



Glaven Ecology



Lode Hall Lodges Three Holes

**Ecological Impact
Assessment**

**Prepared by
Glaven Ecology**

**on behalf of
AS Johnson and Son Ltd**

February 2023
Reference: 063-2200-GE-CCP

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Version	Status	Changes	Date	Author
1.1	Draft	Desktop study and site visit	18/02/2023	Carolyn Smith MSc, BSc (Hons), MCIEEM
1.2	Draft	Maps added	21/02/2023	Carolyn Smith MSc, BSc (Hons), MCIEEM
1.3	Issued	Reviewed	22/02/2023	Carolyn Smith MSc, BSc (Hons), MCIEEM

The data contained within the report are accurate to the best of our knowledge and have been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management’s Code of Professional Conduct.

The report conforms to the British Standard 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development.

We confirm that any opinions expressed are our best and professional true opinions. This report has been prepared by an ecology specialist and does not purport to provide legal advice.

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that animals and plants can migration/establish and whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date.

1 Summary

- 1.1 Glaven Ecology was commissioned to undertake an ecological assessment on land at Lode Hall Lodges, Silt Road, Three Holes, PE14 9JW. The survey work was completed by Carolyn Smith MSc, BSc. (Hons) MCIEEM on 15th February 2023.
- 1.2 Proposals are for the erection of 35 holiday lodges with warden's accommodation. Seven lodges have already been completed as part of an earlier planning application (13/01246/FM).
- 1.3 The site sits within a SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Ouse Washes. All planning applications extending outside of existing settlements, including non-residential developments where the footprint exceeds 0.2ha require further consultation with Natural England. However, it is assessed that the that proposed development will not give rise to any likely significant effects upon any designated sites.
- 1.4 The site consisted of approximately of approximately 2.5 ha of maintained grass and rough grassland with hawthorn and hazel hedges with arable land in the west. There were also areas of gravel and garden shrubs around the existing lodges on site.
- 1.5 No further surveys for protected species are deemed necessary.
- 1.6 Mitigation measures recommended include:
 - Tree protection as per guidelines within BS 5832 (2012).
 - External lights associated with the development should use warm white lights at <2700k.
 - Sensitive timing for vegetation clearance.
 - New hedgerow planting along site boundaries.
- 1.7 Based on successful implementation of mitigation measures and other safeguards, no significant adverse effects are predicted as a result of the proposed.
- 1.8 Enhancements recommended for the site include the installation of bat boxes and bird boxes as well as bat friendly landscaping.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Glaven Ecology was commissioned to undertake an ecological assessment on land at Lode Hall Lodges, Silt Road, Three Holes, PE14 9JW. The survey work was completed by Carolyn Smith MSc, BSc. (Hons) MCIEEM on 15th February 2023.

2.1.2 This survey and report aim to establish the baseline ecology of the site and its suitability to support any protected species. It assesses potential impacts on these features as a result of the works and advises on the need for further surveys. It sets out the mitigation measures required to ensure compliance with nature conservation legislation and to address any potentially significant ecological effects.

2.2 Site Location and Description

2.2.1 The site was located at OS Grid Reference TL 523 989 to the southeast of Three Holes (Appendix 1). It consisted of approximately 2.5 ha of maintained grass and rough grassland with hawthorn and hazel hedges with arable land in the west. There were also areas of gravel and garden shrubs around the existing lodges on site.

2.2.2 The wider environment was dominated by an arable landscape with a network of drainage ditches. There were three small pockets of woodland to the north and several small orchards to the south and north.

2.3 Project Overview

2.3.1 Proposals are for the erection of 35 holiday lodges with warden's accommodation. Seven lodges have already been completed as part of an earlier planning application (13/01246/FM).

3 Legislation

3.1.1 The main piece of legislation relating to nature conservation in Great Britain is The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This Act is supplemented by provision in The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 and The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (in England and Wales). This act provides varying degrees of protection for the listed species of flora and fauna, including comprehensive protection of wild birds and their nests and eggs.

3.1.2 UK wildlife is also protected under The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (which were issued under the European Communities Act 1972), through inclusion on Schedule 2. In 2010, these Regulations, together with subsequent amendments, were consolidated into The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

3.2 Badgers

3.2.1 Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Under the Act, it is a serious offence to kill, injure, interfere or take a badger. It is also an offence to damage or interfere with an actively used sett unless a licence is obtained.

3.3 Bats

3.3.1 All UK bat species are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation fully protects bats and their breeding sites or resting places, making it an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill bats, deliberately disturb bats, damage or destroy a bat breeding or resting place.

3.4 Birds

3.4.1 All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

3.4.2 Certain species (including barn owl *Tyto alba*) are also listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which prevents disturbance of the species or its nest and/or eggs at any time with protection by special penalties.

3.5 Great Crested Newts

3.5.1 Great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* and their habitat (aquatic and terrestrial) are afforded full protection by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Section 9, Schedule 5 and as amended) and The Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994. It is an offence to:

- 1) Disturb, injure or kill recklessly a great crested newt.
- 2) Disturb or destroy recklessly great crested newt habitat (a breeding site or place of shelter).

3.6 Reptiles

3.6.1 Reptiles are all given limited legal protection under part of Section 9 (1) and all of Section 9 (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as 1.1.1 amended). This means that it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure and offer for sale.

3.7 Water Voles

3.7.1 The water vole is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is a priority conservation species. This means it is offence to:

- 1) intentionally capture, kill or injure water vole.
- 2) damage, destroy or block access to their places of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care)
- 3) disturb them in a place of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care)
- 4) possess, sell, control or transport live or dead water voles or parts of them.

3.8 Statutory Designated Conservation Sites

3.8.1 National designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR), are afforded statutory protection. SSSIs are notified and protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended. SSSIs are notified based on specific criteria, including the general representativeness and rarity of the site and of the species or habitats supported by it.

4 Survey Methods

4.1 Desk Study

- 4.1.1 Records held on Magic.gov.uk on Designated Sites and granted European Protected Species Licences were reviewed in February 2023.
- 4.1.2 A data search with a 2km zone of influence was requested from Norfolk Biodiversity Information Services (NBIS) was conducted in February 2023 to inform baseline ecology of the site and surrounding area.
- 4.1.3 The types of features considered within the desk study includes designated sites, habitats and species of principal importance for conservation of biodiversity and protected species,

4.2 Field Survey

- 4.2.1 The survey was undertaken on 15th February 2023 by Carolyn Smith (Natural England Level 1 Licence for bats [reference 2018-34461-CLS]; Great Crested Newts [reference 2017-29746-CLS-CLS] and barn owl class licence [reference CL29/00568]). Carolyn also holds a MSc in Biological Recording and a 1st class BSc honours degree in Environmental Science as well as full membership of CIEEM.
- 4.2.2 The weather at the time of the survey was 10°C with a slight breeze and dry.

4.3 Protected Species

Amphibians and reptiles

- 4.3.1 The habitat was assessed for reptiles and amphibians and suitable materials were lifted to check for signs of reptiles.

Badger

- 4.3.2 The habitats on site and in the immediate surrounding area were assessed for their potential to support badgers.
- 4.3.3 Evidence of badger activity (including setts, footprints, latrines, trails, scratching posts, guard hairs and foraging activity) was searched for within the site.

Bats

4.3.4 A general assessment was made of the suitability of site features for roosting, commuting and foraging bats and the likely presence of bats within the site area.

Birds

4.3.5 Evidence of nesting birds was searched for and the site was assessed as to its potential to support nesting birds.

Water voles

4.3.6 The ditch along the eastern boundary was assessed for its suitability to support water voles and signs such as burrows, footprints and latrines were searched for.

4.3.7 Table 3 shows the criteria used when assessing the likelihood of a protected species being present within the survey area:

Table 3: Criteria considered when assessing the likelihood of occurrence of protected species.

Assessment Category	Criteria
Present	Species are confirmed as present from the current survey or historical confirmed records.
High	Habitat and features of high quality for species/species assemblage. Species known to be present in wider landscape. Good quality surrounding habitat and good connectivity.
Moderate	Habitat and features of moderate quality. The site in combination with surrounding land provides all habitat/ecological conditions required by the species/assemblage. Within known national distribution of species and local records in desk study area. Limiting factors to suitability, including small area of suitable habitat, some severance/poor connectivity with wider landscape, poor to moderate habitat suitability in local area.
Low	Habitats within the survey area poor quality or small in size. Few or no records from data search. Despite above, presence cannot be discounted as within national range, all required features/conditions present on site and in surrounding landscape. Limiting factors could include isolation, poor quality landscape, or disturbance.
Negligible	Very limited poor quality habitats and features. No local records from desk study; site on edge of, or outside, national range. Surrounding habitats considered unlikely to support species/species assemblage.

4.4 Evaluation and Assessment

4.4.1 Ecological features are evaluated and assessed with due consideration for the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) 2019 Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA).

4.4.2 The following the impact magnitude categories and criteria will be used:

- Major negative effect – that which has a harmful impact on the integrity of a site or the conservation status of a population of a species within a defined geographical area (e.g. fundamentally reduces the capacity to support wildlife for the entirety of a conservation site or compromises the persistence of a species' population).
- Intermediate negative effect – that which has no adverse impact on the integrity of a conservation site or the conservation status of a species' population but does have an important adverse impact in terms of achieving certain ecological objectives (e.g. sustaining target habitat conditions and levels of wildlife for a conservation site or maintaining population growth for a species).
- Minor negative effect – some minor detrimental effect is evident, but not to the extent that it has an adverse impact in terms of achieving ecological objectives.
- Neutral effect – that which has no predictable or measurable impact.
- Positive effect – that which has a net positive impact on an ecological receptor.

4.5 Survey Limitations

4.5.1 The NBIS data search is not an exhaustive record of species within the area and an absence of records does not preclude and absence of species. However, when assessed in conjunction with a field survey, they can contribute to a robust ecological assessment of a site.

4.5.2 The survey was undertaken outside the optimal botanical survey season, and therefore certain species may have been missed.

5 Baseline Ecological Conditions

5.1 Designations

5.1.1 No Statutory Designated Sites were identified within 2km of the site (Appendix 2).

5.2 The site sits within a SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Ouse Washes (3500m southeast). All planning applications extending outside of existing settlements, including non-residential developments where the footprint exceeds 0.2ha require further consultation with Natural England.

5.3 Habitats and Flora

Notable Flora Records

5.3.1 NBIS held no records of notable plant species within 2km of the site including from within the site boundary and none were recorded during the survey.

5.3.2 Invasive plants such as Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed were not recorded within the site.

Habitats

5.3.3 The site is approximately 2.5 ha of maintained grass and rough grassland with hawthorn and hazel hedges with arable land in the west. There were also areas of gravel and garden shrubs around the existing lodges on site. (Figures 1 and 2 - Further site photos can be found in Appendix 3).

5.3.4 The north of the site was to maintained grass, kept to a short sward whereas the grassland to the south although of a similar composition had been left to grow long. The grass generally was of a poor structure with very few herbs present, those recorded included dandelion, creeping buttercup, daisy, and white clover.

5.3.5 Within the maintained grass in the north of the site were three semi-mature horse chestnut trees with small garden shrubs at the base.

5.3.6 There were areas of tall ruderal growth around the hedges with species including nettle, broad leaved dock, burdock and spear thistle.

5.3.7 The hedgerows were hawthorn with some elder and hazel as well as a stretch of cherry laurel hedging. There was also a stand of alder trees in the west of the site, within an arable field.

5.3.8 A habitat map can be found in Appendix 4.



Figure 1: Maintained grass and semi-mature horse chestnut trees.



Figure 2: Looking northeast across longer grass to stretch of cherry laurel hedging.

Fauna

Amphibians

5.3.9 There were no class licence returns for great crested newt presence showing on Magic maps within 2km of the site and no records of granted European Protected Species Licencing.

5.3.10 The NBIS data held no amphibian records within 2km of the site.

5.3.11 The site is within a Green Risk Zone for great crested newt presence according to the DEFRA map for District Licensing of Great Crested Newts (GCN) in Norfolk and Suffolk. These are areas that are deemed to contain sparsely distributed GCN and are less likely to contain important pathways of connecting habitat for this species.

5.3.12 The site offered some potential foraging within the longer grass in the south of site. The trees and hedgerow around the site offered some limited sheltering potential. However, there were no ponds within 250m of the site and none within site boundaries. No ponds will be affected by the works.

5.3.13 It was assessed that the likelihood of great crested newt presence within the site was **negligible**.

Badgers

- 5.3.14 There were no records of badgers within 2km of the site.
- 5.3.15 The habitats on site did not provide suitable habitat for sett creation or provide much in the way of opportunities for foraging.
- 5.3.16 No evidence of badgers such as latrines, snuffle holes, mammal runs, or badger dung found was found during the survey.
- 5.3.17 The likelihood of foraging badgers being occasionally present within the site is **negligible**.

Bats

- 5.3.18 The NBIS data returned no records of bats within the 2km search area.
- 5.3.19 There were no records of granted European Protected Species Mitigation Licence within 2km of the site.
- 5.3.20 There were no buildings on site offering potential for roosting bats with the existing lodges being modern, flat roofed and tightly sealed. There was one small breezeblock building in the centre of the site, with a flat roof, but this had no potential roost features.
- 5.3.21 The horse chestnut trees on site were young and in good condition with thin trunks and limbs, with no holes, cracks or fissures noted. They were all assessed as having negligible potential roost features.
- 5.3.22 The alder trees were also in good condition, although with some light ivy growth, but they appeared to provide negligible roost features.
- 5.3.23 There is the likelihood that low numbers of bats cross site boundaries whilst commuting but the likelihood of bats being present on site is **negligible**.

Birds

- 5.3.24 There were 259 records of birds scattered throughout the 2km search area, the majority of which were common garden birds with 2 records of sedge warbler (priority species) to the north of site.

5.3.25 There were records of skylark to the south of the site within arable fields. The short sward grass and disturbed nature of the site made it generally unsuitable for ground nesting species. There was some potential in the arable field but no signs of were observed.

5.3.26 There were nesting opportunities on site within the hedges, specifically the taller hawthorn hedge to the west and the ivy covered alder trees.

5.3.27 The likelihood of nesting birds on site is assessed as **moderate**.

Reptiles

5.3.28 There were no reptiles records form the NBIS data search.

5.3.29 The habitats on site offered limited foraging for reptiles with the majority of grass being of a poor, uniform structure, although the longer grass offered better habitat but was small in area.

5.3.30 There was little bare ground offering opportunities for hardstanding and the likelihood of reptiles being present on site was assessed as **low**.

Water voles

5.3.31 The ditch adjacent to the eastern boundary was dry at the time of the survey and generally of sub-optimal habitat for water voles.

5.3.32 There were no records of water voles within 2km of the site.

5.3.33 The likelihood of these species being present on site was assessed as **negligible**.

Other species

5.3.34 There was a rabbit warren within the hawthorn hedgerow in the southwest corner of site.

6 Assessments of Effects

6.1 Site proposals

6.1.1 Proposals at the Site comprise the following:

- Erection of 35 lodges with associated driveways and landscaping.

6.2 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Designated sites

Predicted Effects

6.2.1 The site sits within SSSI Impact Risk Zone for the Ouse Washes. All planning applications extending outside of existing settlements, including non-residential developments where the footprint exceeds 0.2ha require further consultation with Natural England.

6.2.2 However, the development is located at such a distance from any SSSIs, with no direct links, and small in nature that direct impacts are very unlikely to occur.

6.2.3 The condition assessment of the SSSI Ouse Washes is that 84% of the site is 'unfavourable – No change'. This is due to a decline of the breeding bird features and freshwater pollution. Recreation pressures are not cited as a reason for the site being in unfavourable condition.

6.2.4 No potential pathways of impact are anticipated on the Designated Sites given the scale and location of the development and the distance to the Designated Sites.

Habitats and Flora

Predicted Effects

6.2.5 The site is of low botanical importance and provided minimal foraging habitat for wildlife.

6.2.6 The trees and hedgerows on site are being retained with existing gaps being used for track access, although some vegetation clearance is inevitable.

6.2.7 Roots of retained trees could be damaged during construction through vehicular movement and incorrect storage of materials.

6.2.8 There will be a loss of grassland although the areas between lodges will remain as grassed areas.

6.2.9 Minor negative effects are predicted.

Mitigation

6.2.10 The retained hedgerows and trees should be protected as per guidelines within BS 5832 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*, to stop roots from becoming damaged or compacted.

6.2.11 There is scope to plant new hedgerow along the southern and western boundaries of the site.

6.2.12 New hedgerow should be planted in double staggered rows, 40cm apart with at least five plants per metre. The following hedgerow species are suggested for this location:

- Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*
- Hazel *Corylus Avellana*
- Field Maple *Acer campestre*
- Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*
- Dog Rose *Rosa canina*

6.2.13 Plants such as ivy, clematis or honeysuckle should be planted within the hedging to help improve the habitat for wildlife.

6.2.14 Commonly used non-native species such as Leyland cypress and cherry laurel will not be used because they can have ecologically detrimental impacts such as acidification of underlying soils and overshadowing native vegetation.

6.2.15 Any new grassland on the developed site will use a diverse species mix, with at least four grass species and eight herb species. This will encourage invertebrates on the developed site which in turn will provide feeding opportunities for bats and birds. Suitable mixes are available online and can be targeted to the desired grassland style, for example Emorsgate offers mixes for flowering lawns (where regular mowing is required) and for wildflower grassland (where infrequent mowing is possible).

Residual Effects

6.2.16 Through the implementation of the above mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects are predicted.

Fauna

Amphibians

Predicted Effects

6.2.17 The desk study and field suggest it is unlikely these species will be present on site, although there is some suitable habitat within the longer grass and hedgerows.

6.2.18 However, given the lack of ponds within the area and the dry ditch it is considered that the risk of potential impact of the proposals upon the conservation status of great crested newt is negligible. The risk of potential impact of the proposals upon great crested newt is also negligible.

6.2.19 No significant adverse effects or legal infringements are predicted.

Badgers

Predicted Effects

6.2.20 There was no suitable habitat for setts and foraging opportunities were limited.

6.2.21 No significant adverse effects or legal infringements are predicted.

Bats

Predicted Effects

6.2.22 There was negligible roost potential within the site with the trees on site having negligible potential to support roosting bats.

6.2.23 Commuting bats may cross the site in low numbers therefore neutral effects are predicted.

Mitigation Measures

6.2.24 External lights associated with the lodges should be of a low light level to further minimise impacts on bats that might forage and commute in the vicinity.

6.2.25 Warm white lights should be used at <2700k. This reduces the ultraviolet component or that has high attraction effects on insects which can lead to a reduction in prey availability for some light sensitive bat species.

Residual Effects

6.2.26 Through the implementation of the above mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects are predicted.

Birds

Predicted Effects

6.2.27 There were opportunities for nesting on site within the trees and hedging, although no signs were seen.

6.2.28 During vegetation clearance/maintenance there is the risk of killing and injuring nesting birds, damaging their nests or eggs, as a result of vegetation clearance.

6.2.29 In the absence of mitigation a minor negative effect is predicted at the Local level.

Mitigation Measures

6.2.30 To avoid committing an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), vegetation clearance will take place outside of the bird nesting period (i.e. outside of March to August), or failing that, following confirmation by a suitably qualified ecologist that nesting birds are absent from the habitats to be cleared.

Residual effects

6.2.31 Through the implementation of the above mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects are predicted.

Reptiles

Predicted Effects

6.2.32 The desk study and field survey suggest these species are unlikely to be on site although transient reptiles may cross the site whilst foraging particularly species such as grass snake which are relatively mobile. However, neutral impacts to reptiles are considered the most likely outcome in the long-term.

Mitigation

6.2.33 It is considered prudent that any vegetation clearance is implemented in a precautionary manner:

- Site clearance should take place in the autumn months of September and October ideally when daytime temperatures are between 16-24°C, i.e. when reptiles are alert and mobile and can move out of an area subject to disturbance.
- Tall vegetation should initially be cut/strimmed to approximately 10 cm in height using hand trimmers or brush cutters. Cut material should be hand raked to the sides of the area and then removed from the site.

Residual effects

6.2.34 Through the implementation of the above mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects are predicted.

Rabbits

6.2.35 Whilst not a protected species, rabbits are covered by the Animal Welfare Act 2006, and thereby protected from unnecessary suffering.

Mitigation Measures

6.2.36 The developer is advised to deal with the rabbits on site humanely before site clearance begins (i.e. using a specialist contractor) if the warren area is to be affected.

Summary of Effects

6.2.37 Table 5 below summarises the assessment of effects, including any mitigation and subsequent residual effects.

Table 5: Summary of effects

Ecological Factor	Likely Significant Effect and/or Legal Implication (before mitigation)	Avoidance & Mitigation Measures	Residual Effects (after mitigation)
Designated sites	No significant effects	Consultation with Natural England recommended.	No significant effect
Habitats and flora	Minor negative effects	Appropriate tree protection New hedgerow planting Diverse grass planting	No significant effect
Amphibians	No significant effects	-	No significant effect
Badgers	No significant effects	-	No significant effect
Bats	Neutral effects	Low level lighting scheme.	No significant effect
Birds	Minor negative effect	Sensitive timing of works/nest checks by ecologist	No significant effect
Reptiles	Neutral	Precautionary working methods	No significant effect
Rabbits	Destruction of rabbit warren during site clearance.	The developer is advised to deal with the rabbits on site humanely before site clearance begins (i.e. using a specialist contractor).	Loss of warren

7 Enhancements

7.1 Habitats

7.1.1 Consideration should be given to incorporating pollinator and bat friendly planting schemes into any planned landscaping around the site. Suggested plants include:

Bedding Plants	
Nottingham catchfly	<i>Silene nutans</i>
Night-scented catchfly	<i>S. noctiflora</i>
Bladder campion	<i>S. vulgaris</i>
Night-scented stock	<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>
Sweet rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i>
Cherry pie	<i>Heliotropun x hybndurr</i>
Soapwort	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Climbers	
European honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>
Italian honeysuckle	<i>L. etrusca superba</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>L. japonica halliana</i>
Honeysuckle (native)	<i>L. periclymenum...</i>
White jasmine	<i>Jasminium otiicinale</i>
Dogrose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Sweetbriar	<i>R. rubiginosa</i>
Fieldrose	<i>R. arvensis</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Bramble	- many species

7.2 Bats

7.2.1 Three bat boxes to be installed on suitable trees around the site. Boxes should be sited at least 3-6m from the ground with a clear flight path for bats to emerge. The boxes aspect should be directed to the south or west. Either the [Improved Crevice Bat Box](#) or [Beaumaris Woodstone bat box](#), or similar, would be suitable.

7.3 Birds

7.3.1 Install four bird boxes within vegetation around site boundaries. Suitable boxes include the [Schwegler 1B nest box](#) and the [robin and wren FSC nest box](#).

8 References

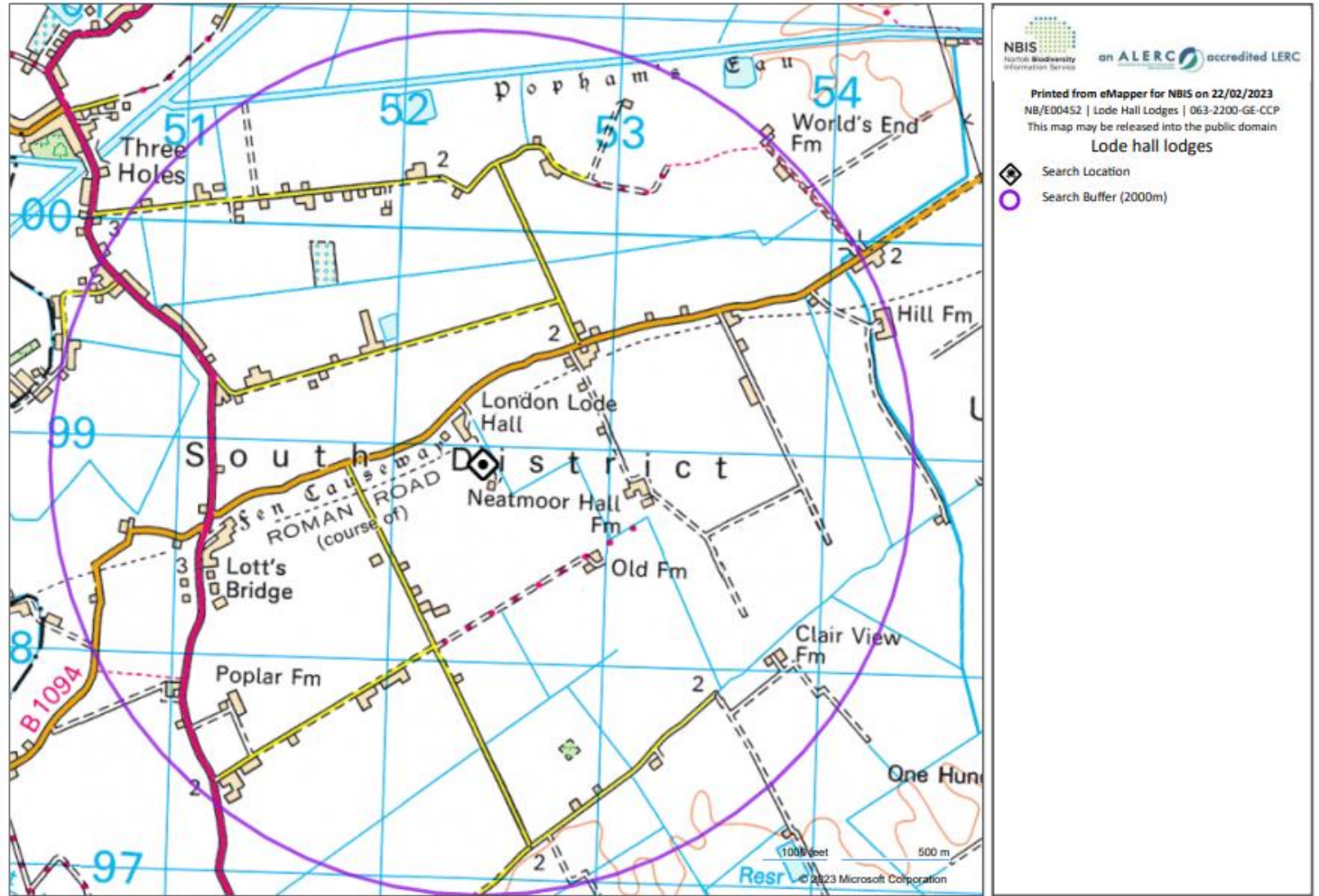
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Appendix 1 – Site Location



Source Google Earth Pro, 2023

Appendix 2 – NBIS Map



NBIS National Biodiversity Information Service an ALERC accredited LERC

Printed from eMapper for NBIS on 22/02/2023
 NB/E00452 | Lode Hall Lodges | 063-2200-GE-CCP
 This map may be released into the public domain

Lode hall lodges

- Search Location
- Search Buffer (2000m)

Appendix 3 – Survey photos

All photos were taken on 15th February 2023



Photograph 1: Looking west across short grass



Photograph 2: Gravel and hardstanding pad with lodge to right.



Photograph 3: Looking east towards exiting lodges.



Photograph 4: Breezeblock building with tall ruderal vegetation.



Photograph 5: Longer grass with hazel hedging



Photograph 6: Longer grass with tall ruderals



Photograph 7: Arable field with hawthorn hedgerow – alder trees in distance to left.



Photograph 8: Alder trees



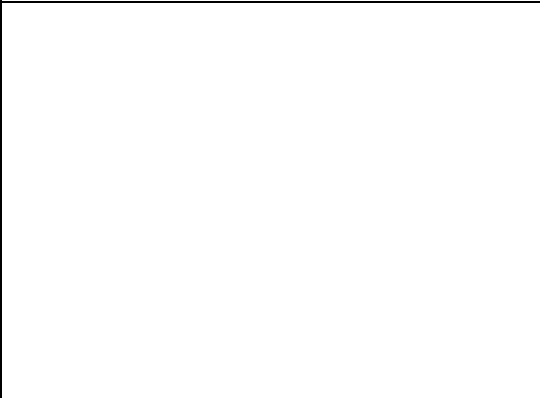
Photograph 9: Arable field



Photograph 10: View west through to arable field with hawthorn hedge.



Photograph 8: Rabbit holes.



Appendix 4 – Habitat map

