



**Ecological Consultants
Environmental and Rural Chartered Surveyors**

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Queens Park Millom



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ACCURACY OF REPORT

This report has been compiled based on the methodology as detailed and the professional experience of the surveyor. Whilst the report reflects the situation found as accurately as possible, all of the protected species this survey covers are wild and can move freely from site to site. Their presence or absence detailed in this report does not entirely preclude the possibility of a different past, current or future use of the site surveyed.

We would ask all clients acting upon the contents of this report to show due diligence when undertaking work on their site and/or in their interaction with protected species. If protected species are found during a work programme, and continuing the work programme could result in their disturbance, injury or death, either directly or indirectly an offence may be committed.

If in doubt, stop work and seek further professional advice.

Quality and Environmental Assurance

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 The site at Queens Park, Millom comprises predominantly other neutral grassland, modified amenity grassland, areas of hardstanding associated with estate roads, and a small area of boundary broadleaved woodland/scrub. The site represents previously developed land associated with former residential dwellings and public open space. Habitats present are common and widespread within the local area and are generally of low to moderate ecological value.
- 1.1.2 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and UKHab Version 2 survey was undertaken by Envirotech NW Ltd in connection with proposals for residential development. The survey included an assessment of habitats and their suitability for protected species together with a review of ecological records and designated sites within the surrounding area.
- 1.1.3 The site is not located within any statutory or non-statutory designated site and is not mapped as priority habitat. The nearest internationally designated sites associated with Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary occur approximately 1km to the south. The development site is not directly connected to these habitats and no significant direct ecological effects are anticipated.
- 1.1.4 No evidence of badger setts, bat roosts, invasive plant species, or habitats of significant ecological importance were identified onsite. Trees around the site boundary were assessed as offering negligible potential for roosting bats. The grassland habitats are considered of limited value for protected species and no ponds suitable for great crested newt breeding occur on or immediately adjacent to the site.
- 1.1.5 The woodland edge and boundary vegetation provide some ecological connectivity and limited opportunities for nesting birds, commuting bats and other common fauna species. Retention of boundary trees and incorporation of native landscaping and biodiversity enhancements within the final scheme would maintain and enhance ecological functionality locally.
- 1.1.6 Subject to the recommendations within this report, including precautionary measures relating to nesting birds, lighting design and retention of boundary vegetation, the proposed development is not considered likely to result in significant adverse ecological effects. No further protected species surveys are considered necessary at this stage.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Envirotech NW Ltd were commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land at Queens Park, Millom, central grid reference SD165802 (Figure 1). A site investigation was undertaken and a report compiled which includes recommendations for any future actions and or mitigation required.

2.1.2 The survey was requested in connection with the proposed construction of new houses.



2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The main objectives of the study were:

- The completion of a UKHabs Version 2 (UKHab Ltd (2023)) survey including the preparation of a vegetation and habitat map of the site and the immediate surrounding area.
- The survey and assessment of all habitats for statutorily protected species.
- An evaluation of the ecological significance of the site.
- The identification of any potential development constraints and the specification of the scope of mitigation and enhancement required in accordance with wildlife legislation, planning policy and other relevant guidance, and;
- The identification of any further surveys or precautionary assessments that may be required prior to the commencement of any development activities.

3. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3.1 Data Search

- 3.1.1 The Biological Records centre for Cumbria “CBDC”, the Envirotech dataset, and the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) were searched to establish the presence of any records of statutorily protected, notable or rare species, and any designated sites of international, national, regional or local importance within a 2km radius of the site boundary.
- 3.1.2 The Envirotech dataset is compiled from extensive field surveys from the period 2004-present, as well as records obtained from third parties during this time.
- 3.1.3 Google Earth and Google Street View were consulted to establish the presence of any features of ecological importance within the local area.

3.2 Vegetation and Habitats

- 3.2.1 A vegetation and habitat map was produced for the site and the immediate surrounding area. The mapping is based on the UKHabs V2 survey and reporting methodology.
- 3.2.2 Searches were made for uncommon, rare and statutorily protected plant species, those species listed as protected in the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and indicators of important and uncommon plant communities. All plant nomenclature follows Stace (2019).
- 3.2.3 Searches were carried out for the presence of invasive species, including those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), namely Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) on terrestrial habitat and aquatic species such as floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and New Zealand pygmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*).
- 3.2.4 The survey was also informed by questioning the landowner/site agent to ascertain the recent history of the site.
- 3.2.5 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) were cross referenced with Natural England’s inventory against the site boundary and where found ground truthed.

3.3 Timing and Personnel

- 3.3.1 During the visit, weather conditions were suitable for the survey types undertaken being warm and dry in autumn.
- 3.3.2 The site and surrounding land was visited on the 14th November 2024 by

- (AG) Mr Andrew Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MRICS

Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2)
Natural England Bat Low Impact Class Licence
Natural England Barn Owl Licence
Natural England Great Crested Newt Licence (Level 1)
Natural England Badger Class Licence
Natural England White Clawed Crayfish Licence

4. SPECIES SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Amphibian

- 4.1.1 Great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) are protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981).
- 4.1.2 Water-bodies located within or adjacent to the study area were identified and where access was possible were assessed for their potential to support great crested newts.
- 4.1.3 The criteria used in the assessment are based on those contained in the Herpetofauna Workers Manual and Oldham et al, 2000, and in applying these criteria a precautionary approach was adopted. Following the criteria developed by Oldham et al (2000), the HSI tool developed for use with great crested newts and forming part of Natural England's Licensing process was used to determine the suitability of ponds for great crested newts.
- 4.1.4 The pond assessment was undertaken in order to determine which water-bodies, based on their potential to support great crested newts, should be subject to presence/absence surveys.
- 4.1.5 The site was however considered sufficiently low risk for GCN that no further assessments were warranted.

4.2 Badger

- 4.2.1 Badgers (*Meles meles*) and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992). This legislation arises from animal welfare issues (rather than on the basis of nature conservation grounds) and protects badgers from being killed, injured or disturbed whilst occupying a sett.
- 4.2.2 A disturbance to badgers in their setts may occur as a result of construction operations. Natural England recommends that the use of heavy machinery in proximity of a sett entrance should be avoided, with a 'disturbance free-zone' being established.
- 4.2.3 The degree of disturbance attributed to construction activity is a function of the background level of activity badgers are accustomed to and that which will be attributed to a proposed activity. The "disturbance free zone" is therefore site specific.
- 4.2.4 The survey for badgers comprised an assessment of all suitable habitat within and outside the study area boundary (where this was possible) to a distance of 30m for indications of use by badgers.
- 4.2.5 Signs of badgers which were searched for included:
 - Setts - 'D' shaped entrances at least 25cms wide and wider than they are high with large spoil mounds
 - Discarded bedding at sett entrances (this includes grass and leaves)
 - Scratching posts on shrubs and trees close to a sett entrance

- The presence of badger hairs which are coarse, up to 100mm long with a long black section and a white tip
- Dung pit latrines and footprints
- Habitual runs through vegetation and beneath fences
- Hedgehog carcasses

4.3 Bats

4.3.1 All British bat species are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), and are included on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, as a Protected Species. Taken together, these pieces of legislation make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture bats;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb bats (whether in a roost or not);
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.

4.3.2 The Bat Conservation Trust Collins, J. (ed) (2023) issued guidelines on bat survey methodology, a key feature of their recommendation is for the undertaking of a pre-survey assessment – an initial desk-study and a walkover assessment of the survey area and its surrounding area to identify the relative value of the habitats present for bats and likely commuting routes. This is to be followed by a survey program that is appropriate to the likely level of bat activity within the survey area to be determined by and based on the experience of the surveyor.

4.3.3 The potential value of the survey area for foraging bats was assessed through consideration of two main factors: professional knowledge of bat ecology and foraging behaviour in combination with the geographical location, topography and habitats present within the survey area and surrounds.

4.3.4 Trees and structures on and within the survey area boundary were assessed for their potential to support roosting or hibernating bats. This comprised a close inspection of all trees and buildings on and near the site to allow an assessment of their potential to be used by bats to be made by a licensed surveyor.

4.3.5 Trees were all assessed in accordance with Collins, J. (ed) (2023) and categorised as No potential, PRF-I or PRF-M. PRF I is only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats. PRF M is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony.

4.4 Birds

4.4.1 All breeding birds, other than pest species, are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 when building a nest, rearing young or sitting on eggs. Some bird species, such as barn owl (*Tyto alba*), are protected when near an active nest site. Several birds are listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI).

- 4.4.2 Bird species and behaviour was noted during the other field surveys. All areas are covered equally, in order to avoid the subjective survey of better quality 'bird habitat'.

4.5 *Survey limitations*

- 4.5.1 The survey was undertaken in autumn. At this time of year plant species are less easily identified and the activity of some species is reduced.
- 4.5.2 Due to the habitats present on site there were no significant constraints in respect of identifying the botanical interest of the site.
- 4.5.3 No significant survey limitations were encountered.

5. RESULTS

5.1 *Data Search*

- 5.1.1 Envirotech and CBDC hold no records of protected or notable species for the site. There are however records of protected or notable species within 2km (Figure 2). These are discussed in the relevant sections below.
- 5.1.2 The nearest non-statutory protected site is 900m to the North (Figure 3). The sites does not lie in mapped priority habitat, Figure 3a.
- 5.1.3 The nearest statutory protected site is 1km to the south (Figure 4). These are coastal SPA, SAC, Ramsar and SSSI sites associated with Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary.



Figure 2
Species Records



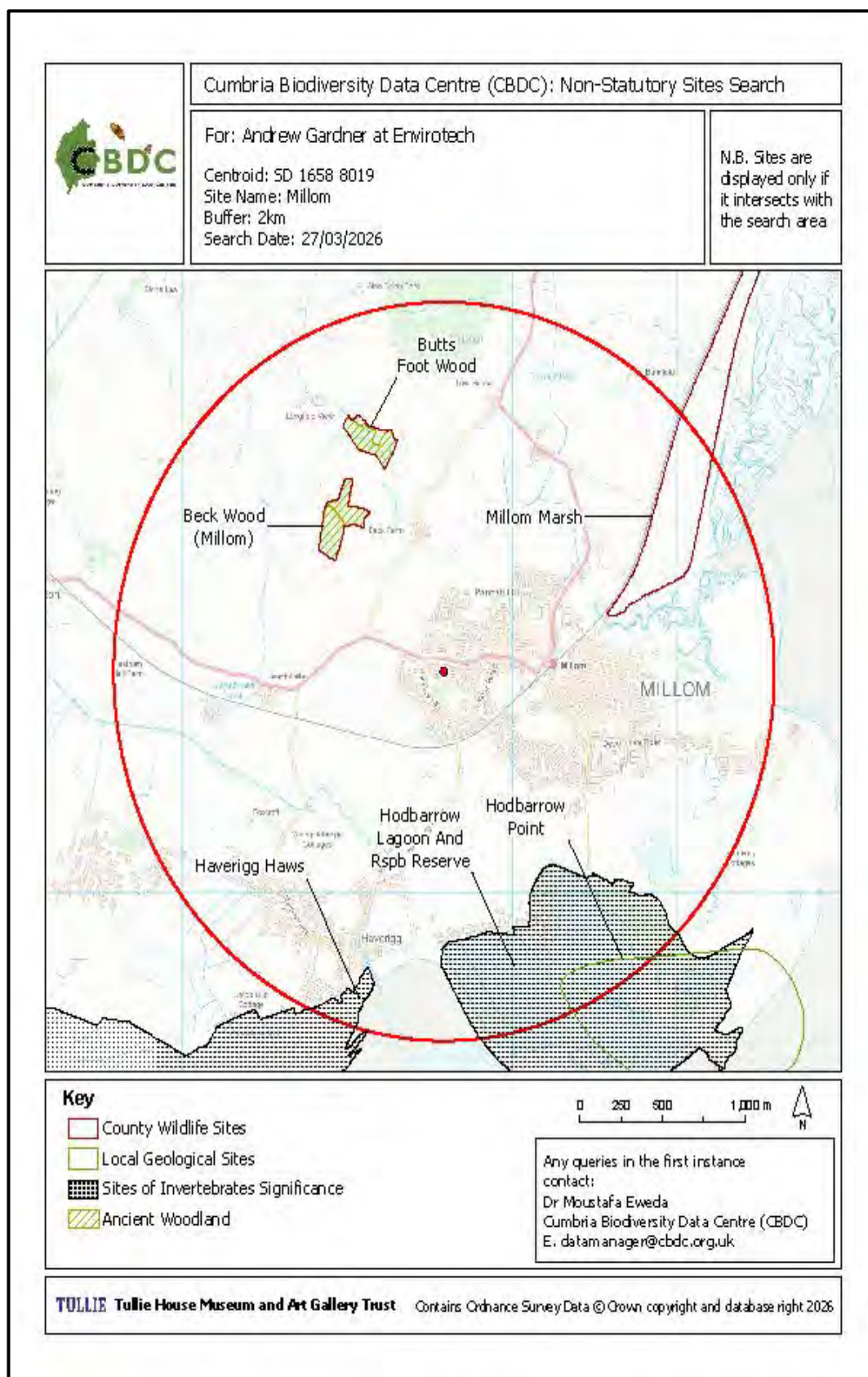


Figure 3- Protected sites



Figure 3a
Mapped Habitats of
Principal Importance





- Red Line Boundary
- Local Nature Reserves
- SSSI
- SPA
- SAC
- Ramsar

Figure 4
Protected Sites
and Habitats



6. UKHabs V2 SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 *Habitat Results*

- 6.1.1 A drone was overflown. This produced a number of images which were stitched together to form a orthomosaic map and provided upto date imagery of the site from which UKHabs habitat mapping has been based. Figure 5 shows the hi-resolution imagery.
- 6.1.2 The site comprises modified and other neutral grassland on what were formally dwellings, now demolished.
- 6.1.3 See Figure 6 for the UK Habs V2 Plan and Table 1 for the descriptive Target Notes.



 Red Line Boundary

Figure 5
Orthomosaic map



Habitat Parcel	Habitat	Irreplaceable Habitat	Area/ Length	Distinctiveness	Notes
1	Other neutral grassland	No	1.2853	Medium	The site comprises previously developed land associated with former residential dwellings and gardens, now demolished and undergoing natural recolonisation. Habitats present are dominated by species-poor to moderately species-rich grassland with ruderal and ephemeral components, together with localised wetter areas and ornamental relicts from former garden planting. The majority of the site is characterised by a mosaic of perennial grasses and common ruderal herbs including Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>), and occasional Broad-leaved Dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>). Localised wetter hollows support Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), with occasional Iris sp., likely derived from former ornamental planting. Additional species recorded include selfheal/bugle-type species, sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus</i> sp.), creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), and scattered ruderal herbs associated with disturbed ground. Vegetation structure is varied, ranging from closely grazed/open swards to tussocky grassland with scattered tall ruderal patches.

					Areas of bare ground, rubble and compacted substrate associated with former building footprints remain locally evident. No evidence of agricultural improvement, reseeded, fertiliser application or active management was noted. Whilst the habitat includes some ruderal and wetland influence, the dominant vegetation community is consistent with Other Neutral Grassland (g3c) under UKHab v2. The grassland is of relatively low floristic diversity overall and retains a strong component of disturbance-tolerant and colonising species associated with former gardens and brownfield land. Scattered ornamental/relict garden species including Cordyline/New Zealand cabbage palm (<i>Cordyline australis</i>) and Iris sp. are present locally and reflect the site's former domestic use, but do not alter the primary habitat classification. The habitat is therefore mapped as: g3c – Other Neutral Grassland with localised transitional areas of ephemeral/ruderal vegetation and scattered introduced ornamental species.
2	Modified grassland	No	0.1464	Low	Target Note – Modified Grassland (UKHab v2)

					The central area of the site comprises a managed amenity-type grassland located within a former public open space (POS), now enclosed by estate roads on all sides. The grassland is regularly cut and maintained, resulting in a short, species-poor sward with limited structural diversity. The sward is dominated by common coarse and amenity grass species including Perennial Ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), Smooth Meadow-grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), and Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), with occasional White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>), Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>) and common disturbance-tolerant herbs occurring at low frequency. The grassland exhibits clear evidence of previous cultivation, levelling and reseedling associated with the former development works and POS creation. Species diversity is low throughout, with a uniform sward height and strong dominance by competitive grasses indicative of amenity management and anthropogenic modification. Wheel rutting and localised compaction are present in places. The habitat lacks the floristic diversity, structural variation and semi-natural characteristics associated with other neutral grassland communities. The enclosed nature
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					of the area, surrounded by roads and urban infrastructure, further reinforces its amenity and artificial character. The habitat is therefore classified as: g4 – Modified Grassland under UKHab v2.
3	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.2835	V.Low	Roads
4	Other woodland; broadleaved	No	0.0165	Medium	Target Note – Woodland Edge / Scrub Woodland (UKHab v2) A narrow belt of woodland and scrub occurs along the site boundary, forming a dense linear habitat feature associated with the adjacent semi-natural woodland block shown as G1 on the tree constraints and arboricultural plans. Vegetation structure is dominated by young to semi-mature broadleaved trees and dense scrub with frequent naturally regenerated stems. Species visible within the canopy and shrub layer include Willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), with occasional self-seeded Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and other ruderal woody species likely present. The habitat exhibits a dense, tangled structure

					with abundant leaning stems, interwoven branches and shaded understorey conditions. Ground flora is generally sparse due to shading, although bramble, ruderal herbs and scattered grasses occur locally within more open areas. The habitat appears to have developed through natural succession associated with long-term unmanaged site margins and adjacent woodland influence. The woodland edge provides structural connectivity and habitat continuity with the larger offsite woodland block and offers potential nesting bird and commuting/foraging habitat for common fauna species. The habitat is best classified as: wlg6 – Other Broadleaved Woodland
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- Red Line Boundary
- Target Notes
- g3c Other Neutral Grassland
- g4 Modified Grassland
- u1b Developed Land
Sealed surface
- w1g Other Broadleaf Woodland

Figure 6
UK Habitats Survey
Map Pre Development





Other neutral grassland



Modified grassland

Table 2 *Photographs*

6.2 Vegetation

- 6.2.1 Details of the plant species found on site are included in the target notes. Species recorded are all commonly occurring and undoubtedly occur elsewhere in similar habitats in the local area.
- 6.2.2 There is no evidence of Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed or Himalayan balsam on the site. No other invasive or notable weed species listed on Schedule 9 (Section 14) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) was identified within the site or adjacent land.

6.3 Amphibian

- 6.3.1 There are records for amphibians within 2km of the site.
- 6.3.2 Structural diversity at ground level across the site is moderate.
- 6.3.3 There are no known breeding ponds within 250m of the site.
- 6.3.4 The proposed development will not result in the permanent loss of or a substantial negative effect on any waterbodies or foraging areas linked to them.

6.4 Badger

- 6.4.1 Records of badgers occur within 2km of the site.
- 6.4.2 Badger setts do not occur on site and a lack of feeding signs or runs across the site would suggest that they do not occur within 30m of site boundaries.
- 6.4.3 The proposed development will not impact on any existing badger runs or setts. The porosity of the surrounding fields to the passage of badgers will not be affected.

6.5 Bats

- 6.5.1 There are records of six species of bat within 2km of the site.
- 6.5.2 The foraging habitat at the site is moderate for bat species being open grassland.
- 6.5.3 Trees to the site boundary offer the best foraging habitat for bats on the site as the remainder of it comprises open and exposed grassland. Whilst these areas of the site are the most structurally diverse but they are not considered exceptional in the local area. More extensive areas of medium and high quality habitat occur locally, including the gardens, woodland and existing residential dwellings adjacent.
- 6.5.4 It is not considered there would be significant degradation of foraging habitat as a result of the proposal so long as the trees are retained and or their loss is compensated for in any landscaping scheme.
- 6.5.5 All trees around the site perimeter were also assessed in accordance with Collins, J. (ed) (2023) and assigned a risk category. All of the trees on site were Negligible Risk.

- 6.5.6 No indications of roosting or highly suitable roost sites were located within the trees. All of the trees could be adequately inspected using a ground based assessment and no additional aerial or emergence surveys were considered necessary to confirm risk.
- 6.5.7 No buildings occur on the site and those adjacent appear well sealed and of relatively modern construction.
- 6.5.8 We consider bat species are highly unlikely to rely on the site for feeding but may occur in the local area. Roosting by bats will not occur on the site.

6.6 Birds

- 6.6.1 There are records of birds within 2km of the site.
- 6.6.2 There were no rot holes or cracks in the trees within the site boundary which would support tree hole nesting species such as woodpeckers.
- 6.6.3 The grassland is subject to disturbance from dogwalkers and recreational use. There is no potential for ground nesting birds.
- 6.6.4 A risk assessment of the site in respect of its future potential for and value to nesting birds could be adequately made.
- 6.6.5 The habitat on site is not considered to be of anything more than of local significance, habitats present are well represented in the local area. The impact on nesting birds is therefore considered likely to be minor.

6.7 Other

- 6.7.1 The boundary woodland may provide potential for use by hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*). No hedgehog scat was found onsite.

6.8 Statutory and Non-Statutory Sites

Direct Impacts:

- 6.8.1 There are no statutory or non-statutory sites which are connected to the site such that site development would directly affect the dispersal of species between them or directly impact upon their integrity.
- 6.8.2 The habitats on site do not represent or are linked to those found in any of the statutory or non-statutory sites locally.

Indirect Impacts:

- 6.8.3 There are no statutory or non-statutory sites which are connected to the site such that site development would indirectly affect the dispersal of species between them or indirectly impact upon their integrity.

6.8.4 There may be an increase in the local population as a result of works which would give rise to increased recreational use of the adjacent SSSI/ SAC/ SPA and Ramsar. This impact is not easily quantifiable but it is possible. To mitigate the effect it is recommended that a Householder Pack is made available to all new residents of the development highlighting the sensitivity of the area and impacts caused as a result of recreational disturbance.

6.8.5 The following is proposed as adequate mitigation, should the council consider an HRA is required, the applicant will provide information as required for the council, as competent authority, to undertake the HRA.

6.8.6 Householder packs should comprise, but are not limited to;

- Introduction letter to the pack, setting out the issue and providing a contents page of included documents.
- Description of the European designated sites and their features, this should include a map explaining the boundaries of European designated sites.
- An explanation of the sensitivities of features to recreational disturbance and key sensitive times for the features of the European designated sites.
- List any access restrictions in the local area (i.e. under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 or Byelaws).
- Suggestions of alternative recreational sites (i.e. parks, walking or cycling routes).
- Code of conduct (i.e. not disturbing flocks of feeding / roosting birds, suggested distances to keep from birds).
- Suggested areas for responsible bird watching and opportunities for people to get involved in the local natural environment (i.e. volunteering opportunities).

6.8.7 The following principles to be followed for the packs;

- The householder packs are tailored to the location of the development and the European designated sites in the area.
- Tailored to the audience using clear and easy to understand language.
- An appropriate format is used to present and share the householder packs (i.e. print, size).

7. MITIGATION/RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 *Compensatory planting and habitat enhancement*

- 7.1.1 The roots of trees on the site and its boundaries should be adequately protected during work in accordance with industry standards. All trees should as far as possible be retained in the scheme.
- 7.1.2 The landscaping scheme should utilise plants which are native and wildlife friendly. In particular night flowering species would be beneficial to bats. Wildflower seed could be used to plant verges to enhance the ecological value of the site and continuity between the site and the wider area.

7.2 *Amphibians*

- 7.2.1 There is no requirement for specific mitigation for these species. There are currently no suitable breeding sites on or near the site. However, as a precautionary measure, in the unlikely event that any signs of any amphibian activity is subsequently found, all site works should cease and further ecological advice should be sought with a view to a detailed method statement and programme of mitigation measures being prepared and implemented.

7.3 *Badger*

- 7.3.1 Badger setts are known to occur within 2km of the site. These setts will be undisturbed by work but in order to minimise impacts on badgers passing over the site the following points should also be followed.
- All work must take place during daylight hours as badgers are more likely to be commuting over the site at night and this will ensure the risk to any badgers passing through the site will be minimised.
 - Should any trenches and excavations be required, an escape route for animals that enter the trench must be provided, especially if left open overnight. Ramps should be no greater than of 45 degrees in angle. Ideally, any holes should be securely covered. This will ensure badgers are not trapped during work.
 - All excavations left open overnight or longer should be checked for animals prior to the continuation of works or infilling. Back filling should be completed immediately after any excavations, ideally back filling as an on-going process to the work in hand.

7.4 *Bats*

- 7.4.1 Work at night should be restricted, new planting within the site should enhance structural diversity and light spill onto the boundary woodland should be minimised.
- 7.4.2 New roosting provision for crevice dwelling bats could be incorporated into the buildings on site or bat boxes could be erected in retained trees.

- 7.4.3 Any trees to be felled should be re-inspected for bats to confirm they remain absent.
- 7.4.4 Overall it is considered there is more than sufficient scope for mitigation and compensation at the site such that there will be no adverse impact on the favourable conservation status of bats affected by the proposal.

7.5 Birds

- 7.5.1 Nesting by birds within the development area is considered unlikely to occur. Birds may nest within woodland on the periphery of the site.
- 7.5.2 Any vegetation to be trimmed or cleared should be checked for nesting birds before it is removed. Ideally this should occur outside the bird nesting period March- September. If vegetation clearance is to occur in the March-September period a check for nesting birds should be conducted first by a suitably qualified individual.
- 7.5.3 New planting within the site and the retention of trees and shrubs on the site boundary will maintain the ecological functionality of the site for breeding birds.
- 7.5.4 Artificial bird nesting sites for birds could be incorporated into the new buildings under the eaves in suitable locations.
- 7.5.5 If nesting birds are found at the site all site works shall cease and further ecological advice shall be sought with a view to a detailed method statement and programme of mitigation measures being prepared and implemented.

8. REFERENCES

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