



PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

**Land at Alcester Road and Gorsey
Lane, Wythall, Worcestershire, B47 6JH**

2nd June 2021

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Control Sheet

General Report Information	
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Non-Technical Summary

- A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, including a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and protected species assessment, was undertaken on the 13th May 2021 of at Alcester Road and Gorsey Lane, Wythall, Worcestershire, B47 6JH (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The site centred at approximate OS grid reference SP 227 541. Planning consent is being sought from Bromsgrove District Council for residential development at the site. The local planning authority has requested that a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site is carried out to inform the planning process.
- The purpose of this report is to identify and describe the potential ecological impacts of the proposed development of the site, make recommendations for further survey where appropriate and to identify potential mitigation/enhancement measures that may be required. The report also provides information on the legislative requirements relating to protected species.
- The site proposed for development is an area of land of approximately 0.16 ha in size (GR: SP 0796 7560) at the corner of Alcester Road and Gorsey Lane at the northern tip of the village of Wythall in Worcestershire. The site is surrounded by open farmland consisting of arable cropland and pasture bordered by a network of hedgerows and treelines except to the south and west which is dwellings with gardens. There is a small area of woodland 120m to the north. There are several ponds located 120m to the west and 180m to the north.
- The site primarily comprises buildings, ruderal/emphemeral vegetation, amenity grassland and hardstanding. There are a number of mature trees within the site boundary and a small pond near the centre.
- There are no sites designated for their ecological value within or bordering the site and it is not considered likely that any proposed development of the site will impact any designated sites in the surrounding area.
- The amenity grassland, hardstanding, buildings and ruderal/ephemeral vegetation are of site value only their loss does not require mitigation. Trees and hedgerows should be retained where possible.
- There was no evidence of protected species within the site boundary. Precautionary working measures are provided for bats, nesting birds, badgers, hedgehogs, amphibians and reptiles. Low-level external lighting is recommended to minimise any potential impact upon foraging bats.
- Ecology enhancements to provide net gains for biodiversity are provided.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Ridgeway Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Gary Phillips of Highbury Design, acting on behalf of their client, Mr James Hayden, to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of an area of land at Alcester Road and Gorsey Lane, Wythall, Worcestershire, B47 6JH (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The site centred at approximate OS grid reference SP 227 541. The survey was undertaken by Ridgeway Ecology Ltd on the 13th May 2021.

Planning consent is being sought from Bromsgrove District Council for residential development at the site. The local planning authority has requested that a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site is carried out to inform the planning process.

1.2 Report Structure

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 – Methodology. This section summarises the methodology used for undertaking the desk study and field survey.
- Section 3 – Legislation, Planning Policy and Biodiversity Action Plan Context. This section sets out the considerations made while undertaking the ecological appraisal and informs the recommendations set out in Section 5.
- Section 4 – Ecological Baseline Conditions. This section describes the findings of the survey with respect to the desk study, the Phase 1 habitat survey and protected species assessment, the preliminary bat roost assessment and the pond Habitat Suitability Index assessment.
- Section 5 – Assessment and Recommendations. This section discusses the results and assesses the likely impact of the proposed development on habitats and protected species. This section also sets out recommendations in order to mitigate any potential impacts of the proposed development on habitats and protected species. This section also outlines any additional survey work that is required.
- Section 6 – Enhancements. This section outlines non-obligatory additional measures that could be taken to enhance the site's biodiversity value.
- Section 7 – Bibliography

1.3 Ecological Context

The site proposed for development is an area of land of approximately 0.16 ha in size (GR: SP 0796 7560) at the corner of Alcester Road and Gorsey Lane at the northern tip of the village of Wythall in Worcestershire (Figure 1). The site is surrounded by open farmland consisting of arable cropland and pasture bordered by a network of hedgerows and treelines except to the south and west which is dwellings with gardens. There is a small area of woodland 120m to the north. There are several ponds located 120m to the west and 180m to the north.

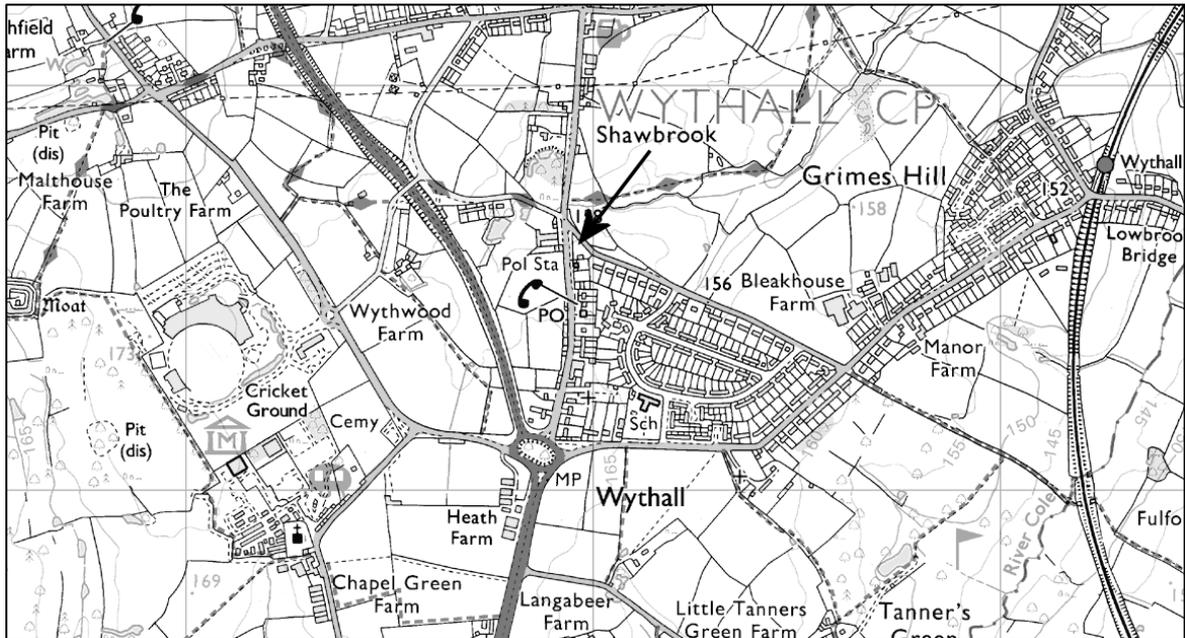


Figure 1 – Location of the site (Ordnance Survey 1 :25000)

1.4 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to identify and describe all potentially significant ecological effects upon habitats and protected species that may be using the site, and to set out the mitigation, enhancement and compensation measures required to ensure compliance with nature conservation legislation and to address any potentially significant ecological effects. The report format follows the 2017 CIEEM guidance.

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope of Assessment

The scope of the assessment reflects the size and impact of the development. The zone of influence is considered to be the habitats within and immediately adjacent (within 30m) of the red line boundary within which the development will occur. The resources considered as part of this assessment are limited to designated sites and protected species of wildlife.

2.2 Desk Study

A background data search was undertaken in May 2021 by Worcestershire Biological Records Centre (WBRC) of designated sites and protected/notable species records within a 1km radius around a central Grid Reference SP 0796 7560.

2.3 Field Survey

2.3.1 General

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken of the site, comprising a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and protected species assessment, following standard methods as described in the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017) and the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology (JNCC, 2003, revised 2010). The survey was completed by Dr Jon Russ CEnv, MIEEM (Natural England Class 3 & 4 Bat Licences (2015-11383-CLS-CLS and 2015-11384-CLS-CLS)). The survey covered the entire area within the red line boundary (Figure 2). The survey was completed on the 13th May 2021 starting at 10:30am. The weather conditions were noted as overcast with very occasional light drizzle and an average temperature of 13°C.



Figure 2 – Site boundary (red line) © Google Maps

2.3.2 Phase 1 habitat survey

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken of the development area, following standard methods as described in the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology (JNCC, 2003, revised 2010). A Phase 1 Habitat survey typically comprises the following elements depending on the nature of the site:

- Habitat descriptions for each separate habitat type;
- Target notes to identify particular areas of interest or concern; and
- Plant species lists, if appropriate. In this case, due to low sward diversity, a full plant species list was not compiled.

All information was mapped and recorded as target notes where appropriate.

2.3.3 Protected species assessment

The suitability of habitats for any protected animal species was assessed at the same time as the Phase 1 Habitat Survey and any incidental evidence of such species were recorded if encountered. Species that might be expected to be present in or near the geographic location include bats, badger *Meles meles*, nesting birds and reptiles.

Bats

The buildings were surveyed for potential roost sites and signs of bats. The survey utilised a ladder, a high-powered torch, binoculars and an endoscope (Ridgid CA-300 with 6mm and 9mm camera heads). The external inspection involved looking for bat droppings on the ground, stuck to walls or roof tiles and on windows and sills and recording suitable entry and exit points. The internal inspection focused on those areas which may be suitable for roosting bats, such as ridge tiles, gable walls, joints and crevices in wood, crevices in walls as well as searching for bat droppings and feeding signs on the floors and other surfaces.

The following criteria were used to determine the roosting potential of the building.

Table 1. Description of roosting potential categories

Roosting potential	Criteria
Good	Buildings that have many areas suitable for roosting with a large number of potential access points. These are normally in sheltered locations, subject to low variation in temperature. Buildings with good potential could be used for a whole range of roosts including maternity roosts.
Moderate	Buildings with a smaller number of areas suitable for roosting, but still supporting features that could be attractive to bats and potentially support maternity roosts.
Limited	Buildings with limited roosting opportunities. These may be in locations that are subject to wide temperature fluctuations and drafts. They could be used as occasional or transient roosts, but are unsuitable for maternity roosts. Buildings that would otherwise be moderate to good potential but have reduced value due to other factors such as exposed location, separation from nearby foraging habitat, or presence of strong streetlight.
Low	Buildings that have no obvious places for bats to roost, but could be used on a sporadic or occasional basis for feeding or solitary day roosting.
Negligible	Buildings which appear unsuitable for roosting bats due to clear lack of roosting spaces such as voids etc and/or absence of suitable access points. Such buildings in practice are rare.

There are a number of mature trees within the site; these were assessed from ground level for their potential to support roosting bats where access was possible.

Habitat was assessed for its bat foraging and commuting potential. Trees were inspected from the ground using binoculars and a ladder (up to 5m) to identify cracks and crevices, loose bark, holes (including rot holes and woodpecker holes) and splits.

Badger

Habitat was assessed for its suitability for badger foraging and sett digging. Any incidental signs of badgers, such as setts, latrines, foraging signs, or footprints, were recorded if they were encountered.

Nesting Birds Including Barn Owl

Habitats on site were assessed for their suitability for breeding birds and nests were recorded if they were encountered. Bird species observed or heard during the survey were recorded.

The buildings and trees were inspected for any past or present usage by barn owls *Tyto alba* and they were also assessed for their suitability as a nesting site for this species. The barn owl survey was conducted following the “bottom-up” survey method outlined by the Barn Owl Trust (2012); this involved a licenced surveyor conducting a search for barn owl evidence starting with the least suitable part of the area and finishing with the most suitable part of the barn, thereby minimising potential disturbance to barn owl. Any signs of barn owls, such as droppings, pellets, feathers and nest debris were recorded if encountered.

Great Crested Newt

Great crested newts use terrestrial habitat within 500m of breeding ponds; if used by the species for resting, such habitat is protected. Terrestrial habitats on site were therefore assessed for their potential to support the species, based on factors including vegetation structure and composition, the availability of shelter and foraging resources. The proximity of ponds and intervening habitats are also an important factor in determining the likelihood of this species being present on site.

A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment was made on any accessible ponds within 500m of the red line development boundary (Figure 2); the assessment comprised an evaluation of the pond in accordance with Amphibian and Reptile Group (ARG) UK's *Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index* (2010). The index is not a substitute for newt surveys but is intended to provide a measure of habitat suitability for great crested newts and to give an indication of the probability of this species being present within any given pond.

To make the assessment, the pond is scored in relation to 10 suitability indices: location, pond area, pond drying, water quality, shade, waterfowl presence, fish presence, number of ponds in the local area, terrestrial habitat, and macrophyte cover. Each of these features is awarded a score between 0 and 1, and a final score is calculated, also between 0 and 1. This final score enables the pond to be ranked in terms of its suitability (poor, below average, average, good or excellent) and an estimate made of the predicted presence of great crested newts within the pond.

A general assessment for other amphibians was undertaken.

Reptiles

The suitability of habitats on-site for common reptiles (adder *Vipera berus*, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*) was assessed, based on factors such as the quality of the foraging resource, the presence of suitable sites for basking, and the presence of refugia for shelter and hibernation.

Veteran Trees and Plants

Incidental sightings of county rare and other notable plants and veteran trees were noted. A search was also made for invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Other Species

General habitat suitability and incidental sightings of other animal species, including UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plan species, were noted.

2.3.4 Constraints and limitations

May is within the optimal period for undertaking detailed botanical surveys and Phase 1 habitat surveys can be undertaken at any time of the year. It should be noted that any survey based on a single site visit will miss a significant proportion of the species present on or using the site. As such this report includes an assessment of only the likely presence of notable species.

2.4 Criteria for Evaluation and Assessment

It is assumed the development will commence within two years of the date of survey. Evaluation of the site's ecological resources is determined in accordance to a geographical frame of reference (site, zone of influence, local, district, county, regional, national, UK, international) and is based on the approach outlined in the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment 2018. Only ecological resources with a local value or above are considered in the significance assessment.

Assessment of significance follows the respective approaches outlined in the IEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM 2018) and in the British Standard BS42020 and is based on the value or potential value of the ecological resource, and on the nature and extent of the impact(s) that would result from the proposed development. CIEEM guidance (2018) defines a significant impact as *'an impact on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem(s) and/or the conservation status of habitats or species with a given geographical area, including cumulative impacts.'* Impacts on legally protected habitats and species are also assessed.

3 Legislative, Planning

3.1 Legislative Framework

Specific habitats and species receive legal protection in the UK under various pieces of legislation, including:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- The Badger Protection Act 1992;
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended);
- The Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000;
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006; and
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Where relevant, the ecological assessment takes account of the legislative protection afforded to specific habitats and species where applicable.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework – Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published by the government in March 2012 (and replaces Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9)) outlines the Government's commitment to the conservation of wildlife and natural features. Policies set out in NPPF are taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of regional spatial strategies, and by local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents. They may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
- recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
- minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and
- remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Local planning authorities should set criteria-based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks. To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should:

- plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;

- identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;
- promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;
- aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted;
- opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;
- planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss; and
- the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites:
 - potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
 - listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
 - sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites

The Government will “now embark on a new exercise to consider what underpinning guidance continues to be needed” with the outcome of this process being “an appropriate and easy to use set of guidance, focussing on issues that require national expression, to support implementation of the National Planning Policy Framework.” The Government has “not established the process or set a timetable” for this yet and “until such time as the guidance review is complete, the existing guidance where relevant can still be used.” Regarding what guidance is still relevant, “Annex 3 of the NPPF indicates that ODPM Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System (Circular 06/05) is still relevant. This Circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.

3.2.2 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty on the Secretary of State to publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitat in England that are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving English biodiversity. It also requires the Secretary of State to take, and promote the taking of, steps to further the conservation of the listed organisms and habitats. The current list of species and habitats is largely the same as those listed with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and includes all reptile species, the hedgehog and a number of bat and bird species.

3.2.3 Bromsgrove District Plan

All district and most non-metropolitan unitary councils have a statutory duty under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to produce a district and borough-wide local plan for their area. Local Plans contain policies (excluding Minerals and Waste policies) that determine what can be built and where, but it can only contain policies relating to the use of land and must take account of national planning policy. When the District Council determines planning applications it must consider the Local Plan policies and can refuse applications if they do not accord with the Local Plan. The relevant local planning policies are included within the Bromsgrove District Plan. Various issues are dealt with in greater detail through supplementary guidance and documents.

3.2.4 Biodiversity Action Plans

Following The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the UK Biodiversity Action Plan was published in 1994 to guide national strategy for the conservation of biodiversity through Species Action Plans (SAPs) and Habitat Action Plans (HAPs), which set conservation targets and objectives. Most areas now possess a local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to complement the national strategy where priority habitats and species are identified and targets set for their conservation. BAPs are the key nature conservation initiative in the UK, working at national, regional and local levels. The NERC Act 2006 places a statutory responsibility on all local authorities to conserve biodiversity. The following publications have also been used to assist in valuing features and developing mitigation strategies for habitats and species relevant to the site:

- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) 1994; and
- The Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan

4 Baseline Ecological Conditions

4.1 Designated Sites

Records provided by the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre and a search on MAGIC Maps show that there are no statutory sites and one non-statutory site within a 1km radius of the site (see Appendix 1). The non-statutory site is a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) – Pond Near Batemans Green (SP07/23) - which lies 1 km north of the site. When considering the small scale nature of the works and the distance to the LWS, no significant direct, indirect or residual impacts are predicted to the non-statutory site.

4.2 Habitats

4.2.1 Ruderal/ephemeral

The northern half of the site is a triangular area of land of approximately 0.07 ha which slopes downwards from south-west to north-east (Figure 3; Photographs 1-6). The area has had varying degrees of management over the past 20 years from being well-kempt lawn to be largely neglected. It appears to have been cleared at some point in the last two years prior to the survey.

The southern higher end of this area is still largely amenity grassland dominated by perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* and fescues *Festuca* spp. with annual meadow grass *Poa annua*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*. Creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans* is dominant at the south-east corner with abundant white clover *Trifolium repens*, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and broadleaf plantain *Plantago major*. As the land drops to the north and north-west the grass becomes generally absent with coltsfoot *Tussilago farfara*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg, bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, willow herb *Epilobium* sp., common nettle *Urtica dioica* and thistle *Cirsium* spp. becoming more prevalent.

Other species recorded within this area include common daisy *Bellis perennis*, field forget-me-not *Myosotis arvensis*, herb robert *Geranium robertianum*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, pendulous sedge *Carex pendula*, cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis*, ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, dove's-foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*, hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, grape hyacinth *Muscari armeniacum*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and *Hypericum* sp..

In the centre of the site is a bonfire site (Photograph 7)



Photograph 1. Area of ruderal/ephemeral land (view north from south-east corner)



Photograph 2. Area of ruderal/ephemeral land (view north of northern corner)



Photograph 3. Area of ruderal/ephemeral land (view west from south-east corner)



Photograph 4. Area of ruderal/ephemeral land (view south from northern end)



Photograph 5. Area of ruderal/ephemeral land (view south from centre)



Photograph 6. Area of ruderal/ephemeral land (south-west corner)



Photograph 7. Bonfire in the centre of the area of ruderal/ephemeral land

The area of ruderal/ephemeral land is a common and widespread habitat with a low level of structural and botanical diversity. It is neither rare nor fragile, has low botanical interest and can be easily replicated. It is assessed as having a value only at site level.

4.2.2 Bare ground

The main entrance to the site is at the western corner which comprises a short tarmac driveway opening into a parking area to the east and north of the bungalow. To the east of the bungalow, this is covered with tarmac while the area to the north of the bungalow is gravel. Herbs have begun to encroach upon the driveway, particularly the gravel areas, and these are quite dense in places. Dominant is dandelion but also present is ribwort plantain, greater plantain, herb robert, creeping buttercup and common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*.

To the rear and side of the bungalow is a paved area (Photographs 13 and 14) with goat willow *Salix caprea*, cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, bramble, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ivy *Hedera helix* and *Pyracantha* *Pyracantha coccinea*.



Photograph 8. The tarmac entrance to the site



Photograph 9. The tarmac entrance to the site (view to south-west)



Photograph 10. Area of tarmac to the east of the bungalow



Photograph 11. Area of gravel to the north of the house (view to west)



Photograph 12. Area of gravel to the north of the house (view to east)



Photograph 13. Paved area to the side of the bungalow



Photograph 14. Paved area to the rear of the bungalow

The bare ground is assessed as having negligible value at a site level due to a low density of significant vegetation cover.

4.2.3 Buildings

At the southern end of the site is a bungalow (Figure 3, Target note 1; Photographs 15-18) an adjoining garage (Figure 3, Target note 2; Photograph 19) and a detached timber shed (Figure 3, Target note 3; Photographs 20 and 21).

The bungalow is constructed of brick and the hipped roof is covered with clay tiles and is unlined. the building, particularly the roof, is in a state of disrepair and has been unoccupied for some time.

The adjoining garage comprising a section with an unlined gable roof covered with clay tiles with flat-roofed extensions covered with bitumen roofing felt. The building is constructed of brick.

The shed is constructed of timber with cladding forming the walls. The gable roof is covered with bitumen roofing felt.



Photograph 15. The east elevation of the bungalow (Target note 1)



Photograph 16. The north elevation of the bungalow (Target note 1)



Photograph 17. The west elevation of the bungalow (Target note 1)



Photograph 18. The north elevation of the bungalow (Target note 1)



Photograph 19. The north elevation of the garage
(Target note 3)



Photograph 20. The north and east elevations of the shed
(Target note 3)



Photograph 21. The west elevation of the shed
(Target note 3)

The house and garage are assessed as having value at the site level and are considered further in this report in relation to protected species.

4.2.4 Amenity grassland

At the south-west corner of the site is an area of amenity grassland (Figure 3). This contains typical lawn grass species including ryegrass and fescues. There is a patch of pignut *Conopodium majus* at the south-west corner plus other herbs including ribwort and broad-leaf plantain, dandelion, common sorrel, yarrow, primrose, white clover, meadow buttercup, herb robert and common vetch *Vicia sativa*.

The amenity grassland is a common and widespread habitat with a low level of structural and botanical diversity and is assessed as having a value at site level. It is neither rare nor fragile, has low botanical interest and can be easily replicated. It is not considered further in this report.

4.2.5 Tall ruderal vegetation

At the eastern corner of the site by the entrance is a small patch of tall ruderal vegetation (Figure 3; Photograph 22) consisting primarily of common nettle, wood avens with bramble and hybrid bluebell.



Photograph 22. Patch of tall ruderal vegetation by the site entrance

The tall ruderal vegetation is a common and widespread habitat with a low level of structural and botanical diversity and is assessed as having a value at site level. As this habitat is easy to replicate and unlikely to provide good habitat for protected species, it is not considered further within this report.

4.2.6 Pond

Within the centre of the gravel area of a small plastic pond measuring approximately 2m by 1m with a depth of around 0.5m (Figure 2, Target note 4). The pond is full of Canadian pondweed *Elodea canadensis* and an initial growth of duckweed *Lemna minor*. At the eastern end of the pond is a small clump of Rough Horsetail *Equisetum hyemale*.



Photograph 23. The pond to the north of the bungalow (Target note 4)



Photograph 24. Close-up of the pond to the north of the bungalow (Target note 4)

The pond is assessed as having value at the local level due to the low number of standing water bodies in the area. Its value for protected species is considered in Section 5.

4.2.7 Trees

There are a number of mature and young coniferous and broadleaf trees within the site boundary (Figure 3; Photographs 25-30). Along the western edge of the site are yew *Taxus baccata*, cherry *Prunus* sp., pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, cypress *Cupressus* sp. and rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, in front of which is a line of Leyland cypress *Cupressus × leylandii* and also some cherry laurel.

Near the south-west corner are two apple trees *Malus domestica* as well as some shrubs including cherry laurel, Portuguese laurel *Prunus Lusitanica*, spotted laurel *Aucuba japonica Crotonifolia*, Pyracantha and Mexican orange *Choisya ternata*.

At the entrance to the site, at the eastern corner, is a larch *Larix* sp. and a sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* with Leyland cypress, privet *Ligustrum* sp. and apple along the northern edge of the drive.

To the north of the area of amenity grassland is a large Cedar of Lebanon *Cedrus libani*.

Along the northern edge of the area of gravel are a row of conifers.

Along the north-eastern edge of the site within the area of ruderal/ephemeral vegetation is goat willow, cypress and maple.



Photograph 25. Trees at the site entrance (east corner)



Photograph 26. Apple tree at the south-west corner of the site



Photograph 27. Conifers along the northern edge of the gravel area



Photograph 28. Cedar of Lebanon to the north of the area of amenity grassland



Photograph 29. Leyland cypress, silver birch and oak along the western boundary



Photograph 30. Goat willow and cypress at the north-western end of the north-east boundary

The trees are a relatively common and widespread habitat with a moderate level of structural and botanical diversity; consequently, they are assessed as having a value at the local level. As they may provide habitat for protected species such as nesting birds, they are considered further in this report

in relation to compliance with legislation for protected species and the protection of existing ecological features.

4.2.8 Species-poor hedgerow

Along parts of the southern boundary and the western boundary is a species-poor hedge which is primarily privet except for a short section of common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* at the northern end of the west boundary (Figure 3; Photographs 23 and 24).



Photograph 31. Privet hedge along the southern boundary



Photograph 32. Privet hedge along the western boundary

The species-poor hedge is a relatively common and widespread habitat with a low level of structural and botanical diversity and is assessed as having a value at local level. This habitat is considered further within this report in relation to compliance with protected species legislation only, given its potential to support nesting birds.

4.2.9 Fence

Along the north-east boundary, the south-east boundary and a short section of the southern boundary is close-board fence (Figure 3; e.g. Photographs 33-35). There are sections of trellis fence along the west boundary and the northern edge of the area of amenity grassland (e.g. Photographs 36 and 37).



Photograph 33. Closed panel fence along the southern boundary



Photograph 34. Close panel fence along the north-eastern boundary



Photograph 35. Closed panel fence at the north-western end of the north-east boundary



Photograph 36. Trellis fence at the northern end of the west boundary



Photograph 37. Trellis fence along the northern edge of the area of amenity grassland

4.2.10 Wall

Along a short section of the northern edge of the area of gravel is a low brick wall.

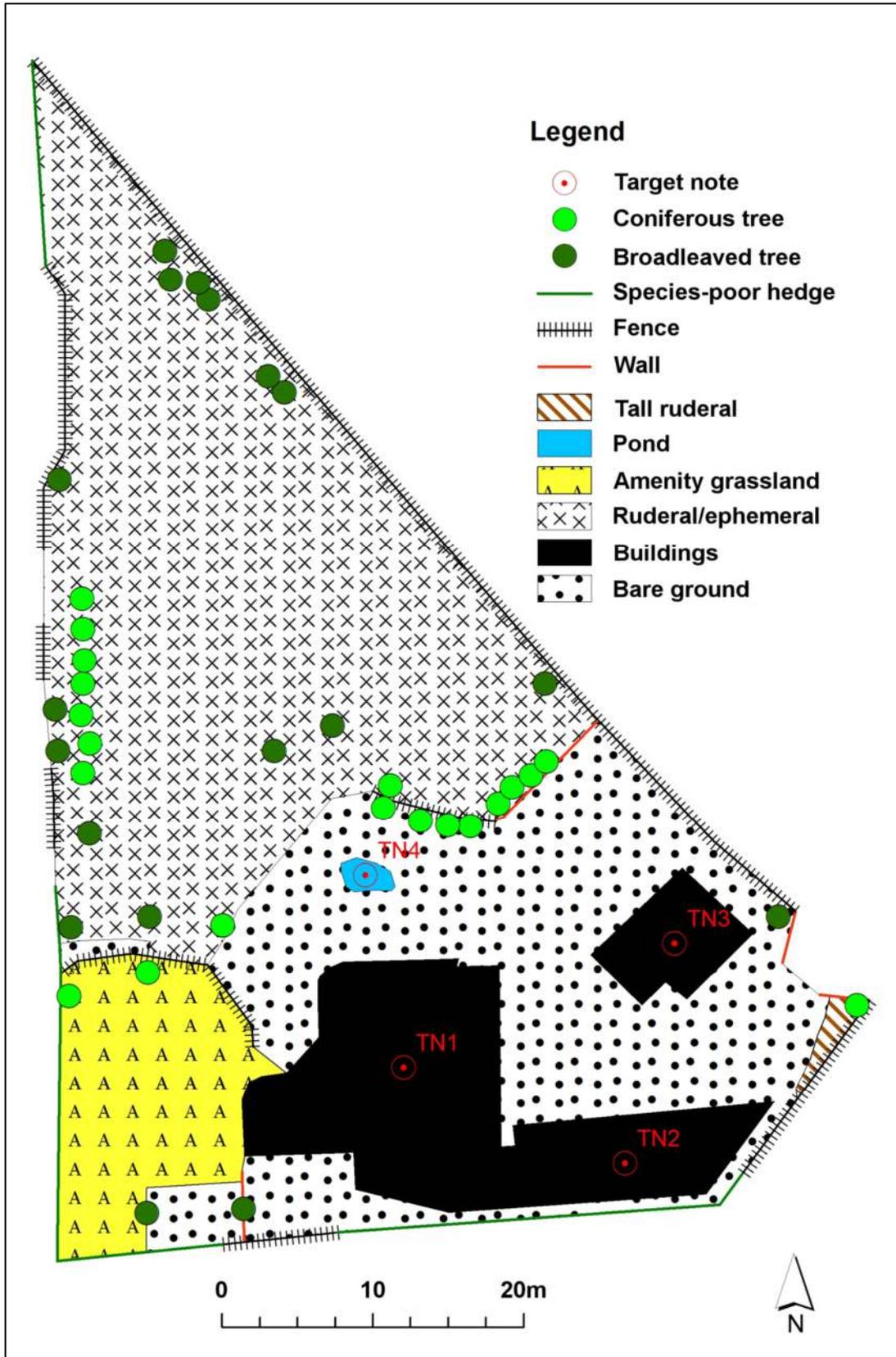


Figure 3. Phase 1 habitat map. Locations of habitats are approximate. Habitat codes are in line with the alphanumeric codes as per the JNCC (2010) handbook with modification as per the UK Habitat Classification (2020) where appropriate.

4.3 Species and Species Groups

4.3.1 Desk study

Worcestershire Biological Records Centre (WBRC) holds several records for protected or priority species within 1km of the site. An absence of records does not mean that a particular species is not present; merely that it has not been recorded. Many species records are not obtainable from the sources utilised and therefore there may be further undetected records for such species on the study site or in the local area. Key records of protected species from the WBRC are provided below under the relevant species or taxa (also see Appendix 1).

4.3.2 Bats

Bungalow

There are numerous openings under the hip tiles on the bungalow (Figure 3, Target note 1) providing direct access into the enclosed roof void (e.g. Photographs 38-41) as well as a large opening in the north-facing roof pitch. There are no other openings with all the soffits and fascias being completely sealed (e.g. Photograph 42).

The large enclosed roof void within the bungalow (Figure 3, Target note 1; Photographs 43-45) contains exposed timbers suitable for perching (e.g. Photograph 46). Such roof voids are suitable for those species of bats which require a large flying area within the roosting space, such as brown long-eared bats. However, the cobwebs along the ridge board are quite dense, indicating that bats have not been present for some time, if at all. There was no evidence of droppings on the floor or the stored items within the attic which have clearly been there for many years.

The lack of a lining on the roof of the bungalow reduces the potential for crevice-dwelling bats, such as those of the genus *Pipistrellus*.

The bungalow is considered to be of limited-moderate bat roost potential as there are opportunities for attic-dwelling species but little potential for crevice-dwelling species.

Garage

The main roof pitches of the garage (Figure 3, Target note 2) are sealed (e.g. Photograph 47) but there are a few gaps along the edges of the gable walls where the mortar has fallen out (e.g. Photograph 48). These were inspected using a torch and an endoscope and none contained any evidence of bats.

There is also access to the interior via the open door apertures on the northern side of the building which lead into the interior of the northern section (Photograph 49) and the open and partially closed roof voids within the main section (Photographs 50 and 51). None of these areas contained any evidence of use by bats.

The cavities between the tiles, battens and lining are suitable for crevice dwelling species and these can be accessed via the openings along the edge of the gable wall and a tear in the lining (Photograph 52). However, there was no evidence of use within the cavities near these openings, which were generally quite dusty and full of light debris and fine cobwebs).

The garage is considered to be of low bat roosting potential.

Timber shed

There are exposed timbers within the timber shed (Figure 3, Target note 3; Photograph 53). However, the interior is very well lit during the day due to the windows in the east and north elevations.

The timber shed is considered to be of low bat roosting potential.

Trees

None of the trees within the site boundary contains any potential roosting features for bats.

Foraging habitat

The site is considered to offer some foraging opportunities for bats, particularly the trees along the site boundary. It is well-connected to the woodland area to the north and the treelines to the east and south-east.

WBRC holds two records of bat within 1 km of the site: a bat roost located on Meadow Road and a common pipistrelle roost located on Chapel Drive.



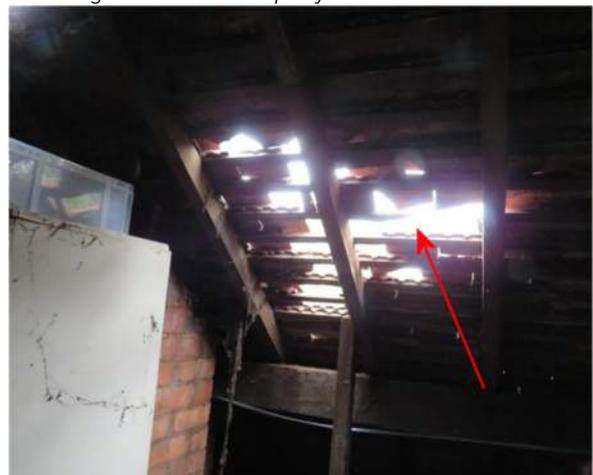
Photograph 38. Openings on the roof of the southern side of the bungalow over the hip rafters



Photograph 39. Close up an opening on the roof of the bungalow over the hip rafters



Photograph 40. Opening under a hip tile on the northern side of the bungalow



Photograph 41. Opening on the north-facing roof pitch of the roof of the bungalow



Photograph 42. The sealed soffit of the bungalow



Photograph 43. The enclosed roof void within the bungalow (main section)



Photograph 44. The enclosed roof void within the bungalow (east section)



Photograph 45. The enclosed roof void within the bungalow (west section)



Photograph 46. Example of the ridge within the enclosed roof void in the bungalow



Photograph 47. The gable roof of the garage



Photograph 48. Openings along the edge of the gable roof of the garage (west elevation)



Photograph 49. The interior of the eastern part of the garage



Photograph 50. The open roof void within the gable-roofed part of the garage



Photograph 51. The partially closed roof void within the gable-roofed part of the garage



Photograph 52. The cavity between the tiles, battens and lining (with lining peeled back to show cavity)



Photograph 53. The interior of the timber shed

As there was no evidence of bats within the buildings and as all of the potential roosting sites could be visually inspected, no further survey work for bats is considered necessary. However, precautionary working methods are recommended.

4.3.3 Badger

The site is not optimal for sett-building and there was no evidence of badgers within the site boundary or just outside the site boundary. The site does provide some limited commuting and foraging habitat but given the abundance of similar and better habitat in the wider area (including nearby woodlands), it is considered unlikely to be important for any local badger population.

WBRC holds no records of badger within 1km of the survey area.

The site is likely to offer some foraging opportunities for this species but there were no signs to suggest that the site forms a key part of a badger group territory. In the context of extensive areas of suitable foraging habitat in the surrounding area, this species is assessed as having site value only. Precautionary measures are recommended in relation to foraging badgers.

4.3.4 Nesting Birds Including Barn Owl

There was no evidence of nesting birds within the site boundary. However, the trees and hedgerows offer good potential for nesting birds and it is likely that they will be used at some point during the nesting season. The following birds were observed within the site boundary: jackdaw, house sparrow, robin, dunnock, wood pigeon and blue tit.

WBRC holds records of barn owl with 1 km of the site, but no other bird species.

Breeding birds are considered further in this report in relation to compliance with legislation.

4.3.5 Reptiles

The edges of the site may provide some suitable habitat for reptiles for shelter, foraging and commuting with some of the clearer areas providing suitable basking areas. The site is relatively isolated, being largely surrounded by pasture, arable fields and roads, and therefore may not sustain a population of reptiles. Based on the habitats present and the surrounding habitat it is considered that only slow worms may be present within the site boundary.

WBRC holds no records of reptiles within 1 km of the site.

Although reptiles are nationally protected it is considered unlikely that the site will be used in any significant way by reptiles. In the context of this relatively small site they are assessed as having local value. Reptiles are considered further in this report in relation to compliance with legislation.

4.3.6 Great Crested Newts and Other Amphibians

The site contains a single small pond (see 4.2.5). The pond is full of Canadian pondweed and a growth of duckweed had started at the time of the survey. There were no signs of amphibians (or fish) within the pond.

The Habitat Suitability Index was used to assess the pond (see 2.3.3) which indicated that the pond is of poor suitability for great crested newts (Table 2). There are several ponds within the vicinity of the site which could potentially be used by great crested newts. However, the site is separated from the

surrounding habitat and ponds by the Alcester Road and Gorsey Lane, the former being particularly busy. These roads are likely to act as a barrier to the movement of this species and other amphibians.

Table 2. Results of the Habitat Suitability Index Assessment.

Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Score	
Factor	Pond 1
Distance and direction of pond from site	Near centre of site
SI1: Location	1
SI2: Pond Area	0.05
SI3: Pond Drying	0.5
SI4: Water Quality	0.33
SI5: Shade	1
SI6: Fowl	1
SI7: Fish	1
SI8: Pond Count	1
SI9: Terrestrial habitat	0.33
SI10: Macrophytes	0.3
HSI	0.49 or "Poor"

WBRC holds no records of amphibians within 1 km of the site.

As great crested newts are unlikely to be present within the site boundary they are not considered further in this report. However, precautionary working methods are recommended which are also suitable for other amphibians.

4.3.7 Veteran Trees and Plants

The habitats on the site are common and widespread and are unlikely to support protected, rare or notable plant species. No veteran trees or invasive species were noted during the survey.

As no rare or notable plant and/or fungal species were noted within the site or considered likely to be present within the site, these species groups are not considered further in this report. Similarly, as no veteran trees or invasive species were recorded, these are also not considered further.

4.3.8 Invertebrates

The habitats on the site are common and widespread and are unlikely to support protected, rare or notable invertebrate species.

Therefore, no further mitigation or recommendations are required to be implemented for rare, notable or protected invertebrates species. Given the above, it is considered unlikely that the site supports a notable assemblage of invertebrates and so they are not considered further within this report.

4.3.9 Other Species

The site has limited potential to support other mammals such as hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* which may pass through or forage on the site.

WBRC holds 6 records of hedgehog within 1 km of the site.

A precautionary note is therefore included for hedgehogs. Any remaining species (e.g. deer and foxes) will most likely be highly mobile and so will be able to relocate to surrounding areas.

5 Assessment and Recommendations

5.1 Designated Sites (Statutory and Non-Statutory)

No statutory sites are present within at least a 1km radius of the site. There is one non-statutory site Local Wildlife Site (LWS) – Pond Near Batemans Green (SP07/23) - which lies 1 km north of the site. Due to the distance from the site boundary, it is not anticipated that there will be any direct, indirect or residual negative impacts on this non-statutory site. Therefore, no further mitigation is considered necessary concerning designated sites.

5.2 Habitats and Botanical Value

There are no habitats considered to be of international, national, regional, county or district conservation value in their own right (CIEEM, 2018; Ratcliffe, 1977). The habitats recorded within the site including the amenity grassland, buildings, bare ground and ruderal/ephemeral vegetation have been assessed as being of less than local/negligible nature conservation value in their own right and they do not have any notable botanical value associated with them.

5.3 Protected species

The planning for development should consider the potential presence of protected species within and near the site. Therefore, the following further surveys and mitigation measures must be implemented to avoid harm to the following species.

5.3.1 Bats

None of the buildings contained any evidence of bats and there were no potential roosting features within any of the trees. However, it is recommended that:

- As a precaution, a licensed ecologist is present when the hip and ridge tiles on the bungalow and garage are removed prior to reroofing.
- All work is carried out carefully with the expectation that bats may be found. If bats are observed within the building at any time work must cease immediately and Natural England (0300 0601582) or the ecologist for this project must be contacted for advice.

As bats almost certainly use the site for foraging the following is recommended that:

- Any new lighting scheme across the whole development site must take foraging and commuting bats into account. For example, the provision of low-level lights with UV filters and directional shrouding/shields to prevent unnecessary light spill above the top of the ground floor level and the avoidance of floodlighting unless it is on a short timer (<2 mins).
- Boundary and linear features e.g. hedgerows and dry-stone walls are incorporated into the development where possible.
- Any replanting uses plant species known to benefit bats e.g. field maple, hazel, beech, common ash, holly, honeysuckle, common lime, common oak and sessile oak.

5.3.2 Badger

The proposed work is unlikely to have an impact upon the badgers. However, as badgers may use the site occasionally for foraging or commuting, the following precautionary measures must be taken to ensure avoidance of harm to this species:

- No construction work must take place at night.
- All steep-sided pits, ditches etc must be covered overnight to prevent badgers or any other roaming animals from falling in. Alternatively, a ramp can be provided at the end of the excavated area to enable animals to escape and so prevent them from becoming trapped. All such excavations must be inspected each morning to ensure no animals have become trapped overnight.
- If at any time a badger sett is discovered, all work must stop while a suitably qualified ecologist is consulted.
- The storage of chemicals and hazardous materials must be in line with best practice guidelines. They must be kept secure so that they cannot be accessed or knocked over by roaming animals and must not be stored near site boundaries where wildlife is more prevalent.

5.3.3 Nesting Birds

As there is suitable habitat for nest building the following measures are needed to ensure compliance with legislation during the removal of any vegetation that might support breeding birds:

- All nesting birds are protected by law. To avoid committing an offence, any works to habitats that might be used by nesting birds, such as the hedgerows, trees and shrubs and buildings must be undertaken outside the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). If this is not possible, the habitat should be checked immediately prior to works commencing by a suitably qualified ecologist. If there are breeding birds present, works cannot continue until the chicks have fledged and left the nest.
- Consideration must be given to retaining as many of the trees and hedgerows as possible to preserve suitable nesting habitat.
- Provision for other species must also be included (see section 6)

5.3.4 Reptiles

The site has low suitability to support reptiles and so the following mitigation is to ensure that the suitability remains low and to provide precautionary working methods:

- The ruderal/ephemeral vegetation and grass must be strimmed to ground level during the weeks prior to work commencing. Ideally this will occur on a hot day during the summer months when reptiles are very mobile and can easily escape. Subsequently, the vegetation must be kept close to ground level or cleared prior to development, and must be maintained in that condition until the development is complete.
- Prior to works commencing any log piles, brash piles and stone piles must be removed carefully. If any reptiles are discovered work must stop and an ecologist contacted to relocate the animal(s) to a suitable location identified off site.
- Work on the site may create rubble piles which, if left, may have the potential to be utilised as places of rest or shelter. Consequently, such debris must be removed from the site immediately or placed into skips prior to removal.
- Escape route for reptiles must be provided within any pits dug for the foundations. Such ramps must be no steeper than 45 degrees in angle and must be constructed using rough wooden planks.

- If at any point during these activities, or at any other stage during works, a reptile is discovered, all work must stop and a suitably licensed ecologist must be consulted.

5.3.5 Great Crested Newts and Other Amphibians

Given that the area of suitable terrestrial habitat to be disturbed is very small in extent combined with the presence of better habitat nearby (e.g. woodland) and as the site is separated from the surrounding habitat by busy roads it is predicted that it is unlikely that any great crested newts will be encountered on the development site or impacted by the development.

- The guidance for reptiles (above) must be adhered to.
- The pond must be emptied when dry in the summer (or if filled with water in August when amphibians are likely to be absent or in low numbers).
- If during any time great crested newts are identified, work must stop immediately and Natural England must be contacted for advice.

5.3.6 Invertebrates

- The site supports common and widespread plants and invertebrates. Therefore, the following is recommended to provide suitable replacement habitats:
 - Creation of brash or wood piles for shelter and hibernation which can be used by invertebrates.
 - Landscaping plans to feature native species planting and ideally should include 'butterfly borders' of nectar-rich plants to encourage a range of invertebrates.
 - Adherence to good pollution prevention practices to ensure there are no impacts to any aquatic invertebrates in nearby watercourses.

5.3.7 Other Species

Hedgehogs

As hedgehogs may occasionally use the site the following precautionary measures relating to hedgehogs must be put in place:

- Any wood or brash piles within the development area must be removed carefully by hand. If a hedgehog is found it must be removed carefully and placed in an undisturbed area outside the development zone.
- Ramps must be placed into any deep trenches or excavated holes, to allow hedgehogs an escape route should they fall in.

Other Mobile Species Including Foxes and Deer

- The mitigation for badgers should be adhered to, to prevent any harm from commuting species.
- Boundary fencing (e.g. Heras fencing) should be installed surrounding the development site to prevent access by commuting wildlife.

6 Enhancement

A variety of habitat creation options should be implemented within the site. The following are considered appropriate options for the site to offset the negative impacts of the development upon biodiversity.

- Any new tree or shrub planting must be carried out using native species appropriate for the local area. Suitable species include:

Oak	Quercus robur
Field maple	Acer campestre
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Holly	Ilex aquifolium
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea
Spindle	Euonymus europaeus
Guelder rose	Viburnum opulus
Wild cherry	Prunus avium
Wild privet	Ligustrum vulgare
- The planting scheme should include 'butterfly borders' of nectar rich plants to attract butterflies and moths; <http://www.butterfly-conservation.org/text/4818/gardening.html>.
- Wood or brash piles could be created for reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates and hedgehogs on the site.
- A hedgehog shelter could be provided to enhance the site for sheltering hedgehogs. This should be placed next to linear features (with the entrances facing the linear features) such as nearby woodland and placed away from roads and out of direct sunlight.
- The development of the site provides an opportunity to improve the roosting opportunities for bats within the area. Bats could be encouraged to roost within the site by:
 - Creating access to the cavities between the slates, lining and battens on the east and west-facing roof pitches of the replacement units (e.g. Figure 4; Photograph 54). A bitumastic lining (e.g. 1F Roofers (BS8747) Felt) must be laid over the modern breathable membrane (if this is used) within these cavities to prevent bats from becoming entangled in the fibres of the breathable membrane (Figure 5). To prevent bats from moving onto the breathable membrane at the end of the cavities, a block of wood must be installed between the laths.
 - Installing a bat box at the top of the east, west or south walls located away from windows and lights (e.g. Photographs 55 and 56).

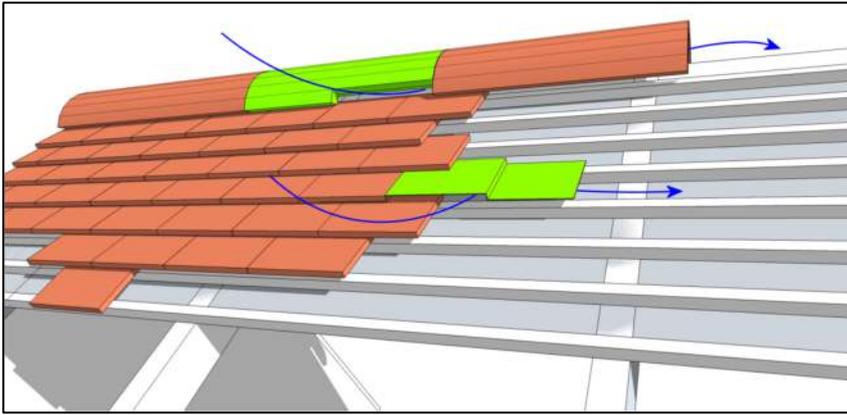


Figure 4. Access to the tile/lining cavity via a modified ridge tile and a lead saddle

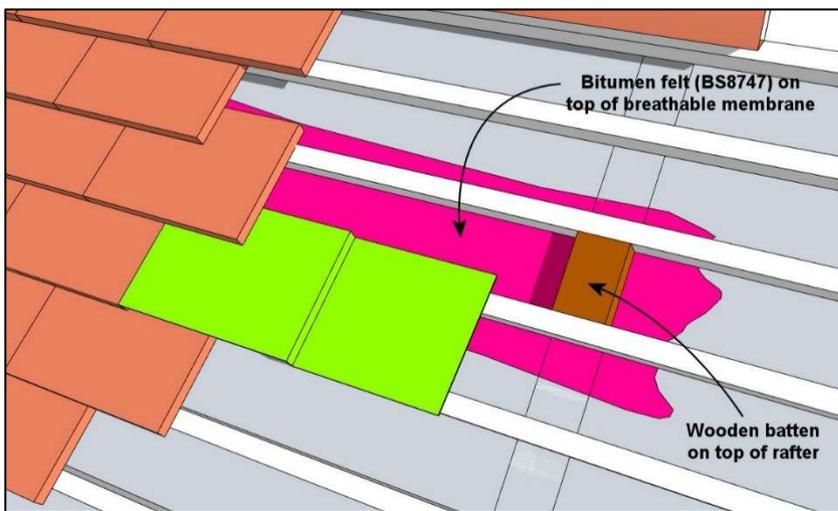
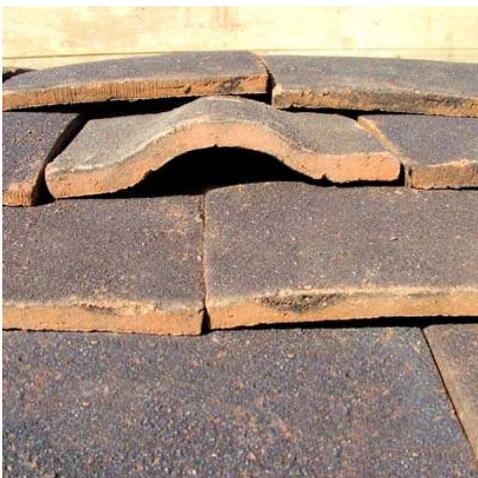


Figure 5. Access to the tile/lining cavity showing bitumen felt and wooden batten to prevent bats moving along the roof



Photograph 54. Example of a bat access tile



Photograph 55. Greenwood's EcoHabitats medium hollow box



Photograph 56. Example of an in-wall bat box (Build-in Woodstone Bat Box)

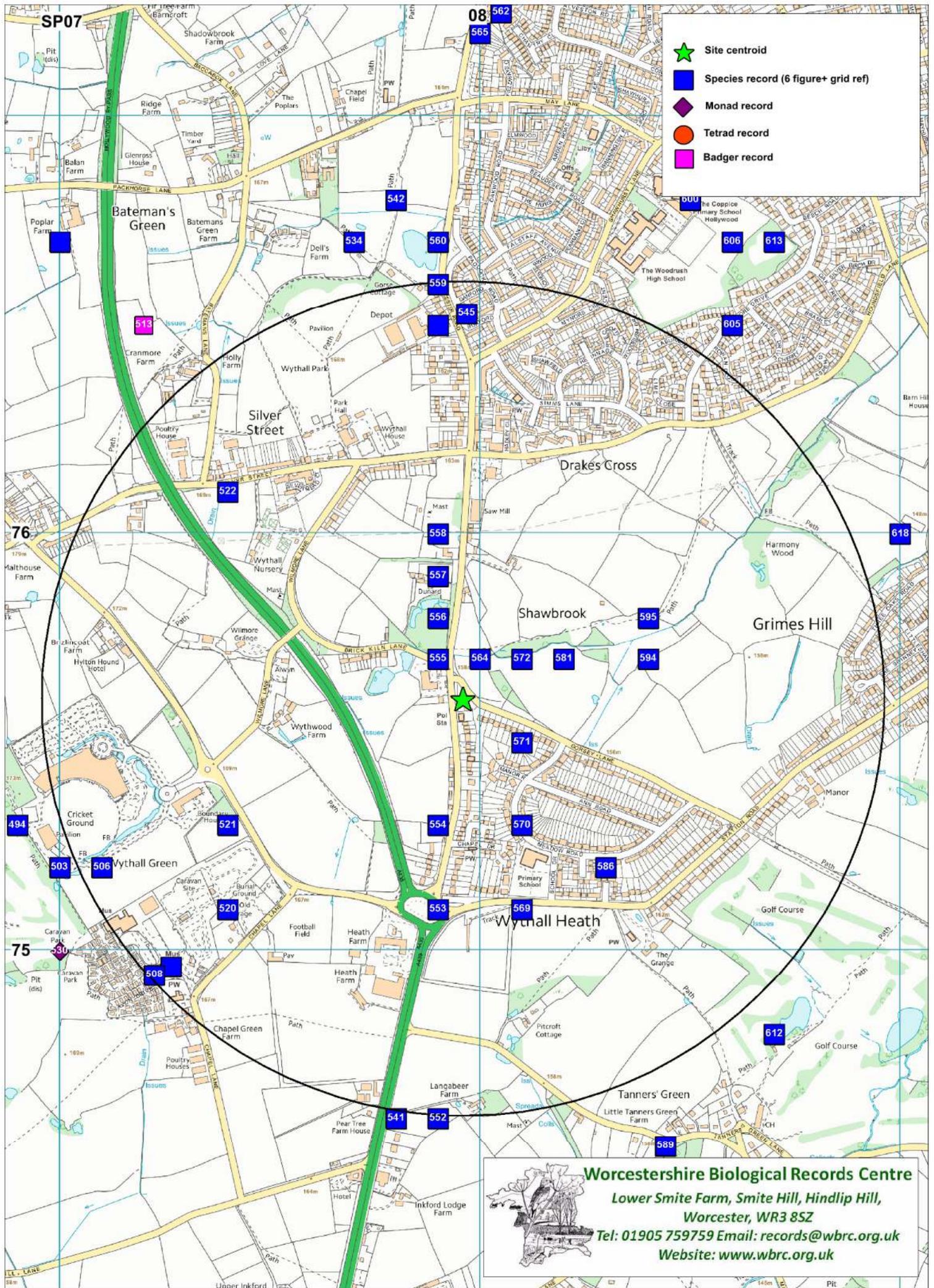
- The bird nesting potential of the site should be improved by additional tree planting and/or by attaching appropriate nesting boxes on the north or east sides of the trees/new building
Recommended boxes include:
 - Schwegler 1B Bird Box – general-purpose bird box, suitable for many species, one should be used on site.
 - Schwegler 2GR Nest Box – suitable for smaller bird species with added protection against predators, one should be used on site.
 - Schwegler 3SV Nest box – suitable for a variety of bird species with added protection against predators, one should be used on site.
- Barn owl boxes could be placed in or near to the development to provide a resource for nesting barn owls. These could be placed on the inside or outside walls of buildings, as well as mounted on trees or poles, with the access point facing the open countryside. The access hole and nesting area must be no less than 3m above ground level. Barn owl nesting provision can be incorporated into the design of new buildings within the roof space with access via a gable end wall or via the roof itself. Where the access is in a vertical structure such as a wall or gable end, there should be an external landing platform or perch below the entrance hole. Hipped roofs and pitched roofs where optimal siting of the access is through the roof rather than the wall/gable end will require the use of a specially built miniature dormer or owl-hole ‘tile’. Alternatively a nest box could be provided within the roof space (e.g. <https://www.barnowltrust.org.uk/product/barn-owl-nestbox-barns-buildings/>). The box should not be placed completely in the open but attached to the inside walls of buildings, using screws and plugs. It is important to keep an access hole through the external wall clear in front of the entrance to the box. Barn owl boxes are also available for attachment to trees (e.g. <https://www.barnowltrust.org.uk/product/barn-owl-nestbox-for-use-on-trees/>).

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8 Appendix 1





Worcestershire Biological Records Centre

Protected/notable species and designated sites information

Protected/notable species and designated sites information held by WBRC as at 26/05/21 for 1km radius around Central Grid Ref SP 0796 7560 Wythall.

Protected/notable species records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

No	Scientific Name	Common Name	Grid Ref	Location Name	Date	Comments	Status
554	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	SP079753	Wythall Police Station	11/05/2009	Seen leaving building, droppings & 100+ pellets	WCA
594	<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip	SP084757	Shaw Brook	24/07/2000	Vegetated stream - occasional plants in <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> dominated community	Locally Nb
559	<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	SP079766	Drake Street	05/08/1997	adj. to pool	Locally Nb
521	<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Bottle Sedge	SP074753	Wythall Green	28/07/2000	Ornamental pools - status uncertain - seems unlikely introduction & native populations in area but site very ornamental	Locally Nb
520	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	SP074751	Wythall	17/08/1997	Road verge - planted tree	Locally Nb
571	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of The Valley	SP081755	Gorse Lane	24/07/2000	Pavement weed - established clump pushing up tarmac	Locally Nb
595	<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle Club-rush	SP084758	N of Shaw Brook	24/07/2000	Damp ditch by footpath - 1 plant	Locally Nb
564	<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle Club-rush	SP080757	by Shaw Brook - N side	24/07/2000	Horse grazed pasture - locally frequent by public footpath	Locally Nb
558	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	SP079760	Alcester Rd	05/08/1997	Clump in woodland; W side	Locally Nb
557	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	SP079759	By Alcester Rd	24/07/2000	Damp woodland - locally frequent	Locally Nb
522	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram	SP074761	Silver Street	25/07/2000	Pavement weed - casual	Locally Nb
553	<i>Puccinellia distans</i>	Reflexed Saltmarsh-Grass	SP079751	A435	24/07/2000	By roundabout - 1 clump	Locally Nb
555	<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot	SP079757	E of Alcester Rd	24/07/2000	Streamside footpath - small clump in horse paddock	Locally Nb

556	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i>	Greater Spearwort	SP079758	Shawbrook Coppice	17/08/1997	Pool - 6 plants	Locally Nb
555	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i>	Greater Spearwort	SP079757	pond, Swanbrook Spinney	05/04/2002	1 present	Locally Nb
572	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	Narrow-fruited Water-cress	SP081757	Shawbrook	17/08/1997	Stream - locally frequent	Locally Nb
581	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush	SP082757	Shawbrook	17/08/1997	Marsh - strong colony	Locally Nb
569	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea-Spurrey	SP081751	Station Road	24/07/2000	Roadside verge - c.3 plants	Locally Nb
506	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	SP071752	Wythall Green	28/07/2000	Short turf - a few plants	Locally Nb
521	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser Bulrush	SP074753	Wythall Green	28/07/2000	Ornamental pool - established introduction	Locally Nb
586	<i>Chiroptera</i>	Bats	SP083752	Meadow Rd, Wythall	01/04/2006	2 roosting inside house; droppings	WCA NERC s.41 UKBAP ECH4 WorcBAP
508	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	SP0722574942	Wythall	Jun - Nov 2016	Droppings, footprints & 1 or 2 seen on trail cam numerous times (& juvenile)	NERC s.41 UKBAP
509	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	SP0726574963		22/11/2016	Adult; 14:00	NERC s.41 UKBAP
508	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	SP0722574942		25/03/2017	Live sighting; trail cam feeding 21:13 hrs	NERC s.41 UKBAP
	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	SP0722574942	Wythall	25/03/2017	1 live	NERC s.41 UKBAP
	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	SP079765	Alcester Rd, Hollywood	04/08/2017	Droppings & prints	NERC s.41 UKBAP
545	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	SP0796876528	Alcester Road	04/08/2017	Droppings & footprints	NERC s.41 UKBAP
570	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	SP081753	Chapel Drive, Wythall	30/07/1999	22 roosting under eaves of house (summer).	WCA ECH4 WorcBAP

Special Areas of Conservation records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

No records found.

SSSI records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

No records found.

Local Wildlife Sites records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

Site Ref	Site Name	Grid Ref
SP 07/23	Pond near Batemans Green	SP078767

Worcestershire Grassland Inventory records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

Site No.	Site Name	Grid Ref	NVC Type	NVC Area	Management
37 54	Becketts Farm Meadow	SP077751	(MG5)		

Local Nature Reserves records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

No records found.

Worcestershire Wildlife Trust Reserves records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

No records found.

Ancient tree records which are wholly or partially within 1km of site.

No records found.

END OF REPORT



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