Robson Ecology Ltd.
Tel: 01787 248407 / 07443 620934
Email: Odette@RobsonEcology.co.uk

Amphibian Method Statement
and
Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy

for

The Pheasantry, Hitcham Road, Wattisham, Suffolk, IP7 7LA.

Survey Commissioned by:	Sue Fenton and Richard Eldridge
Project Number:	REP22029
Report issued:	18th March 2023
Project Ecologist:	Odette Robson BSc (Hons) PhD MCIEEM

Project number:	Title:	Revision:	Issued:
REP22029	Amphibian Method Statement and Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy for The Pheasantry, Hitcham Road, Wattisham, Suffolk, IP7 7LA	**Final**	18th March 2023

Disclaimer

The findings detailed in this report are based on evidence from thorough review of existing documents, where every effort has been taken to provide an accurate assessment of the site. No liability can be assumed for omissions or changes since the surveys were undertaken.

This report was instructed by Sue Fenton and Richard Eldridge, and following the brief agreed. Robson Ecology has made every effort to meet the client's brief.

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This report must not be submitted to the Local Planning Authority until payment has been received in full.

The report may need to be updated (at the discretion of the Local Planning Authority) if site conditions change, or if not submitted to the LPA within 12 months or implemented within 18 months of the report issue date.

1 Summary

Site:	The Pheasantry, Hitcham Road, Wattisham, Suffolk, IP7 7LA
Grid Reference	TM 01191 51701
Planning reference	Ref. DC/22/04862 (Babergh District Council)
Commissioned by:	Sue Fenton and Richard Eldridge
Surveys/reports used to inform the AMS and BES	Robson Ecology (2022) Preliminary Bat Roost and Pond Assessment of The Pheasantry, Hitcham Road, Wattisham, Suffolk, IP7 7LA. 30th September 2022. REP22029
Lighting	No lighting directed towards sensitive habitats (mature trees; garden boundary vegetation; pond; bird and bat boxes on cart lodge and trees).
Requirements before starting on site and Precautionary Working Methods during site/construction works	- Ecological supervision during site/ground clearance. - Protection of exclusion zones (pond/mature trees and hedges) with temporary barrier fence (Heras). - Good-practice construction precautions will be implemented (including providing escape routes from any trenches or deep footings; safe storage of materials). - Pollution prevention measures to protect ponds adjacent to working zone. - Protection of retained trees: Retained trees close to the construction zone, or adjacent to the access route used by construction traffic, will be protected in line with BS5837: 2012, to avoid root compaction or damage from construction vehicles. - A nesting bird survey to be carried out if scrub clearance or outbuilding demolition is within the breeding season (March to August inclusive).
Timing Considerations	Any vegetation removal or demolition (trees, scrub/bushes and outbuilding) will be carried out outside the nesting bird season or preceded by a nesting bird survey. Ground clearance will be carried out when amphibians are in breeding ponds (February to July), and under ecological supervision.
Biodiversity Enhancement	Bird Boxes: targeting house sparrow and spotted flycatcher/song thrush. These high conservation priority species are likely to be present in the area and use boxes of the types specified.
	Bat Boxes: Targeting species recorded during surveys that use bat boxes.
	Pond management and maintenance.
	Hedgehog house and gaps under fences.
	Hibernacula/log-pile refugia – adjacent to pond.

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2 Introduction

2.1 Background

The report is required to discharge Conditions relating to a planning application at The Pheasantry, Hitcham Road, Wattisham, Suffolk, IP7 7LA (Babergh District Council, BDC Ref. DC/22/04862). A Householder planning application was approved on 26th January 2023 for:

> *Erection of single storey side/front extension and porch (following demolition of existing outbuildings and porch), erection of Garage/Cart lodge/Store with studio above. Internal and associated works to main house as outlined in design and access statement*.

This document presents the Amphibian Method Statement, and a Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy (BES), as required to discharge Conditions relating to ecology.

This document is to be read in conjunction with:

- Robson Ecology (2022) Preliminary Bat Roost and Pond Assessment of The Pheasantry, Hitcham Road, Wattisham, Suffolk, IP7 7LA. 30th September 2022. REP22029.

No development shall take place (including ground works and vegetation clearance) until the AMS and BES has been approved by the Local Planning Authority (BDC) and their consultees. This shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by BDC.

2.2 Planning Conditions

The following conditions which relate to ecology have been requested for The Pheasantry as part of the planning consent and as detailed in the decision notice (BDC; 26/01/23; Ref. DC/22/04862).

Condition 4: Non-Licenced Method Statement for Great Crested Newts

A Non-licenced Method Statement for Great Crested Newts hall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This will contain precautionary mitigation measures and/or works to reduce potential impacts to Great Crested Newt during the construction phase. The measures and/works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved details and shall be retained in that manner thereafter."

Condition 5: Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy

A Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy for protected and Priority species shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, in line with the Preliminary Bat Roost and Pond Assessment (Robson Ecology Ltd, September 2022) The content of the Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy shall include the following:
a) Purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed enhancement measures;
b) detailed designs and product descriptions to achieve stated objectives;
c) locations, orientations and heights of proposed enhancement measures by appropriate maps and plans (where applicable);
d) persons responsible for implementing the enhancement measures; and
e) details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance (where applicable).

The works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

3 Construction Management, Precautions and Working Methods

3.1 Non-Licenced Method Statement for Great Crested Newts

3.1.1 Habitat Management (Pre-start)

Amenity grass/lawn areas will be kept short (<5cm sward height) prior to groundworks/site clearance to avoid creating refuges/habitat that may attract great crested newts or reptiles into the clearance zone.

3.1.2 Tree/Hedge/Pond Protection Fencing (Pre-start)

Retained hedges and trees within 5m of the groundworks zone or adjacent to the access route used by lorries/site traffic, will be protected during the works with protective fencing to BS5837:2012 standard: This will protect wildlife using the trees and avoid root compaction. Appendix A shows the indicative location of protective fencing (Heras) around the construction zone which will contain the disturbance/impact to the construction area, away from sensitive habitats.

- There will be strictly no contractor access, storage of materials, site compound, vehicular access, parking, or other incidental entry into the exclusion zone at any time:
- Contractors and vehicles will not be allowed to access the exclusion zone without ecological supervision and/or written agreement of extent/methods of works.
- Warning signs stating '*Protection Zone – Keep Out*' will be fixed at regular intervals along the exclusion fence.
- All site workers must be made aware that the area beyond the fence is a strict exclusion zone, with no access for any purpose. The location of the exclusion zone will be covered within the site-induction process which all site contractors will undergo, and sign when completed (Appendix D).

3.1.3 Supervised Destructive Search for Great Crested Newts.

- Before ground clearance, all refuge features (rubble/wood piles, shed bases, paving slabs, plant-pots etc) within the clearance/working zone (see Appendix A) will be checked by an ecologist licenced to handle great crested newts, then sensitively removed (or dismantled/made unsuitable for amphibians) under supervision and precautionary working practices. This will be done during the active newt season (February to November inclusive), and preferably when newts are in the ponds (April to June inclusive).
- Any reptiles or amphibians found will be relocated to the adjacent pond/tree-lined garden boundary habitat, and allowed to disperse naturally. If great crested newts are found, site works will stop while the ecologist evaluates the situation to determine whether a European Protected Species licence would be needed to proceed. Great crested newts must only be handled by a Natural England licensed ecologist.

3.2 Good Practice Precautions for Wildlife During Construction

- All trenches/deep footings will be fully covered overnight, or a secured plank/scaffold board will be placed in such that any wildlife falling in can climb out safely. Alternatively, one end of the trench will be sloped or stepped to enable animals to escape.
- Storage: Construction materials will be kept off the ground on pallets to prevent small animals seeking refuge beneath them.
- Waste Management: Waste and debris will be removed from site immediately, or placed in skips, to avoid forming refuge opportunities for small animals.
- Dust: Contractors will ensure that all loose materials are covered or damped down by a suitable water device; ensure that all cutting/breaking is appropriately damped down; and ensure the site is appropriately screened to prevent dust nuisance to the adjacent garden areas (pond/wooded/tree areas).
- Temporary pools of water must not be allowed to form during the construction phase.
- All caustic materials (e.g., cement,) must be mixed on boards or tarpaulin and removed at night or locked in a sealed site-cabin/building.
- Works to be conducted in daylight hours only - when newts are less likely to be moving/active.
- Any heavy machinery should be stored on hard-standing.
- A single route for contractors should be marked out from the parking area to the construction zone.
- If a great crested newt is found during unsupervised works, and despite the avoidance and precautionary measures, work must stop immediately pending advice from the Project Ecologist on how to proceed. An assessment will be made to determine whether the work can proceed without committing an offence. Contact details of the Project Ecologist must be present on site at all times and NE will be contacted for advice if necessary.

3.3 Pond Protection (Pollution Prevention)

The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) must include pollution prevention measures and controls, to ensure that there are no pollution incidents and/or damage/access to the pond or ditches during construction of the cart lodge and extension.

Caustic material must not be allowed to form run-off that could contaminate the adjacent ground or allowed to enter the pond or ditches.

Standard good-practice precautions for construction works adjacent to water-courses should be implemented. All works should follow the Environment Agency's **Pollution Prevention Guidelines** (PPG)* documents available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/pollution/39083.aspx. Particularly the following:

• *PPG01 Understanding Your Environmental Responsibilities – Good Environmental Practices.*

• *PPG05 Works and maintenance in or near water.*

• *PPG06 Working on construction and demolition sites.*

(*These documents have been archived but still provide useful guidance in the absence of new published guidance).

3.4 Additional Precautions – Sensitive Lighting

Lighting at the site will be minimized to encourage nocturnal animals to use the site, both during the construction phase, and on completion.

- LED luminaires will be used where possible (No UV elements: Metal halide, fluorescent sources will not be used).
- Only luminaires with an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control will be used (See ILP 2011).
- Any external security lighting will be set on motion-sensors sensitive to large moving objects only, and short (<1 minute) timers.
- All external lighting will be kept to the minimal feasible level and be directed downward: Baffles, hoods or louvres will be used to reduce light spill and direct it only to where needed.
- Lighting will be appropriately directed to avoid illuminating the boundary hedges and trees, pond, and mitigation/enhancement habitat boxes (on the cart lodge and trees).
- There will be no task lighting adjacent to, or directed towards, any mature trees during the construction phase of the development.
- Construction work will not be carried out at night, or within half an hour of dawn or dusk.

3.5 Timing of Works, Precautions, and Enhancement Implementation

A summary of sensitive works, and timing to avoid harm to biodiversity, is listed in Table 3.1. This includes the times during construction when a suitably qualified ecologist will be present on site to oversee works. Any deviations to the programme of works, construction materials or methods must be discussed with the Project Ecologist prior to implementation – to ensure that there will be no impact to wildlife.

Table 3.1: Key ecological survey and implementation dates (ecological supervision and/or advice may be required for items highlighted in green)

Activity	Implementation Date	Action Required/Constraint
Tree/hedge/pond Protection Fencing	Prior to any construction works starting.	Protective fencing (Heras) to be installed around any mature trees/hedges close to the construction/groundwork zone (location – see Appendix A). The fence to remain *in situ* for the duration of construction activity.
Nesting Bird Survey.	March to August inclusive: Any tree-works/shrub removal or outbuilding demolition within the	If active nests are recorded, there will be a delay to works in that part of the site (and an appropriate exclusion zone – as advised

	nesting season: Survey for active nests within three days of start of works.	by the ecologist) until all young birds have fledged and left the nest area.
Hibernaculum / Habitat Pile	To be constructed before the pre-start hand-search of potential refuge locations.	Use native hardwood logs/brash, and rubble. (NB – hardwood logs and/or rubble/bricks can be saved during site enabling works to provide site-won recycled material).
Pre-start hand-search of potential herptile refuge locations	Before start of groundworks/clearance.	Pre-start destructive search of potential herptile refuges, and supervision of works in areas where protected species could be encountered (supervised hand removal of rubble/wood piles, shed bases, paving slabs and plant pots).
Bird boxes	At the start of the project.	Location – see Appendix B and note details on optimal height, location and orientation in Section 4.2.
Bat boxes	At the start of the project.	Location – see Appendix B. Optimal height, location and orientation – see Section 4.1.
Lighting	During construction and operational phases.	Lighting will not be directed at the hedges, habitat boxes, pond, or retained, mature trees - during the operational or construction phases.
Long-term maintenance and monitoring	Post Completion	Table 3.2 0 Habitat boxes, pond and trees/hedges.

3.6 Ongoing Monitoring and Maintenance - Post-completion

Monitoring requirements, to ensure that conservation aims and objectives are being met and identify any contingencies and/or remedial actions to achieve the fully functioning biodiversity objectives of the scheme.

Table 3.2: Monitoring during and post-construction

Feature	Action Required	Frequency
Bird boxes	Check for presence and damage – replace if damaged/missing. Clean out bird boxes once a year (November to February).	Annual – during and post construction
Bat boxes	Check for presence and damage – replace if damaged/missing. Maintenance/cleaning is not required for bat boxes. Only a bat-licensed ecologist can legally open/move a bat box.	Annual – during and post construction

Management of pond.	Minimal disturbance, maintenance or management to the natural pond within the garden – see Section 4.5.	Once a year, or as necessary to control ruderal growth and encroachment of ruderals, Willow saplings or non-native species. All works using hand-tools (no machinery). Control/remove any aquatic vegetation that takes over more than 20% or the pond surface. Any management/restoration of the pond must be completed in winter before mid-February to avoid any potential harm to breeding amphibians.
Tree/shrub management	Manage trees and hedgerows in line with good arboricultural practice.	October to February, as required, and outside the nesting bird season.

3.7 Responsible persons and lines of communication.

If, at any time during the works which are not supervised by the Project Ecologist, the presence of protected species is suspected or identified, works will stop immediately and the Project Ecologist, or Natural England, contacted for advice on how to proceed. Table 3.3, details contact information for the key persons involved with the project.

Table 3.3: Responsible persons - contact details.

	Project Manager	**Project Ecologist**	**Site Manager**
Name:	**Richard Eldridge**	**Odette Robson** Robson Ecology Ltd.	**TBC**
Contact details:	Richard@railmarine.co.uk	M: **07443 620934** odette@robsonecology.co.uk	M: TBC Email: TBC
Responsibilities:	Overall project decisions. Obtaining advice from Project Ecologist on any changes to programme, design or project that could impact the legal obligations of contractors and/or developer, with regards wildlife legislation (disturbance to protected species). Maintenance and management of site during construction and post-completion.	Responsible for advising on ecological issues, particularly in relation to protection of key wildlife habitats and monitoring, during and post construction. derogation licence for demolition of building with bat roost.	Responsible for induction of all site workers and sub-contractors; keeping the project on schedule and notifying LPA/Ecologist of any changes to programme timings, materials or working methods. Compliance with all documentation and checking integrity of exclusion zones and fencing.

3.8 Site Induction/Monitoring

All contractors (demolition, construction, landscapers) and site staff will receive an induction/toolbox talk from the Project Ecologist (or be fully briefed by the Site Manager during the formal site induction process) prior to works starting. A copy of all relevant documents will be available at all times in the Site Office, along with contact details for the Project Ecologist (Table 3.3).

The induction of all site workers will include information on sensitive habitats/species, including:

- The legally protected status of herptiles and nesting birds;
- Areas of the site where protected species may be present;
- Pond/tree exclusion zone (no access at any time without confirmation from the Project Ecologist);
- Working methods in sensitive areas;
- Timing of any sensitive works with potential to impact birds and amphibians;
- Programme of works and importance of maintaining the schedule.
- All works will stop immediately if active bird nests, or signs of newts, reptiles, or other protected species, are found during works at any time: Site Manager and Project Ecologist will be consulted for advice on how to proceed.

A written record of this will be kept, confirming that site staff have received induction relating to wildlife and biodiversity; All present will sign to confirm attendance at the toolbox talk and/or induction (Appendix D), confirming that they are aware of the potential presence of protected species, the implications of disturbance, and how to deal with a situation if protected species are encountered during works or if pollution incidents occur.

4 Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy

The addition of ecological enhancements listed below will enhance the value of the site for bats, birds, hedgehogs, invertebrates, herptiles and other wildlife, as encouraged through the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021), and to help achieve Suffolk BAP targets.

4.1 Bat Boxes

Schwegler 2F and 2FN woodcrete bat boxes (which are more durable and long-lasting than wooden alternatives) will be erected within a mature boundary tree. These will be 4m to 6m above ground level. Bat boxes will face south-east and south-west (both boxes on the same tree, to give bats a choice of thermal opportunities) and be sited out of reach of cats. There must be unobstructed flight access enabling entry/exit for bats, but with suitable flight-lines in close proximity. The access hole is at the base so that the boxes are self-cleaning and do not require any maintenance.

Bat boxes should be left in perpetuity, checked annually for safety, and only opened or moved by individuals licenced by Natural England to survey and handle bats.

4.2 Bird Boxes

Bird boxes, targeting local priority species have been specified; Spotted flycatcher, song thrush, and house sparrow. These species are likely to be present in the area and regularly use boxes of the type specified.

Nest boxes will be to BTO/RSPB specification, and of woodcrete in preference to wood construction: This material is durable, has good thermal properties and lasts longer than wooden alternatives.

Location of bird-boxes on the site is shown on the Biodiversity Enhancement Plan (Appendix B), and specification in Appendix C.

4.2.1 Open-fronted Bird Box

Song thrushes and spotted flycatcher use open-fronted nest-boxes: The Schwegler 2H open-fronted nest boxes, or other boxes to approved BTO-standards, will be installed in a retained boundary tree, and on the new cart lodge.

Boxes will face away from the prevailing wind direction, and not be directly south-facing. A height of 2-4m above ground is usually appropriate, and cats must not be able to access the boxes.

4.2.2 House Sparrow Terrace

House sparrow is listed on the Birds of Conservation Concern red-list and is a Species of Principal Importance for conservation of biodiversity in England (SPIE) - formally BAP species. House sparrows have been recorded locally and will readily use nesting boxes. With sensitive hedgerow management and installation of artificial nesting opportunities, this species can be encouraged to breed on the site post-development. Sparrow terraces, such as the *Schwegler 1SP,* or *Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box,* would be suitable for the new garage/cart lodge. A house sparrow terrace will be installed on the north-east facing gable end of the new cart-lodge/outbuilding. Alternatively, three individual boxes with 32mm hole (e.g., Schwegler 1B nest box) could be used.

4.3 Hibernaculum - Habitat Piles.

A hibernacula will be created by filling a hole (0.5m x 1m in extent and up to 50cm deep) with rubble and wood from native hardwood species to provide reptile and amphibian refuge and hibernation opportunities. This will be topped with 50cm of brash and logs. The location is shown in Appendix B - close to the pond on the garden boundary, which will be minimally disturbed on completion of works.

Hardwood logs and/or rubble/bricks can be saved during site clearance phase to provide site-won recycled material for the creation of hibernacula.

4.4 Hedgehog Links

Hedgehog links will be created within any new or existing barrier fencing (such as panels, rabbit-netting, or close-board on the garden boundary), to enable small mammals to move to adjacent habitats (adjacent gardens and farmland). These will be small gaps (13cm x 13cm) at ground level, along each fence line or at approximately 15m intervals.

A predator proof hedgehog house could be installed as shown on Appendix B, to provide refuge shelter and hibernation opportunities free from predators.

4.5 Pond Management and Maintenance

Enhancement and management of the pond would increase opportunities for breeding amphibians and would also provide foraging opportunities for invertebrates and bats and could encourage great crested newts to colonize the site. The following should be implemented:

- Ensuring that fish are not introduced will increase the potential of the pond being colonized by great crested newts;
- Opening-up the tree canopy shading the pond surface to let light penetrate. Manage boundary trees to reduce shading and leaf-litter.
- Leaf-litter, debris, and sediment should be removed from the pond to achieve a water depth of least 0.8m in places (variable depths provide a range of thermal opportunities), with at least one shallow edge (1:4 slope).
- Control/remove any aquatic vegetation that takes over more than 20% or the pond surface.
- Inclusion of native aquatic plants such as Water Mint *Mentha aquatica* and Water Forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides* would provide egg-laying substrate for newts.
- Submerged plants, such as water crowfoot *Ranunculus aquatillis* and common water starwort *Callitriche stagnalis* would oxygenate the water.
- Log-piles and hibernacula should be constructed around the pond, to provide refuge opportunities for amphibians and reptiles.
- Natural colonization of vegetation is preferable, however, limited planting of marginal and deep-water vegetation, from the species listed in Table 4.1, could be considered within the landscaping scheme.

Table 4.1: Suggested Pond and Marginal Plants.

Deep Water Plants

English Name	Scientific Name
Broad-leaved pondweed	*Potamogeton natans*
Common water crowfoot	*Ranunculus aquaticus*
Frogbit	*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*
Hornwort	*Ceratophyllum demersum*
Water soldier	*Stratiotes aloides*
Water starwort	*Callitriche* spp
Curly pondweed	*Potamogeton crispus*

Shallow Water Plants

English Name	Scientific Name
Arrowhead	*Sagittaria sagittifolia*
Brooklime	*Veronica beccabunga*
Floating sweetgrass	*Glyceria fluitans*
Water forget-me-not	*Myosotis scorpioides*
Water mint	*Mentha aquatica*
Water violet	*Hottonia palustris*
Marsh Marigold	*Caltha palustris*
Water plantain	*Alisma plantago-aquatica*

Marginal Plants

English Name	Scientific Name
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Common valerian	*Valeriana officinalis*
Devil's-bit scabious	*Succisa pratensis*
Lesser celandine	*Ranunculus ficaria*
Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*
Ragged robin	*Lychnis flos-cuculi*
Water Figwort	*Scrophularia aquatia*
Water Avens	*Geum rivale*
Meadow-sweet	*Filipendula ulmaria*
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*

Species that must not be planted: The following plants will **not** be introduced to the pond or area. It is an offence to plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

English Name	Scientific Name
Australian Swamp Stonecrop	*Crassula helmsii*
Water fern	*Azolla filiculoides*
Parrot's feather	*Myriohyyllum aquaticum*
Floating pennywort	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*
Himalayan balsam	*Impatiens glandulifera*
Canadian pondweed	*Elodea canadensis*
Curly (Canadian) pondweed	*Lagarosiphon major*
Nuttall's pondweed	*Elodea nuttallii*

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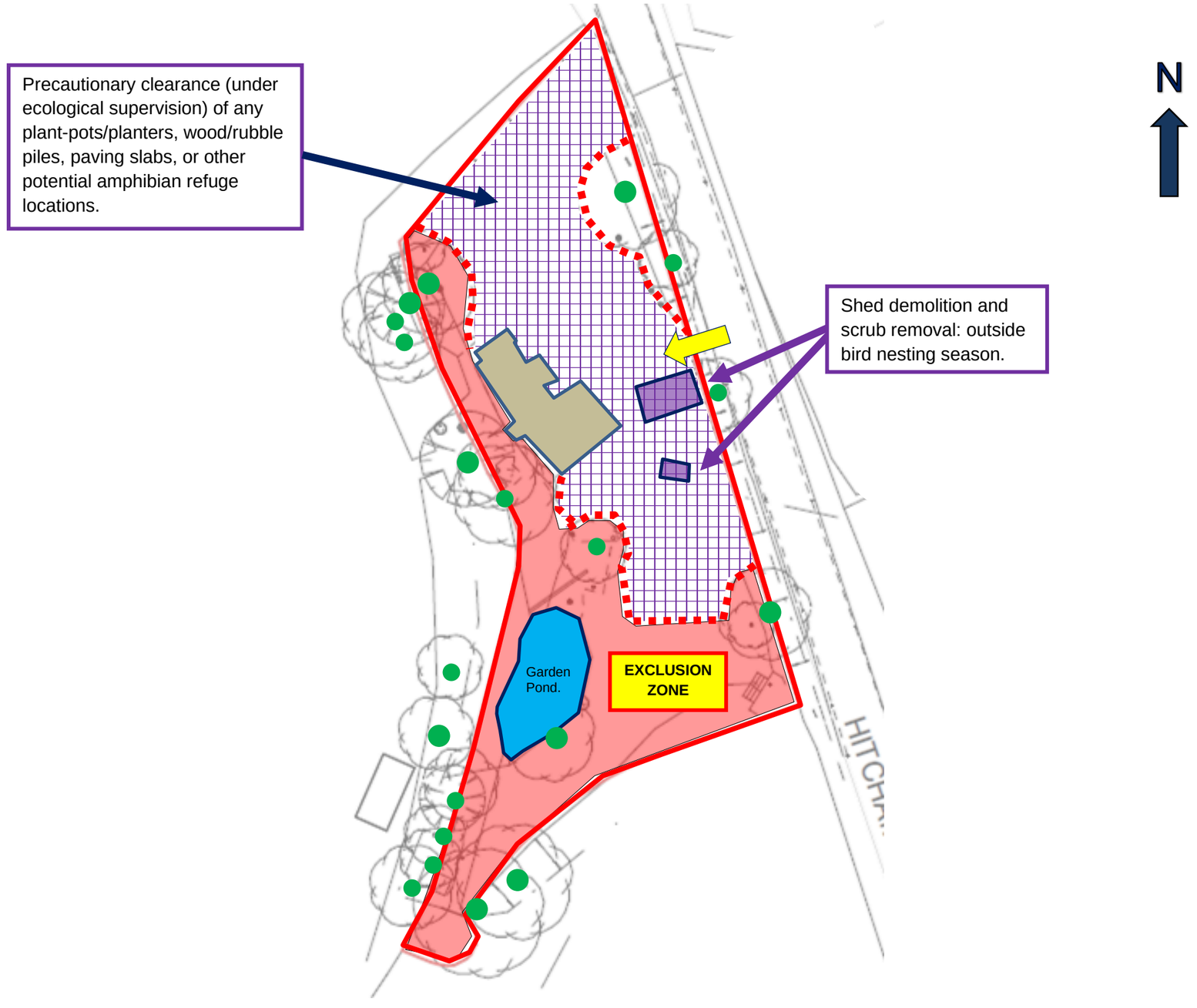
Appendix A: Wildlife Protection Measures



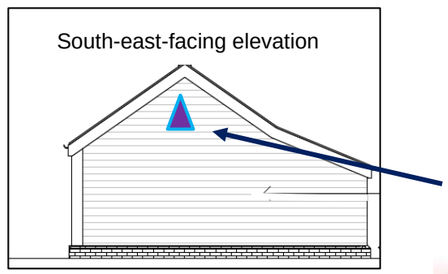
Robson Ecology Ltd.
2 Frogs Hall Road,
Lavenham,
Suffolk CO10 9QH
Tel: 01787 248407 / 07443 620934
Email: Odette@RobsonEcology.co.uk

	Exclusion Zone – No access
	Existing House
	Precautionary Clearance- scrub removal and outbuilding demolition outside bird breeding season (or following nesting-bird survey).
	Supervised precautionary clearance- dismantle/remove potential refuge/hibernacula by hand.
	Protection fence (Heras)
	Site Entrance
	Garden pond

Project: The Pheasantry, Wattisham
Drawing Title: Wildlife Protection Plan
Client: Mr R Eldridge and Ms S. Fenton

Project Number: REP22029
Drawing Number: REP22029/WPP
Date: March 2023

Appendix B: Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

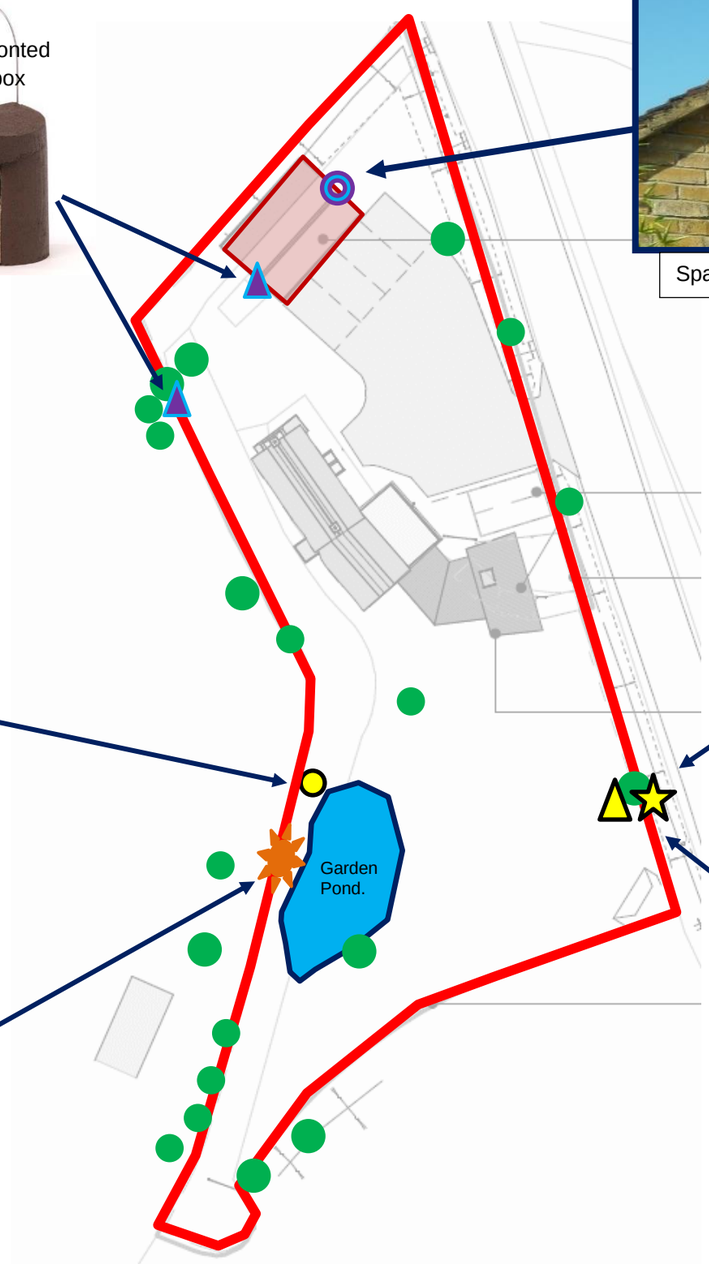


Open-fronted bird-box

Hedgehog links at the base of all solid or close-board fences.

Hedgehog house

Hibernaculum / log pile



Sparrow terrace for buildings

N

Schwegler 2F Bat Box

Schwegler 1FN Bat Box

Robson Ecology Ltd.
2 Frogs Hall Road,
Lavenham,
Suffolk CO10 9QH
Tel: 01787 248407 / 07443 620934
Email: Odette@RobsonEcology.co.uk

	Site boundary
	Schwegler 2F bat box (x2)
	Schwegler 2FN bat box (x1)
	Schwegler 2H Open-fronted bird box
	Hedgehog House
	Hibernaculum
	Sparrow Terrace
	Existing pond.
	Existing tree (indicative)
	New Cart Lodge

Project: The Pheasantry, Wattisham
Drawing Title: Biodiversity Enhancement Plan
Client: Mr R Eldridge and Ms S. Fenton

Project Number: REP22029
Drawing Number: REP22029/BES
Date: March 2023

Appendix C: Habitat Box Specification

Habitat Box	Specification (or similar and approved)	Suggested Suppliers (suggestions only - other suppliers are available)
▲ 	**Schwegler 2FN Bat Box** The 2FN bat box is for bigger bats (e.g., noctule, brown long-eared) and should be sited in trees and is best positioned at a height of between 3 to 6 metres.	https://www.arkwildlife.co.uk/product/schwegler-2fn-special-bat-box/ https://gardenature.co.uk/product/2fn-special-bat-box
★ 	**Schwegler 2F Bat Box** Multi-purpose bat box for pipistrelles – tree-mounted. Manufactured from long-lasting Woodcrete, a blend of wood, concrete and clay which will not rot, leak, crack or warp, and will last for at least 20 - 25 years.	https://www.nhbs.com/2f-schwegler-bat-box-general-purpose https://www.arkwildlife.co.uk/product/schwegler-2f-bat-box/ https://gardenature.co.uk/product/2f-standard-bat-box

	**Schwegler 2H Open-fronted Bird Box** Designed to be hung so that the entrance is to one side (at an angle of 90° to the wall). The front panel can be removed for cleaning. 2-4m high.	https://www.arkwildlife.co.uk/product/schwegler-2h-open-nest-box/
	**Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace** This terrace provides nesting opportunities for three families. Made of wood-concrete mix, this terrace is durable, breathable and will last many decades. The terrace can be fixed on to the surface of a suitable wall or incorporated into the wall. Place the terrace two metres or more above the ground or install directly into the wall. Cleaning is advisable but not necessary. The front panel can be removed by turning the screw hook. As high as possible (at apex of gable, or below eaves)	https://www.arkwildlife.co.uk/Item/Wildlife_Habitats~Ark_Environmental~Bird_Nest_Boxes/SC-1SP-G/Schwegler_1SP_Nest_Box_-_Sparrow_Terrace_-_Grey.html https://www.nhbs.com/1sp-schwegler-sparrow-terrace?bkfno=185099&ca_id=1495&gclid=Cj0KCQiAuf7fBRD7ARIsACqb8w4AWI5RsmdqIh7jXGzu_nDHRExlrOJ_OKJb4S_NBLQZQ05UIFFuKBAaAgQmEALw_wcB https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-woodstone-house-sparrow-nest-box
	**Predator Proof Hedgehog House & Hibernation Shelter** • Height 260mm x Width 400mm x Depth 340mm Weight (delivery box included) 3kg	https://homeandroost.co.uk/product/predator-proof-hedgehog-house-hibernation-shelter

Appendix D: Record of Attendance at Ecology Briefing

Record of Attendance at Ecology Induction Briefing: Wildlife legislation/Protected Species briefing at The Pheasantry, Wattisham.			
NAME:	COMPANY and POSITION:	Date:	Signed:

Ecology issues: Any questions or concerns relating to wildlife/ecology, please call Project Ecologist for advice on how to proceed:

Odette Robson (Licensed by Natural England to survey and handle bats under Class Licence CLS001262, bats (Level 2).

07443 620934

odette@robsonecology.co.uk