

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Rowden Cottage, Fenn Lanes, Fenny Drayton, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 6BP

Client:

Robert Duncan

Survey date:

12th November 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The proposal is described as:

Erection of garage (25/00831/HOU)

The survey results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.

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

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SP 36542 96494 and has an area of approximately 0.5ha. The site comprises one residential dwellings (B1) and garage (B2) with vegetated garden with pond and scattered trees. It is situated within an agricultural area to the east of the village of Fenny Drayton and is bordered by woodland to the north and west and arable fields to the south. To the east there is the MIRA technology and car testing site with large expanses of racing track in close proximity to the site. Water bodies can be found nearby, such as multiple ponds within the neighbouring fields. Such features likely enhance the area for a variety of species, including bats, amphibians and reptiles.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Georgia Knight BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist (Accredited Agent on Bat Licence: 2019-41480-CLS-CLS and GCN licence: 2019-41392-CLS-CLS)					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (mph)	Rain
12/11/2025	15	85	90	2	Light rain
Executive Summary					
Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. The project is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a biodiversity net gain assessment as it falls under the householder application exemption. Notable habitats Due to the proximity of the site to LMDW to the southeast and west, indirect effects (e.g. pollution, dust, litter, surface run off, etc.) could occur during construction. Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby woodland must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. Great Crested Newts (GCN) With the hedgerow retained and areas of refuge unaffected by the development, there is thought to be no impact to a resting place for GCN with impacts to individual GCN crossing the area of grassland only. This risk can be mitigated for through undertaking works within the hibernation period, where there is a reduced chance of GCN crossing the grassland and subjecting the grassland to a pre-commencement inspection. These precautionary working methods would demonstrate a suitable degree of mitigation to prevent legislation breaches. Precautionary working methods will be implemented for widespread reptiles, badgers and hedgehogs during construction.					
Survey limitations					
It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species.					

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

The PEA survey was completed outside of the optimal survey period (April to October) limiting the identification of ground flora species; however, this is not considered a major limitation due to the shortly mown amenity lawn and common species identified on site which do not indicate a habitat of higher value.

Ecological Survey Factor	Detailed using desk study and site survey (carried out under good weather conditions). Any specific limitations noted within relevant section. This table may include further work you will need to commission (if any) to obtain planning permission or comply with legislation for other consent. All clients are expected to read and understand this section, or to contact the lead surveyor for advice.			
Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations				
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).				
Summary of Survey Findings	On-site habitat descriptions			
	<u>u1 - Built-up areas and gardens</u> [828 vegetated garden, 32 scattered trees]			
	The site largely comprises vegetated garden dominated by shortly mown modified grassland that is maintained as amenity lawn at a height of ~3cm. There are scattered trees around the onsite pond and to the north of B1. Species within the modified grassland include dominant perennial rye, creeping buttercup, frequent cock's-foot, white clover, springy turf moss, cleaver sp., occasional common sow-thistle, Yorkshire fog, rare creeping cinquefoil, dandelion, common daisy, broadleaved dock and common nettle.			
	There are 25 small trees scattered across the site. 21 of these are scattered around the onsite pond, whilst a further 4 are to the north of the patio area around B1. These comprise alder and willow sp.			
	Habitat	Condition assessment		
	Scattered trees	A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	YES
		B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	YES
		C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	NO
		D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	NO
		E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	NO
F		More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	YES	
Total			Moderate – 3/6 criteria	
<u>u1b5 – Buildings</u>				
There is one residential dwelling (B1) at the western corner of the site and a garage (B2) at the southeastern corner. There is an additional shed to the south of the onsite pond.				
<u>u1b6 – Other developed land</u>				
The access track leading to the site comprises a concrete road as well as further hardstanding driveway and patio areas on site.				

	h2b – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow There is one ornamental hedgerow at the southeastern corner of the site, running parallel to the western elevation of B2. This comprises cypress sp. and is ~2m in height and ~0.75m wide. r1g – Other standing water (ponds) There is one large ornamental pond (P1) at the northern end of the site that is stocked with carp. <table><tr><th>Habitat</th><th colspan="3">Condition assessment</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="9">Pond</td><td>A</td><td>The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. or filamentous algae.</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams², pumps or pipework.</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species³.</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>H</td><td>Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed)⁴ cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>Poor = 2/9 criteria</td></tr></table> Local notable habitats Patches of lowland mixed deciduous woodland (LMDW) are present in close proximity to the site. The closest is located at the southeastern border of the site with a second patch bordering the western boundary. The trees on-site likely have functional connectivity to these patches of woodland, given their proximity to the site and the presence of numerous trees throughout the garden landscape. LMDW is classed as a priority habitat under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006. Further priority habitats are present within 2km of the site, including traditional orchard ~400m south and woodpasture and parkland 1.8km southwest.	Habitat	Condition assessment			Pond	A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	NO	B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	NO	C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. or filamentous algae.	YES	D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	NO	E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams ² , pumps or pipework.	NO	F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species ³ .	YES	G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	NO	H	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed) ⁴ cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.	NO	I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.	NO	Total			Poor = 2/9 criteria
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	The proposed development will result in the loss of lawn within the vegetated garden.. This could result in a net loss in biodiversity at the site. Notable habitats No direct impacts to any notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to LMDW to the southeast and west, indirect effects (e.g. pollution, dust, litter, surface run off, etc.) could occur during construction.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). Notable habitats Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby woodland must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this. Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. The project is unlikely to trigger the requirement for a biodiversity net gain assessment as it falls under the householder application exemption.
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There are no known statutory sites within 2km of the site. Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. Statutory designated sites No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known).
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory designated sites

	None required.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species were recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Habitat suitability The habitats present on-site, including vegetated garden with lawn, pond and scattered trees likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	An area of lawn will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new building would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.
Bats	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. No EPSLs are present within a 2km radius of the site. Foraging and commuting habitat Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of a vegetated garden with area of lawn, large pond and scattered trees. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. Most notably, the site is bordered by areas of woodland and lines of trees that extend into the wider landscape, adding to the continuity of vegetated linear features present. Bats are well known to utilise linear features to aid navigation whilst travelling between foraging resources and roost sites. Roosting habitat There is one residential dwelling (B1) and associated garage (B2) on site. It is understood no buildings or trees to be impacted by the proposed development; therefore, these were not subject to survey. Should any tree work or building works be proposed, these should be assessed for the suitability for roosting bats.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of lawn but given their low value and the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. Artificial lighting No new lighting will be installed as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Foraging and commuting habitat No further surveys are required. Artificial lighting None required. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of two bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the new building or on mature trees around the site. Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the hedgerow and trees on-site, however they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds. Barn owls The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls. Overwintering birds Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Trees The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds

	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Trees Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained nests so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works. At least a 3-5m buffer should be created between any machinery and active nests until the young have fledged. Barn owls None required. Overwintering birds None required. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on mature trees around the site boundaries or on the new or retained buildings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings), Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings), Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes (trees), Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes (trees), Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The dominant habitat onsite (vegetated garden with modified grassland) is considered unsuitable for reptiles due to the species content (common and widespread species with minimal diversity) and associated management regime, where at the time of the survey the grassland was recorded as being a relatively short sward and maintained at this regularly. Given the management regime employed on the modified grassland, as well as the species composition, it is considered unlikely that this faunal group would be present within this habitat. However, the pond onsite and nearby woodland areas offsite provide elevated value with sheltering and hibernation opportunities for reptiles. Wider landscape The adjacent sections of deciduous woodland are of elevated ecological value within the wider landscape and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. These adjacent habitats provide optimal foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for reptiles

	and are well connected to further suitable habitat in the wider landscape. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.																								
Foreseen Impacts	Although a small area of suitable habitat is being removed as part of the development, there is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works. These could be injured or killed without mitigation.																								
Recommendations	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures: • Vegetation will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. • In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the inclusion of log piles (created from felled materials) and planting of areas of native shrubs, to provide sheltering opportunities.																								
Amphibians																									
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL and survey data A review of the MAGIC database returned 5 granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site, as detailed below: <table><tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Distance from site</th><th>Licence dates</th><th>Impacts allowed by licence</th></tr><tr><td>2018-36538-EPS-MIT</td><td>~250m east</td><td>01/10/2018 - 31/12/2039</td><td>Damage and destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>2018-38127-EPS-MIT</td><td>~570m northeast</td><td>16/01/2019 - 31/12/2044</td><td>Damage and destruction of a resting place and impact and destruction of a breeding site</td></tr><tr><td>2014-74-EPS-MIT (-1, -2, -3, -5)</td><td>~1.1km south</td><td>06/05/2014 - 01/07/2021</td><td>Damage and destruction of a resting place and impact and destruction of a breeding site</td></tr><tr><td>EPSM2013-5895</td><td>~1.2km south</td><td>14/11/2013 - 30/06/2019</td><td>Destruction of a resting place and impact and destruction of a breeding site</td></tr><tr><td>2015-14281-EPS-MIT</td><td>~1.3km south</td><td>N/A</td><td>Damage and destruction of a resting place and impact, damage and destruction of a breeding site</td></tr></table> Further, one class licence return was found located ~400m northwest in 2016 and 1 positive DLL historic survey data (2017-2019) was located ~430m north. 1 absent record was noted ~920m north.	EPSL reference	Distance from site	Licence dates	Impacts allowed by licence	2018-36538-EPS-MIT	~250m east	01/10/2018 - 31/12/2039	Damage and destruction of a resting place	2018-38127-EPS-MIT	~570m northeast	16/01/2019 - 31/12/2044	Damage and destruction of a resting place and impact and destruction of a breeding site	2014-74-EPS-MIT (-1, -2, -3, -5)	~1.1km south	06/05/2014 - 01/07/2021	Damage and destruction of a resting place and impact and destruction of a breeding site	EPSM2013-5895	~1.2km south	14/11/2013 - 30/06/2019	Destruction of a resting place and impact and destruction of a breeding site	2015-14281-EPS-MIT	~1.3km south	N/A	Damage and destruction of a resting place and impact, damage and destruction of a breeding site
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Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m)

Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001).

There is one pond present on site (P1). Pond P1 is an ornamental carp pond with a pump. The pond measures approximately an area of ~1160m². The banks are sloping and sparsely vegetated with water mint and bogbean dominating and some occasional soft rush present. The water was turbid at the time of survey, with a known presence of fish. No waterfowl were viewed using the pond during the survey however there were signs of nesting and a duck house present. Given the size and ornamental nature of the pond, it is likely the pond retains water all year round and never dries.

As a result of the HSI, P1 has been assessed to provide **Poor** suitability to support great crested newts. The scores for each HSI parameter can be viewed in the table below. Further, the known presence of fish in the pond significantly reduces the suitability of the pond for breeding GCN as they are known to predate on newt larvae. Therefore, breeding GCN are unlikely to utilise this pond.

HSI Index (P1)	HSI Index Parameter	HSI Score
1 – Location	Zone A	1.0
2 – Pond Area	~1100m ²	0.8
3 – Pond Drying	Never dries	0.9
4 – Water Quality	Poor	0.33
5 – Shade	0-60%	1.0
6 – Waterfowl	Minor	0.67
7 – Fish	Major	0.01
8 – Waterbody count in wider landscape within 1km	7	1.0
9 – Terrestrial Habitat	Good	1.0
10 – Macrophytes	<20%	0.5
TOTAL	-	0.49
CATEGORY	-	Poor

In addition to the pond on site, there are a further 18 ponds within 500m of the site were identified using Magic.gov.uk and aerial imagery, as detailed below. A search of public reports on the planning portal also highlighted previous GCN surveys undertaken in the local area as part of planning applications on the neighbouring MIRA site. These span from 2016-2023 with positive results determined in a number of ponds. Most notably, P1 on site tested negative in 2018 whilst P2 and P4 tested positive in 2018 and P3 tested positively in 2022, albeit a small population was identified within these (Middlemarch 2023).

Pond reference	Distance from development site	Connectivity
P1	Onsite	On site – connected through vegetated garden (modified grassland)
P2	~10m southwest	Dry at time of survey, after heavy rain. Connected - Separated from site by access track, not thought to be a limitation to newts for accessing the site
P3	~20m east	Connected to site through area of deciduous woodland
P4	~25m west	Connected - Separated from site by access track, not thought to be a limitation to newts for accessing the site
P5	~25m south	Connected to the site by residential dwelling and garden, not thought to be limitation on dispersal
P6	~185m east	Within MIRA - Connected through area of deciduous woodland and grass
P7	~320m west	Separated from the site by intensively managed agricultural fields
P8	~340m north	Connected to the site through area of deciduous woodland
P9	~340m east	Within MIRA – some connectivity through areas of grass although tarmac test track and buildings may limit some dispersal opportunities
P10	~340m southeast	Within MIRA – separated from the site by buildings, test tracks and road
P11	~360m north	Connected to the site through area of deciduous woodland
P12	~380m northeast	Within MIRA – separated from the site by buildings, test tracks and road
P13	~385m southeast	
P14	~390m northeast	
P15	~430m east	
P16	~435m west	Separated from the site by intensively managed agricultural fields
P17	~450m east	
P18	~455m south	
P19	~465m south	

A pond map showing approximate pond locations is provided in Appendix 1.

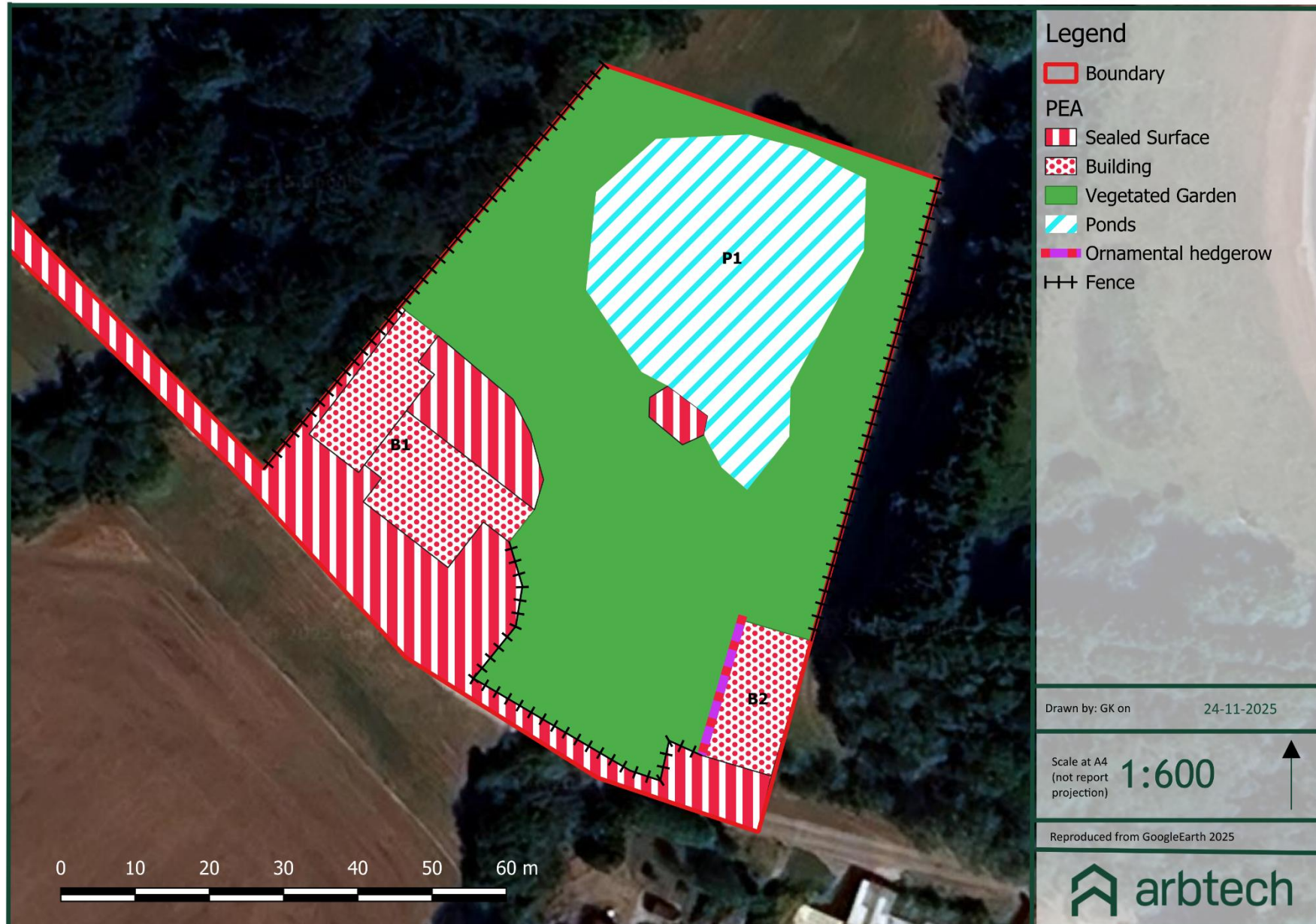
Terrestrial habitat suitability
The site provides limited suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians given the lack of optimal habitat (i.e. scrub, rank grassland). The areas of hard standing and amenity grass offer sub-optimal habitat for terrestrial amphibians. The hedgerow may offer refuge for these species with other refuge and hibernation opportunities nearby, although this hedgerow is to be retained.

<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	When georeferencing the proposed development plans over scaled mapping of the site, it is noted that the development area is likely to result in the loss or significant disturbance of 0.02ha of modified grassland only, with no refuge or breeding habitats affected by the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	With the hedgerow retained and areas of refuge unaffected by the development, there is thought to be no impact to a resting place for GCN with impacts to individual GCN crossing the area of grassland only. This risk can be mitigated for through undertaking works within the hibernation period, where there is a reduced chance of GCN crossing the grassland and subjecting the grassland to a pre-commencement inspection. These precautionary working methods would demonstrate a suitable degree of mitigation to prevent legislation breaches. A non-licensed mitigation plan for great crested newts should be undertaken. This should outline measures to mitigate risks associated with the proposed development and include post-development enhancements. Incorporation of the following measures (non-exhaustive) is advised: - A toolbox talk will be given to contractors regarding the possible presence of amphibians, including great crested newt, at the site. - A pre-commencement inspection of the site will be undertaken for amphibians by a suitably qualified ecologist. - Works will be undertaken within the GCN hibernation period, to minimise the risk of transient individuals being within the working area during works. - Vegetation clearance will be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist, including hand searches where appropriate. This will be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area. - Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby aquatic habitats that amphibians could use. - Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. - If any common amphibians are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The site could be enhanced for amphibians post-development through creation of amphibian hibernacula using rubble and logs from site clearance. Information on how to construct a hibernaculum can be found here: https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Habitat suitability No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site, although there was limited access to the woodland area to the west and beyond the site to the east, so any evidence of badgers within these areas would have been missed. The site is considered unsuitable for badgers given the lack of suitable sett excavation areas/ground. Further, there is limited suitable badger foraging habitat on site given the lack of fruiting trees/scrub, however badgers could be present within the woodland areas bordering the site.

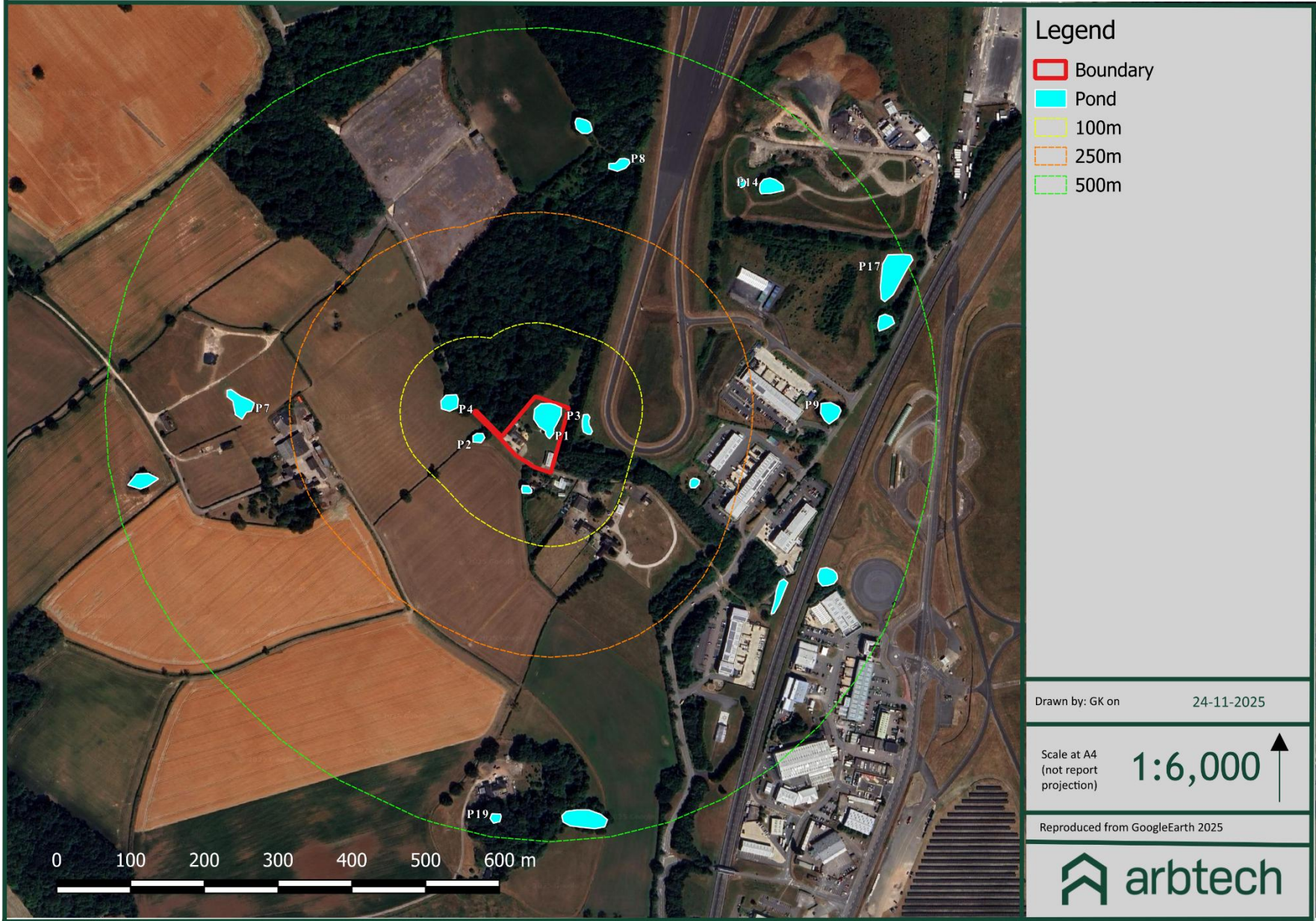
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett, where known. An area of lawn will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to badgers, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment into retained habitats where badger setts could be present. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which badgers could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. Suggested biodiversity enhancements Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities for badgers.
Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance therefore no risks are anticipated to riparian species.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site lies outside of the known current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	

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

Appendix 1a: Survey/Habitat map



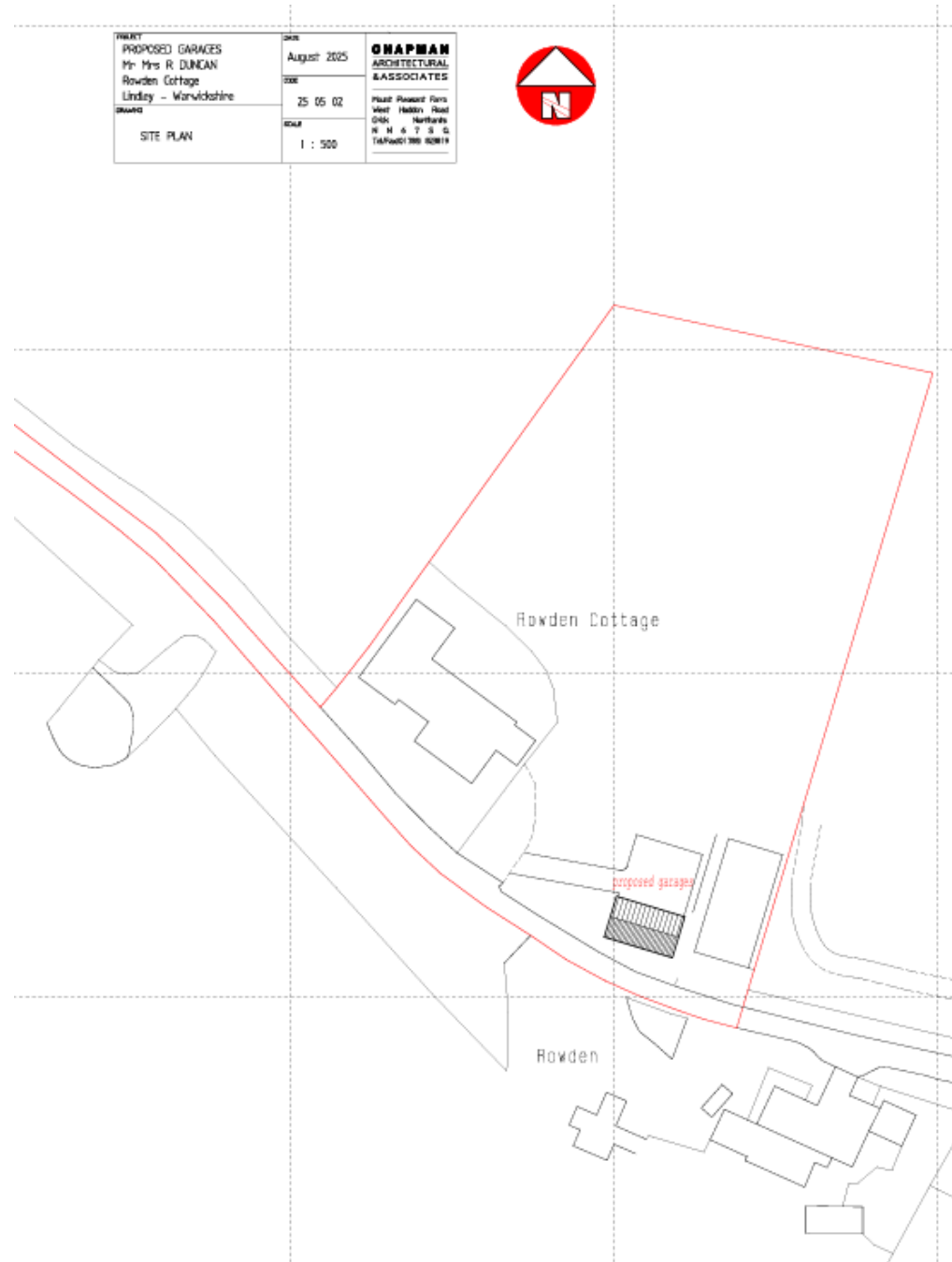
Appendix 1b: Pond map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Buildings	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 1: B1 at the western corner of the site
	Figure 2: B2 at the southeastern corner of the site

Vegetated garden	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 3: Area of modified grassland within garden and area of proposed development at southern end of site
	Figure 4: Looking north into the vegetated garden on site

Scattered trees	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 5: Example of scattered trees on site
Non-native hedgerow	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 6: Ornamental hedgerow at the southern end of the site

Hardstanding	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 7: Example of access track to the site
Pond	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 8: Looking south at the pond (P1) on site



Figure 9: P2 offsite and dry at time of survey



Figure 10: P4 offsite

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