

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Survey site:

Land off Hunsworth Lane & Soureby Cross Way, East Bierley, Kirklees, BD4 6PU

Client:

Breck Homes Ltd

Survey date:

26th August 2026

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Kirklees Council. The proposal is described as:
New build residential development comprised 100% affordable housing and associated infrastructure works.

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

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

Site Location and Context					
The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SE 19752 28934 and has an area of approximately 1.8ha. The site comprises an area of former agricultural land, that has been colonised by a series of tall forbs. It is located within the village of East Bierley, on the urban fringe of the city of Bradford. The site is bound by an area of parkland to the north-west, dwellings to the north-east and arable land to the south-east and south-west. The wider landscape comprises a mosaic of arable land and residential dwelling, associated with the varying settlements that surround Bradford. Biological records data (BRD) for a 2 km radius of the site was obtained from West Yorkshire Ecology Services. Relevant records are referenced within this report where applicable.					
Survey Details					
The site survey was undertaken by Gareth Hey BSc (Hons), MSc, ACIEEM (Natural England Protected Species Licence Numbers: [Bats] (2021-51195-CLS-CLS) [Great Crested Newts] (2017-30374-CLS-CLS) [Barn Owl] (CL29/00097) (Natural Resource Wales Protected Species Licence Number: [Bats] (S094455/1)					
Date of survey	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (mph)	Rain
26/08/2026	24	52	20	2	None
Survey limitations					
It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records.					

Ecological Factor	Survey	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.
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Conclusion, Impact or Recommendations	
Habitats and plants (see habitat map in appendix 1, location plan in appendix 2, proposal plan in appendix 3 and photos in appendix 4). Botanical species are described with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i> <i>(UKHab codes used)</i>	The site contains native species hedgerows which are listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Other habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value. Further notable habitats are present within 2km. On-site habitat descriptions <u>c1 – Arable with tall forbs [16]</u> The site comprises an area of recently disturbed agricultural land which appears to have been ploughed throughout and has subsequently developed a relatively open and patchy cover of ruderal vegetation. Vegetation is dominated by spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) and broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), with perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) and small-flowered hairy willowherb (<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>). Common hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) and great willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>) occur occasionally, while common ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>), crane's-bill (<i>Geranium</i> sp.), hawk's-beard (<i>Crepis</i> sp.) and dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.) are rare. Vegetation cover and structure are variable across the parcel, with areas of exposed and disturbed ground remaining evident as a result of previous cultivation. A small occurrence of bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) scrub is present along the western boundary, however this is limited in extent and is not considered sufficiently extensive to map as a separate habitat parcel. Numerous rabbit warrens are also present throughout the site, particularly within the northern section, resulting in additional localised ground disturbance. An area of Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>) is present along the western boundary of the habitat parcel, occurring at the site boundary and considered likely to have established as a result of historic fly-tipping from the adjacent parkland. Japanese knotweed is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as a non-native invasive plant species. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause this species to grow in the wild.

	BNG Condition Assessment – N/A (pre-determined by the metric) <u>u1b6 – Other developed land</u> In the north-eastern and south-western corners of the site are two areas of hardstanding, comprising tarmacked roads. There is no associated vegetation and the areas are of minimal ecological value. BNG Condition Assessment – N/A (pre-determined by the metric) <u>g4 – Modified grassland</u> In the south-western corner of the site are two small patches of modified grassland, that form an extension of the parkland area that is adjacent to the site on the north-western boundary. The habitat comprises a closely managed, species-poor sward dominated by perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>). The herbaceous component is relatively limited and comprises common species tolerant of regular mowing and disturbance, including dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg), ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), common hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>). The habitat is subject to regular amenity management and has a short, relatively uniform sward with limited structural diversity. No scrub or bracken is present in the parcel. Physical damage across the grassland parcel is less than 5% of the total grassland area. The total cover of bare ground does not exceed 10%. No invasive Schedule 9 plant species were noted. BNG Condition Assessment – Poor (passes 3 criteria not including criterion A of Grassland ‘low’ condition sheet). <u>h2a5 – Species-rich native hedgerow with trees [11]</u> A native species-rich hedgerow is present along the south-western boundary of the site, forming a linear buffer between the adjacent access road and the arable land within the site. The hedgerow is largely unmanaged and has developed a relatively tall, broad and dense structure, measuring approximately 2m in height and 2m in width. It is dominated by hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), with bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) occurring occasionally throughout. Scattered trees are also present within the hedgerow,
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	comprising ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). The associated ground flora is broadly consistent with that recorded within the adjacent habitats and comprises common grassland and ruderal species. The hedgerow provides an important linear habitat feature and contributes to ecological connectivity across the site and within the wider landscape. It provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for birds, foraging and commuting opportunities for bats, and shelter and dispersal habitat for a range of other fauna. Native species-rich hedgerows are recognised as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. BNG Condition Assessment: Good (Only fails criteria E1 of Hedgerow Condition Sheet). Local notable habitats There are limited areas of priority habitat as designated under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006. The closest is an area of deciduous woodland, located 240m north-east of the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site habitats The proposed development will result in the loss of all of the arable land within the site, along with small sections of grassland and native species rich hedgerows. This could result in a net loss in biodiversity at the site. Furthermore, as the hedgerows within the site are a priority habitat, they will be a material consideration within the planning process. Notable habitats No direct impacts to any notable habitats will occur as a result of the proposed development, due to the distance from such habitats and surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site habitats Retained trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012). To compensate for the proposed habitat losses at the site, the following habitat creation measures should be incorporated: • Creation of species rich grassland; and

	Planting of native trees and shrubs throughout the site. Notable habitats None required. Biodiversity net gain The Environment Act (2021) requires all developments (excluding exemptions) to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. Therefore, the planning application must be accompanied by a landscaping/habitat creation and enhancement strategy, biodiversity net gain calculations and a habitat management and monitoring plan to ensure the proposed development delivers a 10% net gain.
Locality and Designated Sites	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	On-site designations The site is not subject to any designation. Statutory designated sites (within 2km) There is one statutory designated site within a 2km radius of the site, as detailed below: - Tong Moor Local Nature Reserve (LNR) – 0.48km north-east of the site. Designated for the presence of unimproved acid grassland. Statutory designated sites (within 10km) No national network sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar) are located within 10km. Non-statutory designated sites Three non-statutory designated sites are present within a 2km radius of the site, as detailed below: - Tong Moor Local Wildlife Site (LWS) – 0.48km north-east. Tong Moor Local Nature Reserve comprises a mosaic of acid grassland, wetter Molinia-dominated grassland, tall ruderal vegetation, scrub and scattered trees, with sycamore woodland along the southern boundary. A small, heavily vegetated pond is also present in the south-east. The site is surrounded

	predominantly by residential development and is publicly accessible via a network of footpaths. Recorded fauna included several common invertebrates and bird species, including Blackbird, Chaffinch and Linnet. • Cockleshaw Wood LWS – 1.32km south-west. Cockleshaw Wood comprises predominantly oak and sycamore woodland, with the north-eastern section considered semi-natural and supporting a relatively diverse ground flora, including locally dense areas of native bluebell. A stream runs through the woodland and feeds a pond to the south. The woodland is surrounded mainly by improved and semi-improved grassland, with some evidence of cattle disturbance and a public footpath crossing the site. The north-eastern woodland and other species-rich woodland areas meet local ecological criteria on the basis of woodland extent, ground flora diversity and bluebell cover. • Park Wood, Tong LWS – 1.68km north-east. Park Wood, Tong comprises a mixture of plantation and semi-natural woodland associated with Holme Beck and Pudsey Beck. Woodland to the north-east of New Lane is predominantly mixed plantation and locally disturbed by off-road vehicle use, although more diverse areas with abundant bluebell occur alongside Holme Beck. Woodland to the south-west is species-rich, supporting mature trees, a well-developed shrub layer and diverse ground flora, including areas of wet woodland. These areas meet local ecological criteria for woodland species diversity, mature trees and bluebell cover. Kingfisher was recorded breeding along Pudsey Beck, where Water Vole has also previously been recorded.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	On-site designations No impacts foreseen. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.
<i>Recommendations</i>	On-site designations None required. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites None required.

Invasive / Non-native species																				
Summary of Survey Findings		Japanese knotweed was identified on the north-western site boundary, which is listed as an invasive, non-native species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.																		
Foreseen Impacts		Construction could result in the spread of Japanese knotweed.																		
Recommendations		An invasive species management plan will be required to control and/or eradicate Japanese knotweed.																		
Invertebrates																				
Summary of Survey Findings		The BRD returned three records of invertebrates within a 2km radius of the site, with species including bast bark beetle, white-letter hairstreak and ghost moth. The closest of these records related to the ghost moth, 511m from the site.																		
		The habitats present on-site, including arable land, hedgerows and grassland likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter. The site contains no further notable habitats which may provide niches for specialised or protected invertebrates.																		
Foreseen Impacts		None foreseen.																		
Recommendations		No further surveys.																		
Bats																				
Summary of Survey Findings		EPSL data and BRD																		
		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. There are three EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below:																		
		<table><tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Bat species affected</th><th>Distance from site</th><th>Impacts allowed by licence</th></tr><tr><td>2016-27192-EPS-MIT</td><td>Common pipistrelle</td><td>1km south-east</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>EPSM2012-5116</td><td>Common pipistrelle</td><td>1.5km south-east</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>2014-6160-EPS-MIT</td><td>Common pipistrelle</td><td>1.5km south</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr></table>			EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	2016-27192-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	1km south-east	Destruction of a resting place	EPSM2012-5116	Common pipistrelle	1.5km south-east	Destruction of a resting place	2014-6160-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle	1.5km south	Destruction of a resting place
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	There are no Special Areas of Conservation designated for bats within 10km of the site. The BRD returned 37 bat records within a 2 km radius of the site, including records of pipistrelle species and noctule. The closest records were located approximately 120 m from the site and comprised field records of common pipistrelle and noctule. The closest recent roost record, dating from 2022, was located approximately 922 m from the site and related to a single common pipistrelle observed emerging from a building. Foraging and commuting habitat The site is considered to provide moderate value for foraging and commuting bats. The species-rich native hedgerow with trees along the south-western boundary provides a valuable linear feature for foraging and commuting bats and offers connectivity with suitable habitats within the surrounding agricultural landscape. The tall ruderal vegetation across the former arable land may also support increased invertebrate abundance and provide supplementary foraging opportunities. The adjacent parkland and surrounding network of agricultural habitats further increase the site's connectivity within the wider landscape. However, the site's value is somewhat limited by its location on the urban fringe and the relatively limited extent of woody vegetation within the site. Roosting habitat 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 trees on-site.
<i>Trees description</i>	<i>Photographs</i>

<i>Summary</i> The trees within the hedgerow on the south-western boundary of the site were largely semi-mature in their nature. No potential roosting features were identified on any of the trees and as such, they were determined to be PRF-NONE and of no value to roosting bats.		
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat [Trees] No features were identified on any of these trees and as such there are unlikely to be any impact to bats as a result of their felling. Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of all of the arable land within the site and small areas of grassland and hedgerows 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 without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.	
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat [Trees] 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. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of six bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwellings. They will be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	BRD The BRD returned 28 records of bats within a 2km radius of the site, with species including barn owl, black-headed gull, grey heron, kestrel, lapwing, linnet, mallard, meadow pipit, mistle thrush, song thrush, sparrowhawk, starling, swift, tawny owl, willow warbler, woodpigeon, wren and yellowhammer. The closest of these records relates to a black-headed gull and a starling, 149m from the site. Trees and vegetation No active bird nests were identified within the habitats on-site during the survey. However, the species-rich hedgerow, associated trees, areas of bramble and tall ruderal vegetation provide suitable nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for a range of bird species. The site is therefore considered to provide moderate value for nesting birds, particularly within the boundary vegetation. Barn owls The site does not appear to provide any suitable nesting sites for barn owls. Overwintering birds

	Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Trees and vegetation The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests. Barn owls None foreseen. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Trees and vegetation Any 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. Barn owls None required. Overwintering birds None required.

	Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of six bird boxes on new buildings within the site will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace 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.
Reptiles	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data and BRD A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site. The BRD returned no records of reptiles within a 2km radius of the site. Habitat suitability The site is considered to provide low suitability for reptiles. Although the tall ruderal vegetation and small areas of bramble provide some potential opportunities for foraging and refuge, the site lacks more extensive areas of structurally diverse scrub and rank grassland typically associated with suitable reptile habitat. The former arable nature of the site and evidence of recent ploughing and ground disturbance further reduce its suitability. Overall, suitable habitat is limited and fragmented, and reptiles are considered unlikely to occur within the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	All of the ruderal dominated arable land will be removed during construction, along with small pockets of grassland and hedgerow. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures:

	• A staged approach will be adopted for vegetation clearance, whereby the vegetation will be strimmed to 15cm and left overnight to allow any reptiles 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 reptiles from the working area. • 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.
Amphibians	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL, survey data and BRD A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site. The BRD returned no records of amphibians within a 2km radius of the site. Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m) Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). There are no ponds on the site, but a review of aerial imagery (MAGIC and OS Maps) indicates the presence of a singular pond within 500m; the pond is located 75m north of the site and is separated from the site by areas of built form and main roads, all of which is likely to represent a significant barrier to dispersal, eliminating connectivity to the site for great crested newts.

	Terrestrial habitat suitability The site is considered to provide low suitability for amphibians. Although the species-rich hedgerow, tall ruderal vegetation and small areas of bramble may provide some opportunities for refuge and dispersal, the site lacks more extensive areas of optimal terrestrial habitat such as dense scrub and rank grassland. The former arable land has also been subject to recent ploughing and ground disturbance, further reducing its suitability. Overall, suitable terrestrial habitat within the site is limited and amphibians are considered unlikely to occur in significant numbers.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	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 proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.
<i>Recommendations</i>	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: • 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. • 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.
Badger	

<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	BRD The BRD returned no records of badger within 200m of the site, with the closest sett record existing 1.18km from the site. The site however, is located within an area of increased probability of badger activity. 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 suitable for badger sett excavation, commuting and foraging habitat.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. All of the arable land small sections of hedgerows and grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local badger populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of badgers, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to badgers, further badger surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • A pre-commencement inspection of the site will be undertaken for any new badger activity if works do not commence within three months. • Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment into retained habitats where badger setts could be present. • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which badgers could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.
Riparian animals	

<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database and BRD returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. 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 The site lies outside of the known current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The BRD returned one record of a hedgehog within a 2km radius of the site. The record was located 852m from the site and related to the presence of a deceased individual. The site is considered to provide low suitability for hedgehogs. Although the species-rich hedgerow, tall ruderal vegetation and small areas of bramble provide some opportunities for foraging, shelter and movement, the majority of the site comprises recently disturbed former arable land with limited structural diversity. The site therefore provides relatively limited opportunities for resting or nesting hedgehogs, although individuals may occasionally utilise the boundary vegetation while moving through the wider landscape.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	All of the arable land, along with small areas of hedgerows and grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.

<i>Recommendations</i>	Similar to the badgers, a precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: • Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape. • The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. • If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas. • Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.
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Appendix 1: Survey/Habitat map



Appendix 2: Location map



Appendix 3: Proposed plan



Appendix 4: Habitat Photos

Arable	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 1: Cropland that dominates the site.
Japanese knotweed	
Photograph	Description
	Figure 2: Japanese knotweed on the south-western site boundary.
Other developed land	

Photograph		Description
		Figure 3: Hardstanding in the south-western corner of the site.
Hedgerow		
Photograph		Description
		Figure 4: Hedgerow on the south-western site boundary.

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Version control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Gareth Hey BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM, Ecological Consultant	09/09/2026
Proof	0.2	Emma Platts BSc (Hons) Senior Ecologist	10/09/2026
Final	1.0	Emma Platts BSc (Hons) Senior Ecologist	10/09/2026
Update	2	Gareth Hey BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM, Ecological Consultant	02/10/2026