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## Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

**Survey site:**

2 Vernon Close, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 5QE

**Client:**

Mr S. Singh

**Survey date:**

3<sup>rd</sup> July 2024

**Project:**

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

The construction of a dwelling with associated landscaping and access parking.

[Unsubmitted]

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

The site survey was undertaken by Jessica Sibley BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2022 10404-CL18-BAT).					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
03/07/2024	13	82	80	11	None

<b>Ecological Survey Factor</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations</b>	
<b>Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, photos in appendix 3 and proposal plan in appendix 4).</b>	
<b>Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).</b>	
<p><i>Summary of Survey Findings</i></p> <p><i>(UKHab codes used)</i></p> <p><b>Primary Codes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modified grassland [g4]</li> <li>• Built linear features [u1e]</li> </ul> <p><b>Secondary Codes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scattered scrub [10]</li> <li>• Ruderal/ephemeral vegetation [81]</li> </ul>	<p>The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference: SE 13635 17244 and has an area of approximately ~0.08ha. The site comprises grassland, tree lines and scattered trees, in Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.</p> <p>The underlying geology of the site is Middle Band Rock (sandstone) overlain with freely draining slightly acid loamy soils with low fertility. Typical habitats of this type include neutral and acid pastures and deciduous woodlands; acid communities such as bracken and gorse in the uplands.</p> <p>Adjacent to the north, south, east and west of the site are dwellings with associated gardens, adjacent to the south-east is Vernon Close. Within a 4km radius of the site is 'Priority Lowland Dry Acid Grassland', two areas of 'Priority Traditional Orchards' (closest ~0.20km south-east), two areas of 'BAP Priority Habitat' (closest ~0.22km south), scattered 'Priority Deciduous Woodland' (closest ~0.22km north-west), and scattered ancient woodland (closest</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bare ground [510]</li> <li>• Line of trees [33]</li> <li>• Scattered trees [32]</li> <li>• Young trees – self-set [202]</li> </ul>	<p>~1.47km north-west). Other habitats include scattered ‘Open Mosaic Habitat’ (closest ~0.80km south-east), designated under MAGIC. The closest watercourse to the site is Clayton Dike ~0.51km north of the site boundary.</p> <p>The wider landscape comprises the larger settlement of Huddersfield to the south-east of the site, with infrastructure, as well as scattered greenspace areas.</p> <p><b>Survey Limitations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Biological Records Data (BRD) was available at the time of writing this report and this should be obtained, and the report updated to enable a robust ecological impact assessment to be completed.</li> </ul> <p>These limitations have been taken into account during the evaluation of the site and requirement for further surveys and mitigation.</p> <p><b><u>Modified grassland [g4] with scattered scrub [10], ruderal ephemeral vegetation [81] and bare ground [510]</u></b></p> <p>The majority of the site is grassland which best represents modified grassland. Species richness within the sward is relatively poor with &lt;6 species visible per m<sup>2</sup>. Species include:</p> <p><b>F:</b> Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>, willowherb <i>Epilobium sp.</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, hedge bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> and ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>.</p> <p><b>O:</b> Common ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>, forget-me-not <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>, herb-robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i>, common dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>, common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>, creeping soft-grass <i>Holcus mollis</i>, wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i>, self-heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>, nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>, and garlic mustard <i>Alliaria petiolate</i>.</p>
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	<p><b>R:</b> Foxglove <i>Digitalis sp.</i>, creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, avens <i>Geum sp.</i>, snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, <i>Asteraceae sp.</i>, hairy bitter-cress <i>Cardamine hirsute</i>, <i>Plantaginaceae sp.</i> and common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i>.</p> <p>Grassland – Condition Indication:</p> <p>Sward height across the habitat parcel is homogenously short between ~5-10cm, without microclimates for vertebrates and invertebrates. Scrub accounts for &gt;20% of the total grassland area. There are places with less vegetation with physical damage evident (&lt;5%). Cover of bare ground is &gt;10%. Cover of bracken is &lt;20%. No invasive non-native species (under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981), were recorded within the site.</p> <p><b><u>Line of trees [33]</u></b></p> <p>There is a line of trees along the south-west boundary of the site. Trees and shrubs within the line include occasional oak <i>Quercus sp.</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, Leyland cypress <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>, holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>, and cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>, with a frequent understorey of ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>. The trees are a mixture of semi-mature and mature.</p> <p>Treeline 1 – Condition Indication:</p> <p>&gt;70% of the trees within the treeline are native. The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up &lt;10% the total area and no gaps &gt;5m wide. The trees have ivy around some of the trunks. There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6m along both sides of the treeline. The trees within the treeline look to be in healthy condition.</p>
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	<p><b><u>Scattered trees [32]</u></b></p> <p>Other scattered trees around the site include semi-mature and mature:</p> <p><b>O:</b> Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>, plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>, silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>, whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i> and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>.</p> <p>Individual trees – condition indication:</p> <p>&gt;70% of the trees within the block are native. &lt;50% of the trees within the block are mature, with most semi-mature. There is no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities, and no current pruning regime. A few natural ecological niches are present (e.g., split branch and ivy). &gt;20% of the tree canopy over sails vegetation beneath.</p> <p><b><u>Young trees – self-set [202]</u></b></p> <p>Young self-set trees across the site include sycamore, silver birch, and rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>.</p> <p><b><u>Built linear features [u1e]</u></b></p> <p>~2m tall wooden fencing is present along the majority of the side boundary. A small stretch of ~1.5m tall dry-stone wall is present along the western boundary of the site.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<p>The habitats on-site are generally widespread and not notable. A small area of grassland (i.e., &lt;0.08ha) will be lost/impacted, as part of the proposed works. The on-site line of trees and scattered trees will most likely be retained.</p> <p>Slight impacts are foreseen on the adjacent habitats from the operation of the development if left unmitigated (dust, litter, surface run off etc).</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<b>A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment may be required for the site.</b>

	<p>Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012).</p> <p>Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution affecting adjacent habitats must be implemented during construction. <b>A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) may be required for this.</b></p>
<b>Locality and Designated Sites</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>There are 4 statutory designated sites within a 4km radius of the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gledholt Woods Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b> – ~0.65km south-west – (Comprises mature woodland and rough meadow, supporting an unusual range of fungi. White claw crayfish are also present).</li> <li>• <b>Castle Hill LNR</b> – ~3.35km south-east – (Unique landscape features are present typical of acid grassland and scrub found on marginal areas of the surrounding Pennine fringe farmland).</li> <li>• <b>Dalton Bank LNR</b> – ~3.58km north-east – (A mix of conifer plantations and native woodlands with grassland that supports a variety of invertebrates).</li> <li>• <b>Elland Bypass Cutting Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b> – ~3.30km north-west – (Site of outstanding interest for interpreting the Middle Carboniferous geological history of this country).</li> </ul> <p>The site lies within the impact risk zone for Dark Peak SSSI and householder applications are not listed as a possible high risk for this designation.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts foreseen, given the distance of the proposed development from statutory designated sites.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
<b>Invasive / Non-native species</b>	
<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.
<b>Invertebrates</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No habitat for protected or notable invertebrates is found on-site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>No further surveys.</p> <p><b><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></b></p> <p>The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, and the installation of insect hotels and log piles into the new garden area which would provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for invertebrates.</p>
<b>Bats</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>A review of the MAGIC database returned eight European Protected Species Licences (EPSLs) for bats within a 4km radius of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014-856-EPS-MIT– Common pipistrelle – ~1.42km south-east – Destruction of a resting place</li> <li>• EPSM2011-3176 – Common pipistrelle – ~1.62km south-east – Destruction of a resting place</li> <li>• EPSM2012-5292 – Common pipistrelle – ~1.64km north-west – Destruction of a resting place</li> <li>• EPSM2009-1162 – Common pipistrelle – ~1.75km north-west – Destruction of a resting place</li> <li>• EPSM2010-1750 – Common and soprano pipistrelle; Brown long-eared – ~2.18km south-east – Destruction of a resting place</li> <li>• 2014-1010-EPS-MIT – Common pipistrelle – ~2.36km south-west – Damage and destruction of a resting place</li> <li>• 2018-38484-EPS-MIT – Common pipistrelle – ~3.14km north-west – Damage of a resting place</li> <li>• 2017-28521-EPS-MIT – Common pipistrelle – ~3.34km north-west – Destruction of a resting place</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Roosting bats:</u></b></p> <p><b>Line of trees:</b></p> <p>No bat roosting features were identified on any of the trees within the line on-site. No features were observed on any overhanging branches into the site from off-site trees. These trees have <i>negligible</i> suitability for roosting bats (Collins, 2023).</p> <p><b>Scattered trees:</b></p> <p>Potential roosting features were observed on the overhanging branches into the site from two trees. Details of the trees are listed below. These trees have <i>PRF-I</i> features for roosting bats (Collins, 2023).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ T2 = Plum, circumference = ~75cm, DBH = 23.89cm – A split branch is present near the base of the trunk. Immature unlatticed ivy may conceal further small roosting features.</li><li>▪ T3 = Silver birch, circumference = ~120cm, DBH = 38.21cm – Immature unlatticed ivy may conceal small roosting features.</li></ul> <p>No features were observed on any overhanging branches into the site from the other off-site trees. Details of the trees are listed below. These trees have <i>negligible</i> suitability for roosting bats (Collins, 2023).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ T1 = Norway maple, circumference = ~60cm, DBH = 19.10cm</li><li>▪ T4 = Silver birch, circumference = ~50cm, DBH = 15.92cm</li><li>▪ T5 = Whitebeam, circumference = ~45cm, DBH = 14.33cm</li><li>▪ T6 = Sycamore, circumference = ~100cm, DBH = 31.84cm</li></ul>
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	<p><u>Foraging and commuting bats:</u></p> <p>On-site habitats include grassland, tree lines and scattered trees which are accumulative of low to moderate value for local foraging and commuting bats. These habitats could also be used by bats dispersing from nearby roosts.</p>
<p><i>Foreseen Impacts</i></p>	<p><u>Foraging and commuting bats:</u></p> <p>The proposed development will result in the loss of a small area of grassland and possibly a few scattered trees (i.e., suitable foraging and commuting habitat), but given the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats.</p> <p>The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.</p>
<p><i>Recommendations</i></p>	<p><u>Roosting bats</u></p> <p><b>Line of trees and T1, T4:T6 (in the event of pruning/felling):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>T2 and T3 (in the event of pruning/felling):</b> As per Tables 6.3 and 7.1 of the Bat Survey Guidelines (2023) trees with PRF-I's only do not require further survey effort, however compensation for lost features should be installed prior to tree felling works, and works should be carried out under a precautionary working method statement (PWMS). The PWMS includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior to any PRF removal, suitable compensation should be provided onsite (i.e. bat boxes in appropriate locations).</li> <li>• Felling to be done under supervision by an ecologist.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any identified PRF-I feature(s) will be soft felled in conjunction with an experienced arborist. This will involve sections of the tree with the PRF to be cut away and lowered to the ground and inspected by a licenced ecologist.</li><li>• Any PRFs felled will be left in-situ on the ground within a 10m exclusion zone for 24 hours.</li></ul> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b><u>Foraging and commuting bats:</u></b></p> <p><b>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.</b> Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: <a href="https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2">https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2</a></p> <p><b><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></b></p> <p>The installation of two bat boxes onto retained buildings or mature site trees at the site would provide additional roosting habitat for bats. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light. The bat boxes should be a specification suitable for crevice/void-dwelling species of bat such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Habibat Bat Box (buildings)</li><li>• Beaumaris Bat Box (buildings)</li><li>• NHBS Improved Cavity Bat Box (trees or buildings)</li><li>• Vivara Pro Woodstone Bat Box (trees or buildings)</li><li>• Eco bat box (trees or buildings)</li></ul>
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	<p>(Or a similar alternative brand).</p> <p>The site could also be enhanced for foraging and commuting bats, by planting native trees and shrubs, and planting of native hedgerow across the site (i.e., hawthorn or blackthorn).</p>
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No evidence of nesting birds was found on site during the surveys; however, birds could use the line of trees, scattered trees and grassland for nesting. No habitat for schedule 1 birds was observed.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p><b>Any vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August.</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></b></p> <p>The site could be enhanced for nesting birds by attaching four bird boxes across the site, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vivara Pro WoodStone Swift Nest Box (buildings)</li> <li>• House Sparrow Terrace FSC Nest Box (buildings)</li> <li>• Swallow Nest Bowl (buildings)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box (trees)</li> <li>• Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box (trees)</li> </ul> <p>(Or a similar alternative brand).</p> <p>General purpose bird boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain, and strong sunlight.</p>
<b>Reptiles</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>A review of the MAGIC database returned no EPSLs for protected reptiles within a 4km radius of the site.</p> <p>The site contains some terrestrial habitat for reptiles for foraging (e.g. grassland) and refuge/hibernation (e.g. brash and rubble piles, and the on-site drystone wall). However, the grassland is retained to a relatively short sward (i.e., ~5-10cm) across the site, suiting reptiles for transient periods. Furthermore, the site is isolated within an urban area, separate from further suitable habitat. Reptile presence across the site cannot be wholly discounted, albeit mainly for transient periods when commuting, or within the refugia.</p>
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<p>A small area of grassland (i.e., &lt;0.08ha) and the brash and rubble piles will be removed as part of the development. However, there is a low risk that a low number of reptiles could be present in the vicinity of the works given the short sward and urban context of the site. These could be injured or killed without mitigation.</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p><b>A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction</b>, including the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The grassland will be maintained at a short sward (5cm) to discourage reptiles from the working area.</li> <li>• The rubble piles and brash, if removed, should be dismantled by hand and stored in pallets.</li> <li>• Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.</li> </ul>

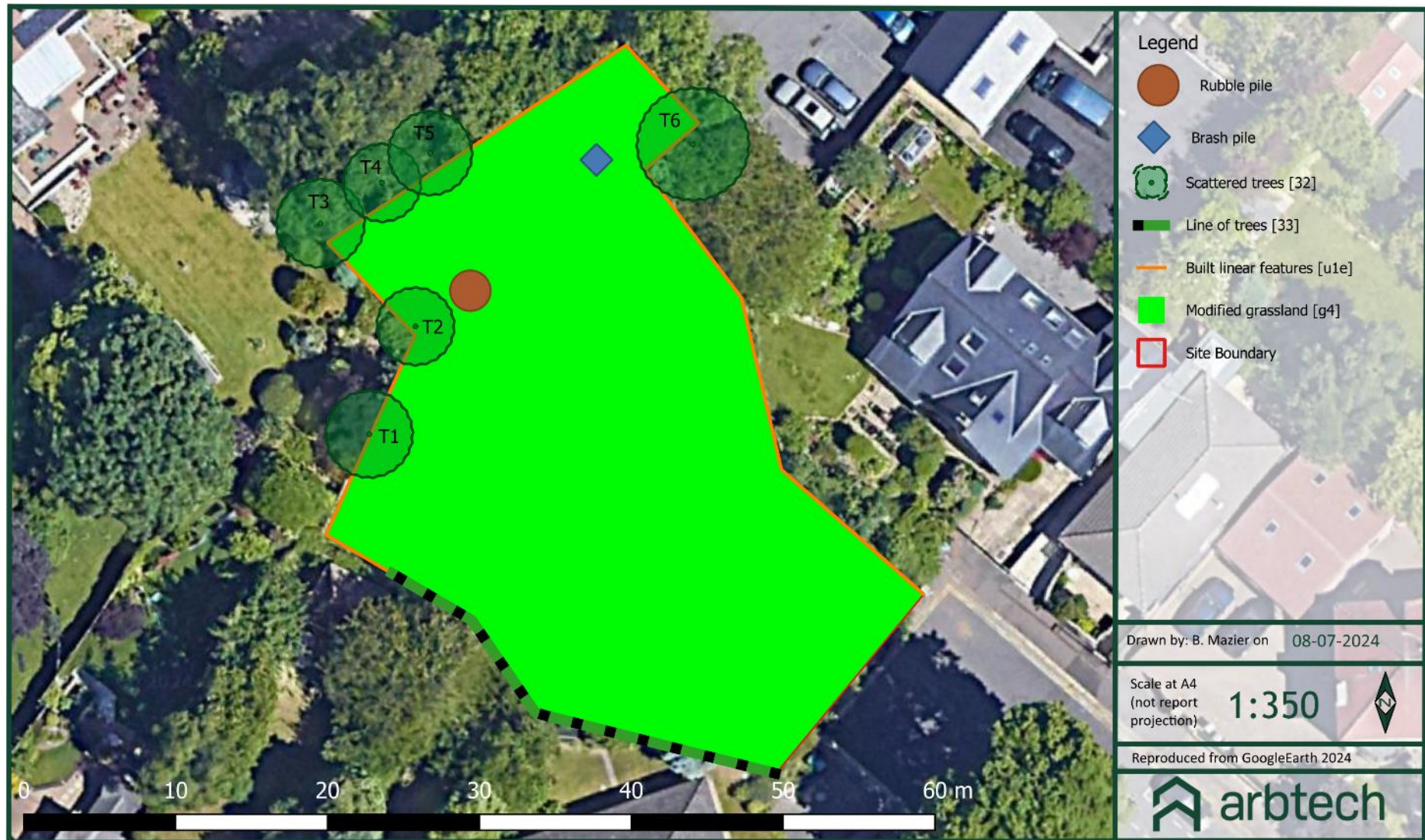
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats.</li> <li>• Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease, and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.</b></p> <p><b><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></b></p> <p>The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development by planting additional native hedgerows across the site (i.e., hawthorn or blackthorn), and the inclusion of log piles and a compost heap.</p>
<p><b>Amphibians</b></p>	
<p><i>Summary of Survey Findings</i></p>	<p>A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for Great Crested Newts (GCN) within 500m of the site. There are also no class licence returns, and there is no pond survey data for GCN within a 500m radius of the site.</p> <p>There are no ponds within the site, and a review of aerial imagery highlights there are five ponds within a 500m radius of the site (closest ~255m east). However, all five ponds are separated from the site by busy roads with curbs, and built-up areas which presents a significant barrier to dispersal.</p> <p>The site contains grassland, brash and rubble piles which provides good terrestrial opportunities for GCN and other more common amphibians for foraging and refuge. However, the grassland is retained to a relatively short sward, suiting amphibians for only transient periods. Furthermore, the presence of GCN within the site is unlikely, based on</p>

	the lack of suitable connecting ponds to the site (i.e., possible GCN breeding ponds). Given that GCN exist in metapopulations that utilise multiple terrestrially connected ponds within 500m, an absence of connecting ponds is likely to indicate an absence of GCN from the site, which significantly reduces the likelihood of GCN occurrence on-site during their terrestrial phase. There is a higher likelihood of common amphibian occurrence, as amphibians such as common toads have better mobility compared to newts and can travel further distances (including over suboptimal habitat).
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Although a small area (~0.08ha) of suitable habitat (i.e., grassland) is being impacted as part of the development, there is a low risk that GCN could be present in the vicinity of the works, given the lack of connected ponds. However, more common amphibians may be impacted.
<i>Recommendations</i>	No further surveys are required. <b>However, the precautionary working method adopted for reptiles, will also benefit common amphibians.</b>  <b><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements</u></b> 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: <a href="https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum">https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum</a>
<b>Badger</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No evidence of badgers was found on-site or is suspected within 30m of the survey boundary.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<b>Basic precautionary mitigation during works is recommended:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.</li> </ul> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></b></p> <p>The site could be enhanced for badgers by planting bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and damson <i>Prunus domestica subsp. insititia</i>, as well as planting fruit-bearing trees to increase foraging opportunities for badgers.</p>
<b>Riparian animals</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	There are no watercourses on or connected to the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	N/A
<b>Hazel dormouse</b>	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	<p>A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 4km of the site.</p> <p>The site lies outside of the known geographic range for hazel dormouse (either natural or reintroduced). Furthermore, the site does not comprise the habitat required to support hazel dormouse (i.e., connected hedgerow networks or woodland). Hazel dormouse presence across the site is unlikely.</p>
<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 grassland on-site provides some foraging and refuge opportunities for hedgehogs.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	<0.08ha grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p><b>Similar to the badgers, a precautionary working method will be implemented during construction</b>, including the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.</li> </ul> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b><u>Suggested biodiversity enhancements:</u></b></p> <p>The site could be enhanced for hedgehogs post-development with the inclusion of hedgehog houses and fence gaps.</p>

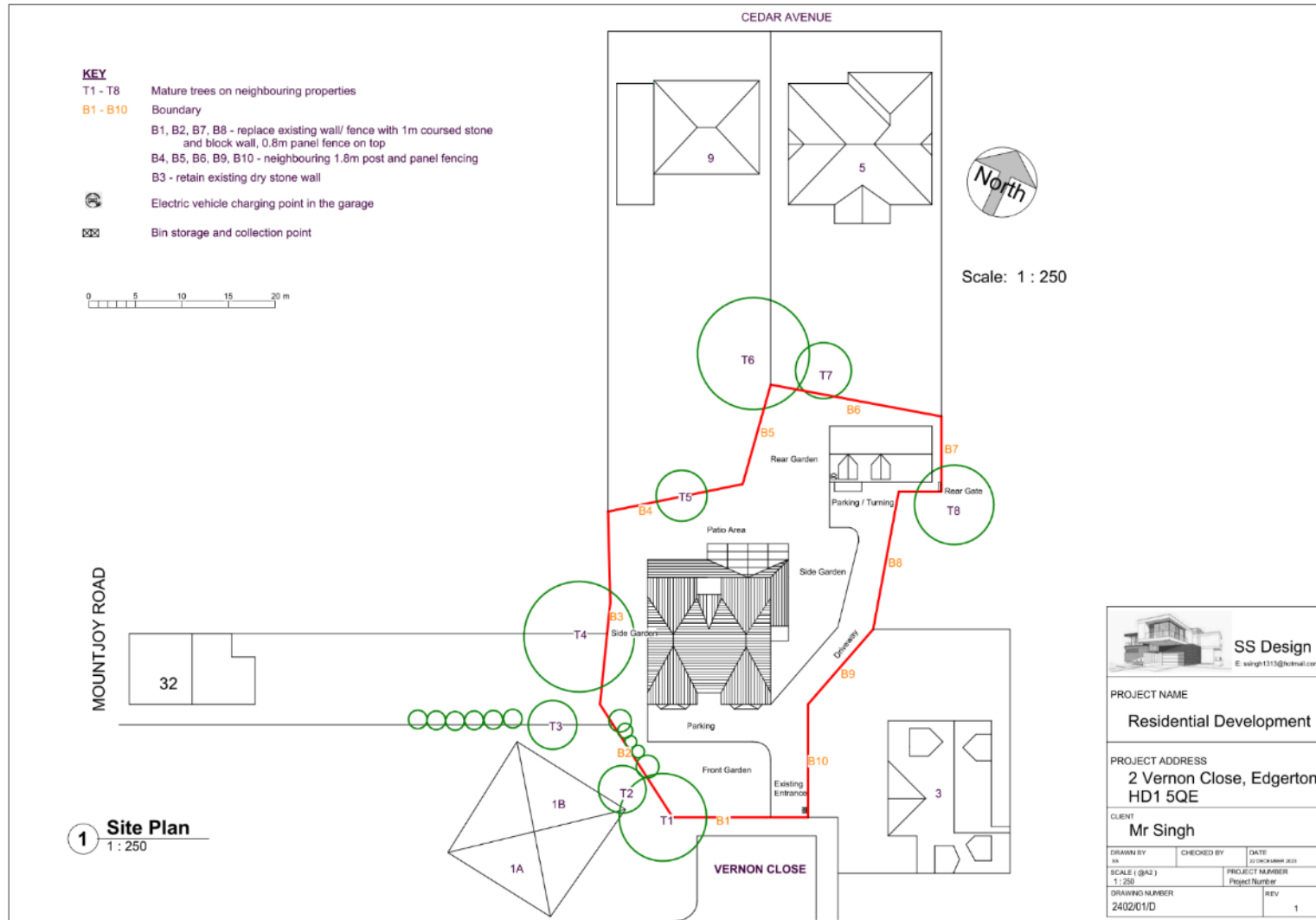
### Appendix 1: Habitat map



## Appendix 2: Location map



### Appendix 3: Proposed plan



**Appendix 4: Photos**



**Photo 1:** *An overview of the site.*



**Photo 2:** *Line of trees along the south-west boundary.*



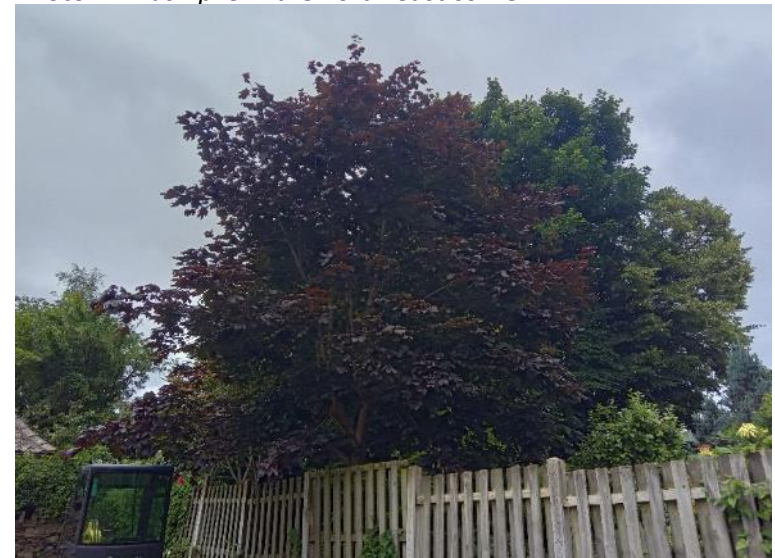
**Photo 3:** Section of dry-stone wall along west boundary.



**Photo 4:** Brush pile in the north-east corner.



**Photo 5:** Rubble pile to the north of the site.



**Photo 6:** T1 – Norway maple.



**Photo 5:** *Immature ivy on T2 and split branch at base.*



**Photo 6:** *T3 – 5 along the northern border.*

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