
Colly Lodge, near Tetbury

Preliminary Ecology Appraisal

July 2021

Client: StudioMarkRuthven
Architecture
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Non-Technical Summary

Site Name and Location	Colly Lodge, Cherrington Lane, near Tetbury (central grid reference: ST 90153 95463).
Scope of Works	Preliminary Ecology Appraisal comprising an extended Phase 1 habitat survey and preliminary bat roost assessment and inspection undertaken on 20 th July 2021, supplemented with a desk study.
Survey Methods	Phase 1 habitat survey undertaken with reference to JNCC (2010) and CIEEM (2017). Preliminary bat roost assessment and inspection undertaken with reference to BCT (2016).
Lead Surveyor	Kate Hayward MCIEEM.
Site Description and Suitability Assessment	<p>The site lies in a rural location off Cherrington Lane, approximately 1.1km to the north of the A433 London Road and 1.3km to the north-east of Tetbury. It is surrounded by arable and grassland fields. Directly to the north is a small patch of woodland approximately 0.2 hectares in size.</p> <p>The site is approximately 0.09 hectares in size. It comprises the house, Colly Lodge, and garden. The property is currently unoccupied and the garden is unmanaged and overgrown. Occasional small, semi-mature and mature trees are located within the garden and a band of trees and shrubs, which connects to a small patch of woodland bordering the site to the north, lie along the north section of the east boundary.</p> <p>With consideration to protected species, Colly Lodge has confirmed presence of one bat roost (low number of bat droppings found below the front porch roof) and is assessed as <i>High</i> suitability to roosting bats owing to the external features present. No access could be gained to the roof spaces within the property.</p> <p>A mature ash located near the north site boundary, just off site, offers <i>Moderate</i> suitability to roosting bats. No other trees offer suitable bat roosting features.</p> <p>Two bird's nests were located within the front porch and the wider garden provides suitable nesting habitat.</p> <p>The garden is suitable to low numbers of the common and widespread species of reptiles, amphibians and small mammals.</p>
The Proposal	The property is the subject of a planning application for the demolition of the existing house and construction of new dwelling of a larger footprint, with associated landscaping of the garden.
Recommendations	<p>Three bat roost surveys of Colly Lodge are recommended.</p> <p>The site lies within a National Habitat Network area. The hedgerow and line of trees forming part of the site's boundaries should be retained and protected during landscaping works.</p> <p>Recommendations for a precautionary approach to works, biodiversity enhancements and a sensitive lighting scheme have also been provided.</p>



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 In July 2021, Seasons Ecology was instructed by StudioMarkRuthven Architecture to undertake a Preliminary Ecology Appraisal of Colly Lodge, Cherrington Lane, near Tetbury (grid reference: ST 90153 95463). The Preliminary Ecology Appraisal consisted of an extended Phase 1 habitat survey and preliminary bat roost assessment and inspection, supplemented with a desk study.
- 1.1.2 The property is the subject of a planning application for the demolition of the existing house and construction of a new dwelling of a larger footprint, with associated landscaping of the garden.

1.2 Scope and Objectives of Survey

- 1.2.1 The survey was undertaken to identify and record the habitats on site and to assess the potential of the site to support protected/notable species. The purpose of the survey is to make known any ecological constraints or considerations that may be relevant to the proposal for the site.
- 1.2.2 This report is based on the findings of a survey undertaken on 20th July 2021.
- 1.2.3 The report is supported by the following:
- Annex 1: Summary of Legislation and Planning Policy.
 - Annex 2: Phase 1 Habitat Map.
 - Annex 3: Site Photographs.

1.3 Personnel

- 1.3.1 The survey was undertaken by Kate Hayward, an experienced surveyor and ecological consultant and full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM). Kate has over 20 years' experience as a professional consultant advising on development projects and protected species and habitats, including acting as the named ecologist on European Protected Species licences. Kate is a licensed bat surveyor (Class Licence Registration Number: 2015-12244-CLS-CLS, bat survey level 2).

2. Legislation and Planning Policy

- 2.1.1 This report has been compiled with reference to relevant legislation and national planning policies, which protect wildlife. Annex 1 provides a brief summary of this legislation and policy.

3. Desk Study

3.1 Method

3.1.1 A web-based desk study was undertaken in July 2021 prior to the survey to provide local information that may be relevant to the proposal. The following online resources were consulted:

- The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website¹, to obtain information on:
 - Statutory designations within 2km of the site and within 4km for designations with bats as a primary feature.
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zones relevant to the site.
 - Habitats on site listed on the Priority Habitats Inventory.
 - European Protected Species licences issued within 2km.
 - Other species information that may be relevant.
- Google Maps², to view aerial photographs, maps and mapnik data, to assess the ecological context of the site.

3.2 Results

Statutory Designations

3.2.1 There are no statutory designations within 2km of the site. The nearest is Veizey's Quarry, Tetbury Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), a geological designation located approximately 2.25km to the south-west.

3.2.2 There are no statutory designations for bats within 4km of the site.

3.2.3 The site itself is not covered by any statutory designations; however, it does lie within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) of nearby SSSIs. This requires the Local Planning Authority to consult with Natural England on certain types of development. This IRZ does not include residential developments; therefore, consultation will not be required.

Priority Habitats

3.2.4 There are no Priority Habitats on site. The nearest are three Deciduous Woodlands located 0.5km to the south-east, south and west.

3.2.5 The site lies within a National Habitat Network area.

¹ <http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

² <http://acme.com/planimeter/>

European Protected Species Licences

- 3.2.6 There are two European Protected Species Licences that have been issued for locations within 2km of the site. These are both for great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*, for locations approximately 1.5km and 2km to the south-west.

Other Species Information

- 3.2.7 There is one Natural England great crested newt pond survey (2017-2019) conducted within 2km of the site for a location approximately 0.3km to the north. The survey recorded absence of this species.

Ecological Context

- 3.2.8 The site lies in a rural location off Cherrington Lane, approximately 1.1km to the north of the A433 London Road and 1.3km to the north-east of Tetbury. It is surrounded by arable and grassland fields, with bounding mature hedgerows and occasional trees. Directly to the north is a small patch of woodland approximately 0.2 hectares in size. A larger patch of woodland approximately 5 hectares in size lies 0.3km to the south-east.
- 3.2.9 No water bodies are evident within 500m of the site.

4. Survey

4.1 Methods

- 4.1.1 A systematic walkover of the site was undertaken on 20th July 2021. Notes were taken on the habitats present, and their suitability to support protected and notable species. Any incidental evidence of protected and notable species was noted. The survey was carried out with reference to JNCC (2010)³ and CIEEM (2017)⁴.
- 4.1.2 Colly Lodge was assessed for its suitability to offer roosting sites to bats. This assessment considered the style, construction and condition of the building (missing roof tiles, rotten beams, cracks in stonework and ivy cover, for example) and presence of any suitable access points. Based on these factors Colly Lodge is assessed as having *Negligible, Low, Moderate or High* roosting potential.
- 4.1.3 Trees on site were also considered for their suitability to roosting bats.
- 4.1.4 The assessment and survey of the property and trees was undertaken with reference to the guidance in BCT (2016⁵).

³ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2010) Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey – a Technique for Environmental Audit. JNCC Peterborough.

⁴ CIEEM (2017) *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecology Appraisal*. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. Winchester.

⁵ Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists. Good Practice Guidelines*. Bat Conservation Trust. Third Edition.

4.2 General Site Description

- 4.2.1 The site is approximately 0.09 hectares in size. It comprises the house, Colly Lodge, and garden. The property is currently unoccupied and the garden is unmanaged and overgrown. The boundaries are approximately 1m high stone walls with wooden post fence along the north (rear) boundary and part of the west boundary. A section of hedgerow forms the northern half of the west boundary and a patch of trees forms the northern half of the east boundary.
- 4.2.2 To the front of the property are two wooden gates, one for pedestrian access and one for vehicle access. The south (front) boundary is a stone wall with overgrown ornamental shrubs and climbers, such as holly *Ilex aquifolium*, roses, young mountain ash *Sorbus acuparia*, honeysuckle *Lonicera* species and evergreen species, with bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.. Overgrown shrubs extend along the stone-walled east boundary, with dense clematis *Clematis* species covering the wall. The west boundary is a stone wall and overgrown hedgerow along the north section. Species comprise hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and elder *Sambucus nigra*.
- 4.2.3 The garden is largely disturbed ground dominated with prickly sow-thistle *Sonchus asper* with poppies *Papaver* species, docks *Rumex* species, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, forget-me-not *Myosotis* species and cleavers *Galium aparine*, and patchy, tall amenity grassland comprising Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, meadow-grasses *Poa* species, rye-grasses *Lolium* species and occasional crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*. There are several log, stone, woodchip and debris piles located across the garden.
- 4.2.4 Occasional small, semi-mature and mature trees are located within the garden and a band of trees and shrubs, which connects to a small patch of woodland bordering the site to the north, lie along the north section of the east boundary, adjacent to Cherrington Lane. Species include field maple *Acer campestre*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, hawthorn, elder and elm *Ulmus* species. A mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* is located just beyond the north-east corner of the site, just outside the site boundary (Target Note 1, Annex 2).
- 4.2.5 A small mammal entrance is located adjacent to the north (rear) site boundary (Target Note 2, Annex 2).

4.3 Colly Lodge Description

- 4.3.1 Colly Lodge is a two-storey, stone-built cottage with a gabled, clay-tiled roof. There is a one-and-a-half storey lean-to extension attached to the west elevation and a single-storey gabled extension attached to the north elevation at the eastern end. The two extensions are relatively modern, of brick construction with clay-tiled roofs. A small glass conservatory is attached to the north elevation. Over the front door is a small, clay-tiled porch.
- 4.3.2 Externally, the south (front) elevation features no cracks in stonework or gaps under roof tiles or ridge tiles. The porch has a Bitumen-type liner below the clay tiles. There are gaps between the stonework and the wooden roof supports. Two bird's nests were present at the time of the survey, below the porch roof, and a low number of bat droppings were located on the ground below the porch roof (Target Note 3, Annex 2).
- 4.3.3 The west elevation, with attached lean-to extension, features a hole at the base of the chimney (Target Note 4, Annex 2) and the lean-to extension has gaps under two roof tiles (Target Note 5, Annex 2).
- 4.3.4 The north (rear) elevation has a hole at the roofline at the western end and gaps under a low number of roof tiles also at the western end (Target Note 6, Annex 2). The east elevation has gaps in the stonework at the roof line (Target Note 7, Annex 2).

- 4.3.5 There are no gaps evident under lead flashing at the base of the two chimneys.
- 4.3.6 Access could not be gained to the internal areas of Colly Lodge.
- 4.3.7 The distribution and extent of habitats are shown on the Phase 1 habitat map at Annex 2, including Target Notes highlighting features of interest. Site photographs are provided at Annex 3.

4.4 Suitability to Protected/Notable Species

Bats

- 4.4.1 Evidence of roosting bats was found on the ground below the front porch roof in the form of a low number of bat droppings. No access could be gained to the roof spaces of the main house. There are several external features noted, including gaps under a low number of roof tiles on the lean-to extension and on the main roof, holes at the roof line and a hole below the chimney on the west elevation, which could provide access for bats into the roof space.
- 4.4.2 Colly Lodge has confirmed presence of one bat roost and is assessed as *High* suitability to roosting bats owing to the external features present. Colly Lodge lies in a rural location and is surrounded by arable and grassland fields, mature hedgerows, occasional trees and patches of woodland.
- 4.4.3 A mature ash located near the north site boundary, just off site, offers *Moderate* suitability to roosting bats. No other trees on site or immediately adjacent to the site offer suitable bat roosting features.

Nesting Birds

- 4.4.4 Two bird's nests were present within the front porch. The wider gardens contain trees, shrubs and hedgerow, which provide suitable nesting habitat for birds.

Amphibians

- 4.4.5 There are no ponds present on site and no ponds are evident within 500m of the site. However, Natural England pond surveys (2017-2019) included a pond approximately 300m to the north, which recorded absence of great crested newt.
- 4.4.6 The site contains small areas of suitable terrestrial habitats for great crested newt, including hedgerows, trees and shrubs, and log, stone, woodchip and debris piles. However, with consideration to the absence of local records within 500m (referring to the desk study there are records 1.5km and 2km away) and only one pond within 500m with recorded absence of this species, there is negligible likelihood of great crested newt using the terrestrial habitats on site.
- 4.4.7 The site is suitable to support low numbers of the common and widespread species of amphibians, such as common frog *Rana temporaria* and common toad *Bufo bufo*.

Reptiles

- 4.4.8 The site is suitable to support low numbers of the common and widespread species of reptiles, such as slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, with small areas of refuge and basking habitats present on site.

Badger and Other Mammals

- 4.4.9 No badger setts were found on site or adjacent to the site, where accessible, and there was no evidence of other badger activity (runs, latrines, dung, hair or prints for example) found across the site during the survey. The site offers suitable refuge and foraging habitats for common

and widespread species of small mammals. One small mammal entrance is located near the north (rear) site boundary, which is likely to be attributable to rabbit.

5. Recommendations

5.1.1 The property is the subject of a planning application for the demolition of the existing house and construction of new dwelling of a larger footprint, with associated landscaping of the garden.

5.1.2 There are no statutory site designations, SSSI Impact Risk Zones, Priority Habitats or locally-occurring protected species that require consideration within the proposal, referring to the desk study.

5.1.3 With consideration to the proposal, the following is recommended:

5.2 Habitat Retention

5.2.1 The site lies within a National Habitat Network area. It is recommended that the hedgerow forming part of the west site boundary and the line of trees forming part of the east site boundary, are retained and protection during landscaping works. Both these features connect to woodland directly to the north and therefore form part of the local network of habitats.

5.3 Bats

5.3.1 It is recommended that three bat roost surveys are undertaken of Colly Lodge which is assessed as *High* suitability to roosting bats and has confirmed presence of a bat roost within the front porch. The surveys will aim to determine the presence of further bat roosts, the status of roosts, and the numbers and species of bats. The surveys will inform the approach to works, licensing requirements and mitigation and compensation measures.

5.3.2 Should management works to the mature ash tree located near the north site boundary be required, then a pre-works check for roosting bats should be undertaken.

5.4 Nesting Birds

5.4.1 Two bird's nests were found within the front porch. Should demolition works commence during the nesting bird season (which is usually from 1st March to 31st August), a pre-works check should be undertaken by an experienced Ecological Clerk of Works.

5.4.2 It is recommended that vegetation removal is undertaken outside of the nesting bird season, or that pre-works checks are undertaken by an experienced Ecological Clerk of Works.

5.5 Other Fauna

5.5.1 The garden will be cleared and re-landscaped. It is recommended that a precautionary approach is taken with regards to nesting birds, small mammals, reptiles and common and widespread species of amphibians. If possible, works should be timed to avoid the nesting bird season (usually March to August) and the hibernation period (usually November to February) with clearance undertaken in March/April or September/October and a pre-works check for fauna carried out prior to clearance and supervision during clearance by an experienced Ecological Clerk of Works.

5.5.2 Log, stone, woodchip and debris piles and stone walls should be dismantled by hand with the assistance of an Ecological Clerk of Works with some logs and stones retained and relocated to the hedgerow and tree boundaries to provide refuge habitat for fauna.

5.5.3 For any animals found, these should be placed within the wooded area immediately to the north of the site (with the landowner's permission), or undisturbed boundaries of the site.

5.6 Lighting

5.6.1 Due to the site's rural location, new lighting should be low-level and directional. Consideration should be given to the locations of new lighting so that surrounding vegetation is not subject to light spill.

5.7 Biodiversity Enhancements

5.7.1 Considering the small-scale of the proposal, there is limited scope to provide biodiversity enhancements. The following should be considered:

- Bat Roosting Habitat - Two built-in bat roosts, built-in to south-east to south-west facing external walls of the new dwelling. These should be located at heights between 3m and 5m and away from light sources.

Three bat boxes positioned on a suitable tree located at the rear of the garden will provide additional bat roosting habitat.

Further recommendations for replacement roosting habitat should be provided following the bat roost surveys of Colly Lodge.

- Nest boxes could be attached to existing trees within the garden. These should be a range of different nest boxes, including sparrow terrace nest boxes, robin nest boxes and nest boxes with differing entrances sizes, to attract a range of birds. Swift nest boxes positioned at the eaves of the new dwelling after completion of the works could be provided.
- New planting should include species of benefit to wildlife, such as pollinators and night-flying invertebrates. Honeysuckle *Lonicera* species, is night-scented and would attract invertebrate prey for bats.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: Legislation and Planning Policy

A summary of relevant legislation and national policy is provided below. For each individual case, it is advised to consult the relevant documents in full and obtain legal advice, where appropriate.

There are several UK legislation tools, which are listed below. European legislation has not been included as it is incorporated in UK legislation by domestic provisions.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

In 1992, the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC)⁶ came into force. This provides for the creation of a network of protected wildlife sites across the European Union, known as 'Natura 2000'. This network consists of designated sites, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC)⁷. These sites form part of a series of measures aimed at conserving important and threatened habitats and species.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 commonly known as 'the Habitat Regulations' transpose the Habitats Directive into national law and set out the provisions for the protection and management of species and habitats of European importance, including Natura 2000 sites. The Regulations have been amended in England in relation to candidate SACs and SPAs. These are sites submitted by the Government for consideration as part of the Natura 2000 network, and are also now defined as European Sites. All European Sites are of national importance and have been notified as SSSIs.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as Amended in Quinquennial Review and by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000⁸

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981⁹ provides the foundation for much of the statutory wildlife protection in the UK. Part I deals with the protection of plants, birds and other animals and Part II deals with the designation of SSSIs.

The following broad areas are covered by the Act:

Nature Conservation - Protecting those sites which are National Nature Reserves (NNR) and SSSIs.

Wildlife - Listing endangered or rare species in need of protection and creating offences for killing, disturbing or injuring such species. The disturbance of any nesting bird during the breeding season is also noted as an offence.

The Act also makes it an offence to cause to grow in the wild certain plant species or to release certain fauna into the wild. The Act is enforced by local authorities.

⁶ European Commission (1992). Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. European Commission, Brussels.

⁷ European Commission (1979). Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds, European Commission, Brussels.

⁸ Secretary of State, 2000. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act. Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

⁹ Secretary of State, 1981. Wildlife and Countryside Act. Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides a new statutory right of access to the countryside and improves upon the rights of way system, providing stronger protection for both wildlife and countryside.

Part III of the Act - Nature Conservation and Wildlife Protection: A number of measures to promote and enhance wildlife conservation are detailed, including improving protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and increasing penalties for deliberate damage to SSSIs. The Act affords statutory protection to Ramsar Sites which are wetlands designated under the International Convention on Wetlands.

National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in March 2012 and came into immediate effect superseding all existing Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system and how these are expected to be addressed. The NPPF is a material consideration for the purposes of planning decision-making.

The NPPF places a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

The NPPF states that the presence of a legally protected species is a material consideration for a local authority dealing with planning applications for any development that would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat. Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and geological conservation¹⁰, prepared in support of the former PPS9, is still relevant and provides more guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation.

Biodiversity Action Plans

In 1994, the Government produced the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)¹¹, a national strategy for the conservation of biodiversity. Regional and District/Borough BAPs apply the UK BAP at a local level. The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' succeeded the UK BAP in July 2012¹². The UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain, however, important and valuable reference sources. Notably, they have been used to help draw up statutory lists of priorities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In England, there are 56 habitats of principal importance and 943 species of principal importance.

¹⁰ ODPM Circular 06/2005 Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Importance within the Planning System.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7692/147570.pdf

¹¹ Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1994. Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan. London.

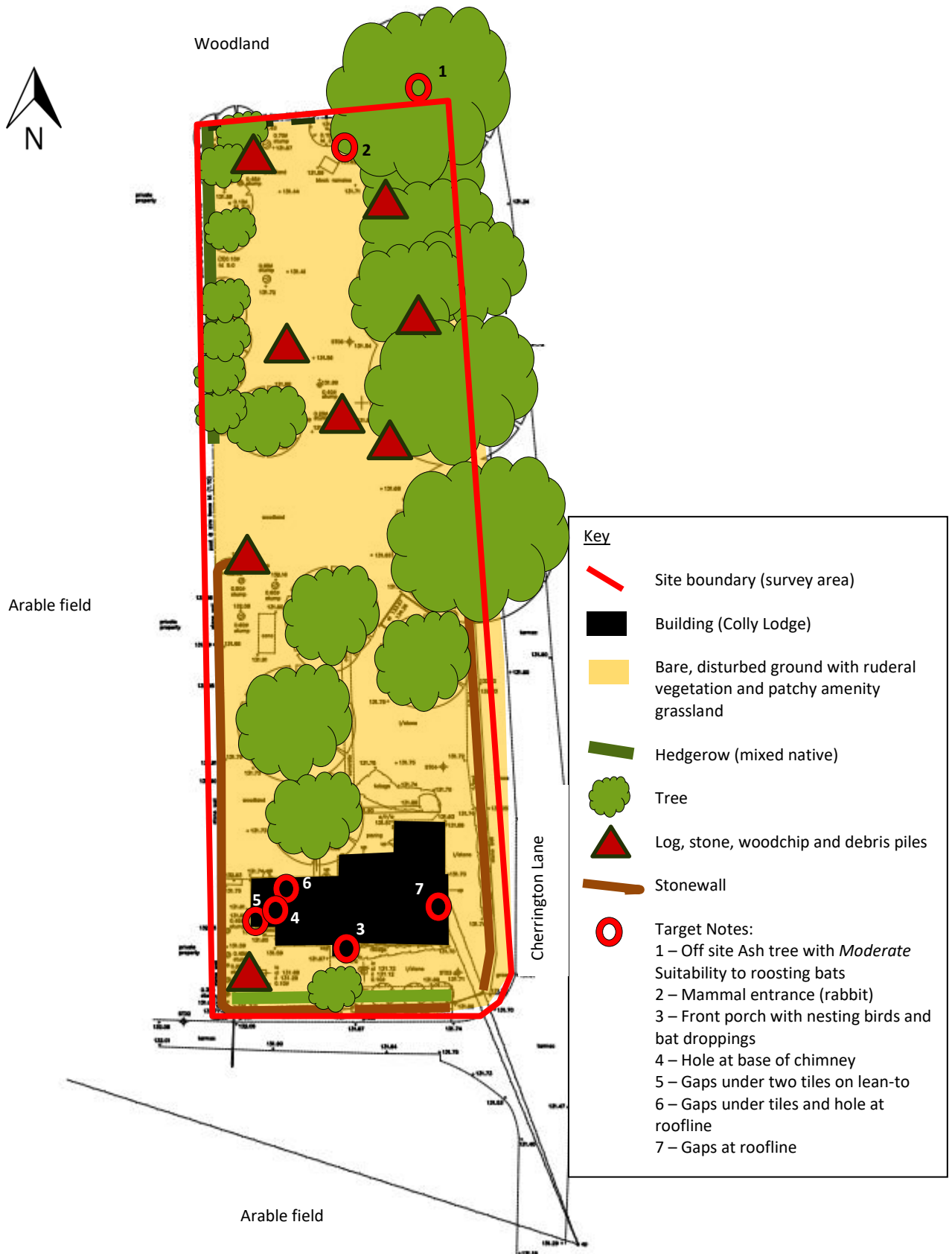
¹² JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group). 2012. UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. July 2012. Available from: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>

Species/species group	Legal protection and policy
Flora	<p>A number of plant species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (amended). It is an offence to deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy these wild plants. It is also an offence for any purpose to possess, sell or exchange such a plant.</p> <p>In addition, a number of plant species are species of principal importance in England (formerly referred to as UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species), LBAP priority species and/or notable species that are a material consideration in planning.</p>
Bats	<p>Bat species in England and Wales are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately capture, injure or kill bats; • Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; • Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which bats use for shelter or protection; and • Deliberately damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. <p>Seven of the 18 species of bats occurring in the UK are species of principal importance in England and many are also included in LBAPs.</p>
Badgers	<p>Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1979. Under this legislation it is illegal to kill, injure or take badgers or to interfere with a badger sett in any way.</p>
Otters	<p>Otters in England and Wales are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately capture, injure or kill an otter; • Intentionally or recklessly disturb otter; • Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which an otter uses for shelter or protection; and • Deliberately damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. <p>Otter is a species of principal importance in England.</p>
Water voles	<p>Water voles in England and Wales are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately capture, injure or kill a water vole; • Intentionally disturb water vole in their breeding or resting places; and • Deliberately damage, destroy or obstruct of a breeding site or resting place. <p>Water vole is a species of principal importance in England.</p>

Dormice	<p>Dormice in England and Wales are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately capture, injure or kill a dormouse; • Intentionally or recklessly disturb dormice; • Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which a dormouse uses for shelter or protection; and • Deliberately damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. <p>Dormouse is a species of principal importance in England.</p>
Other mammals	<p>Several other species of mammals, whilst not afforded specific legal protection, are of note and consideration to such species is necessary in respect to planning in accordance with national and often local policy. Such species are typically identified as species of principal importance in England and/or LBAPs.</p> <p>Species of principal importance in England include brown hare and hedgehog.</p>
Birds	<p>All wild birds in England and Wales are granted legal protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kill, injure or take any wild bird; • Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; and, • Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird. <p>Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act are afforded further protection and it is illegal to disturb such species while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.</p> <p>A number of bird species are also included as species of principal importance in England and LBAPs.</p>
Reptiles	<p>Smooth snakes and sand lizards in England and Wales are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately capture, injure or kill a smooth snake or sand lizard; • Intentionally or recklessly disturb a smooth snake or sand lizard; • Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which a smooth snake or sand lizard use for shelter or protection; and • Deliberately damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. <p>Widespread species of reptile (slow worm, common lizard, grass snake and adder) are protected against killing, injury and sale.</p> <p>Reptile species are also species of principal importance in England and often LBAP species.</p>
Amphibians	<p>Great crested newts and natterjack toads in England and Wales are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately capture, injure or kill a great crested newt or natterjack toad; • Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt or natterjack toad; • Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which a great crested newt or natterjack toad use for shelter or protection; and • Deliberately damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. <p>Great crested newt, pool frog, natterjack toad and common toad are species of principal importance in England. These and other amphibian species are also often included in LBAPs.</p>
Invertebrates	<p>45 species of invertebrate are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional kill, injure or take such species; • Deliberately damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place used by such species; and, • Disturb such species when occupying such a structure or place. <p>A further 24 species are only afforded partial protection (typically only against sale). Stag beetle for instance is only protected against sale.</p> <p>Eight species and their habitats are also afforded further protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).</p> <p>398 species of invertebrate are included as species of principal importance in England and such species are often also included within LBAPs.</p>

Annex 2: Phase 1 Habitat Map (July 2021)

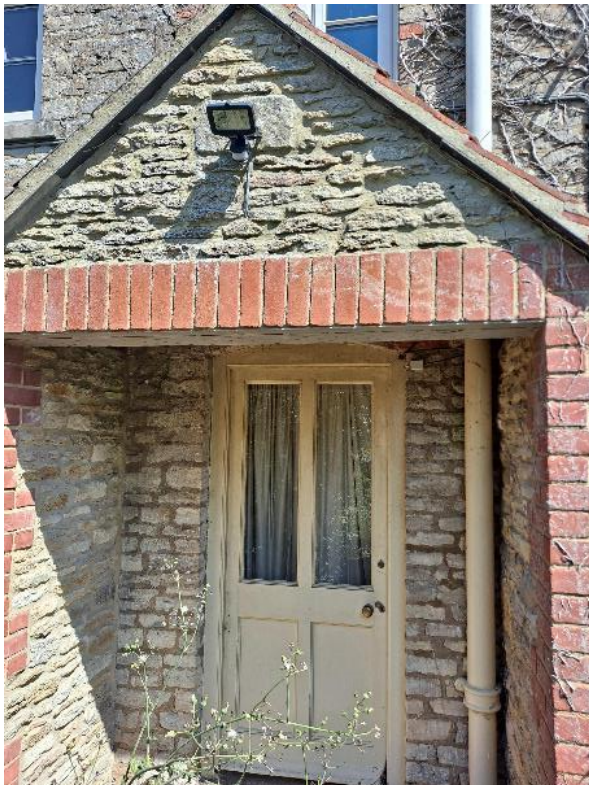


Annex 3: Site Photographs (July 2021)

Photograph 1. The south (front) elevation of Colly Lodge.



Photograph 2. The front porch.



Photograph 3. The internal roof area of the front porch, showing bird's nest and probable location of the bat roost (Target Note 3).



Photograph 4. The north (rear) elevation of Colly Lodge.



Photograph 5. The west elevation of Colly Lodge with attached lean-to extension with hole at base of chimney (circled; Target Note 4) and gaps under tiles on lean-to (circled; Target Note 5).



Photograph 6. The east end of the north (rear) elevation of Colly Lodge showing single-storey extension.



Photograph 7. The east elevation of Colly Lodge, the location of gaps at the roofline (Target Note 7).



Photograph 8. The garden taken from the north (rear) boundary with Colly Lodge in view at the far end.



Photograph 9. The patch of trees along the north end of the east site boundary, adjacent to Cherrington Lane.



Photograph 10. Looking north across the garden, with log and debris piles, dominant prickly sow-thistle, patches of bare ground and occasional trees shown.

