The red line boundary is approximately 4ha in extent and comprises a single field which contains recently planted / re-stocked mixed woodland, consisting of very young saplings. A thin strip of modified grassland surrounds this recently planted woodland, with two native hedgerows present at the eastern (H1) and northern (H2) boundaries. Within the wider area, existing woodland is located offsite to the northwest, north, and northeast of the site, with arable land present to the west, south and east, separated from the site by Elliots Lane, and an unnamed road. The site was evaluated to support 'District' value on a 'Local' scale.
- 2.1.4 The application site can be found at SK 47194 09999, positioned on the eastern outskirts of Stanton under Bardon, a village and civil parish in the Hinckley and Bosworth district in Leicestershire. Within the wider landscape, existing woodland is located immediately adjacent to the northwest, north, and northeast, with Elliots Lane, and an unnamed road land present immediately to the west, south and east beyond which is arable land. Beyond Cliffe Hill Road to the north of the site, is further established woodland. Arable fields within the wider landscape are bounded by hedgerows which provide connectivity to the site for a range of species such as bats, birds, and small mammals. A relatively large pond is present approximately 100m southwest of the site (P2), which may provide suitable breeding habitat for amphibians. A second pond (P1) is also present, approximately 45m north of the site, however, this is separated from the site by Cliffe Hill Road.
- 2.1.5 The site is the subject of an outline planning application for site clearance to facilitate the development of four industrial units, including access, parking, and soft landscaping provisions.

It is understood that the application site is currently under a legal obligation pertaining to a felling licence, with existing woodland to be replaced and re-stocked offsite. Indicative design plans are provided within Appendix 4 of this report

2.1.6 The purpose of the survey and subsequent report is to clarify with some certainty whether a population of great crested newts exist within or close to the site area and therefore provide recommendations where required to prevent proposed development work impacting upon this species and its habitats.

2.1.7 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced ecologist and are therefore the view of Brindle & Green Ltd. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, the results of the desk study, and our survey of the site. This report pertains to this information only.



Figure 1: Ponds within the 500m zone of influence

3 Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 When searching for ponds, Brindle & Green apply a total of 4 sources to establish their location; reducing the likelihood of ponds being missed (where one mapping tool may not be 100% accurate). The following sources are used:

- OS Mapping via Emapsite
- Google Earth Pro
- Magic Maps
- On Site Walkover

3.2 Habitat Suitability Index

3.2.1 The waterbodies identified for survey were initially assessed via GCN Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) score for each of the waterbodies (Oldham et al, 2000).

3.2.2 The HSI is scored between 0 and 1 and can be interpreted as follows:

- <0.5 = poor
- 0.5 – 0.59 = below average
- 0.6 – 0.69 = average
- 0.7 – 0.79 = good
- >0.8 = excellent

3.2.3 A table detailing the HSI categories and individual pond scores can be found in Table 1 within Section 4.

3.3 eDNA Methodology

3.3.1 Due to the connectivity of the site and suitability of ponds within the zone of influence, all ponds were subject to eDNA sampling, with the exception of P7, for which access was not granted by the landowner.

- 3.3.2 The methodology used for surveying GCN environmental DNA (eDNA) is approved by Natural England following Defra funded research into the suitability of using this protocol to determine presence/likely absence of GCN. eDNA kits were supplied and analysed by SureScreen Scientifics. All samples were taken by suitably licenced ecologists from Brindle & Green Ltd.
- 3.3.3 The eDNA survey included taking 20 water samples from the pond spread out evenly around the pond edge. The samples were taken from both open water and vegetated areas, avoiding water less than 10cm deep. The water column was mixed gently avoiding stirring up sediment from the bottom.
- 3.3.4 All water samples were collected in a Whirl-Pak. bag and shaken for 10 seconds to mix evenly. Using a clear plastic pipette, 15ml of water was taken from Whirl-Pak. bag and transferred into each of six conical tubes containing 35ml preserving fluid (i.e. filling the tube to the 50ml mark). The samples will then be transported to the laboratory for analysis.

3.4 Evaluation Methodology

- 3.4.1 The site and protected and notable species within the zone of influence were classified into one of the following 6 groups (Appendix 3, Table A3) following the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2016), depending on the size, rarity, diversity and fragility for a species population (Evaluation criteria presented in Appendix 3). The evaluation also considers County and nationally prepared documents such as LBAP and Red Data books.

3.5 Report Lifespan

- 3.5.1 The survey results contained within this report are considered to be accurate for 1 year.

3.6 Surveyors

- 3.6.1 The survey was undertaken by Becky Wilson, BSc (Hons), Qualifying Member of CIEEM, Assistant Ecologist, and Amy Fuller, BSc (Hons), Seasonal Ecologist.
- 3.6.2 The survey was overseen by Victoria Halford-Meyer BSc (Hons), MCIEEM, Natural England Great Crested Newt Licence (upon request), Natural England Bat Licence Class 2 (upon request), Head of Ecology (Maternity Cover)

3.7 Limitations

- 3.7.1 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment.
- 3.7.2 No access to ponds P3 and P4 were inaccessible, due to dense vegetation and the presence of steep banksides which posed a health and safety concern. Pond P5 was present behind a palisade fence with a 'No Entrance, Deep Water' sign. While access had been granted to Pond P5 by the landowner, this pond was not assessed due to health and safety concerns. Access to pond P7 was not granted by the landowner.

4 Results

4.1 Waterbody Descriptions

Pond 2 - SK 46991 09842

- 4.1.1 Pond P2 is a large pond with limited vegetation around the banks and with a small island in the middle of it. The pond is approximately 100m southwest of the site boundary. No shade was present over the pond. No fish were observed during the survey but there was waterfowl spotted in the pond at the time
- 4.1.2 Pond 2 scored 'Poor' for its suitability for GCN (Section 4.2)

Pond 6 - SK 46860 10267

- 4.1.3 Pond P6 was located within a patch of scrub to the northwest of the application boundary. The pond was positioned approximately 250m from the site's nearest boundary. Vegetation provided 100% cover. Some shade was present over the pond. No fish were observed during the surveys, and there were no observed impacts from waterfowl within this pond.
- 4.1.4 Pond 1 scored 'Below Average' for its suitability for great crested newts (Section 4.2).

Pond 8 - SK 46807 10035

- 4.1.5 Pond P8 was a small sized pond that has occurred since the reopening/expanding of the quarry and takes in the runoff from it. It sits approximately 260m west of the site. The vegetation cover

was very high and only had 10% of the water you could see. Bordered by some trees and scrub. Some shade was present over the pond. No fish were observed during the surveys, and there were no observed impacts from waterfowl within this pond.

- 4.1.6 Pond 8 scored 'Excellent' for its suitability for great crested newts (Section 4.2).

Pond 10 - SK 47513 09629

- 4.1.7 Pond P10 was a large sized pond. It sits approximately 300m south of the site. The vegetation cover was on the banks of the pond and bordered by grasslands. The pond was dyed blue to stop the increase of algae. No shade was present over the pond. No fish were observed during the surveys, and there were no observed impacts from waterfowl within this pond.

- 4.1.8 Ponds P10 and pond P11 are connected by a water pipe.

- 4.1.9 Pond P10 scored 'Poor' for its suitability for great crested newts (Section 4.2).

Pond 11 - SK 47473 09670

- 4.1.10 Pond 11 was a large sized pond that sits approximately 330mm across located south of the site. The vegetation cover was nonexistence and bordered by some trees and scrub but mostly grasslands so some shade was present over the pond. The pond was dyed blue to stop the increase of algae. No fish were observed during the surveys, and there were no observed impacts from waterfowl within this pond.

- 4.1.11 Pond 10 and pond 11 are connected by a water pipe.

- 4.1.12 Pond 11 scored 'Poor' for its suitability for great crested newts (Section 4.2).

Table 1: Images and pond descriptions

Images and pond descriptions	
Pond P2	
	Pond P2 is a large pond with limited vegetation around the banks and with a small island in the middle of it.
Pond P6	
	Pond P6 was located within a patch of scrub to the north of the application boundary and unable to measure the depth of the pond due to the vegetation cover. Vegetation provided 100% cover.

Pond P8

Pond P8 was a small sized pond that has occurred since the reopening/expanding of the quarry and takes in the runoff from it. The vegetation cover was very high and only had 10% of the water you could see. Bordered by some trees and scrub.

Pond P10

Pond P10 was a large sized pond. The vegetation cover was on the banks of the pond and bordered by grasslands. The pond was dyed blue to stop the increase of algae.

Pond P11

Pond P11 was a large sized pond. The vegetation cover was nonexistent and bordered by some trees and scrub but mostly grasslands so some shade was present over the pond. The pond was dyed blue to stop the increase of algae.

4.2 HSI Score

Table 2: HSI categories and individual water body scores

Key: S1 = Location, S2 = Pond Area, S3 = Pond Permanence, S4 = Water Quality, S5 = Shade, S6 = Water Fowl, S7 = Fish, S8 = Pond Numbers, S9 = Terrestrial Habitat Quality, S10 = Macrophyte Coverage, T = Total HSI Score

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	T
Pond 2	1	0.8	0.9	0.01	1	0.01	0.67	0.1	0.33	0.4	0.24
Pond 6	1	0.4	0.1	0.33	1	1	1	0.5	0.67	0.8	0.57
Pond 8	1	0.4	1	0.67	1	1	1	0.5	1	1	0.82
Pond 10	1	0.95	1	0.67	1	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.67	0.3	0.28
Pond 11	1	0.92	0.9	0.01	1	0.01	0.67	0.2	0.67	0.3	0.27

Total HSI Score = (S1 x S2x S3x S4x S5x S6x S7x S8x S9x S10) 1/10)

4.3 Survey Conditions

4.3.1 No survey conditions were taken for eDNA, apart from that it wasn't raining heavily.

4.4 Survey Results

Table 3: Survey Results

eDNA result					
	Pond 2	Pond 6	Pond 8	Pond 10	Pond 11
Negative		✓	✓		✓
Positive	✓			✓	

5 Evaluation

- 5.1.1 The site is the subject of an outline planning application for site clearance to facilitate the development of four industrial units, including access, parking, and soft landscaping provisions. It is understood that the application site is currently under a legal obligation pertaining to a felling licence, with existing woodland to be replaced and re-stocked offsite. Indicative design plans are provided within Appendix 4 of this report.
- 5.1.2 Ponds 2, 6, 8, 10 and 11 identified during the PEA were subjected to eDNA. Positive test results for eDNA in the ponds returned for Pond P2 and Pond P10.
- 5.1.3 When assessed against EclA guidelines, the application boundary was deemed to hold 'Local value' for amphibians, suitable terrestrial habitat grassland, scrub and junior trees was noted onsite as well as the hedgerow bases located offsite/adjacent to the site boundary. The Ponds within the zone of influence was determined to hold 'Local value' due to the presence GCN.
- 5.1.4 Under the current proposals, no ponds are set to be impacted by the development. However, suitable terrestrial habitat such as grassland, scrub and junior trees was noted onsite as well as the hedgerow bases located offsite/adjacent to the site boundary.
- 5.1.5 The effects of the development are considered to have a Possible Negative (Not Significant) effect if works were conducted without mitigation in place, and therefore a European Protected Species Development Licence or mitigation is required prior to undertaking site clearance works to facilitate the development.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1.1 The presence of great crested newts within ponds within the zone of influence confirm that habitats pertaining to the suitable terrestrial habitat such as grassland, as well as the hedgerow bases located onsite may be utilised by this species for commuting on an intermittent basis. This presents a Possible Negative (Not Significant) effect to local newt populations during site clearance to facilitate development. Impacts pertain only to the terrestrial habitat for GCN and no ponds are to be lost as part of the development.
- 6.1.2 Great crested newts, their eggs, breeding sites and resting places are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), and in the absence of mitigation ground clearance works prior to development would result in direct (injury, or death of individual GCN) and indirect (loss of foraging and hibernation habitat) impacts to local newt populations and a breach of wildlife legislation.
- 6.1.3 A granted EPS Mitigation Licence or District Level License and supporting method statement will be required prior to undertaken site clearance works to facilitate the development.
- 6.1.4 The site lies within Leicestershire, which is under a Natural England led District Licencing Scheme. District Level Licencing (DLL) is an alternative pathway to traditional licencing, which in some cases enables the site to progress to works without translocation within a shorter period of time once planning is achieved. The site lies within an Amber Risk Zone (as defined by Natural England) for this species and is therefore suitable for this licencing route.

Appendix 1 – References

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

Byron, H (2000) Biodiversity and Environmental Impact Assessment: A Good Practice Guide for Road Schemes. The RSPB, WWF-UK, English Nature and the Wildlife Trusts, Sandy.

CIEEM (2017) Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester

Gent, A.H., & Gibson, S.d., eds 1998. Herpetofauna Workers Manual. Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Great crested newt mitigation guidelines. (English Nature, 2001).

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

Oldham R.S., Keeble J., Swan M.J.S. & Jeffcote M. (2000). Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*). Herpetological Journal 10 (4), 143-155.

Appendix 2 – Great Crested Newt Legislation and Ecology

Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) is fully protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (as amended). The latter legislation transposes into UK law, EU council directive 92/43/EEC, which lists great crested newts in Annex IV. This annex lists species requiring strict protection from capture, killing and disturbance of individuals and their habitats.

The main factors in the decline of the great crested newt has been the loss of suitable habitat. This includes:

- The loss of ponds due to development
- The loss and fragmentation of terrestrial habitats
- The introduction of fish into breeding ponds
- The decline of water quality due to pollution

Great Crested Newts require water bodies for breeding and egg laying from March through to July. The rest of the year they can be found in suitable surrounding terrestrial habitats looking for food or searching for a suitable site for hibernation. The terrestrial green corridors between ponds and other populations are important. The type of habitat around a pond will influence the movement of newts and the distance they disperse from a pond. Great Crested Newts over winter in terrestrial habitats that protect them from desiccation, bad weather and disturbance. They prefer rough grassland with dense tussocks, woodland and scrub with a well-developed litter layer, dead wood, piles of stones, gaps in the ground and generally places that are moist where they can find food and cover.

Appendix 3 – Evaluation Methodology

6.1.5 The site and protected and notable species within the zone of influence were classified into one of the following 6 groups (Table A3) following the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2018), depending on the size, rarity, diversity and fragility for a species population. The evaluation also considers County and nationally prepared documents such as LBAP and Red Data books.

6.1.6 Ecological Impact Assessment

6.1.7 The Ecological impacts of a development were assessed using data collected from historic records and current field surveys to and were categorised following EcIA guidelines (CIEEM, 2018) as follows:

- i) Highlight Protected or notable species which could be impacted as part of the development (Section 4).
- ii) Determine the severity of the impact and effect without specific mitigation measures (Section 5).
- iii) Outline a mitigation strategy highlighting areas of potential environmental improvement, which upon implementation aims to avoid or reduce negative impacts and effects (Section 6).
- iv) Assess the feasibility and likelihood of success of the mitigation strategy (Section 6).
- v) Assess the residual impact of the development assessing that the mitigation has been successfully implemented and all prescriptions have been implemented (Section 6).

6.1.8 Classifying the extent of impacts and effects

6.1.9 The extent of impacts and effects need to be described in an unambiguous, consistent manner. The direction of change 'Positive' or 'Negative' should be assessed in relation to the overall biodiversity outcome, and should consider the duration, timing and reversibility of the constraint and be classified into one of the following five categories:

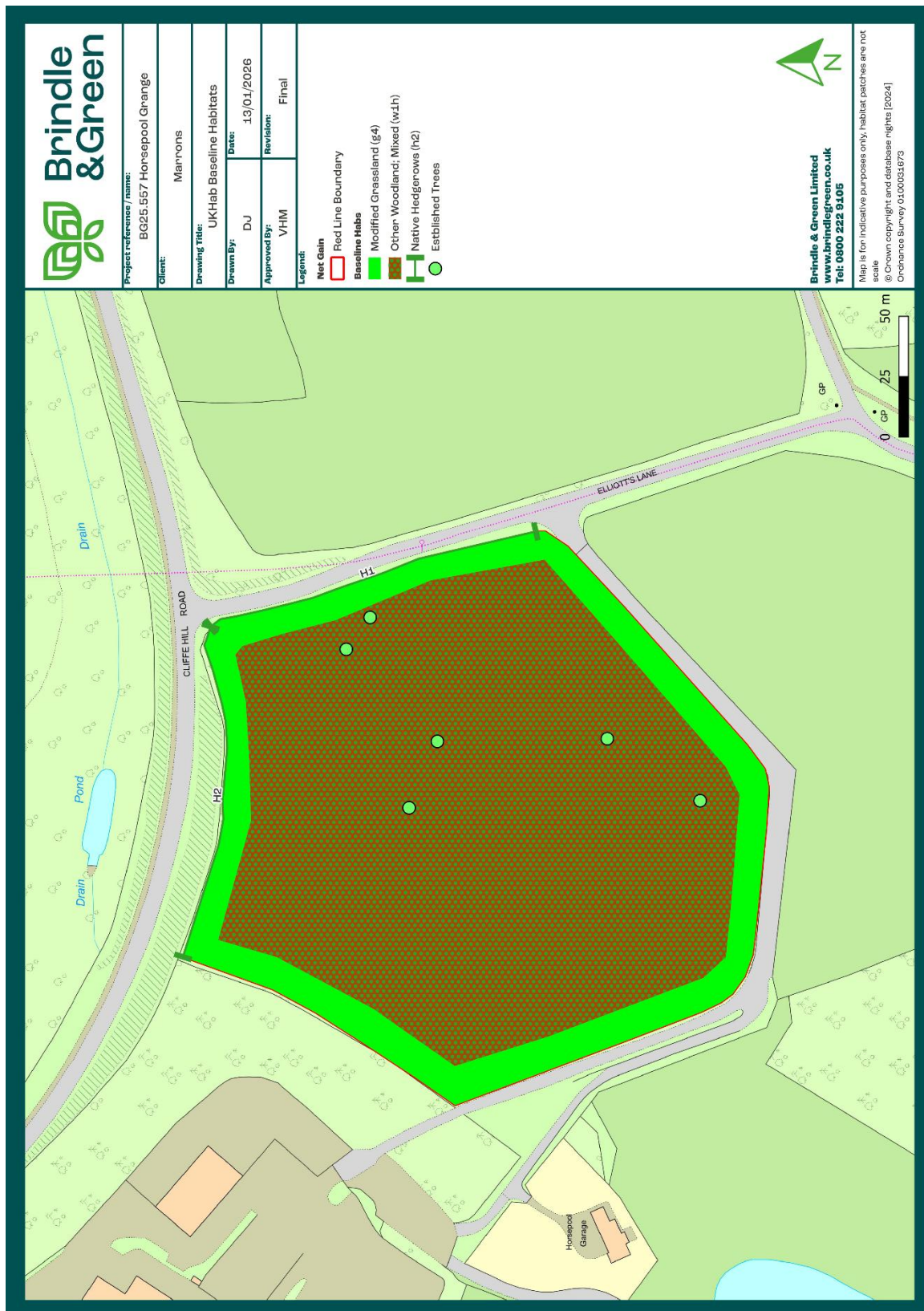
i)	Positive (Significant)	Activity will create a beneficial effect over a long term, created a valued ecological feature
ii)	Positive (Not Significant)	Activity will create a beneficial effect without markedly improving the conservation status
iii)	Neutral (Not Significant)	Effects or neutral or no net change will occur
iv)	Negative (Not Significant)	Negative effect without causing long-term irreversible damage
v)	Negative (Significant)	Significant Negative effect including loss or long-term irreversible damage to integrity or status of a valued ecological feature

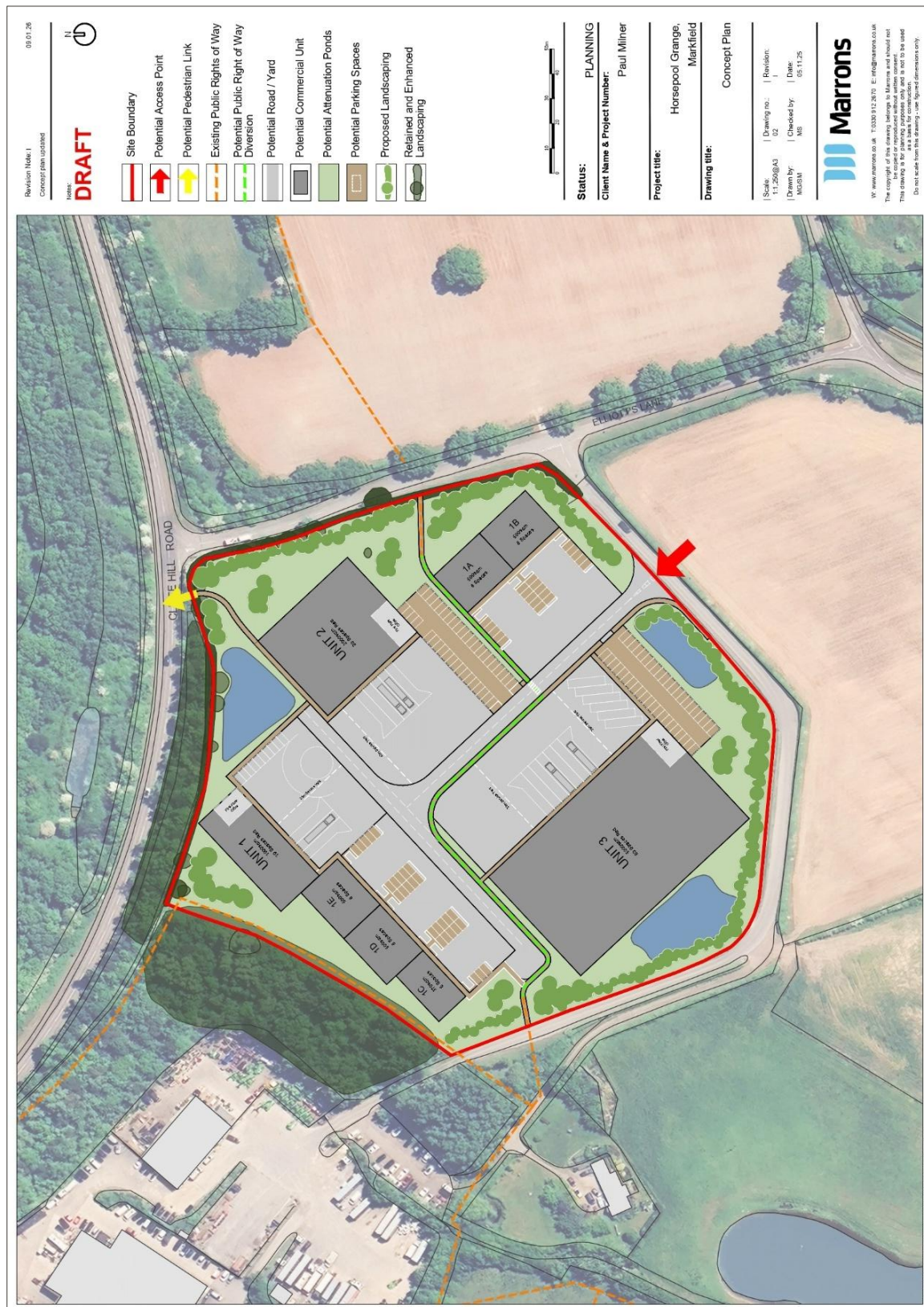
Table 4: Definitions of each of the six evaluation brackets, indicating the importance of each habitat type and an example of their possible habitat status.

Evaluation Value	Example of Habitat or species
International	An internationally designated site or candidate site, including habitat or species included within Special Protection Areas (SPA) / Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar Sites, listed under Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive.
National	Sites designated at UK level, e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), supporting species considered nationally threatened or rare. A regularly occurring regionally or county significant population/number of any nationally important species A feature identified as of critical importance within Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006).

Regional	Key Habitat type included within BAP. A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a regionally important species.
County	Designated sites, such as Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) or viable habitat / species populations of value at a county level (LBAP).
District	District level designated sites, such as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) or habitats / species populations of value at a district (Which have features qualifying for LWS status). Sites/features that are scarce within the district or which appreciably enrich the district habitat resource.
Local / Site	Habitats or species populations of value in a local (i.e. within ~ 5km of the site) context. Habitats of poor to moderate biological diversity e.g. established conifer plantations, species poor hedgerows and un-intensively managed grassland which supports species which are common to the local area and whose loss can be easily mitigated.

Appendix 4 – Existing and Proposed Layouts





Appendix 5 – eDNA Results

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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
GCN26 01753	BG25.557 - P8	SK 46801 10040	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN26 01755	BG25.557 - P2	SK 46991 09774	Pass	Pass	Positive	1/12
GCN26 01763	BG25.557 - P10	SK 47522 09633	Pass	Pass	Positive	1/12
GCN26 02828	BG25.557 - P11	SK 47475 09643	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12
GCN26 02851	BG25.557 - P6	SK 46869 10280	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12

Matters affecting result: none

Reported by: Ruby Fielding

Approved by: Consuela Sopronyi

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