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ENVIRONMENTAL

Ashley, Box
Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA)

For Artel31

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Executive Summary

Ellendale Environmental Limited was commissioned by Artel31, on behalf of their client, to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) in support of a proposed development at Ashley, Box, Wiltshire, SN13 8AL ('the site'). It is proposed to construct a two-story extension on the north-eastern elevation of the residential property on the site ('the proposed development').

Surveys undertaken at the site as part of the PEA included a Phase 1 Habitat survey, a protected species walkover and a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA). The Phase 1 Habitat survey was undertaken following a Phase 1 survey methodology to list the plant species associated with each habitat. The preliminary protected species walkover was conducted for the site and the surrounding area, and the PRA was undertaken for the building and trees present on the site.

The site is located within a residential area of Ashley, Box and is approximately 0.1ha in size. The main area of the site is dominated by amenity grassland, which is limited in its potential to provide suitable habitat for protected species. In addition, the surrounding residential area will further reduce the site's suitability to support protected species. In this respect, the presence of fences, roads and built-up areas will restrict the movement of many protected species.

The grassland provides suitable habitat for foraging badger. However, no evidence, such as latrines, diggings or setts, was recorded, and this species is not considered to be present. Regular disturbance of the habitat present on the site is likely to deter this species.

The grassland present within the site provides suitable foraging habitat for common reptile and amphibian species; however, no refugia or hibernacula was noted to be present. The small area of tall ruderal vegetation and the overgrown shrub present within the site could support foraging animals, although no evidence was found during the survey. In addition, there is no waterbody within or close to the site that could support breeding amphibians.

The hedgerows and overgrown shrub present within the site provide suitable habitat for nesting and foraging birds. Whilst the survey was conducted during the breeding bird season, no bird nests were noted to be present within the site.

The hedgerow forming the western boundary of the site provides limited suitable habitat for hazel dormouse, as it appears to be regularly managed and is species-poor. In addition, the eastern hedgerow was noted to be gappy which reduces its suitability for dormice. Moreover, the hedgerows provide limited connection with nearby suitable habitat, making them isolated and unlikely to support dormice. No evidence of this species, such as feeding remains, was noted to be present.

No evidence of bat activity was found during the survey that would indicate the presence of roosting bats in the building. It is therefore assessed as providing negligible roost potential for bats species and no further surveys are recommended.

Trees present within the site do not provide suitable habitats for roosting bats and did not have features such as cracks, crevices or splits that could support bat species. The trees present are therefore assessed as providing negligible roosting potential and no further surveys for bats are recommend.

Overall, the site is assessed as providing low suitability to support protected species and no evidence of protected species was detected during the survey.

Recommendations have been made for modest post-construction ecological enhancements at the site that are proportionate with the low level of environmental impact from the proposed development.

1. Introduction

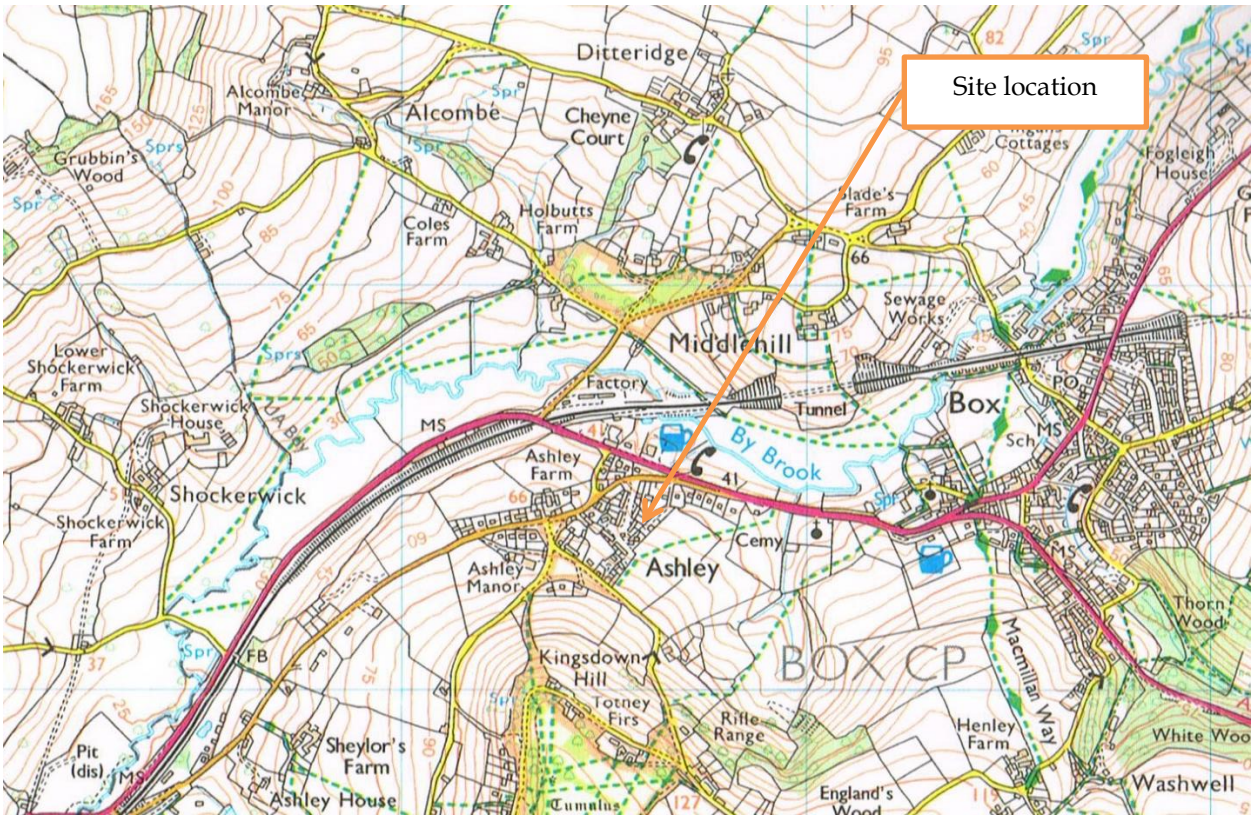
1.1 Commission

Ellendale Environmental Limited was commissioned by Artel31, on behalf of their client, to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) in support of a proposed development at Ashley, Box, Wiltshire, SN13 8AL ('the site'). It is proposed to construct a two-story extension on the north-eastern elevation of the residential property on the site ('the proposed development').

1.2 Site Details

The site is located in Ashley, Box, approximately 7.3km north-east of Bath, at OS grid reference ST 81619 68402.

Figure 1: Site location



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1.3 Survey Objectives

On the basis of the brief provided by the client, Ellendale Environmental conducted an ecological survey of the site and a 50m buffer (where accessible and appropriate) to fulfil the following needs:

- Obtain baseline information on the current habitats and ecological features in and around the site;
- Identify any further specialist surveys that may be required;
- Identify the presence (or potential presence) of any protected species whose disturbance may require consent under The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) or the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended); and
- Identify any species or habitats which may require special mitigation during the development of the site.

2. Methodology

2.1 Data Search

Publicly available databases, including MAGIC and the NBN Atlas, were consulted for historical evidence of:

- Statutory land-based designations;
- Non-statutory land-based designations; and
- Protected and notable species.

The data search was conducted within a 2km (5km for bats) radius of the site boundaries.

2.2 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

A Phase 1 Habitat survey of the site area was undertaken, and the habitats present on the site were mapped following the Phase 1 survey methodology (JNCC, 2010), listing the plant species associated with each habitat. This methodology was a Phase 1 habitat survey, whereby all habitats were surveyed and recorded onto a base plan, and any habitats that were considered to be of potential interest to nature conservation were recorded through the use of target notes to annotate a Phase 1 habitat map.

2.3 Preliminary Protected Species Walkover

The site and surrounding areas were examined for signs of protected species. The presence/potential presence of protected or notable species of conservation concern was recorded using target notes, following the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management guidance (CIEEM, 2012).

2.4 Preliminary Roost Assessment

An inspection of the building and trees within the site was undertaken, looking for evidence of bats, bat roosting sites and possible bat access/egress points.

In examining the building and trees for bats, particular attention was given to any crevice in which bats may roost. These were inspected for bat droppings, bat urine, feeding remains, oil staining from the fur of bats (indication of frequent use of a particular site), and wear of substrates caused by the movement of bats in and out over a long period of time.

2.5 Survey Area

The survey covered the entire site and areas within 50m (where accessible and appropriate).

2.6 Survey Limitations

The aim of this survey was not to record every species present on the site, as one survey acts as a snapshot, recording only those species which are present at the time or whose presence can be indicated through the occurrence of field signs, such as feeding remains, droppings or places used for shelter or foraging.

Evidence collected has been used to draw conclusions about the flora and fauna within the boundary of the site and to provide an assessment of their ecological and nature conservation value.

Weather was not a limiting factor to the survey. The prevailing conditions at the time of the survey are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Survey weather conditions

SURVEY DATE	TEMPERATURE (°C)	WIND SPEED (MPH)	CLOUD COVER / PRECIPITATION
06/09/23	23.0	Avg. 1.5 Max 3.0	0% cloud cover and warm.

2.7 Surveyor

The PRA was undertaken by Chris Parsons, Ecologist at Ellendale Environmental. Christopher holds a bat survey licence (Bat Survey Class Licence CL18 (Bat Survey Level 2), Registration number CLS-2019-42561), with respect to the Conservation Regulations 1994. The licence is valid for all counties of England, valid until June 2025. Christopher has over 10 years' professional experience of undertaking ecological surveys and working with bat species across the UK.

The PEA was undertaken by Ophélie Lasne, Consultant Ecologist of Ellendale Environmental and a qualifying member of CIEEM, who has experience of undertaking PEAs. It was assisted by Emma Adair, Assistant Ecologist of Ellendale Environmental, who has experience of undertaking PEAs.

3. Results

3.1 Desk Study

A 2km data search for existing designated sites and biological records was undertaken from MAGIC and the NBN Atlas.

Statutory Designated Sites

The site is located within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). In addition, Box Mine Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Bath & Bradford on Avon Bats Special Area of Conservation (SAC) are both located approximately 1.5km east of the site.

These designated sites and their qualifying features are not considered to be at risk from the proposed development.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

The site is located within Bristol and Bath Greenbelt. This designated site and its qualifying features are not considered to be at risk from the proposed development.

Protected and Notable Species

The following terrestrial protected species were identified within 2km of the site boundaries by the data search:

- Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (31 records, the closest of which is located 160m north-west of the site at OS grid reference ST 81500 68500, recorded in 2015);
- Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis* (two records, the closest of which is located 0.7km south of the site, recorded in 2022);
- Common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* (two records, the closest of which is located 1.9km north-east of the site, recorded in 2018);
- White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* (five records, the closest of which is located 160m north-west of the site at OS grid reference ST 81500 68500, recorded in 1900);
- European water vole *Arvicola amphibius* (two records, the closest of which is located 1.2km east of the site, recorded in 1982);

- West European hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (four records, the closest of which is located 0.5km south-west of the site, recorded in 2016);
- Brown hare *Lepus europaeus* (one record, located 1.8km south-east of the site, recorded in 2022);
- Eurasian otter *Lutra lutra* (one record, located 0.4km north-east of the site, recorded in 2014); and
- Eurasian badger *Meles meles* (11 records, the closest of which is located 160m north-west of the site at OS grid reference ST 81500 68500, recorded in 2014).

The following bat species were identified within 5km of the site boundaries by the data search:

- Serotine bat *Eptesicus serotinus* (33 records, the closest of which is located 1km south of the site, recorded in 2022);
- Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii* (seven records, the closest of which is located 2km north-east of the site, recorded in 2000);
- Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii* (10 records, the closest of which is located 1km south of the site, recorded in 2019);
- Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* (100 records, the closest of which is located 0.7km south-east of the site, recorded in 1984);
- Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus* (22 records, the closest of which is located 1km south of the site, recorded in 2019);
- Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri* (127 records, the closest of which is located 1km south of the site, recorded in 1985);
- Noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula* (23 records, the closest of which is located 1km south of the site, recorded in 2022);
- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (194 records, the closest of which is located 0.5km east of the site, the most recent recorded in 2022);
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (74 records, the closest of which is located 1km south of the site, the most recent recorded in 2021);
- Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* (30 records, the closest of which is located 1.7km east of the site, recorded in 1989);
- Greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (238 records, the closest of which is located 1km south-east of the site, recorded in 1994); and

- Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* (222 records, the closest of which is located 1km north-west of the site, recorded in 1999).

Bird Species

Approximately 84 bird species have been recorded within 2km of the site and are shown on the NBN Atlas; however, none of these records are within the site boundaries.

3.2 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

The site located within a residential area of Ashley, Box and is approximately 0.1ha in size. The site is bounded to the east agricultural land and residential properties bound the site to the north, west and south.

There are seven Phase 1 habitat types recorded on the site, including boundary features, namely:

- J.3 Built-up areas;
- J.1.2 Amenity grassland;
- J.1.4 Introduced shrub;
- C.3.1 Tall ruderal;
- J.2.1 Species-poor intact hedge;
- J.2.2 Species-poor defunct hedge; and
- J.2.3.4 Fence.

J.3 Built-up areas

The site comprises a residential property which is further discussed in Section 3.4.

An art studio is currently being constructed to the north-east of the site and was noted to be incomplete at the time of the survey, with only the foundations being present and the roof being covered. To the north-west of the site there is a driveway made of gravel which is used for access and parking. In addition, a small wooden terrace is present to the south-east of the site.

J.1.2 Amenity grassland

The main area of the site is dominated by amenity grassland which forms the property's garden area. The sward height was noted to be irregular and overgrown in places, with some areas of recently cut grass. A small strip of wildflowers with a high sward height was also noted to be present along the eastern boundary.

Species present include perennial rye grass *Lolium perenne*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, common dandelion *Taraxacum sect. Ruderalia*, willowherb *Epilobium spp.*, common vetch *Vicia sativa*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and greater plantain *Plantago major*.

Scattered trees were noted to be present within the grassland with species including Japanese snowball *Viburnum plicatum*, field maple *Acer campestre* and silver birch *Betula pendula*.

Photograph 1: showing a view of the garden area



J.1.4 Introduced shrub

Areas of introduced shrub and horticultural planting are present within the site. The shrub located adjacent to the house near the entrance was noted to be overgrown in places.

Photograph 2: showing a view of the introduced shrub adjacent to the house



In addition, two areas of horticultural species are present to the south-west of the site. These areas were noted to be managed with a limited amount of overgrown vegetation. They are enclosed by rocks to form a flower bed. Hazel *Corylus avellana* and buddleia *Buddleia davidii* were noted to be present within the flower bed, and a mature sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa* was noted to be overhanging.

Photograph 3: showing a view of the introduced shrub to the north of the site



C.3.1 Tall ruderal

To the north-east of the site there is an area of tall ruderal vegetation present on a soil mound. Species present include apple tree *Malus domestica*, willowherb, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, creeping buttercup, poppy *Papaver somniferum*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* saplings, knapweed *Centaurea nigra* and hazel saplings. This area was noted to be overgrown with no sign of recent management.

J.2.1 Species poor intact hedge

The western boundary of the property comprises a tall intact hedge separating the site from the adjacent property. The hedge was noted to be approximately 3m high and showed signs of being regularly managed. Species present within the hedge include beech *Fagus sylvatica*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, cotoneaster *Cotoneaster sp.*, field maple, holly, ivy *Hedera helix* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus L. agg.*

Photograph 4: showing a view of the driveway and the intact hedge



J.2.2 Species-poor defunct hedge

The eastern boundary comprises a defunct hedge, which was noted to be small and gappy in places. Species present include dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, ivy, common nettle *Urtica dioica* and bramble.

Photograph 5: showing a view of the defunct hedge



J.2.3.4 Fence

A fence is present on the southern boundary and separates the site from the adjacent residential property.

3.3 Preliminary Protected Species Walkover

The main area of the site is dominated by amenity grassland, which is limited in its potential to provide suitable habitat for protected species. In addition, the site is located within a residential area which will further reduce the site's suitability to support protected species, due to the presence of fences, roads and built-up areas.

The grassland provides suitable habitat for foraging badger. However, no evidence, such as latrines, digging or setts, was recorded, and this species is not considered to be present. Regular disturbance of the habitat is likely to deter this species from using the site.

The taller areas of grassland present within the site provide some suitable foraging habitat for common reptile and amphibian species; however, no refugia or hibernacula was noted to be present. The small area of tall ruderal vegetation and the overgrown shrub present within the site could support foraging animals, although no evidence was found during the survey. In addition, there is no waterbody within or close to the site that could support breeding amphibians.

The hedgerows and overgrown shrub present within the site provide suitable habitat for nesting and foraging birds. Whilst the survey was conducted during the breeding bird season, no bird nests were noted to be present within the site.

The hedgerow forming the western boundary of the site is limited in its potential to provide suitable habitat for hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, as it appears to be regularly managed. In addition, the eastern hedgerow was noted to be gappy which reduces it suitability for dormice. Moreover, the hedgerows provide limited connection with nearby suitable habitat, making them isolated and unlikely to support dormice. No evidence of this species, such as feeding remains, was noted to be present.

Overall, the site is assessed as providing low suitability to support protected species and no evidence of protected species were detected during the survey.

3.4 Preliminary Roost Assessment

The building within the site is bungalow with a couple of extensions forming a conservatory/porch and a lean-to dining space. A garage is also present to the north and adjacent to the house. The building is constructed from brick and is approximately 21m long and 14m wide.

The roof is constructed from a traditional timber frame with a single layer of slate tiles present on top of roof slats. The building is surrounded by a gravel driveway to the north, and amenity grassland and planting to south and east.

Photograph 6: showing a view of the house (south-west elevation)



Externally, the walls of the building were noted to be in a good condition with no loose or missing mortar in the brickwork that would provide crevices suitable for roosting bats. No evidence of bat activity, such as bat droppings or staining, was noted on the external walls of the building.

Doors and windows on the building were all found to be in a good condition with no gaps that would allow bats access to the internal spaces. No evidence of bat activity, such as droppings, was found to be present on the windows or doors or around the frames.

The roof of the building is covered in tiles that were found to be in a good condition with no loose or lifted tiles noted to be present, that would provide suitable habitat for roosting bats.

Internally, there are two loft spaces present in the centre of the building which are currently used for storage. Roof slats present on the roof of the building were found to be in a good condition with no gaps present that would allow bats to access the

internal loft space. Dense cobwebs were found throughout and rats *Rattus rattus* are known to be using the loft spaces with dense areas of droppings found.

Photograph 7: showing a view of a loft space within the building



No evidence of bat activity was found during the survey that would indicate the presence of roosting bats in the building. No suitable cracks or crevices were found that would be suitable for roosting bats.

Overall, the building is assessed as providing negligible roost potential for bats species and no further surveys are recommended.

Photograph 8: showing a view of the second loft space



The trees present within the site do not provide suitable habitats for roosting bats and did not have features such as cracks, crevices or splits that could support bat species. The trees present are therefore assessed as providing negligible roosting potential and no further surveys for bats are recommend.

However, the trees and hedgerows provide suitable habitat for commuting and foraging bats.

4. Conclusions

4.1 Conclusion

The site located within a residential area of Ashley, Box and is approximately 0.1ha in size. The main area of the site is dominated by amenity grassland, which is limited in its potential to provide suitable habitat for protected species. In addition, the surrounding residential area will further reduce the site's suitability to support protected species, due to the presence of fences, roads and built-up areas.

The grassland provides suitable habitat for foraging badger. However, no evidence, such as latrines, digging or setts, was recorded, and this species is not considered to be present. Regular disturbance of the habitat is likely to deter this species from using the site.

The taller areas of grassland present within the site provides some suitable foraging habitat for common reptile and amphibian species; however, no refugia or hibernacula was noted to be present. The small area of tall ruderal vegetation and the overgrown shrub present within the site could support foraging animals, although no evidence was found during the survey. In addition, there is no waterbody within or close to the site that could support breeding amphibians.

The hedgerows and overgrown shrub present within the site provide suitable habitat for nesting and foraging birds. Whilst the survey was conducted during the breeding bird season, no bird nests were noted to be present within the site.

The hedgerow forming the western boundary of the site is limited in its potential to provide suitable habitat for hazel dormouse as it appears to be regularly managed. In addition, the eastern hedgerow was noted to be gappy which reduces it suitability for dormice. Moreover, the hedgerows provide limited connection with nearby suitable habitat, making them isolated and unlikely to support dormice. No evidence of this species such as feeding remains was noted to be present.

No evidence of bat activity was found during the survey that would indicate the presence of roosting bats in the building. It is therefore assessed as providing negligible roost potential for bats species and no further surveys are recommended.

Evidence of rats within the loft space of the building was found and this further reduces the suitability of the building to support roosting bats, as rats are known to predate them.

Trees present within the site do not provide suitable habitats for roosting bats and did not have features such as cracks, crevices or splits that could support bat species. The trees present are therefore assessed as providing negligible roosting potential and no further surveys for bats are recommend.

Overall, the site is assessed as providing low suitability to support protected species and no evidence of protected species were detected during the survey.

4.2 Mitigation

Site personnel should be made aware of protected species and if any are recorded on site, all works should stop, and a suitably qualified ecologist contacted.

Nesting Birds

Should any vegetation of the site require removing, this should be undertaken out with the breeding bird season (March – August, inclusive), as all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

If works are undertaken within this period, a nesting bird survey would be required no more than 24 hours prior to the works. If nesting birds were found, these areas of the site would need to be protected from disturbance until the young have fledged naturally.

Bats

Given the findings of the survey, it is very unlikely that bats are roosting in the building. It is therefore advised that precautionary working methods are undertaken during the works, including:

- Site personnel will be made aware of the potential presence of bats through a toolbox talk;
- If a bat is found, or the presence of bats is suspected, all work must stop immediately, and a licensed bat worker must be contacted for advice;
- Bats must not be handled under any circumstances; and

- An ecologist will assess a potential roost space (if identified/found) and inform Natural England of the proposed actions to be undertaken.

4.3 Enhancements

The following recommendations are made for modest post-construction ecological enhancements at the site, as part of the overall design, which are proportionate with the low level of environmental impact from the proposed development:

- Bird nesting boxes (both small-hole and open-fronted) should be placed within the site to create nesting opportunities for small bird species;
- Bat boxes should be placed on or around the site boundaries or incorporated within the building, if possible, to create roosting opportunities for bat species; and
- Dormouse boxes should be placed within the hedgerows around the site boundaries, if possible, to create nesting opportunities for dormouse.

It is important that, where possible, opportunities to create new ecological features or enhance existing ones are fully explored. The following measure would benefit the development by introducing ecological enhancements and should be encouraged:

- Planting of native shrubs in appropriate areas of the site will bolster the existing habitat and provide connectivity between existing habitats such as within the hedgerow boundaries of the site. Species beneficial to wildlife include hawthorn, hazel, holly and cherry *Prunus avium*.

It is recommended that an ecologist contributes to any detailed landscape designs, planting lists and post-construction management to ensure a biodiversity net gain for the site.

5. Conservation Lighting Scheme

5.1 Lighting Requirement

The site will require some external lighting on the paths for safe access/egress and security purposes. It is intended, as far as is reasonably practicable, to keep the boundaries of the site as dark as possible for the site to be of a 'wildlife-friendly' specification and kept to the minimum level which meets the needs of security, health and safety and in full compliance with BCT 'Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night' Guidance Note GN08/23.

5.1 Lighting and Wildlife

Evidence suggests that all forms of artificial lighting (including LEDs and halogen) can impact on wildlife and their behaviour. The potential effects of lighting on wildlife and the environment include:

- Artificial light can disrupt natural behaviour for some wildlife and therefore it is important to retain some dark areas and commuting corridors;
- Nocturnal insects, including many moths, navigate in part by natural light sources, such as the moon, and can become disorientated by artificial light, wasting energy and reducing their efficiency as nocturnal pollinators;
- Many bat species avoid lit areas altogether and although some bats are more tolerant and take advantage of the accumulation of insects at artificial lights to hunt, it can then open these species up to the risk of predation;
- Security lights may temporarily blind some animals and may even attract them;
- Garden birds are disturbed from sleep by sudden lighting and can begin singing before dawn; and
- Disruption of animals' breeding cycle.

5.2 Minimising Impact of External lighting

In order to lessen the effects of external lighting, the following will be applied to lighting used on the site:

- Focussed and directional luminaires;
- Luminaires will have peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light more disturbing to bats;

- Shielded to reduce light trespass;
- Modern LEDs;
- Mounting heights reduced where possible to reduce the distance light can spill;
- Upward light ration (ULR) limited to no more than 5%;
- Light sources to be low blue and low UV content;
- Warm temperature colours light sources preferably at 3000 kelvins or less; and
- PIR Motion sensitive luminaires on short timers.

These measure, when applied to the development will reduce negative impacts of lighting on wildlife and are also likely to be beneficial in reducing adverse impacts on people.

5.3 Proposed Lighting Scheme

The existing floodlight that washes the driveway and tree canopy is negatively affecting the existing space for bat foraging and other wildlife. The PIR is a benefit, but it has a long timer that means minor movement illuminates the entire area for a prolonged period. The removal of this would be highly beneficial to the cluster of trees that could become a viable foraging route for bat species.

The proposed lighting scheme includes five external light points, and these will be very low wattage and will create no illumination above the ground plane, even on the ground they reach 1 lux or lower well away from the tree canopy.

Within the studio the designers have suggested a light level of 500 lumen has been designed in the covered end of the building to allow detailed work to be undertaken after dark however this will be entirely downlit within the enclosed portion, low level lighting 100-150 lumen will be used in the storage end of the studio which has a glazed section of roof to ensure reflected light is significantly lower than the existing floodlight. The mostly glazed front elevation faces away from the tree canopy and is blinkered by the overhanging canopy roof which will ensure all light spill is downward to maximise the opportunity for the area to be adopted by foraging bats.

The main glazed gable of the house and the rear stair well are over 10m from the tree canopy and will have an internal illuminance of 100 lumen and the periphery/apex are louvred to halve the emitted light.

The removal of the existing floodlight will improve the habitat for bats species and reduce lighting to the boundaries of the site potentially improving the habitat making it suitable for foraging bats species.

6. Target Notes

6.1 Botanical Target Notes (TN)

TN1 – A driveway and parking area.

TN2 – A future art studio currently under construction.

TN3 – An area of tall ruderal vegetation located on a small soil mound.

TN4 – An area of wildflowers with a high sward height.

TN5 – A defunct hedgerow.

TN6 – A wooden terrace.

TN7 – An area of introduced shrub/horticultural plants located within a flower bed and contained with rocks.

TN8 – An area of amenity grassland.

TN9 – An area of overgrown introduced shrub.

TN10 – The house.

6.2 Animal Target Notes (AN)

AN1 – The art studio is not suitable to support bats as it is incomplete, with only the structure being built at the time of the survey.

AN2 - The tall ruderal vegetation provides limited suitable habitat for common reptiles and amphibians, as it provides cover.

AN3 – The amenity grassland is not suitable to support protected species.

AN4 – The intact hedgerow is suitable for nesting birds however; no nests were noted to be present at the time of the survey.

7. Extended Phase 1 Habitat Map



ELLENDALE ENVIRONMENTAL

Drawing Title;
Ashley, Box
Extended Phase 1 Map

Client;
Artel31

Date; **08/09/23**

Drawn By; **OL**

Project Number; **EEL678**

Version Number; **v1.0**

Miscellaneous
- Defunct hedge
- Intact hedge
- Fence
- A — Amenity grassland
- Bare ground/gravel
- Buildings
- Introduced shrub
- Built-up area (terrace)

Woodland and scrub
- Scattered trees

Tall herb and fern
- Tall ruderal

Animal notes
- AN

Target notes
- TN