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Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Roost Assessment

Survey site:
The Old Barn. Little Catworth, Catworth, Huntingdon. Cambridgeshire PE28 0PD

Client:
John McAuley

Survey date:
10/08/2026

Project:
This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Huntingdonshire District Council.

This proposal can be described as "The demolition of existing barn and construction of single new residential dwelling with associated garage and parking"

On the assumption that site conditions and habitats remain unchanged, the results of this assessment will remain valid for 18 months from the date of this survey i.e. until February 2028, in accordance with CIEEM guidance in the lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys. This survey and report should be updated if a planning application has not been submitted within this timeframe.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in the proceeding sections of this report.

Table 1: Summary of key findings arising from this survey.

Key Findings
• The proposed works will result in a net loss of biodiversity on site. As the site does not meet one of the exemptions, a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment will be required to ensure the site delivers the net gain required by the local council. • Due to the work taking place close to Little Catworth Meadow SSSI, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be required. • 2 Bat Emergence and Re-Entry surveys will be required for B1. No works to the property that may block or remove potential roosting features should be carried out until the required surveys have been completed. Undertaking such work beforehand could unlawfully affect bats if present and may compromise the validity of the surveys and hinder the planning application process. • A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, which will be designed to incorporate the measures laid out in the latest (2023) bat lighting guide Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting[1]. • Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys will be required on the ponds within 100m radius of the site to determine the presence or absence of great crested newts (GCNs). This is because the site currently generates an Amber risk score. Alternatively, a District Level Licensing could be obtained. Details of this are included in the amphibian section of this report. • Various precautionary working methods have been recommended which have been fully detailed within the fauna section of this report.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the PEA was to obtain data on existing ecological conditions, and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the likely significance of ecological impacts on the proposed development. The aim of the PRA was to determine the presence or evaluate the likelihood of the presence of roosting bats, and to gain an understanding of how bats could use the site for roosting, foraging or commuting.

No previous ecology reports have been produced for this site by Arbtech Consulting Ltd or, to the author's knowledge, by any other consultancy.

Methodology

PEA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2025.
PRA survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: PRA Methodology and Legislation - 2025.

Survey Details

The site survey was undertaken on 10/08/2026 by Adam Walding-Kelly BA (Hons), Graduate Ecologist, an ecologist with 2 years of experience. Accredited on 2019-41480-CLS-CLS (CL18 Level 2).

Table 2: The weather conditions during the survey.

Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind (km/h)	Rain
21.7	41.0	33	14.6	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.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

2. SITE LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

2.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Site Location & Context

The site is centred at National Grid reference TL 10202 72759 and has an area of approximately 0.55ha. There is one building on site (B1) a barn, along with habitats in the form of modified grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, native hedgerow with trees and a non-priority pond.

Priority Habitats

There are no priority habitats on site, however there are four within 2km of the site. These comprise areas of deciduous woodland, traditional orchard, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and lowland meadow. The nearest of these priority habitats to site is an area of lowland meadow immediately adjacent to the eastern site boundary.

The site is well connected to nearby habitats, with an area of lowland meadow immediately adjacent to the eastern site boundary. Further priority habitat in the form of traditional orchard, floodplain grazing marsh and deciduous woodland are also well connected to the site, due to a lack of surrounding urban development and areas of arable land and a connected network of native hedgerow across the wider landscape.

Designated Sites

On-site designations

There are no on-site statutory designations, however there is one statutory designation immediately adjacent to the site on the eastern boundary, as detailed below:

Table 3: The designated sites within the site boundary.

Designation	Reason	Distance from Site
Little Catworth Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Little Catworth Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) extends to approximately 5.2 ha and is designated for its national ecological importance as a species-rich lowland meadow on calcareous loam, a habitat considered scarce in Britain. The traditionally managed grassland supports a diverse	<10m east

	flora, including salad burnet (Sanguisorba minor), dropwort (Filipendula vulgaris), great burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis), green-winged orchid (Anacamptis morio) and adder's-tongue fern (Ophioglossum vulgatum).	

Statutory Designations within 2km
There are no further statutory designations within 2km of the site.

SSSI Risk Zone
The site does fall within three impact risk zones for Little Catworth Meadow SSSI.

A consultation with Natural England regarding the planning application at this location will be required.

The Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI IRZs) indicate that at the location selected, there is potential for all proposed developments to have a harmful effect on terrestrial Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and those Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites that they underpin.

The consultation with Natural England will advise on the nature of the potential impacts and how these might be avoided or mitigated.

Non-Designated Sites
The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from the local records centre - Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC). Whilst some habitats in the wider landscape may host designations, the immediate environs of the site do not host habitats likely to be of designable quality.

2.2 Foreseen Impacts

No direct impacts to any designated sites will occur as a result of the proposed development. However, due to the proximity of the site to Little Catworth Meadow SSSI, and the possible presence of non-statutory designations in the vicinity, indirect effects such as pollution during construction, could occur.

2.3 Recommendations

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) to determine whether there could be any effect on Little Catworth Meadow SSSI as a result of the proposed development.

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) may be required to consult Natural England to determine whether there could be any effect on Little Catworth Meadow SSSI.

3. ONSITE HABITATS

This section 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.

3.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Ponds (non-priority habitat) WOODLAND (r1a) - Dry (500)

There is a pond located adjacent within the southwestern corner of the site, measuring ~14m x 14m. At the time of the survey the pond was devoid of water, which can be attributed to the current drought within the area. The pond has sloped banks with moderate levels of vegetation on all sides and is surrounded by trees around the southern side of the pond from the adjacent woodland. The pond is fed from a pipe on the eastern bank that runs underground away from site.

Table 4a: Species abundance for ponds (non-priority habitat) woodland.

Abundance	Species
Occasional	Perennial Rye-grass *(Lolium perenne)*, Bittersweet *(Solanum dulcamara)*
Rare	Red Fescues *(Festuca rubra)*, Ground-ivy *(Glechoma hederacea)*

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets, the ponds (non-priority habitat) woodland was assessed to have a moderate condition value. The full condition assessment for this, and all other habitats subject to condition assessments, are provided in Appendix 5.

Modified grassland (g4)

The site is covered with grassland comprised of a low variety of common grassland species. This grassland is not managed via regular mowing, which has resulted in a varied sward length, with the modal height across the area around 20cm. No signs of compaction or damage are present, resulting in areas of bare ground totalling <10% of the site. The species composition is poor, with less than 4-5 vascular plant species present per m2. A lack of invasive species were recorded within this area and the total coverage of bramble and bracken is less than 20%.

Target Note 1:

There are the remains of a bonfire centrally within this area where tyres look to have been burned, while two drain covers are also located within this area (see appendix 7).

Table 4b: Species abundance for modified grassland.

Abundance	Species
Abundant	Creeping Thistle *(Cirsium arvense)*, Perennial Rye-grass *(Lolium perenne)*
Frequent	Broad-leaved Dock *(Rumex obtusifolius)*, Common Ragwort *(Jacobaea vulgaris)*
Occasional	Elm *(tbc)*, Rough feather grass *(tbc)*, Yorkshire-fog *(Holcus lanatus)*, False Oat-grass *(Arrhenatherum elatius)*
Rare	Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)*, Purple Willow *(Salix purpurea)*, Ox eye daisy *(tbc)*, Spear Thistle *(Cirsium vulgare)*

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets, the modified grassland was assessed to have a poor condition value.

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (w1f)

The western and southwestern area of the site comprises an area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland, of around 80 trees. The trees present are up to 15m high. There are 2 age classes within the woodland and 2 storeys are present. The understory is largely vegetated with some small patches of bare ground towards the southern boundary of the adjacent pond. Scattered piles of deadwood from fallen branches occur throughout the woodland and there is heavy ivy coverage on some trees within, creating multiple suitable ecological niches for a number of species. The woodland contains a lack of invasive species and there are no veteran trees present.

Table 4c: Species abundance for lowland mixed deciduous woodland.

Abundance	Species
Abundant	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*
Occasional	English Oak *(Quercus robur)*, Ground-ivy *(Glechoma hederacea)*, Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)*, Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*, Bay Willow *(Salix pentandra)*, Perennial Rye-grass *(Lolium perenne)*

Rare	Field Maple *(Acer campestre)*, Dog roses *(Rosa canina)*

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets, the lowland mixed deciduous woodland was assessed to have a moderate condition value.

Native hedgerow with trees (h2a)

The southern and eastern boundaries of the site are bordered by an area of native hedgerow with trees. The hedgerow is ~2-3m in height and ~2m in depth along its length, with no visible gaps in the canopy. The understory is >90% vegetated and there are two age classes of tree present within the hedgerow. There is a lack of invasive species observed within the hedgerow and the understory. This habitat is classified as being of principal importance under the NERC Act 2006.

Table 4d: Species abundance for native hedgerow with trees.

Abundance	Species
Abundant	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*
Frequent	Broad-leaved Dock *(Rumex obtusifolius)*, Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*
Occasional	Ground-ivy *(Glechoma hederacea)*, English Oak *(Quercus robur)*, Field Maple *(Acer campestre)*, Creeping Thistle *(Cirsium arvense)*, Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)*
Rare	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*

In accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets, the native hedgerow with trees was assessed to have a good condition value. The hedgerow comprises at least 80% native species, is longer than 20 m and narrower than 5 m, and does not present gaps longer than 20 m. Therefore, it is considered a habitat of principal importance under the NERC Act 2006.

Building (u1b5)

There is one building on site; a barn.

3.2 Foreseen Impacts

The proposed development will result in the loss of modified grassland and buildings. This is likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity due to the low ecological value of these habitats. However, this could lead to a net loss in biodiversity at the site. There are also indirect effects such as pollution or habitat damage that could occur during construction to retained habitats, such as a non-priority pond, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and native hedgerow (which is listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

3.3 Recommendations

Best practice measures to minimise the possibility of pollution must be implemented during construction. This should include the following measures:

- Remove only the minimum of habitat required to facilitate the development
- Use of Heras or other appropriate fencing to prevent encroachment by contractors onto retained habitats.
- Protect retained turf and soil resource from destruction and compaction using plastic matting and wooden boarding. Do not store skips and other heavy materials on retained turf.
- Grasscrete, cell web or any other porous surface treatment facilitating recovery of vegetation is preferred to hard standing.

A Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP) will be required, outlining best practice measures delineate the construction zone and to minimise the possibility of pollution and habitat damage during construction.

The proposed development may require a Biodiversity Net Gain assessment, to calculate the value of habitats on site and ensure the delivery of a minimum of 10% measurable biodiversity net gain.

4. INVASIVE SPECIES

This section 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.

4.1 Summary of Survey Findings

No non-native invasive or otherwise problematic plants were recorded on site.

4.2 Foreseen Impacts

None.

4.3 Recommendations

No further surveys but remain vigilant.

5. FAUNA: BATS

This section 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.

5.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

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 is 1 EPSL within a 2km radius of the site, as detailed below:

Table 5: EPSL survey returns for bats within a 2km radius.

EPSL Reference	Bat Species Affected	Distance from Site *(EPSL records are accurate to 100m)*	Impacts Allowed by Licence
2018-33519-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle	~1.66km southeast	Destruction of a resting place

The site is not within the zone of influence of a bat-designated SAC.

Foraging and commuting habitat

Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats in the form of ponds (non-priority habitat) woodland, modified grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and native hedgerow with trees, and offsite within 2km including lowland meadows, deciduous woodland, traditional orchard and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. These habitats are likely to provide micro-climatic conditions that support invertebrates that will in turn provide foraging opportunities for local bat populations. Most notably, the hedgerow on site is mature and extend beyond the site adding to the continuity of vegetated linear features present in the wider landscape. Bats are well known to utilise linear features to aid navigation whilst travelling between foraging resources and roost sites. The habitats on site are determined to be of high habitat suitability for foraging and commuting bats.

Roosting habitat

Buildings to be impacted by the proposed development were assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There is a total of one building on site; barn (B1). There was no evidence of roosting bats identified.

Buildings

B1 : Barn





Table 6a: The roosting features associated with building B1.

Feature	Materials/Details	Condition / description / suitability	Photograph

Walls		**Condition/description** A large crack where a section of the lower wall appears to be separating from the remainder of the building was observed in the southwestern corner of the building. The crack begins at ground level and rises to ~2m high on the southern gable end wall. A dovecote network of holes within the brickwork is located on the upper point of the southern elevation. There are gaps in the brickwork surrounding a boarded-up window on the upper level of the building on the southeastern elevation. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** The dovecote and gaps within the brickwork surrounding the boarded-up window provide suitable access opportunities into the internal space of the building for void-dwelling bats, while the large crack and the window-surrounding gaps could also be utilised by crevice-dwelling bats. No evidence of roosting bats was observed externally, however access internally within the building was heavily restricted due to structural integrity.	 *B1 walls*  *B1 walls*

			 *B1 walls*
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting	**Condition/description** The roof was observed to be in poor condition in several places, with a missing ridge tile piece on the southern end of the ridge line of B1, while there are two raised ridge tiles centrally and a further raised ridge tile on the northern elevation of the building. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** The missing ridge tile and raised ridge tiles across the roof could provide suitable access into the internal space for void-dwelling bats. No evidence of roosting bats was observed externally, however access internally within the building was heavily restricted due to structural integrity.	 *B1 roof*

			 *B1 roof*
Windows		**Condition/description** There were several gaps observed between the wooden framework of the doors of B1 and the doors themselves. On the northern elevation there is a gap on one side of the door between itself, while a gap between the tops of the main barn doors and the framework also exists. A boarded-up door on the eastern elevation has a small hole in it which has been chewed through. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** The gaps between the doors and the surrounding framework provide suitable access into the internal space within B1 for void-dwelling bats. No evidence of roosting bats was observed externally, however access internally	 *B1 window / doors frames and lintels*

		within the building was heavily restricted due to structural integrity.	 *B1 window / doors frames and lintels*  *B1 window / doors frames and lintels*

Internal void 1	Timber rafters. Fiberglass insulation. Plasterboard partition walls	**Condition/description** The internal void of B1 is a large open space, with plasterboard partition walls creating several small rooms within the lower half of the building. Large areas of light ingress were observed in the northern and southern corners of the building. Access to the upper floor of the building was not possible due to concerns regarding the structural integrity of the building. **Suitability/access/evidence of bats** The areas of light ingress provide suitable access into the internal space for void-dwelling bats. The wooden rafters and joists within the ceiling provide suitable roosting opportunities. No evidence of roosting bats was observed, although access internally within the building was heavily restricted due to structural integrity and the internal area of the building was only surveyed from within the area immediately inside the main barn doors.	 *B1 internal void 1*  *B1 internal void 1*

			 *B1 internal void 1*

5.2 Foreseen Impacts

Roosting habitat [Buildings]
The proposed development will result in the demolition of B1. This could result in the destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.

Roosting habitat [Trees]
There are no scattered trees on site, therefore no impacts are foreseen.

Foraging and commuting habitat
The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of modified grassland and buildings, 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 or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.

5.3 Recommendations

Roosting habitat [Buildings]
Two bat emergence/re-entry surveys are required on B1 during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence/likely-absence of bats roosting in or on the building.

These survey visits should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive. The survey visits should be at least three weeks apart.

As both visits could not be concluded within the current optimal bat season, it is advised that at least 1 surveys is conducted in June-July 2027 to coincide with the maternity season.

3 survey positions are required to provide full coverage of the building's elevations to look for emerging/re-entering bats. An infrared camera should also be employed as part of the survey to see where any specific roost locations are located.

Lighting mitigation may be required based on the outcome of the night bat survey(s).

If any bat roosts are confirmed from this survey schedule, a bat licence would be required to demolish the buildings as it would involve the destruction of roosts. This is applied for with the help of a class 2 licensed bat ecologist after planning permission is granted, but before commencement of works.

Roosting habitat [Trees]
None.

Foraging and commuting habitat
No further surveys are required.

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/news/2023/08/bats-and-artificial-lighting-at-night-ilp-guidance-note-update-released

Suggested biodiversity enhancements
Enhancements are dependent on the outcome of further surveys.

6. FAUNA: BIRDS

This section 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.

6.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Buildings

No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within B1, however the building is considered suitable for nesting for species such as pigeons, barn owls, swifts and house sparrows. A full internal inspection of the building could not be conducted due to concerns regarding the structural integrity of the building, however a large number of droppings were located inside the doors on the western elevation.

Trees and vegetation

No bird nests were identified within the vegetation on-site, however the on-site pond (non-priority) offers foraging opportunities, and areas of modified grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and native hedgerow with trees offer both nesting and foraging opportunities.

Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site is not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.

Barn Owls

The barn on site provides suitable nesting and refuge habitat for barn owls, with numerous large access points into the building through gaps in between doors and framework, as well as the dovecote gaps on the southern elevation. The habitats on site in the form of modified grassland, native hedgerow with trees, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and non-priority pond provide suitable hunting and foraging opportunities for any local barn owl populations.

6.2 Foreseen Impacts

Buildings / trees

The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.

Trees and vegetation

Modified grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats could result in a reduction in nesting/breeding/foraging habitat. Furthermore, the proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.

Barn Owls
The proposed development and demolition of B1 may cause disturbance to perching/roosting and Barn owls within B1.

6.3 Recommendations

Buildings / trees
Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged or an ecologist has confirmed the nesting attempt has concluded.

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 or an ecologist has confirmed the nesting attempt has concluded.

Precautions should be taken with machinery and noise levels when working close to any retained habitats so as not to disturb any nearby nesting birds during construction works.

Trees and vegetation
Any building or vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the vegetation should be undertaken immediately, by a qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged or an ecologist has confirmed the nesting attempt has concluded.

Barn Owls
Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to barn owl, further surveys are considered to be disproportionate. It is anticipated that any risk to barn owl can be reduced to an acceptably low level through the implementation of a barn owl mitigation strategy which will detail measures to be implemented during and post-development.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements
The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes - integrated within the fabric of the new residential dwelling will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings), Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings), Woodstone Nest Box (buildings) 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.

7. FAUNA: REPTILES

This section 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.

7.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.

Habitat suitability

Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide excellent foraging, commuting, basking and refuge opportunities for reptiles in the form of modified grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, non-priority pond and native hedgerow with trees. The varied sward length across the site provides opportunities for foraging and basking as well as suitable commuting opportunities between this site and the surrounding arable land, hedgerow network and small woodland pockets. The root networks of hedgerows and trees on site provide some hibernation value.

Wider landscape

The adjacent Little Catworth Meadow SSSI and surrounding areas of arable land, networks of hedgerow and small woodland pockets are of elevated ecological value within the wider landscape and may represent important resources for local reptile populations. These adjacent habitats provide optimal foraging, commuting, and refuge opportunities for reptiles and are well connected to further suitable habitat in the wider landscape. The presence of reptiles utilising these adjacent habitats cannot be discounted.

7.2 Foreseen Impacts

Modified grassland and buildings will be removed during construction. 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.

7.3 Recommendations

A precautionary working method will be implemented for widespread reptiles during construction, including the following measures:

- Grassland will be subject to a two-stage cut (if sward is >10cm) prior to removal in a directional manner, the first cut at 10cm and the second to ground level and maintained as a short sward (5cm) or bare ground throughout construction.
- Removal of any root systems / refugia will be undertaken outside the reptile hibernation season (November – February).
- Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.
- Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to nearby habitats.
- Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.
- If any reptiles are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance.
- In the unlikely event that a reptile is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements
The site could be enhanced for reptiles post-development with the inclusion of log piles and planting of areas of native shrubs, to provide sheltering opportunities.

8. FAUNA: AMPHIBIANS

This section 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.

8.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL and survey data
A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for amphibians within 2km of the site.

The MAGIC database returned evidence indicating the presence of great crested newts (GCN) resulting from historic pond surveys undertaken in 2017. The closest of these records is located ~1.78km southeast from the site. Great crested newts exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting

terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). As such, the great crested newt metapopulation known to be present ~1.78km southeast are not suitably connected to the site.

Table 7: Great crested newt search results.

Record type	GCN Present?	Distance from Site
GCN class survey licence return (2014)	Yes	~1.78km southeast

The site location falls within a Amber Risk Zone under the Natural England GCN District Level Licensing Scheme and therefore would qualify under the scheme.

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).

Pond P1 is a natural pond. The pond is connected to a pipe that slopes down from the eastern banking into the pond. The pond measures approximately 14m x 14m and subsequently covers an approximate area of 196m². The pond was devoid of water at the time of the survey, which looks to have been an effect of the lack of rainfall in recent months. There is a pipe from the eastern bank that feeds into the pond which appears to drain off from elsewhere on site, but no water was present. The banks slope down to the pond, with the western banks particularly steep from the adjacent woodland. There was sparse vegetation within the basin of the pond as well as on the banks.

A further eight ponds have been identified within 500m of the site. The closest pond is located ~56m south.

A pond map showing approximate pond locations is provided in Appendix 6.

Terrestrial habitat suitability
Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide excellent foraging, commuting and refuge opportunities for amphibians in the form of modified grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, non-priority pond and native hedgerow with trees. The varied sward length on the perimeters of the site provides opportunities for foraging and basking as well as suitable commuting opportunities between this site and the 8 off-site ponds located within 500m of the site. The root networks of hedgerows and trees on site provide some hibernation value.

8.2 Foreseen Impacts

When georeferencing the proposed development plans over scaled mapping of the site, it is noted that the development area is likely to result in the loss or significant disturbance of ~0.19ha of modified grassland and buildings. If great crested newts are present within the ponds P2 and P4, when completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces an amber risk score, which states: Offence likely. Without appropriate mitigation the proposed development would likely result in impacts to great crested newts.

If great crested newts are present within the ponds P3 and P5-P9, when completing the rapid risk assessment published by Natural England (Natural England 2015), the proposed development produces an amber risk score, which states: Offence highly unlikely. Without appropriate mitigation the proposed development would likely result in impacts to great crested newts.

8.3 Recommendations

Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys will be required of any ponds within 100m of the site (where accessible) to determine the presence or absence of great crested newts. This will comprise collecting water samples and sending them off for laboratory analysis and such surveys must be undertaken between mid-April and June, in accordance with current survey guidelines (Biggs et al, 2014).

The surveys are likely to be required before planning permission can be granted.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements
The site could be enhanced for amphibians post-development through creation of amphibian hibernacula using rubble and logs from site clearance. Information on how to construct a hibernaculum can be found here: https://www.wiltshirewildlife.org/hibernaculum

9. FAUNA: RIPARIAN ANIMALS

This section 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.

9.1 Summary of Survey Findings

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for riparian animals (otters and water voles). No EPSLs relating to riparian animals are present within a 2km radius of the site.

Habitat suitability

At the time of the survey, the on site non-priority pond is devoid of water, although the banks provide suitable refuge and nesting habitat for water voles on the assumption that water levels are seasonally variable, due to the surrounding vegetation and steep nature of the banks, particularly on the southern banks adjacent to the area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland. There are no water courses on site that would provide suitable commuting or foraging opportunities for any local otter populations.

9.2 Foreseen Impacts

Otters

The proposed development will include the loss of riparian habitats. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local otter populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the disturbance of otter holts or breeding habitat and could kill or injure any otters present.

Water vole

No works will be undertaken within 5m of the top of the banks of the watercourse. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated on water vole as a result of the proposed development.

9.3 Recommendations

Otters

Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to otter, further otter surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:

- Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment within 5m of the waterbody.
- 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 the watercourse and any retained habitats which otters could use.
- Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to the watercourse and any retained habitats that otters 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 an otter holt or den is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Water vole
Owing to the nature of the proposed development and the low potential for impacts to water voles, further water vole surveys are considered to be disproportionate. A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures:

- Heras fencing will be erected around the working area to prevent encroachment within 5m of the watercourse.
- 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 the watercourse and any retained habitats which water voles could use.
- Best practice pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimise impacts to the watercourse and any retained habitats that water vole 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 water voles or evidence of water voles is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements
Planting species rich grassland close to the watercourse to increase foraging opportunities for water voles.

10. FAUNA: HAZEL DORMOUSE

This section 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.

10.1 Summary of Survey Findings

EPSL data and local records

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed for hazel dormouse. No EPSLs relating to hazel dormouse are present within a 2km radius 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.

10.2 Foreseen Impacts

No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.

10.3 Recommendations

No further hazel dormouse surveys required.

11. FAUNA: BADGERS

This section 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.

11.1 Summary of Survey Findings

No badger setts, latrines, footprints, hairs were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The modified grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, native hedgerow and non-priority pond on site provide suitable habitat for badgers for sett building, foraging, commuting and refuge opportunities.

The surrounding landscape, particularly to the south and east with large areas of arable land, a network of hedgerow and small woodland parcels increase the likelihood of badgers being present within the surrounding area of the site.

11.2 Foreseen Impacts

No works will be undertaken within 30m of a badger sett. Modified grassland and buildings 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.

11.3 Recommendations

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.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements
Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities for badgers.

12. FAUNA: INVERTEBRATES

This section 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.

12.1 Summary of Survey Findings

The habitats present on-site, including modified grassland, non-priority pond, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and native hedgerow with tress, likely provide common invertebrates with opportunities to forage and shelter.

12.2 Foreseen Impacts

Modified grassland and buildings will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local invertebrate populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally.

12.3 Recommendations

No further surveys.

Suggested biodiversity enhancements

The incorporation of bee bricks (e.g. Ibstock BeeHabitat or similar alternative brand) into the fabric of the new buildings would provide sheltering opportunities for pollinators. These should be installed 0.5m above ground level on a south-facing elevation with no obscuring vegetation. The site could be further enhanced via the provision of native wildflowers or wildflower turf, which would provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates.

13. FAUNA: OTHER NOTABLE SPECIES

This section 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.

13.1 Summary of Survey Findings

Hedgehogs

The modified grassland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and native hedgerow onsite provides suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, with further woodland habitat nearby.

13.2 Foreseen Impacts

Hedgehogs

Modified grassland and buildings 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.

13.3 Recommendations

Hedgehogs

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.

13.4 Suggested Biodiversity Enhancements

Hedgehogs

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.

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY/HABITAT MAP

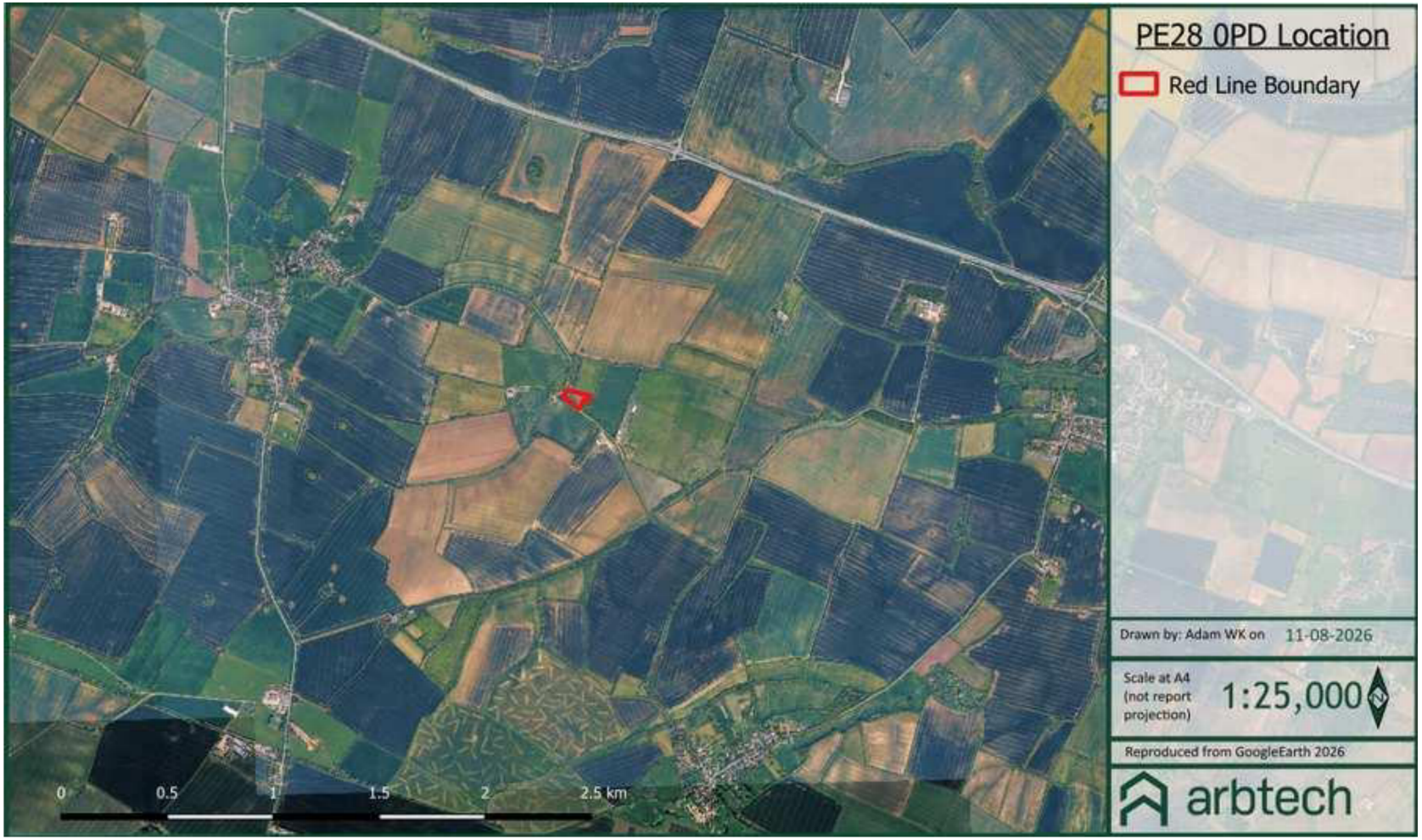
PEA Map



PRA Map


PE28 0PD PRA Map
Red Line Boundary
Building
Gaps In Brickwork
Crack In Wall
Gaps Between Door and Framework
Raised Ridge Tiles
Missing Ridge Tile
Survey Positions
Drawn by: Adam WK on 11-08-2026
Scale at A4 (not report projection)
1:200
Reproduced from GoogleEarth 2026
arbtech
0
5
10
15
20
25 m

APPENDIX 2: LOCATION MAP



APPENDIX 3: PROPOSED PLAN



Rev	Date	Description	Drawn
B	15/07/26	General updates following design meeting	CL
A	08/07/26	Site plan updated to show updated garage design	CL

Client Issue

Drawn by CL Checked by ID

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Sheet Number: P061
Drawing Title: Proposed Site Plan

Date: June 2026
Revision: B
Scale @ A1: As indicated

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APPENDIX 4: HABITAT IMAGES



Ponds (non-priority habitat) WOODLAND



Ponds (non-priority habitat) WOODLAND



Ponds (non-priority habitat) WOODLAND



Modified grassland



Modified grassland



Modified grassland



Lowland mixed deciduous woodland



Lowland mixed deciduous woodland



Lowland mixed deciduous woodland



Native hedgerow with trees



Native hedgerow with trees



Native hedgerow with trees

APPENDIX 5: BASELINE CONDITION SCORE TABLES

Ponds (non-priority habitat) WOODLAND (r1a) condition assessment.

	Criteria Description	Criteria Passed?
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	**N**
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	**Y**
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed Lemna spp. or filamentous algae.	**Y**
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	**N**
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams, pumps or pipework. (This excludes dams made by beavers)	**Y**
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species.	**Y**
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	**Y**
		Total 5/7
	Condition **moderate** due to passing 5 of 7 criteria.	

Modified grassland (g4) condition assessment.

	Criteria Description	Criteria Passed?
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include Creeping thistle Cirsium arvense, spear thistle Cirsium vulgare, curled dock Rumex crispus, broad-leaved dock Rumex obtusifolius, common nettle Urtica dioica, creeping buttercup Ranunculus repens, greater plantain Plantago major, white clover Trifolium repens and cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris).Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m2 (excluding those listed in the previous sentence), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland.	**N**
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	**Y**
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble Rubus fruticosus agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	**Y**
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	**N**
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens). For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.	**Y**
F	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum is less than 20%.	**Y**
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	**Y**
		Total 5/7
	Condition **poor** due to passing 5 of 7 criteria. Essential criteria (A) not met; condition capped at poor.	

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (w1f) condition assessment.

Category	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score
A. Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes present.	Two age-classes present.	One age-class present.	**2**
B. Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland.	**3**
C. Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland.	Rhododendron Rhododendron ponticum or cherry laurel Prunus laurocerasus not present, and other invasive species <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ≥10% cover.	**3**
D. Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel.	**2**
E. Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native.	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native.	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native.	**3**
F. Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted (given the increased ratio of edge habitat to woodland where the woodland is <10ha).	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category7.	**3**
G. Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland.	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland.	**2**
H. Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback.	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present.	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present.	**3**
I. Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present.	**1**

J. Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland.	Two storeys across all survey plots.	One or less storey across all survey plots.	**2**
K. Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees per hectare.	One veteran tree per hectare.	No veteran trees present in woodland.	**1**
L. Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	**3**
M. Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident.	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground.	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground.	**3**
				Total 31/39
	Condition **moderate** due to scoring 31 of 39 points.			

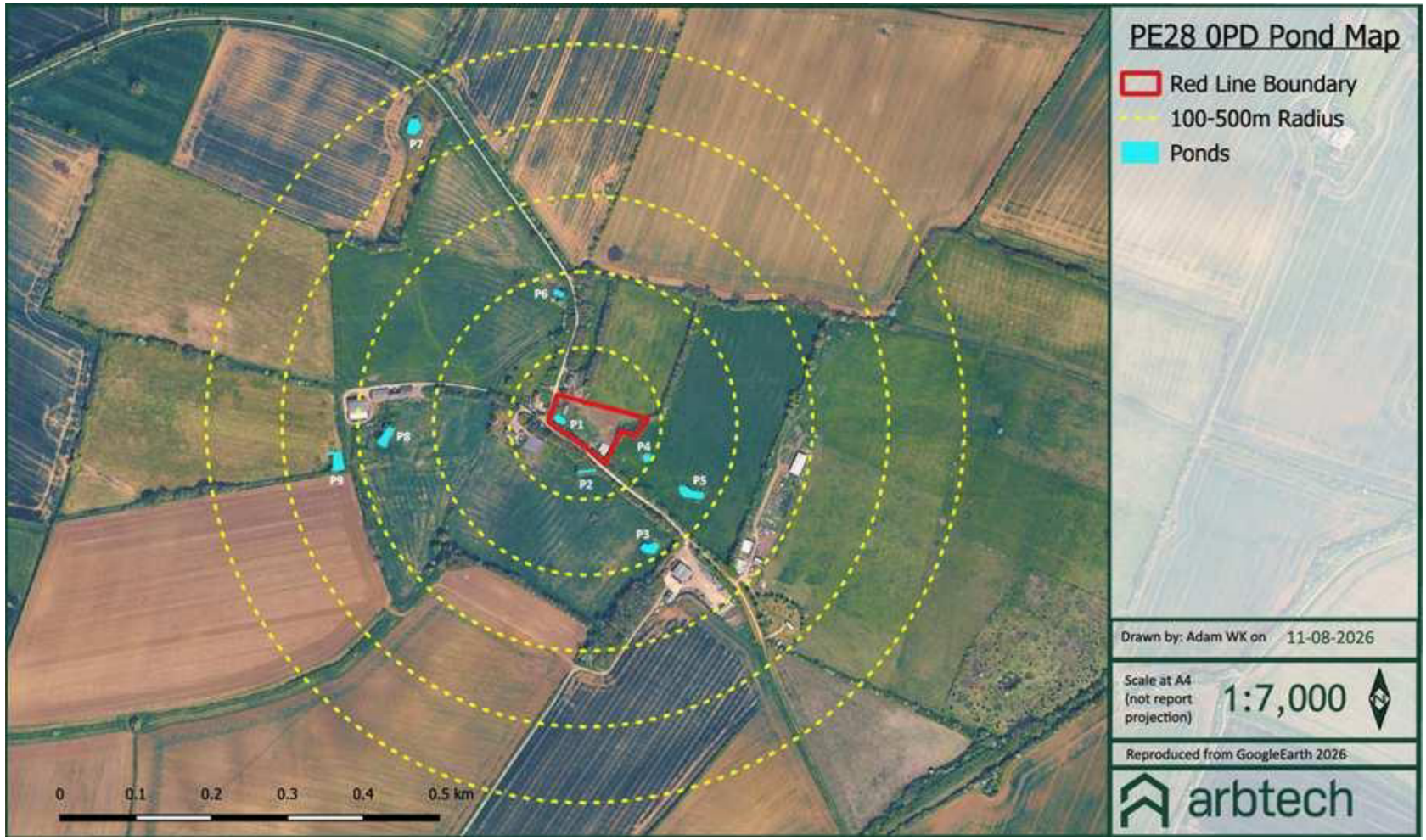
Native hedgerow with trees (h2a) condition assessment.

	Criteria Description	Criteria Passed?
A	Height >1.5 m average along length. (The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).)	Y
A	Width >1.5 m average along length. (The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn Prunus spinosa suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).)	Y
B	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length. (This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).)	Y
B	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m. (This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).)	Y
C	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least). (This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.)	Y
C	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground. (The indicator species used are nettles Urtica spp., cleavers Galium aparine and docks Rumex spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.)	N
D	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species. (Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website, as well as the BSBI website where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website.)	Y

D	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities. (This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).)	**Y**
E	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow. (This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.)	**Y**
E	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity. (This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.)	**Y**
		Total 9/10
	Condition **good** due to passing 9 of 10 criteria.	

APPENDIX 6: PONDS

Pond Map



APPENDIX 7: TARGET NOTE 1



Bonfire remains



Exposed water / sewerage drain



Water / sewerage drain

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VERSION CONTROL

Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	[redacted]	11/08/2026
Review	0.2		13/08/2026
Final	1.0		14/08/2026
Revision	2.0		28/08/2026