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# **Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Including a Protected Species Assessment at 1 Hall Farm Bungalow, Waldingfield Road. Chilton. CO10 0PS.**

On behalf of:

**New2UHomes**

**October 2020**

Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd.

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## 0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. was commissioned by New2UHomes to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal including a Protected Species Assessment at 1 Hall Farm Bungalow, Waldingfield Road. Chilton. CO10 0PS. The report is required for a planning application for demolition and replacement of a dwelling.
- 0.2 The survey was conducted on the 6<sup>th</sup> October 2020, by experienced ecologist Roger Spring BSc MCIEEM (licensed to survey for bats (level 2) and great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* (level 1)). The survey consisted of an inspection for preferred habitat types and signs and evidence of protected and priority species, such as for bats, great crested newts, reptiles, badgers *Meles meles* and nesting birds following Natural England (English Nature) Guidelines. A local bat record search was undertaken.
- 0.3 The proposed construction zone is very small, approximately 0.09ha in area and found to be a detached, rendered bungalow with a shallow, pitched, tiled roof and a detached, single, prefabricated, concrete garage within a manicured garden dominated by short improved grassland with ornamental garden beds and a small number of early mature trees mostly in the north of the site. A low yew *Taxus baccata* hedgerow is present on the northern and eastern boundaries. The proposal includes retention of the yew hedgerow and most trees.
- 0.4 The site is positioned in a rural location with low density housing and arable fields.
- 0.5 No signs or evidence of protected, priority or rare species were identified during the survey, potential for such was considered very low. The primary features of ecological value (trees and hedgerow) are proposed for retention.
- 0.6 Therefore, further ecological surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.
- 0.7 However, to minimise any residual risk of harm or impact to bats, birds and amphibians, precautionary measures are provided and should be implemented accordingly.
- 0.8 Biodiversity enhancements are also included in the report to create a net-gain in accordance with national planning policy.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

- 1.1.1 Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. was commissioned by New2UHomes to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal including a Protected Species Assessment at 1 Hall Farm Bungalow, Waldingfield Road. Chilton. CO10 0PS. The report is required for a planning application for demolition and replacement of a dwelling.
- 1.1.2 Wildlife such as nesting birds, bats, reptiles and great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* are protected by law. Protected and priority species and habitats, are also a material consideration for individual planning decisions under the National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 (NPPF) (MHCLG, 2019).
- 1.1.3 This study and report complies with the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (Second Edition, 2017).
- 1.1.4 CIEEM guidelines indicate that ecological surveying typically remains valid for between 18 months and 2 years (CIEEM, 2019).

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Desk Study**

- 2.1.1 The Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service were consulted for notable biological records in Sudbury and Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. have undertaken many ecological studies in the local area, including at Chilton Hall Farm. The results of these studies are listed in Table 1 below.
- 2.1.2 A search of the Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) was also conducted, to check for statutory nature conservation sites.
- 2.1.3 These results were then combined with the findings of the site survey, in order to assess the risk of ecology issues, relevant to planning, occurring on the site.

### **2.2 Study Limitations**

- 2.2.1 No major study limitations were found.
- 2.2.2 Botanical assessment was undertaken at a suitable time of year, though some late flowering species and annuals may no longer be present or identifiable to species level.

## 2.3 Initial Site Surveys

### *Habitats and Surroundings*

2.3.1 The site was visited on the 6<sup>th</sup> October 2020 to survey for ecology issues. This included the following:

- Noting the suitability of habitats present on the site, with regard to protected, priority and rare species; including plants, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, nesting birds, invertebrates and protected, priority or red-listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC);
- Assessing the habitats surrounding the site and in the local area;
- Direct survey for evidence of protected species as far as possible, e.g. for bats, reptiles, great crested newts, badgers *Meles meles*, and nesting birds;
- Checking for invasive species such as Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* and giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*.

### *Bat Inspection*

2.3.2 The assessment for bats was conducted by an experienced and licensed ecologist. Buildings and trees were inspected for bat activity, suitability and potential for roosting following English Nature Bat Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2004) and Bat Conservation Trust Best Practice Guidelines, therefore considerations were:

- the availability of access to roosts for bats;
- the presence and suitability of cracks, crevices, gaps around tiles, ivy growth and other places as roosts;
- signs of bat activity or presence, such as; the bats themselves, droppings, grease marks, scratch marks, urine spatter and prey remains.

2.3.3 Equipment available for use during the survey included a ladder, digital camera, high-powered torch, video endoscope, and binoculars.

2.3.4 The availability of access to roosts was assessed based upon the presence of holes large enough to allow entry to bats and lack of cobwebs and dirt.

2.3.5 The outside of trees and the inside and outside of buildings were inspected for gaps, cavities, access points and crevices, and any signs of bats (droppings, staining, urine spatter), in accordance with Natural England (English Nature) guidelines (English Nature, 2004).

### *Reptiles & Amphibians*

2.3.6 The site was inspected for potentially suitable terrestrial habitats for foraging, sheltering or dispersing amphibians and foraging, sheltering, breeding and basking habitat for reptiles. High quality terrestrial refuges searched for, included:

- Log piles & rockeries,
- Thick leaf litter,
- Compost & manure heaps,
- Mammal burrows,
- Deep ground cracks;
- Refuse suitable for shelter;
- Tussock grassland;
- Hedgerows and any other potential habitats.

### *Badgers, Water Voles & Other Mammals*

2.3.7 Signs and evidence of badgers, water voles and other protected, priority and rare mammal activity searched for included the following:

- Setts, holes and burrows;
- Foraging holes and other diggings;
- Latrines, droppings, spraints and scats;
- Mammal hairs;
- Paw prints and other tracks;
- Feeding remains;
- Scratch marks, bedding material and other signs.

## **3 RESULTS AND RISK**

### **3.1 Site Description & Location**

3.1.1 The proposed construction zone is very small, approximately 0.09ha in area and found to be a detached, rendered bungalow with a shallow, pitched, tiled roof and a detached, single, prefabricated, concrete garage within a manicured garden dominated by short improved grassland with ornamental garden beds and a small number of early mature trees mostly in the north of the site. A low yew *Taxus baccata* hedgerow is present on the northern and

eastern boundaries. The proposal includes retention of the yew hedgerow and most trees.

3.1.2 The site is positioned in a rural location with low density housing and arable fields.

3.1.3 Ponds present within 250m of the site included; Pond 1 located approximately 15m north west (dry), Pond 2 located approximately 95m south west, Pond 3 (moat) located approximately 185m west and Pond 4 located approximately 250m west (Ordnance Survey 2020).

### 3.2 Nature Conservation Sites

3.2.1 The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was currently offline, at the time of writing this report. However, Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. are aware of the Shawlands Wood & Bank Local Nature Reserve present approximately 1.2km south west of the site and The Sudbury Airfield County Wildlife Site approximately 315m north east of the site as the closest statutorily and non-statutorily designated nature conservation sites in Sudbury.

### 3.3 Data Search

3.3.1 The following information is a summary of modern, local bat records collated through SBIS and Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. (2020).

**Table 1 - Summary of local biological records.**

Species	Approximate Location	Year
<b>Mammals</b>		
Common pipistrelle (UK and EU protected)	Sudbury	2016
Soprano pipistrelle (UK and EU protected)	Sudbury	2016
Brown long-eared (UK and EU protected)	Sudbury	2016
Daubentons bat (UK & EU protected)	Sudbury Common Lands	2018
Natterers bat (UK & EU protected)	Sudbury Common Lands	2018
Eurasian badger (UK protected)	Sudbury	2004
West European Hedgehog (UK priority)	Sudbury	2014
European otter (UK and EU protected)	Sudbury (River Stour)	2012
Dormouse (UK & EU protected)	Sudbury	2002
Water vole (UK protected)	275m south east	2011
<b>Birds</b>		
Cuckoo (UK priority & red-listed)	Sudbury	2014
Turtle dove (Red-listed BoCC)	Sudbury Common Lands	2014
Bullfinch (UK priority & red-listed)	Sudbury Common Lands	2016
Linnet (UK priority & red-listed)	Sudbury Common Lands	2016

House sparrow (UK priority & red-listed)	Sudbury	2016
Barn owl (UK protected)	Sudbury Common Lands	2012
Hobby (UK protected)	Sudbury Common Lands	2017
Starling (UK priority & red-listed)	Sudbury	2016
<b>Herpetofauna</b>		
Great crested newt (UK and EU protected)	250m north	2019
Slow worm (UK priority)	Sudbury	2016
Common lizard (UK priority)	380m west	2012
<b>Invertebrates</b>		
Small heath (UK priority)	Bulmer	2013
Stag beetle (UK priority)	Sudbury	2018
White letter hairstreak (UK priority)	Sudbury	2012

### 3.4 Protected, Priority & Rare Species

#### *Vegetation & Habitats*

- 3.4.1 Habitats included short improved grassland, ornamental bedding plants, shrubs and early mature trees. A yew hedgerow was present on the northern and eastern boundaries.
- 3.4.2 Grassland included species such as: perennial rye grass *Lolium perenne*, dandelion *Taraxacum* agg., doves-foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*, self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*, violet *Viola* sp., lesser celandine *Ranunculus ficaria*, tansy *Tanacetum vulgare* and yarrow *Achillea millefolium*.
- 3.4.3 Garden ornamental plants present included; ornamental Geranium, rose *Rosa* sp., red valerian, Iris *Iris* sp., sunflower *Helianthus* sp., poppy *Papaver* sp., fern *Polypodiopsida* sp., Spanish broom *Spartium junceum*, bay and azalia.
- 3.4.4 Trees included pear, quince, apple, laburnum, hazel and Victoria plum.
- 3.4.5 greengage *Prunus domestica* ssp. *italica*, box *Buxus sempervirens*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, tree cotoneaster *Cotoneaster* sp., rose *Rosa* sp. and firethorn *Pyracantha* sp.
- 3.4.6 No protected, priority or notable plants were present and habitats were unlikely to support such species. No priority habitats are proposed for impact. No Schedule 9 Invasive Plants were present.

#### *Bats*

- 3.4.7 The bungalow and garage were negligible in suitability or potential for roosting bats with the bungalow roof having been re-done approximately 10 years ago with the use of breathable membrane. The loft was very small (approximately 0.5m in height) and well-sealed to bats. No external potential for roosting was

identified. No internal or external signs or evidence of bats were discovered associated with buildings on the site.

3.4.8 Trees present on and adjacent to the site were either too small in trunk diameter or immature to support features suitable for roosting bats. No signs or evidence of bats were observed on trees.

3.4.9 The site was low in suitability or potential for foraging bats. The local environment beyond the site was suitable for low - moderate quantities of common bat species.

#### *Other Protected or Priority Mammals*

3.4.10 Habitats proposed for impact were very low in suitability or potential to support any other notable mammals, such as hedgehogs *Erinaceus europaeus* or badgers *Meles meles*. Hedgehogs may on occasions cross through the site, though significant use or nesting etc. was considered highly unlikely.

3.4.11 No evidence of other protected and priority mammals such as hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, badger *Meles meles* harvest mouse *Micromys minutus*, water voles *Arvicola amphibious*, otter *Lutra lutra* and brown hare *Lepus europaeus*, was found on, or adjacent to, the site.

#### *Birds*

3.4.12 Birds observed or heard on or close to the site during the survey included; great tit *Parus major*, wood pigeon *Columba palumbus*, goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, buzzard *Buteo buteo*, wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, dunnock *Prunella modularis* and skylark *Alauda arvensis* (in distance).

3.4.13 All birds recorded on the site are common, widespread and green-listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) species. Skylark are a UK priority species and recorded off site in the distance.

3.4.14 No old bird nests were found on the site. No signs or evidence of nesting by protected or priority species were noted.

3.4.15 The BoCC ratings are summarised as follows:

- Red-listed - highest conservation concern;
- Amber-listed - moderate conservation concern;
- Green-listed - least conservation concern.

#### *Reptiles*

3.4.16 The site and surrounding habitats were negligible in suitability or potential for safe basking, foraging or breeding by reptiles of any species.

3.4.17 The survey was undertaken at a time of year suitable active reptiles. No reptiles were observed during the survey visit.

*Great Crested Newts & Other Amphibians*

3.4.18 The proposed construction zone (which excludes the boundary hedgerow) supported habitat negligible in suitability for great crest newts or other amphibians.

3.4.19 Ponds are present locally and all have been surveyed for great crested newts for many years including by Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. and other ecological consultancies such as Adonis Ecology Ltd. The closest pond to the site (Pond 1) was dry at the time of survey and is likely to be more often dry than wet and for that reason is highly unlikely to support great crested newts. Pond 2 historically (in 2007) did support great crested newts, though it was around this time that fish were introduced into the pond in high numbers and following surveys in 2009 and later failed to find great crested newts. Pond 3 is a moat surrounding Chilton Hall which is known to support fish and night pond surveys in 2009 failed to find great crested newts. Pond 4, also at Chilton Hall, does support great crested newts. A recent egg search and netting in 2018 of Pond 4 by Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. identified great crested newt eggs.

3.4.20 Great crested newts were not discovered during the survey visit.

**Table 1: Habitat Suitability Index score for Pond 2 at Chilton Hall Farm.**

Pond	Pond 2
SI1 - Location	1
SI2 - Pond area	0.9
SI3 - Pond drying	0.9
SI4 - Water quality	0.67
SI4 - Shade	1
SI6 - Fowl	0.67
SI7 - Fish	0.01
SI8 - Ponds	0.75
SI9 - Terr'l habitat	0.33
SI10 - Macrophytes	0.4
<b>HSI</b>	<b>0.45</b>

HSI Pond suitability  
 <0.5 = poor  
 0.5 – 0.59 = below average  
 0.6 – 0.69 = average  
 0.7 – 0.79 = good  
 > 0.8 = excellent

### *Invertebrates*

3.4.21 The site supported habitat unsuitable for invertebrates of conservation concern.

3.4.22 Protected, priority or rare invertebrates were not observed during the survey visits.

### *Other Protected, Priority or Rare Species*

3.4.23 No signs or evidence of any other protected or priority species were observed on the site, nor were there any particularly suitable habitats present for such species.

## **4 DISCUSSION OF RISK AND LEGISLATION**

### **4.1 Protected & Priority Species**

#### *Bats*

4.1.1 Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Some bats are also UK priority species. A summary of the offences likely to be relevant to development are:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or take a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection, whether bats are present or not;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection;
- Deliberately disturb a bat anywhere.

4.1.2 Several bat species have been recorded locally (SBIS, 2020) and it is highly likely that bats will use surrounding habitats for foraging and commuting. The construction zone itself was considered negligible in suitability or potential for roosting bats and also for foraging or commuting bats with no trees proposed for impact and retention of the native species hedgerow.

4.1.3 No signs or evidence of bat activity were discovered.

4.1.4 Therefore, the potential risk of significant impact to bats, bat roosts or local bat conservation was considered negligible. Further bat surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.

4.1.5 However, to minimise any residual risk of impact to bats, precautionary

measures, detailed later in the report, should be followed.

*Other Protected, Priority or Rare Mammals*

- 4.1.6 The proposed site was considered very low in suitability or potential for any other protected, priority and rare mammals. No signs or evidence of such species were recorded on or adjacent to the site.
- 4.1.7 Therefore, the risk of impact to any other protected, priority or rare mammals was considered negligible.
- 4.1.8 Therefore, further surveys or mitigation were deemed unnecessary.

*Reptiles*

- 4.1.9 Widespread reptile species including, grass snake, adder, slow worm and common lizard, are protected from intentional killing and injuring under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They are also UK priority species.
- 4.1.10 Habitats present and proposed for impact were negligible in suitability or potential for reptiles. The risk of impact to reptiles was considered negligible.
- 4.1.11 Therefore, further reptile surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.

*Amphibians*

- 4.1.12 Great crested newts are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Great crested newts are also UK priority species. A summary of the offences likely to be relevant to development are:
- Intentionally or deliberately capture or kill;
  - Intentionally injure;
  - Deliberately disturb, or intentionally or recklessly disturb in a place of shelter or protection;
  - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place;
  - Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a place used for shelter or protection.
- 4.1.13 Ponds are present relatively close to the site. However, the closest ponds (Ponds 1-3) were poor in suitability and potential to support breeding great crested newts. A more distant pond (Pond 4 located approximately 250m away) is known to support great crested newts, though the risk of any great crested newts breeding in Pond 4 also using the site as terrestrial habitat was considered negligible given the distance, very small size of the site and negligible suitability of habitats proposed for impact (mostly short improved

grassland).

4.1.14 Overall, it was considered highly unlikely that great crested newts are present within close proximity to the site or that great crested newts or a significant population of any other amphibians would be impacted by the development.

4.1.15 Further amphibian surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary. However, to minimise any residual risk of impact, precautionary measures, detailed later in the report, should be followed.

#### *Birds*

4.1.16 Wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and, with certain exceptions (e.g. pest species) in certain situations, it is an offence to intentionally:

- Kill or injure any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

4.1.17 Some bird species (such as barn owls) are also specially protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and others are UK priority species.

4.1.18 The site is low in suitability or potential for nesting by protected and priority birds and negligible in suitability for foraging by such species. It could not be discounted that low numbers of common birds may use the boundary trees and hedgerow for nesting, though significant use was considered unlikely.

4.1.19 Consequently, further bird surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary. However, to minimise any residual risk of impact to birds, precautionary measures, detailed later in the report, should be followed.

#### *Plants & Habitats*

4.1.20 The risk of significant impact to notable plants or habitats was considered negligible. The risk of spreading Schedule 9 Invasive plants was considered negligible.

4.1.21 Further botanical surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.

#### *Invertebrates*

4.1.22 The site is negligible in suitability or potential for invertebrates of conservation concern.

4.1.23 Consequently, the risk of impact to rare or priority invertebrates was negligible. Further invertebrate surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.

### *Other Protected & Priority species*

- 4.1.24 No signs or evidence of other protected, priority or rare species were observed on the site. The risk of presence or impact to such species was very low. Further ecological surveys or mitigation for any other protected, priority or rare species was unnecessary.

## **4.2 Other Issues**

### *Statutorily Designated Conservation Sites & Sensitive Habitats*

- 4.2.1 The risk of direct or indirect impact to any nature conservation sites was considered negligible.
- 4.2.2 Consequently, further surveys or mitigation were deemed unnecessary.

## **5 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Impact Avoidance Precautionary Measures & Habitat Compensation**

#### *Bats*

- 5.1.1 Risk of significant impact to bats was considered negligible, to further minimise impact, the below recommendations, should be followed:
- Any proposed external lighting should be minimised. Where external lighting is required it should be warm white LED lamps with glass glazing, rather than plastic, as these produce the least amount of UV light possible, minimising the attraction effects on insects and minimising disturbance to local bats;
  - Any external lighting proposed for the development should be aimed carefully, to minimise illumination of boundary habitats and avoid light spillage into the sky, or horizontally out from any buildings, by using hoods or directional lighting;
  - External lighting should be set on short timers and be sensitive to large moving objects only, to prevent any passing bats switching them on.

#### *Birds*

- 5.1.1 It is recommended that to prevent harm to nesting birds, any tree or shrub reduction should commence outside of the main bird breeding season (March until the end of August). If this timescale is not possible then an ecologist should check the site for active bird nests before vegetation clearance.
- 5.1.2 If an active bird nest was found, it would be necessary to protect the nest from harm or disturbance until the bird had finished nesting.

### *Amphibians*

5.1.3 The risk of significant impact or harm to amphibians was considered low. To minimise any residual risk of harm, the following construction related precautionary measures should be followed:

- Vegetation on the site should be maintained short before and during works to prevent habitats improving in suitability for amphibians.
- Demolition materials should be removed off site immediately upon demolition to prevent wildlife from being harmed by subsequent movement;
- Construction materials should be stored on hardstanding to prevent wildlife from sheltering in the materials and being harmed by movement of the materials;
- Any excavations for the development should be covered at night or should have a roughly sawn plank placed in them to facilitate escape for any wildlife which may fall in;
- No development activities at night when amphibians are mostly active;
- In the unlikely event that an amphibian is observed on the site, activities in that area should cease and the animal should be allowed to disperse of its own accord or an ecologist should be contacted for advice.

## **5.2 Enhancements**

5.2.1 By following the below biodiversity enhancements, the development will improve the site for local wildlife and provide a net-gain in accordance with national planning policy (NPPF, 2019).

5.2.2 The addition of bat boxes and bird boxes on the new building will increase the potential roosting and nesting sites for local bats and birds. Specifically, the following boxes should be used;

- 1 x Beaumaris Bat Box;
- 1 x Vivara Pro WoodStone Oval Bird Box 28mm.
- 2 x bee bricks

5.2.3 Bat boxes, bird boxes, and bee bricks, can be purchased on-line through suppliers such as The Wildlife Shop and NHBS.

5.2.4 The bat box will be installed high (just below the roofline) facing south. The bird box and bee bricks will be installed high (just below the roofline) facing a northerly aspect.

- 5.2.5 Any new planting will include only native and/or wildlife attracting. Prioritising fruit producing varieties.

## 6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The proposed construction zone supported common and widespread habitats negligible in ecological value and negligible in potential to support protected, priority or rare species. No signs or evidence of such species were discovered during the survey visit.
- 6.2 Further ecological surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.
- 6.3 However, to minimise any residual risk of harm or impact to bats, birds and amphibians, precautionary measures are provided and should be followed.
- 6.4 By implementing the biodiversity enhancements provided, the proposed development will be enhanced further for the benefit of local wildlife to create a net-gain in accordance with national planning policy.

## 7 REFERENCES

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## 8 APPENDICES

### 8.1 Appendix 1: Maps

Figure 1 – Map of proposed site.

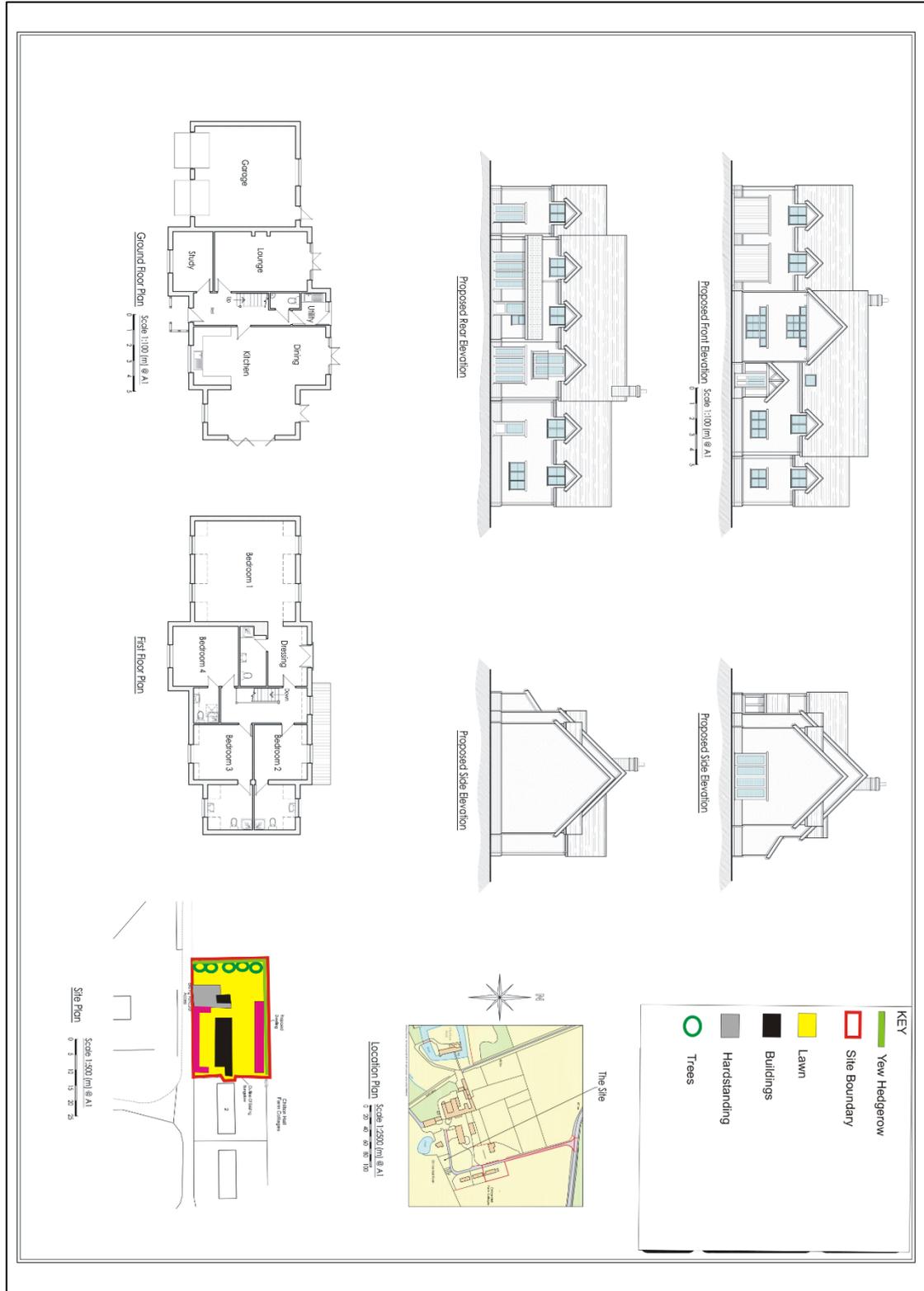
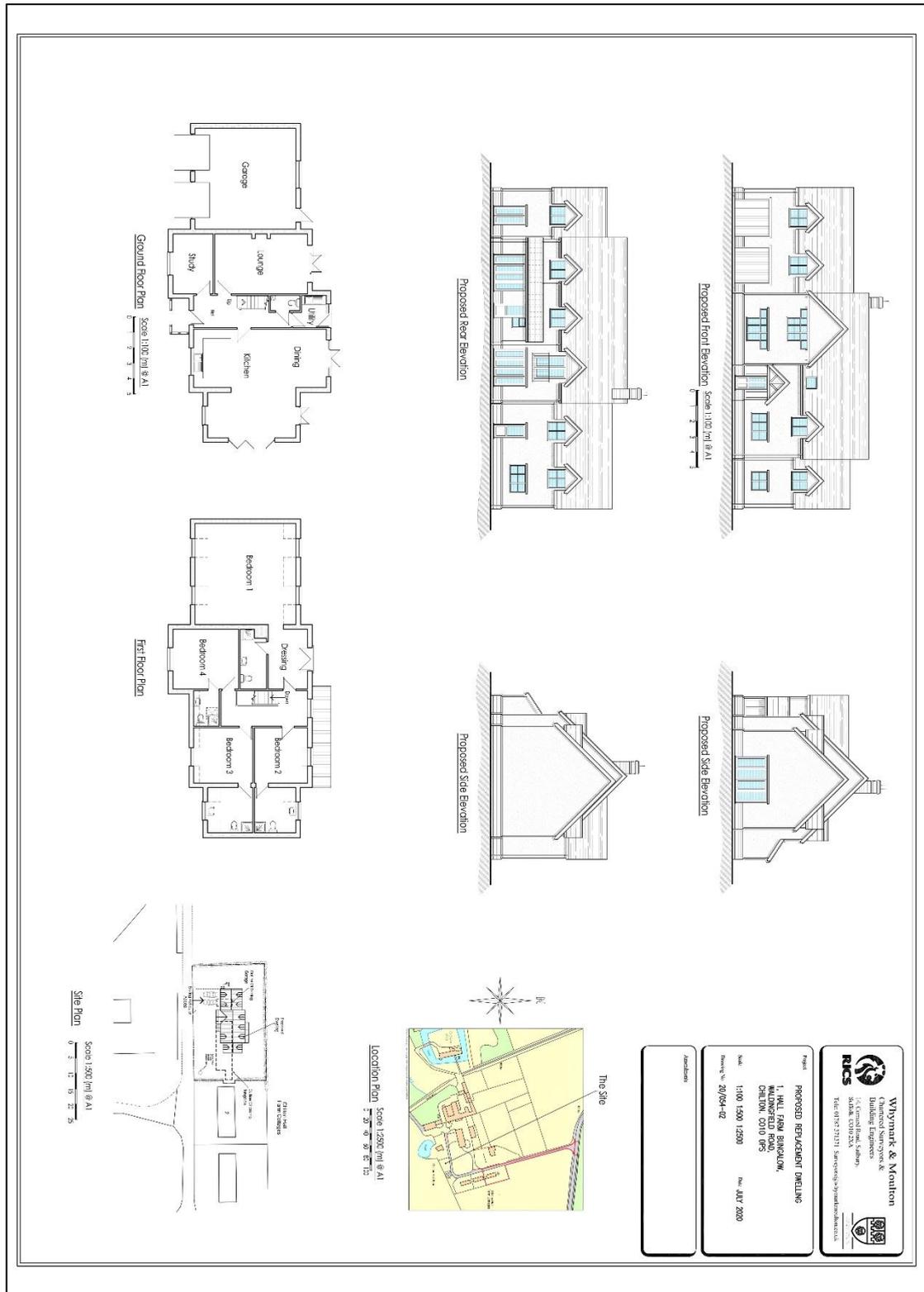


Figure 2 – Proposed development.



## 8.2 Appendix 2: Photographs

*Photograph 1 – Main site area looking south west to north east across the site at Chilton Hall Farm.*



Photograph by Roger Spring 2020

*Photograph 2 – Inside the house loft at 1 Hall Farm Bungalow.*



Photograph by Roger Spring 2020

***Photograph 3 – Trees and Yew hedgerow in the north of the site at 1 Hall Farm Bungalow.***



Photograph by Roger Spring 2020

***Photograph 4 – Garage at 1 Hall Farm Bungalow.***



Photograph by Roger Spring 2020

***Photograph 5 – Pond 2 at Chilton Hall Farm.***



Photograph by Roger Spring 2020