

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Roost Assessment

Survey site:

5 Grove Road, Sherston, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 0NF

Client:

Nicholas and Susan Palmer

Survey date:

21th January 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Wiltshire Council. The proposal is described as:

Build of three residential properties, including one large detached property at the top of the site whereby the existing commercial property will be demolished, along with two semi-detached properties in place of the existing residential dwelling at the front of the site.

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

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

The site survey was undertaken by Olga Hermann, Ecological Surveyor, [accredited agent to Natural England Level 2 bat licence number 2019-41480-CLS-CLS].					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
21/01/2025	4	94	70	2	Light showers

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, PRA and BERS plan in Appendix 1a, 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).	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Site context
	The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference ST 85382 85789 and has an area of approximately 0.1ha.
<i>(UKHab codes used)</i>	The site consists of an assemblage of urban habitats including a commercial premises at the west, and a residential property with associated garden at the east, both surrounded by concrete parking and driveway area, with scattered trees along site boundaries.
	It is located at the edge of the rural settlement area of Easton Town. Whilst the site is directly surrounded by residential dwellings and associated gardens in all directions, the immediate landscape to the south and east is comprised of a well-connected network of high grade habitats including woodlands, orchards, rivers and streams,

as well as rich grasslands such as lowland calcareous and lowland meadows. The local landscape outside of existing settlement areas is dominated by arable land, however this contains excellent linear commuting corridors such as hedgerows and tree lines along boundaries.

Habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. No protected or notable plant species were recorded during the survey.

Habitats present within and adjacent to site

Frequently used primary codes:

u1b – Developed land, sealed surface

u1b5 – Buildings, 815- Commercial building, 818- Residential building

u1 – Built up areas and gardens, 828- Vegetated garden

g4 – Modified grassland, 108- Frequently mown, 32- Scattered trees, 206- Felled

On site habitat description

The west portion of the site is comprised of an active operational yard, with sealed concrete ground with various vehicles, machinery and storage materials, a workshop building (B2) and barn (B3), as well as several storage garages (B4 and B5). The east portion however is comprised of a residential plot, with a main dwelling (B1) and associated garden area.

The vegetated garden is comprised of short length modified grassland, as well as several introduced shrubs and small trees, with a magnolia at the north-east, and wisteria within the west garden, both of which have a DBH of <7.5cm.

	Vegetation within the garden include a mixture of native and introduced herbs, grasses, shrubs and flowering species, including the following; ribwort plantain, nettle, cleavers, dandelion, cocksfoot, buttercup, yorkshire fog, ivy, ground ivy, milk thistle, petty spurge, fleabane, wood avens, perennial rye, lambs lettuce, cyclamen, lungwort, Italian arum, European cotoneaster, flowering quince, winter jasmine, sow thistle, common mallow, squarrose knapweed and garlic chives. Two tree stumps are present within the east boundary of the garden space, however these are assumed to have been of less than small size in relation to the visible stumps, and are therefore classed as part of the low distinctiveness vegetated garden habitat. <u>Local notable habitats</u> The local landscape includes several priority habitats within 2km of the site, including deciduous woodland, wood pasture and parkland, traditional orchards, lowland calcareous grassland and lowland meadows, the closest of which is a 0.1ha parcel of traditional orchards ~200m south and 0.5ha deciduous woodland ~260m east besides nearby priority River Avon.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On site habitats The habitats on site are widespread and not notable. The site is expected to be cleared in its entirety, however as it contains habitats of negligible or low value, this likely will not cause significant impact on biodiversity. No impact on adjacent or nearby habitats off site is foreseen. Furthermore, the small trees within the vegetated garden that require felling are young and lack decay features which may provide ecological niches, lowering their ecological value. As there are extensive trees within the locality, their loss is unlikely to significantly impact biodiversity. 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 traditional orchards and deciduous woodland (~200-260m south and east) indirect effects (e.g. pollution, dust, litter, surface run off, etc) could occur during construction.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On site habitats A biodiversity net gain (BNG) report is being prepared (Arbtech 2025) and should be read in conjunction with this report. Notable habitats Appropriate measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting the nearby priority habitats must be implemented during construction. Best practice pollution prevention measures detailed within the below pollution prevent guidance notes must be adhered to during construction. Definitive detail could be included within a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). • Environmental Agency Pollution Prevent Guidance Note 6: Working on Construction and Demolition Sites
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On site designations The site is not subject to any designation, however is situated within Cotswolds AONB (area of outstanding natural beauty). Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There are no known statutory sites nearby. No national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) are located within 2.5km. The site does not lie within any impact risk zone for known statutory sites within the wider landscape.

	Non-statutory designated sites The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from WSBRC (Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No direct impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known). However, indirect impacts such as pollution through waste run off during the constructional phase of the development may occur.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution site must be implemented during construction. A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this.
Invasive / Non-native species	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No problematic invasive and non-native species recorded on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	N/A
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys but remain vigilant.
Invertebrates	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No significant habitat for protected or notable invertebrates is found on site, however the vegetated garden with grass lawns, shrubs and small trees provide some resources for a range of common invertebrate species.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The vegetated garden 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.

	The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new buildings 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, with the closest record identified ~2.5km south-west. Foraging and commuting habitat Whilst the site is located within a populated area, it is situated on the edge of the settlement, and thus in close distance to a range of rural habitats. The local area is of good bat habitat with significant woodland, linear commuting routes and other foraging areas within the locality, along with River Avon flowing ~160m to the south of the site, which likely hosts a range of invert species and thus is able of providing excellent foraging opportunities for local bat populations. The interior of the site itself contains some foraging and commuting opportunities for local bat populations through the vegetated garden with shrubs and small trees. Roosting habitat

	Buildings and trees to be impacted by the proposed development are assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. No evidence of roosting bats was identified on or within any of the surveyed buildings or trees on-site. <u>B1</u> B1 is a T shaped, two-storey residential dwelling. Materials comprise of stone brick, concrete roof tiles, wooden fascia and wooden window frames. The walls, fascia and window frames are in intact condition, with no features seen on or within. However, several dormers are located on the east and west elevations, which are covered by hanging tiles with severe lifting within multiple portions of this. The lead flashing below windows is also lifted, as are many of the tiles on the main roof planes. These features provide excellent habitat value for roosting crevice dwelling bat species, as well as being suitable of supporting a larger roost of a maternity colony. The interior contains one T shaped loft void, with the main rectangular portion measuring 12m in length, 1.5m in width and 1.25m in height at the apex. The space is partially boarded along the central reservation, along with tightly laid bitumen felt and wooden structural beams. No evidence of roosting bats was found, in the form of live or deceased bats, droppings, feeding remains, urine or fur staining. Dense cobwebs were seen concentrated beneath the central ridge beam and spanning from floor to ceiling, which indicates a lack of activity bat flight activity. No possible internal access points were identified throughout. As a result of the exterior holding bountiful features providing excellent suitability for roosting bats, B1 is assessed to hold a high habitat value. <u>B2</u>
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The L-shaped workshop built in 1948 is comprised of breeze block foundations, with a corrugated metal roof which is lined with bitumen in places, as well as boarded with wooden panels. There are several features on the exterior of this building, through lifting along the wooden fascia boards and lifted edges of bitumen felt lining. These features provide suitable opportunities for crevice dwelling bats. No others are found. The interior contains two separate spaces; however both receive high levels of day light and thus are concluded to be unsuitable of hosting void dwelling bats. No evidence of roosting bats was found within the interior or on the exterior of B2, in the form of live or deceased bats, droppings, feeding remains, urine or fur staining. B2 is assessed to hold a **low habitat value** for roosting crevice dwelling bats.

B3

A large rectangular barn also built in 1948 is located directly west of B2, with both buildings internally linked. The structure is comprised of stone walls, a pitched roof with concrete interlocking tiles, and wooden fascia. The roof is exceptionally well laid, with no lifting identified throughout. Some cracks and chips within the stone wall are seen on the east elevation, however following inspection of this with a high power torch, the damage is revealed to be superficial, and not lead to further crevices within. As a result, the suboptimal features do not provide suitable enclosed roosting opportunities. The interior space is utilised as a workshop, with wood and machinery seen within. The ceiling is vaulted, along with several skylights present which make the space unsuitable for void dwelling bat roosts. No internal access points were seen. No evidence of roosting bats was found within the interior or on the exterior of B3, in the form of live or deceased bats, droppings, feeding remains, urine or fur staining.

The south and west elevation of this building was not accessible due to close boundary proximity, however due to the physical features of the structure with an absence of decay, it is concluded the lack of access is not seen as a significant limitation or alter the conclusion of a **low habitat value** of this building.

	<u>B4 and B5</u> B4 and B5 are garages of more recent construction situated at the far west boundary of the site, comprised of breeze blocks and a corrugated metal roof. The exterior provides negligible opportunities for roosting bats due to an absence of crevices. The interior of B4 contains many access points through gaps between the corrugated roof edge, however the un-lined single sheeted metal roof provides poor temperature regulation thus unsuitable roosting conditions. The interior of B5 is well sealed with no access points or roosting features visible. No evidence of roosting bats was found within the interior or on the exterior of B4 and B5, in the form of live or deceased bats, droppings, feeding remains, urine or fur staining. As a result, both B4 and B5 hold a negligible habitat value for roosting bats. <u>Trees</u> All trees on site displayed a lack of suitability for roosting bats due to an absence of features such as crevices, decay, deadwood, split branches, dense ivy coverage.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat (Buildings) The proposed development will result in the demolition of all buildings. B1, B2 and B3 hold habitat value for roosting bats and thus their demolition could result in the destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats. Foraging and commuting habitat

	The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of vegetated gardens 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 The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat (Buildings) B1: Three bat emergence/re-entry surveys are required on B1 during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence/likely-absence of bats roosting in or on the building. Three surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the B1. B2: One bat emergence/re-entry survey is required on B2 during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence/likely-absence of bats roosting in or on the building. Two surveyors are required to cover all accessible elevations of B2, to look for emerging/re-entering bats. As assessment of this building during the PRA suffered a restricted view of the southern elevation, further IR placement should be deployed on the survey to cover as much as possible. B3: B3 contains a limited amount of suboptimal features, as such, surveyor view of B2 should also cover B3, to ensure no roosts are present.

	These survey visits should aim to be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive. The survey visits should be at least three weeks apart. The use of Night Vision Aids (NVA's) should also be employed as part of the survey effort. If any bat roosts are confirmed from this survey schedule, a bat licence would be required to legally proceed with destruction of roosts. This is applied for with the help of a class 2 licensed bat ecologist after planning permission is granted, but before commencement of works. B4/B5: In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. Artificial lighting A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2 Suggested biodiversity enhancements Specific enhancements are dependent on the outcome of further surveys. However, the installation of a minimum of one bat box at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat box should be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwelling, 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>	No evidence of nesting birds was found on site during the surveys; however, birds could use the buildings and vegetation within the garden for nesting. No habitat for schedule 1 birds was observed.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development with site clearance could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged. 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. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes incorporated into the fabric of the new buildings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box, Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace, Woodstone Nest Box, or a similar alternative brand. 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, installed approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight.
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 site interior holds some suitability for sheltering, commuting and foraging reptiles, in the form of vegetated gardens with habitats such as grassland, shrubs and small trees. Whilst the residential plot is not directly connected to significant core habitats for the species, the local landscape includes several woodland parcels and other core habitats for the species. As a result, it is concluded Individual reptiles may be present in the site interior.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The development will result in site clearance, which includes habitats suitable for reptiles (vegetated gardens). There is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works, which could be injured or killed without mitigation.
<i>Recommendations</i>	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 shrub/tree root systems should be dug out outside of the reptile hibernation period (November-February). • 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	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records, positive class survey licence returns or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) for great crested newts within 500m of the site. However, the MAGIC database did return evidence indicating the presence of great crested newts in two locations within 2km resulting from class survey license return undertaken in 2017. These records are located ~1.1km south-east and ~1.2km south-west. Great crested newts 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 <i>et al.</i> 2001). As such, the great crested newt metapopulation known to be present >500m from the site are not suitably connected. Habitat suitability Amphibians require suitable aquatic habitat in which to breed. The site interior contains a small ornamental pond, with an approximate size of 3m², with suitable terrestrial habitat in the form of vegetation gardens with grassland, shrub and small trees. Regardless, a review of aerial imagery and OS maps revealed a total lack of ponds within the locality. Due to the small size of the ornamental pond, with an overgrowth of floating vegetation reducing

	breeding resources, as well as a lack of connectivity to water features within the locality, it is not anticipated to be suitable for breeding GCN. A HSI for this water feature has been carried out, as presented in the table below, with a score concluded to be Poor. Due to this total isolation, and assessed poor habitat suitability, it is not anticipated GCN would be likely of colonising the on-site pond. As a result, protected amphibians are likely be absent from the interior of the survey site year round. <table><tr><th colspan="4">HSI Assessment- on-site ornamental pond</th></tr><tr><td>Geographic location</td><td>1.00</td><td>Water fowl effect</td><td>1.00</td></tr><tr><td>Pond area</td><td>0</td><td>Fish presence</td><td>1.00</td></tr><tr><td>Pond permanence</td><td>1.00</td><td>Pond Density</td><td>0.1</td></tr><tr><td>Water quality</td><td>0.67</td><td>Terrestrial habitat</td><td>0.33</td></tr><tr><td>Shade</td><td>1.00</td><td>Macrophyte cover</td><td>0.8</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">HIS Score</td><td colspan="2">0.00</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Pond Suitability</td><td colspan="2">Poor</td></tr></table>	HSI Assessment- on-site ornamental pond				Geographic location	1.00	Water fowl effect	1.00	Pond area	0	Fish presence	1.00	Pond permanence	1.00	Pond Density	0.1	Water quality	0.67	Terrestrial habitat	0.33	Shade	1.00	Macrophyte cover	0.8	HIS Score		0.00		Pond Suitability		Poor	
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Foreseen Impacts	Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the removal of garden habitat are deemed to be acceptably low.																																
Recommendations	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to great crested newts, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented for common amphibians during construction, including the following measures: Any shrub/tree root systems should be dug out outside of the amphibian hibernation period (November-February).																																

- A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any amphibians to disperse. The vegetation can then be cleared to ground level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter amphibians from the working area.
- Hand netting should be carried out prior to removal of the ornamental pond, in order to allow any amphibians within to safely disperse
- Any rubble piles will be dismantled by hand and debris and brash will be stored on pallets or removed from the site to prevent amphibians from utilising these areas.
- 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.
- In the unlikely event that a great crested newt is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

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:

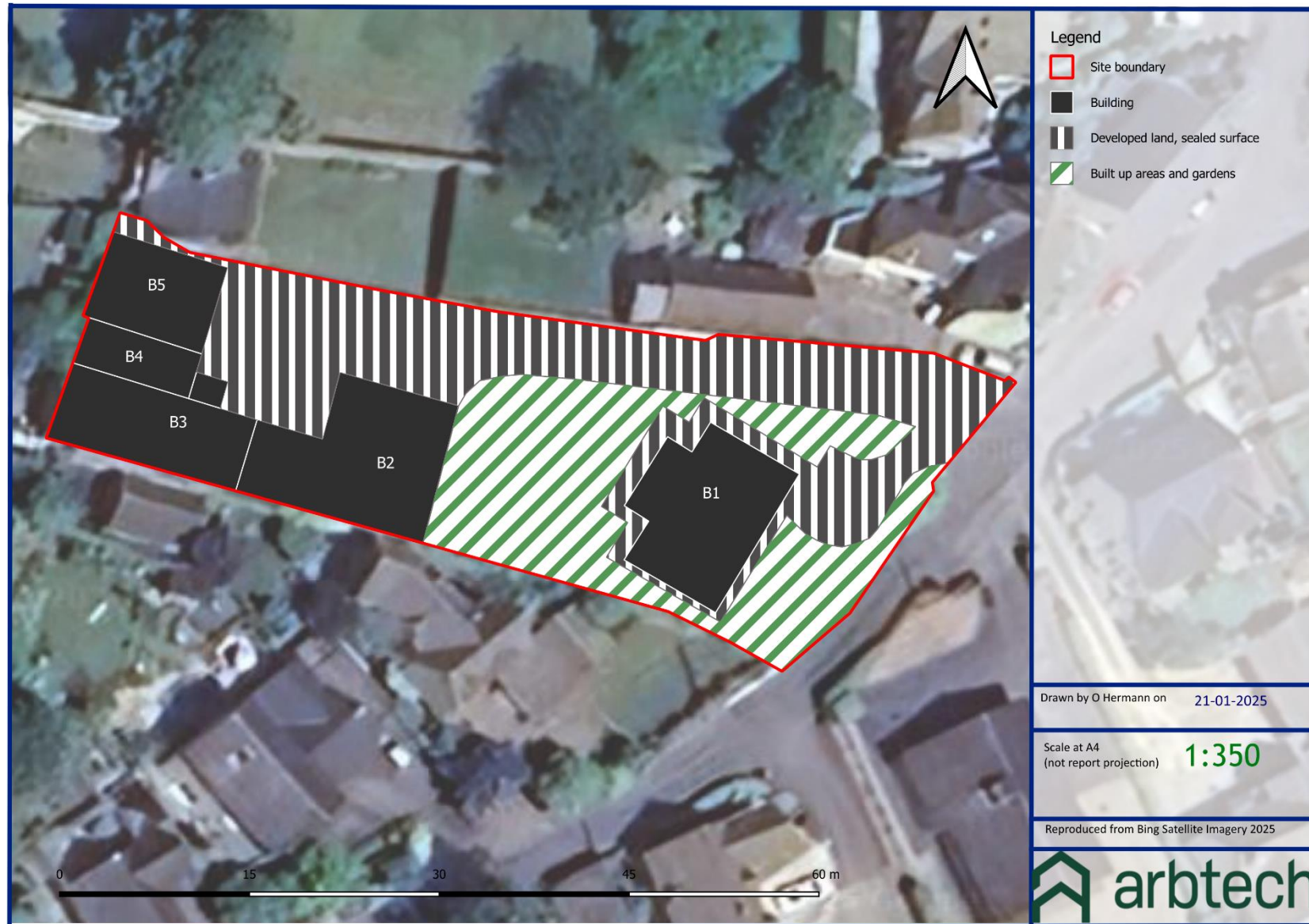
<https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum>

Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. Further, no evidence of foraging badgers was noted within the development area. However, the site was considered to hold limited suitability for badger sett excavation and foraging habitat, with further habitats available in the local landscape.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Vegetated gardens with grassland, shrubs and small trees 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>	Basic precautionary mitigation during works is recommended: • 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 habitats which badgers could use. South and west boundaries. • 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 within 30m, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
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. Site suitability

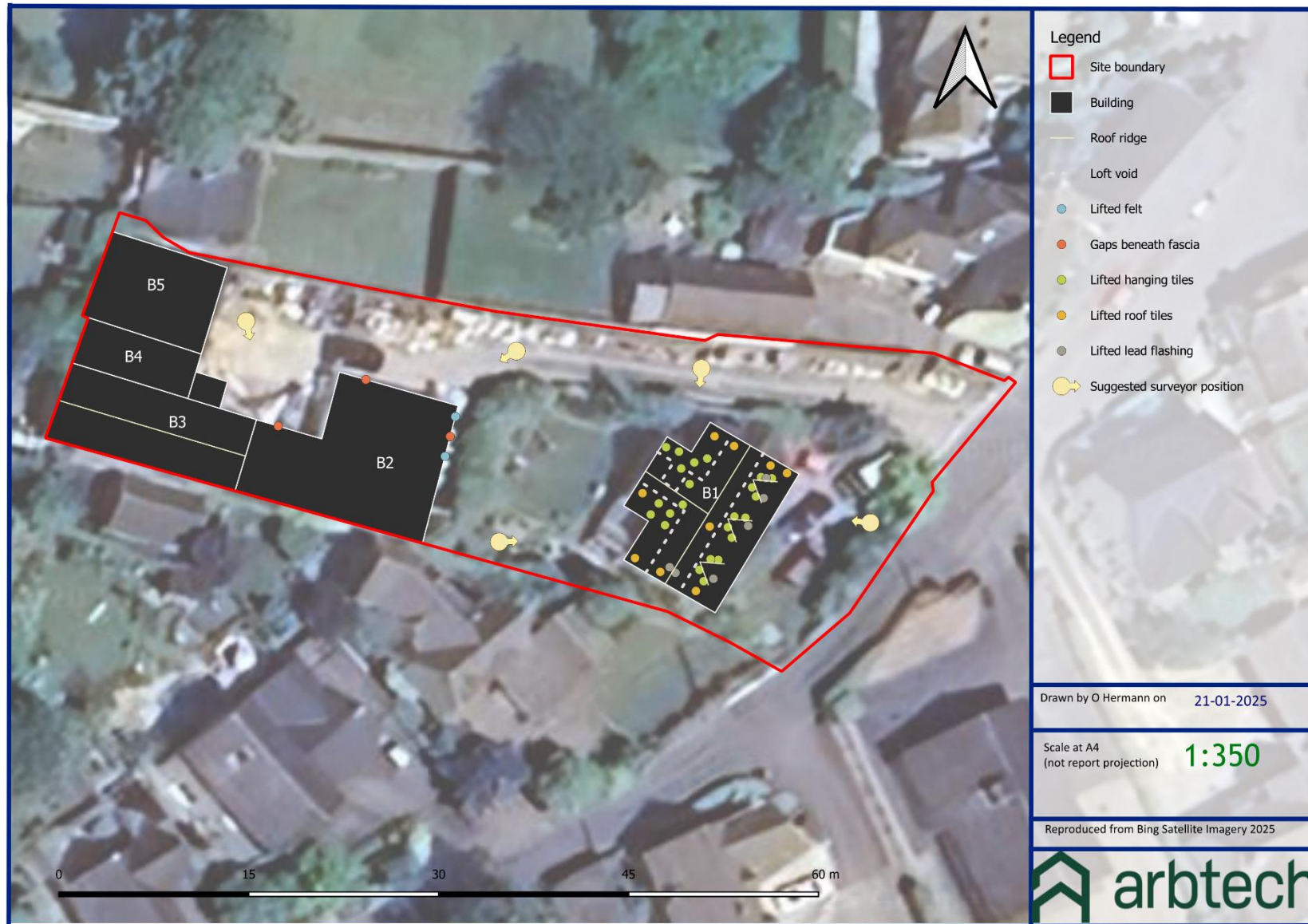
	There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<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 Habitats on site provide negligible opportunities for dormice due to lack of connectivity of the site to suitable core habitats for the species.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The vegetated garden habitats on site with modified grassland, shrubs and small trees provide some sheltering, foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with more extensive habitat nearby.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development will result in site clearance, with the vegetated gardens 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>	A basic 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.
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Appendix 1: Habitat map



Appendix 1a: PRA map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Photos



Figure 1: East and north elevations of B1



Figure 2: North and west elevations of B1



Figure 3: West and south elevations of B1



Figure 4: Lifted hanging tiles on eastern dormers on B1



Figure 5: Lifted hanging tiles on west elevation of B1



Figure 6: Lifted roof tiles and lead flashing on east elevation



Figure 7: Internal loft void, looking north



Figure 8: Internal loft void, looking south



Figure 9: Lifted lead flashing, roof tiles and hanging tiles



Figure 10: north and east elevation of B2



Figure 11: Interior of B2



Figure 12: Lifted fascia and felt on east elevation of B2



Figure 13: North and east elevations of B2



Figure 14: Lifted felt and fascia on B2



Figure 15: Gap in fascia on north-east corner of B2



Figure 16: East and north elevation of B3



Figure 17: Interior of B2



Figure 18: Interior of B3



Figure 19: Intact roof tiles on B3



Figure 20: Superficial cracks on east gable of B3



Figure 21: Western operational yard, looking east



Figure 22: Interior of B4



Figure 23: Interior of B5



Figure 24: Rear garden of residential property



Figure 25: Front garden at east of site



Figure 26: Small ornamental pond at east of site



Figure 27: Small non-native trees within vegetated garden

Limitations and Copyright

Limitations

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. To date, Arbtech has not been commissioned to obtain the data. Bat records can be acquired at a later date and will be necessary for any subsequent license application to Natural England.

Legal

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Draft	0.1	Olga Hermann, Ecological Surveyor	25/01/2025
Proof	0.2	Mel Reid BSc (Hons) MRes MRSB, Senior Consultant	05/02/2025
Final	1.0	Olga Hermann, Ecological Surveyor	05/02/2025