



# Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and

## Preliminary Roost Assessment

Daisyley House, Lindsell, Dunmow, CM6 3QL

Earlswood Homes

Status	Issue	Name	Date
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### Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- British Standard 42020 (2013). Biodiversity –Code of Practice for Planning and Development.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.

### Proportionality

The work involved in preparing and implementing all ecological surveys, impact assessments and measures for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement should be proportionate to the predicted degree of risk to biodiversity and to the nature and scale of the proposed development. Consequently, the decision-maker should only request supporting information and conservation measures that are relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Similarly, the decision-maker and their consultees should ensure that any comments and advice made over an application are also proportionate.

The desk studies and field surveys undertaken to provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) might in some cases be all that is necessary.

(BS 42020, 2013)

## Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Earlswood Homes to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) at Daisyley House, Lindsell, Dunmow, CM6 3QL (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for the demolition of the current outbuildings, to make way for the erection of three new build residential units (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

The following is work you will need to commission to comply with planning policy and legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in Table 7 of this report.

Feature	Survey Results Summary	Impact Assessment	Recommendations
Habitats and flora	<p>The site contains native hedgerows which is listed as a habitat of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Further notable habitats are present within 2km.</p> <p>Other habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value.</p> <p>No protected or notable plant species were recorded during the survey.</p>	<p>The proposed developed will result in the loss of a section of managed grassland, as well as the four trees in the rear garden area. The hedgerows and tree lines will be retained. No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.</p>	<p>Retained hedgerows and trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012).</p> <p>To compensate for the proposed habitat losses at the site, the following habitat creation measures should be incorporated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native tree and shrub planting.</li> </ul>
Roosting bats	<p>B1 was assessed to provide low value for roosting bats.</p> <p>B2 and B3 were assessed to provide moderate value for roosting bats.</p>	<p>The proposed development will result in the demolition of these buildings. This could result in destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.</p>	<p>B2 and B3</p> <p>Two bat emergence and re-entry surveys are required during the active bat season (optimal May to August, suboptimal September) to confirm presence or likely absence of a bat roost in the building. Both of the surveys should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive. Infra-red cameras should be used as an aid. Surveys should be a minimum of two weeks apart. Four surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the buildings.</p> <p>If bat roosts are confirmed in the building one additional survey may be required to characterise the roost and to inform an EPSL application to Natural England. The EPSL application requires that surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been</p>

			<p>granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.</p> <p>B1                      One bat emergence or re-entry survey is required during the active bat season (optimal May to August, suboptimal September) to confirm presence or likely-absence of a bat roost in the building. Infra-red cameras should be used as an aid. Two surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the building. If the absence of a bat roost cannot be determined during the first visit, then further surveys will be required. If bat roosts are confirmed in the building two additional surveys may be required to characterise the roost and to inform an EPSL application to Natural England. Surveys should be a minimum of two weeks apart. The EPSL application requires that surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.</p>
Foraging and commuting bats	The tree lines and hedgerows could be used by local bat populations for foraging and commuting. These could also be used by bats dispersing from nearby roosts outside of the site.	<p>The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of the four trees in the rear garden area but given the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. The hedgerows and tree lines will be retained.</p> <p>The proposed development may include the use of lighting which could spill on to bat roosting, foraging or commuting habitat and deter bats from using these areas.</p>	A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development.
Hedgehog	Due to the highly mobile nature of hedgehogs and their tendency to frequent residential areas, the presence of foraging and commuting individuals cannot be discounted.	Modified grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction.

		habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.	
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## 1.0 Introduction and Context

### 1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Earlswood Homes to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) at Daisyley House, Lindsell, Dunmow, CM6 3QL (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for the demolition of the current outbuildings, to make way for the erection of three new build residential units (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”). A plan showing the proposed development will be provided in Appendix 1 when available.

The aim of the PEA was to obtain data on existing ecological conditions, and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the likely significance of ecological impacts on the proposed development. The aim of the PRA was to determine the presence or evaluate the likelihood of the presence of roosting bats, and to gain an understanding of how bats could use the site for roosting, foraging or commuting.

No previous ecology reports have been produced for this site by Arbtech Consulting Ltd or, to the author’s knowledge, by any other consultancy.

### 1.2 Site Location and Landscape Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 6428 0002 and has an area of approximately 0.5ha. The site comprises a single residential dwelling, three outbuildings and garden areas which extend to the east. Other residential plots are found to the north and south, and the landscape to the east comprises an arable nature. A site location plan is provided in Appendix 2.

### 1.3 Scope of the Report

The PEA element of this report describes the baseline ecological conditions at the site, evaluates habitats within the survey area in the context of the wider environment and describes the suitability of those habitats for notable or protected species. It identifies possible ecological constraints as a result of the proposed development and summarises the requirements for further surveys and mitigation measures to inform subsequent mitigation proposals, achieve planning or other statutory consent and to comply with wildlife legislation.

The PRA element of this report provides a description of all features suitable for roosting, foraging and commuting bats and evaluates those features in the context of the site and wider environment. It further documents any physical evidence collected or recorded during the site survey that establishes the presence of roosting bats. It provides information on possible constraints to the proposed development as a result of bats and summarises the requirements for any further surveys to inform subsequent mitigation proposals, achieve planning or other statutory consent and to comply with wildlife legislation.

To achieve this, the following steps have been taken:

- A desk study has been carried out.
- A field survey has been undertaken to record baseline information on the site and surrounding area including habitat types and their suitability for notable or protected species, including roosting bats.
- Invasive plant and animal species (such as those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act) have been identified.
- Potential impacts on features of value, as a result of the proposed development, have been identified.



- Recommendations for further surveys and mitigation have been made.
- Opportunities for the enhancement of the site for biodiversity have been set out.

## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Desk Study

The desk study included a review of the magic.gov.uk database for statutory designated sites within a 2km radius of the site. Landscape value and the presence of notable habitats as well as granted European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) and notable species records held on magic.gov.uk database has also been considered where these are within influencing distance of the site.

### 2.2 Field Survey

The survey was undertaken by George Collier-Smith (Accredited Agent on Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2018-33540-CLS-CL) on 05/06/2023.

#### Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

An extended habitat survey was undertaken, following the methodology set out in *UK Habitat Classification User Manual* (UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018). All land parcels are described and mapped and, where appropriate, target notes provide supplementary information on habitat conditions, features too small to map to scale, species composition, structure and management. Botanical species lists were compiled with reference to the DAFOR scale (D = Dominant; A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare).

During the survey, habitats were assessed for their suitability to support protected species, and field signs indicating their presence recorded. The assessment takes into consideration the findings of the desk study, the habitat conditions on site and in the context of the surrounding landscape, and the ecology of the protected species.

#### Preliminary Roost Assessment

The PRA focussed on the three built structures and trees which will be affected by the proposed development as well as providing an overview of the wider site and the surrounding landscape for bat roosting, foraging and commuting habitat.

##### For any surveyed buildings:

A non-intrusive visual appraisal was undertaken from the ground, using binoculars to inspect the external features of the buildings for features which bats could use for roosting, including access or egress points and for signs of bat use including droppings, scratch marks, insect remains and urine smear marks. An internal inspection of the buildings was also made, including the living areas and any accessible roof spaces, using a torch and ladders. The surveyor paid particular attention to the floor and flat surfaces, window shutters and frames, lintels above doors and windows, and carried out a detailed search of numerous features within the roof space.

##### For any surveyed trees:

A visual inspection was undertaken from ground level using binoculars to identify any possible roost features.

##### Suitability Assessment

Built structures and trees were categorised according to the likelihood of bats being present and the types of roost that the identified features could support. This is summarised in Table 1 and Table 2 below. Roost suitability is classified as high, moderate, low and negligible and dictates any further surveys required before works can proceed.

*Table 1: Features of a building that are correlated with use by bats*

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Feature of building and its context</i>
High	Buildings or structures with features of particular significance for larger numbers of roosting bats e.g. mines, caves, tunnels, icehouses and cellars. Habitat on site and surrounding landscape of high quality for foraging bats e.g. broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is connected with the wider landscape by strong linear features that would be used by commuting bats e.g. river and or stream valleys and hedgerows. Site is proximate to known or likely roosts (based on historical data). Buildings with high suitability could support roosts of high conservation value such as maternity or hibernation roosts.
Moderate	Buildings or structures with one or more features suitable for more regular roosting due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation value such as maternity or hibernation roosts. Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape which could be used by bats for commuting such as lines of trees, linked gardens. Foraging habitat in the surrounding area such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
Low	Buildings or structures with one or more features suitable for use sporadically by individual or small numbers of bats. Potential roost features may be suboptimal for reasons such as shallow depth, poor thermal qualities or upwards orientation with exposure to inclement weather or predators. Habitat suitable for foraging in close proximity, but largely isolated in the landscape. Or an isolated site not connected by prominent linear features.
Negligible	Unsuitable for use by bats.

Table 2: Features of a tree that are correlated with use by bats

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Feature of tree and its context</i>
Moderate to high  (Difficult to separate moderate or high value trees from ground level without a close up inspection)	A tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. Trees with high suitability could support roosts of high conservation value such as maternity or hibernation roosts.
Low	A tree of sufficient size and age to contain potential roosting features but with none seen from the ground or features seen with only very limited roosting potential to be used sporadically by individual or small numbers of bats. Potential roost features may be suboptimal for reasons such as shallow depth, poor thermal qualities or upwards orientation with exposure to inclement weather or predators.
Negligible	Unsuitable for use by bats.

### *2.3 Limitations*

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the baseline conditions within the survey area, and evaluate these features, this report does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on the site and in the wider landscape, the ecology and biology of species as currently understood, and the known distribution of species as recovered during the searches of historical biological records.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

No proposed development plans were available at the time of writing this report and therefore a detailed impact assessment could not be made. This report should be updated once the plans are available.

These limitations have been taken into account during the evaluation of the site and requirement for further surveys and mitigation.

### 3.0 Results and Evaluation

#### 3.1 Designated Sites

No statutory designated sites were identified within 2km of the site. The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km cannot be established without biological records data from Essex Field Club.

#### 3.2 Field Survey Results

The results of the field survey are illustrated in Appendix 3. The weather conditions recorded at the time of the survey are shown in Table 3.

*Table 3: Weather conditions during the survey*

Date:	05/06/2023
Temperature	17 °C
Humidity	72%
Cloud Cover	100%
Wind	6mph
Rain	None

#### Habitats and Flora


The following habitats are present within and adjacent to the site:


- Buildings u1b5
- Other developed land u1b6
- Modified grassland with scattered trees g4 11
- Line of conifer trees w1g6
- Native hedgerow h2a
- Other hedgerow h2b
- Fencing u1e



A description and photographs of each habitat are provided in Table 4.

No protected or non-native invasive plant species (as listed under Schedules 8 or 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) were identified on the site.

Table 4: Description and photographs of habitats within and adjacent to the site

Habitat type	Habitat description	Photograph
Buildings	There are four buildings on site; the main dwelling which will not be impacted and the three outbuildings. The description of the three impacted buildings, and their value to roosting bats is outlined in the PRA section of the report below.	See table 5.
Other developed land	Hard standing is present on site in the form of gravel and concrete paving.	

<p>Modified grassland with scattered trees</p>	<p>The rear garden area is dominated by modified grassland. It appears to have regular management and as a result has a retained short sward and limited structural and species diversity. Species identified included perennial rye (D), red fescue (F), daisy (O), buttercup (O) and ribwort plantain (O).</p> <p>Scattered trees are present in the rear garden area. Five trees were noted; all of which appear to be in a good structural condition and no features which bats could utilise for roosting, such as branch wounds and cracks in the bark were seen. Species identified included plum, apple, sycamore, willow and apple.</p>	 
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<p>Line of conifer trees</p>	<p>A mature coniferous tree line is present along the southern boundary of the site, as well as along the western boundary by the entrance to the site. The lower half of the tree line appears to have management and maintenance, and the trees are all large in height. Species identified was cypress.</p>	
<p>Native hedgerow</p>	<p>A native hedgerow is present along the eastern boundary of the site. It appears to be in a good overall condition, and looks like it has semi-regular management. No gaps were noted in the hedgerow. Species identified included bramble and cherry laurel. As this hedgerow contains bramble which is a native species, this hedgerow is representative of an S41 habitat of principle importance.</p>	




Other hedgerow	A juvenile cherry laurel hedgerow is present along the northern boundary of the rear garden area. It appears as though it has been recently planted.	
Fencing	Timber fencing is present and encloses the site.	

Fauna



Bats



The results of the PRA are provided in Table 5 No evidence of roosting bats was identified during the survey.

Table 5: Assessment of the suitability of the site for bats



Featur	Descriptic	Photographs
Historical records	A search of the magic database returned no granted EPSLs for bats within 2km of the site.	
Bat foraging and commuting habitat	The scattered trees and mature tree lines on site provide suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for local bat populations.	
B1 - overview	B1 is a single storey brick built garage. It has exterior rendering and a pitched roof fit with a corrugated metal roof. Timber windows and doors are present along with a UPVC gutter.	
B1 –western elevation	There are no cracks in the brickwork, or gaps around the edges of the large timber framed door. The roof is bolted on along the edges of the roof and is not lifted in any places.	

<p>B1 –northern and eastern elevation</p>	<p>There are no cracks in the brickwork, or gaps around the edges of the windows. The gutter is also in a good condition in all places. Additionally, the corrugated sheeting in the roof is also in a good condition and is not raised or lifted in any places. There are gaps along the base of the roof which provide access into the space between the sheeting and the internal lining, which is assessed to provide value for roosting bats.</p>	
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<p>B1 –southern elevation</p>	<p>The roof structure is in a good condition and is not raised or lifted in any places.</p>	
<p>B1 –interior</p>	<p>B1 has been converted internally. Timber boardings line the space, and are in a good condition in all places. No potential access points into B1 were noted. Additionally, the windows result in the space being heavily polluted by light. No signs of bat activity were noted internally.</p>	
<p>B1 –suitability assessment</p>	<p>B1 was assessed to provide low value for roosting bats. The gaps along the base of the roof provide access into the void between the internal lining and the corrugated roof. This is considered to be a suboptimal feature due to the lack of an internal lining on the underside of the metal roof, which will therefore cause the void to be liable to temperature and humidity fluctuations.</p>	

<p>B2 - Overview</p>	<p>B2 comprises the same structure as B1. It has a flat roof fit with corrugated metal sheeting. It has a rendered brick exterior and timber windows and doors.</p>	
<p>B2 –northern elevation</p>	<p>There are no cracks in the brickwork, and no gaps around the edges of the window. The roof is in a good condition and provides no value for roosting bats.</p>	
<p>B2 –western elevation</p>	<p>There are no cracks in the brickwork, and no gaps around the edges of the timber window. There are no gaps behind the timber soffit, and the missing bargeboard provides no value for roosting bats.</p>	

<p>B2 –southern elevation</p>	<p>There are no cracks in the brickwork, and the roof provides no value for roosting bats.</p>	
<p>B2 –eastern elevation</p>	<p>There are no cracks in the brickwork. There is a broken piece of the soffit box; this was assessed from the ground with a torch and it appears to lead into the soffit. This provides value for roosting bats.</p>	

		
<p>B2 - Interior</p>	<p>Internally, B2 has been converted for residential use. The walls are lined with plaster, and internally the space is in a good condition and no potential access points were identified. The windows result in the space being highly exposed to light pollution. No signs of bat activity were noted internally.</p>	
<p>B2 –Suitability assessment</p>	<p>B2 was assessed to provide moderate value for roosting bats due to the broken soffit.</p>	
<p>B3 overview</p>	<p>B3 comprises the same structure as B1 and B2, with the addition of a timber framed lean-to extension on the eastern elevation.</p>	

<p>B3 –western elevation</p>	<p>The brickwork is in a good condition, and there are no gaps around the edges of the timber windows and doors. The roof is in a good overall condition, and similarly to B1 boasts gaps along the base which provides access into the gap between the roof and the interior lining. This is assessed to provide value to roosting bats.</p>
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B3 –Northern elevation

There are no cracks in the brickwork, or gaps around the edge of the timber door. There are gaps between the boardings which are large enough for crevice dwelling species to use for roosting. The roof is bolted onto the building along the edges and is not lifted in any places.



<p>B3 –eastern elevation</p>	<p>There are no gaps between the cladding, or gaps around the edge of the window. The roof is fit with flat tiles, which are also in a good condition and provide no value for roosting bats.</p>	
<p>B3 –southern elevation</p>	<p>There are no cracks in the brickwork, or gaps between the timber boarding. A section of the metal roof is lifted along the edge of the roof; this does provide some value for roosting bats, but is highly exposed.</p>	

		
<p>B3 - interior</p>	<p>B3 has been renovated internally and used for storage. It has plaster walls, and numerous windows. The space is exposed to light which lowers its suitability for roosting. No access points in the building were noted. Additionally, no evidence of roosting bats was identified within B3.</p>	
<p>B3 - Overview</p>	<p>B3 was assessed to provide moderate value for roosting bats due to the presence of external roosting features.</p>	

Other Species

A search of the magic database returned no granted EPSLs within 2km of the site.

An assessment of the suitability of the site for protected or notable species is provided in Table 6.

*Table 6: Assessment of the suitability of the site for protected or notable species*

Specie	Assessment of suitability
Amphibians	Great crested newts exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton <i>et al.</i> 2001). A review of aerial imagery indicates the presence of five ponds within 500m of the site; the closest of which is located approximately 50m north west of the site. All five ponds are separated from the site by urban and agricultural infrastructure including tarmac roads, buildings, and extensive managed grassland, which is either grazed or regularly mown resulting in a short sward length. These landscape features are suboptimal for great crested newts due to a lack of refuge from predation. As a result and given the distance of these ponds from the site, these landscape features are likely to represent a significant barrier to dispersal eliminating connectivity to the site for great crested newts. Additionally, there are no ponds on site, and the site is dominated by intensively managed short sward grassland which is unsuitable terrestrial habitat due to the lack of structure and species diversity that would provide foraging, commuting and refuge opportunities. Per the above, the presence of GCN on site is considered to be highly unlikely.
Reptiles	The site is dominated by managed short sward grassland and hard standing, which is suboptimal habitat for reptiles due to a lack of structural and species diversity that would provide suitable commuting, foraging, and refuge opportunities. Connectivity to the site is relatively poor due to the lack of higher value habitats within close proximity of the site, and presence of physical barriers in the form of intact fencing. Due to the dominating suboptimal habitat and limited connectivity, it is considered unlikely that reptiles would be present on the site.
Badgers	No badger activity was recorded on site. Furthermore, no badger setts were recorded on or within 30m of the site. The site is considered unsuitable for sett excavation due to the flat terrain. Whilst the grassland provides suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for badgers, the setting of the site and presence of physical barriers in the form of fencing means the presence of badgers on site is highly unlikely.
Hazel Dormouse	The hedgerows on site provide suitable habitat for dormice. Dormice typically utilise a three-dimensional habitat structure as to commute between feeding and breeding sites whilst avoiding predation; hedgerows within the site do not support this structure. Furthermore, for isolated habitats in the UK, research indicates that dormice require 20ha of woodland habitat to support a viable population (Bright <i>et al.</i> 1994). 20ha of woodland is not present on or directly adjacent to the sites, and the hedgerows present are not connected to a wider network or suitably sized pocket of woodland.  Per the above, the presence of dormice on site is considered to be highly unlikely.
Hedgehog	The grassland and hedgerows provide suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs. Despite the enclosed nature of the site, hedgehogs are highly mobile species and due to their tendency to frequent residential areas their presence on site cannot be discounted
Otter and Water Vole	No suitable riparian habitat present.
Birds	Habitats recorded on site are assessed to provide nesting opportunities for common species of breeding birds in the form of scattered trees, shrubs and hedgerows. However, the small size of the site and limited habitats present result in the site being assessed to be unsuitable to support a significant population of protected and/or notable population of breeding birds.
Invertebrates	Habitats on site are considered suitable to support an invertebrate assemblage that is common and widespread only. The site lacks features that may provide suitable habitats for protected and/or notable invertebrate species such as complex habitat mosaics and significant coverage of deadwood habitats.

## 4.0 Conclusions, Impacts and Recommendations

### 4.1 Informative Guidelines

A summary of the relevant legislation and planning policies is provided in Appendix 4.

### Likelihood of the Presence of Protected Species

Where physical evidence of the presence of protected species is indeterminate during the survey, the habitats on site are evaluated as to their likelihood to provide sheltering, roosting, foraging, basking or nesting habitat.

Where this report supports a planning application, the ecological interest of the study area (i.e. the area covered by the desk study and field survey) and the proposed development has also been evaluated in terms of the planning policies relating to biodiversity.

### 4.2 Evaluation

Taking the desk study and field survey results into account, Table 7 presents an evaluation of the ecological value of the site and also details any ecological constraints identified in relation to the proposed development which will comprise the demolition of the current outbuildings, to make way for the erection of three new build residential units.

*Table 7: Evaluation of the site and any ecological constraints*

Feature	Survey Results Summary	Impact Assessment	Recommendations	Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities <sup>1</sup>
Designated sites	There are no statutory designated sites within 2km of the site.  The presence of non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site cannot be established without data from Essex Field Club.	No impacts to designated sites are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such sites (where known) as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.	None.	None.
Habitats and flora	The site contains native hedgerows which is listed as a habitat of principal	The proposed developed will result in the loss of a section of managed grassland, as well as the four trees in the rear garden area. The hedgerows and	Retained hedgerows and trees should be protected in line with the measures outlined in the British Standard "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be

<sup>1</sup> The Local Planning Authority has a duty to ask for enhancements under the NPPF (2021).

	<p>importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Further notable habitats are present within 2km.</p> <p>Other habitats within the site are common and widespread and have low ecological value.</p> <p>No protected or notable plant species were recorded during the survey.</p>	<p>tree lines will be retained. No impacts to any notable habitats are anticipated due to the small scale and distance of the proposed development from such habitats as well as the urban location of the site with surrounding physical barriers.</p>	<p>Construction to Construction - Recommendations" (BS 5837) (2012).</p> <p>To compensate for the proposed habitat losses at the site, the following habitat creation measures should be incorporated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native tree and shrub planting.</li> </ul>	<p>incorporated into the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting of native tree, shrubs and hedgerows.</li> </ul> <p>Species-specific enhancement opportunities are detailed later in this table.</p>
Amphibians	No suitable habitat present.	No impacts are anticipated on great crested newt, as a result of the proposed development as this species is considered to be absent from the site.	None.	None.
Reptiles	No suitable habitat present.	No impacts are anticipated on reptiles as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.
Roosting bats	<p>B1 was assessed to provide low value for roosting bats.</p> <p>B2 and B3 were assessed to provide moderate value for roosting bats.</p>	<p>The proposed development will result in the demolition of these buildings. This could result in destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.</p>	<p>B2 and B3</p> <p>Two bat emergence and re-entry surveys are required during the active bat season (optimal May to August, suboptimal September) to confirm presence or likely absence of a bat roost in the building. Both of the surveys should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August inclusive.</p> <p>Infra-red cameras should be used as an aid. Surveys should be a minimum of two weeks apart.</p> <p>Four surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the buildings.</p>	<p>To be confirmed upon completion of the surveys.</p>

			<p>If bat roosts are confirmed in the building one additional survey may be required to characterise the roost and to inform an EPSL application to Natural England. The EPSL application requires that surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.</p> <p>B1 One bat emergence or re-entry survey is required during the active bat season (optimal May to August, suboptimal September) to confirm presence or likely-absence of a bat roost in the building. Infra-red cameras should be used as an aid. Two surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the building. If the absence of a bat roost cannot be determined during the first visit, then further surveys will be required.</p> <p>If bat roosts are confirmed in the building two additional surveys may be required to characterise the roost and to inform an EPSL application to Natural England. Surveys should be a minimum of two weeks apart. The EPSL application requires that surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.</p>	
<p>Foraging and commuting bats</p>	<p>The tree lines and hedgerows could be used by local bat populations for foraging and commuting. These could also be used by bats dispersing from nearby roosts outside of the site.</p>	<p>The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of the four trees in the rear garden area but given the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. The hedgerows and tree lines will be retained.</p> <p>The proposed development may include the use of lighting which could spill on to bat roosting, foraging or commuting habitat and deter bats from using these areas.</p>	<p>A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, which will include the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light spill on to the site boundaries should be avoided.</li> <li>• Use narrow spectrum light sources to lower the range of species affected by lighting.</li> <li>• Use light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light.</li> </ul>	<p>The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for foraging bats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting of native tree, shrub and hedgerows to</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum to reduce insect attraction and where white light sources are required in order to manage the blue shortwave length content they should be of a warm / neutral colour temperature &lt;4,200 kelvin.</li> <li>• Not use bare bulbs and any light pointing upwards. The spread of light will be kept in line with or below the horizontal.</li> <li>• Light spill will be reduced via the use of low-level lighting used in conjunction with hoods, cowls, louvers and shields. Lights will also be directional to ensure that light is directed to the intended areas only.</li> <li>• External lighting will be on PIR sensors that are sensitive to large objects only (so that they are not triggered by passing bats) and will be set to the shortest time duration to reduce the amount of time the lights are on.</li> <li>• Wall lights and security lights will be 'dimnable' and set to the lowest light intensity settings. There are several products on the market that allow the control of the light intensity and the duration that the lights are on. All lighting on the developed site will make use of the most up to date technology available.</li> </ul>	increase foraging opportunities.
Badger	No suitable habitat present.	No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.
Hazel dormouse	No suitable habitat present.	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.



Hedgehog	Due to the highly mobile nature of hedgehogs and their tendency to frequent residential areas, the presence of foraging and commuting individuals cannot be discounted.	Modified grassland will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.</li> <li>The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use.</li> <li>Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.</li> <li>If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance.</li> </ul>	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to allow hedgehogs to traverse the site.</li> </ul>
Otter and Water Vole	No suitable riparian habitat present.	No impacts are anticipated on otters or water vole as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.
Birds	The hedgerows, tree lines and scattered trees on site provide suitable opportunities for nesting birds.	Scattered trees will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local bird populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, the proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.	Tree removal should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the trees should be undertaken immediately, by qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.	The installation of one bird boxes at the site will provide additional nesting habitat for birds. The bird boxes will be installed on one of the new buildings post development. General purpose bird boxes should be positioned 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Species-specific bird boxes should be installed in line with manufacturers specifications.

Invertebrates	Habitats on site are considered suitable to support an invertebrate assemblage that is common and widespread only. The site lacks features that may provide suitable habitats for protected and/or notable invertebrate species such as complex habitat mosaics and significant coverage of deadwood habitats.	No impacts are anticipated on notable species or populations of invertebrates as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.
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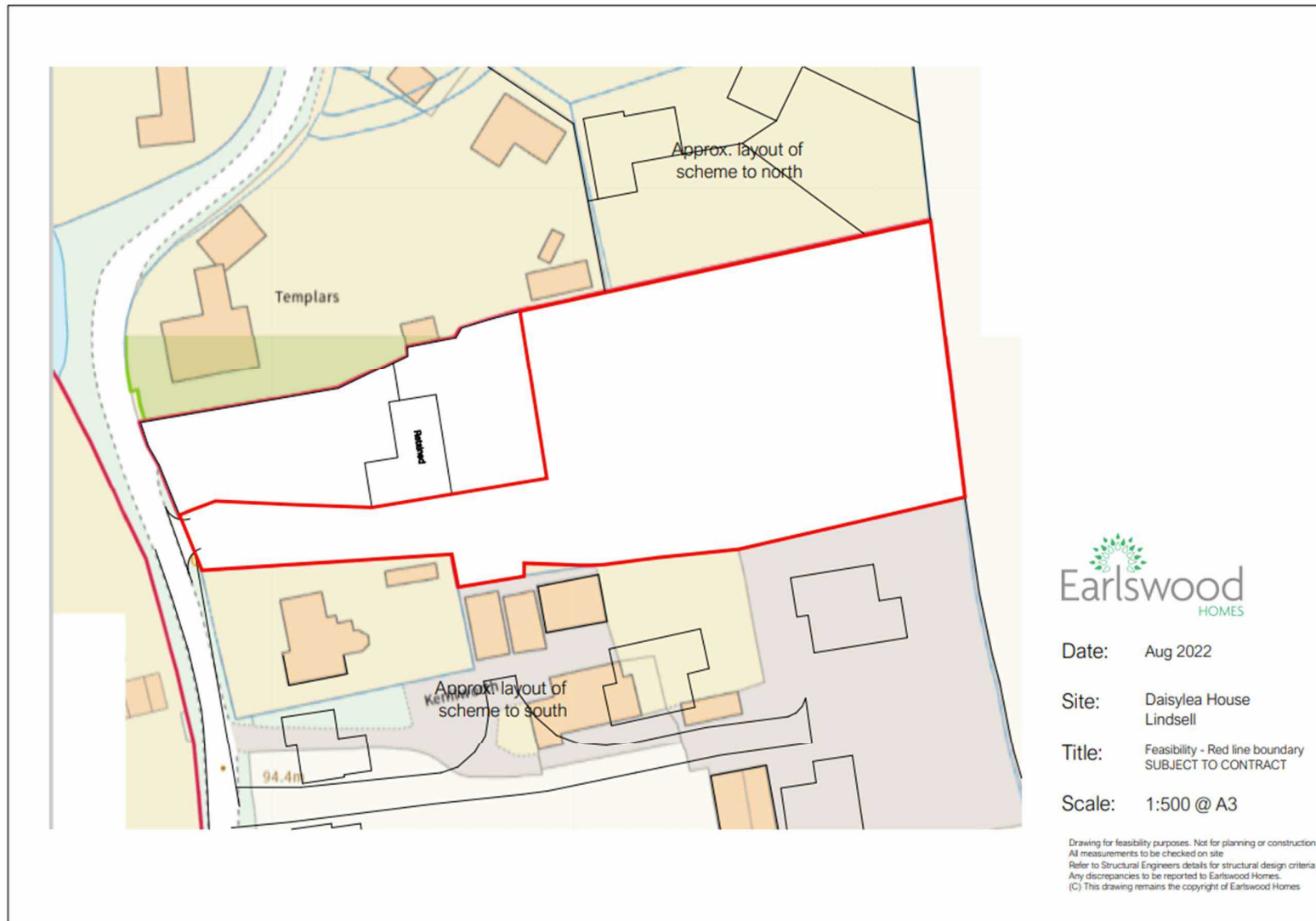
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### Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3a: Habitat Survey Plan





Appendix 3b: PRA Plan



## Appendix 4: Legislation and Planning Policy

### LEGAL PROTECTION

#### National and European Legislation Afforded to Habitats

##### *International Statutory Designations*

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are sites of European importance and are designated under the EC Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) and the EC Birds Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the Wild Birds Directive) respectively. Both form part of the wider Natura 2000 network across Europe.

Under the Habitats Directive Article 3 requires the establishment of a network of important conservation sites (SACs) across Europe. Over 1000 animal and plant species, as well as 200 habitat types, listed in the directive's annexes are protected in various ways:

**Annex II species** (about 900): core areas of their habitat are designated as Sites of Community importance (SCIs) and included in the Natura 2000 network. These sites must be managed in accordance with the ecological needs of the species.

**Annex IV species** (over 400, including many Annex II species): a strict protection regime must be applied across their entire natural range, both within and outside Natura 2000 sites.

**Annex V species** (over 90): their exploitation and taking in the wild is compatible with maintaining them in a favourable conservation status.

SPAs are classified under Article 2 of the Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds both for rare bird species (as listed on Annex I) and for important migratory species.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) form the legal basis for the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directives in terrestrial areas and territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles in England and Wales (including the inshore marine area) and to a limited extent in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and recognises the importance of wetland ecosystems in relation to global biodiversity conservation. The Convention refers to wetlands as “*areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres*”.

However, they may also include riparian and coastal zones. Ramsar sites are statutorily protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended 01.04.1996) with further protection provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. Policy statements have been issued by the Government in England and Wales highlighting the special status of Ramsar sites.

The Government in England and Wales has issued policy statements which ensure that Ramsar sites are afforded the same protection as areas designated under the EC Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the Natura 2000 network (e.g. SACs & SPAs). Further provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs have been introduced by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

##### *National Statutory Designations*

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are designated by nature conservation agencies in order to conserve key flora, fauna, geological or physio-geographical features within the UK. The original designations were under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 but SSSIs were then re-designated under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As well as reinforcing other national designations (including National Nature Reserves), the system also provides statutory protection for terrestrial and coastal sites which are important within the European Natura 2000 network and globally.

#### ***Local Statutory Designations***

Local authorities in consultation with the relevant nature conservation agency can declare Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. LNRs are designated for flora, fauna or geological interest and are managed locally to retain these features and provide research, education and recreational opportunities.

#### ***Non- Statutory Designations***

All non-statutorily designated sites are referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and can be designated by the local authority for supporting local conservation interest. Combined with statutory designation, these sites are considered within Local Development Frameworks under the Town and Country Planning system and are a material consideration during the determination of planning applications. The protection afforded to these sites varies depending on the local authority involved.

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGs) are the most important geological and geomorphological areas outside of statutory designations. These sites are also a material consideration during the determination of planning applications.

#### **The Hedgerow Regulations 1997**

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 are designed to protect 'important' countryside hedgerows. Importance is defined by whether the hedgerow (a) has existed for 30 years or more; or (b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

Under the Regulations, it is against the law to remove or destroy hedgerows on or adjacent to common land, village greens, SSSIs (including all terrestrial SACs, NNRs and SPAs), LNRs, land used for agriculture or forestry and land used for the keeping or breeding of horses, ponies or donkeys without the permission of the local authority. Hedgerows 'within or marking the boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house' are excluded.

#### **National and European Legislation Afforded to Species**

*The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)*

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring the Secretary of State to take measures to maintain or restore wild species listed within the Regulations at a favourable conservation status.

The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities. Licenses may be granted for a number of purposes (such as science and education, conservation, preserving public health and safety), but only after the appropriate authority is satisfied that there are no satisfactory alternatives and that such actions will have no detrimental effect on wild population of the species concerned.

### *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)*

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention 1979, implemented 1982) and implements the species protection requirements of EC Birds Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds in Great Britain (the birds Directive). The WCA 1981 has been subject to a number of amendments, the most important of which are through the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000).

Other legislative Acts affording protection to wildlife and their habitats include:

- Deer Act 1991
- Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

### *Badgers*

Badgers *Meles meles* are protected under The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 which makes it an offence to:

- Wilfully kill, injure, take, or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger
- Cruelly ill-treat a badger, including use of tongs and digging
- Possess or control a dead badger or any part thereof
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett or any part thereof
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a badger when it is occupying a badger sett
- Intentionally or recklessly cause a dog to enter a badger sett
- Sell or offers for sale, possesses or has under his control, a live badger

### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

A development licence will be required from the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England) for any development works likely to affect an active badger sett, or to disturb badgers whilst they occupy a sett. Guidance has been issued by the countryside agencies to define what would constitute a licensable activity. It is not possible to obtain a licence to translocate badgers.

#### ***Birds***

With certain exceptions, all birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Sections 1-8 of the WCA. Among other things, this makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- Intentionally take or destroy an egg of any wild bird
- Sell, offer or expose for sale, have in his possession or transport for the purpose of sale any wild bird (dead or alive) or bird egg or part thereof.

Certain species of bird, for example the barn owl, bittern and kingfisher receive additional protection under Schedule 1 of the WCA and are commonly referred to as “Schedule 1” birds.

This affords them protection against:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young
- Intentional or reckless disturbance of dependent young of such a bird

### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

Works should be planned to avoid the possibility of killing or injuring any wild bird or damaging or destroying their nests. The most effective way to reduce the likelihood of nest destruction in particular is to undertake work outside the main bird nesting season which typically runs from March to August. Where this is not feasible, it will be necessary to have any areas of suitable habitat thoroughly checked for nests prior to vegetation clearance.

Schedule 1 birds are additionally protected against disturbance during the nesting season. Thus, it will be necessary to ensure that no potentially disturbing works are undertaken in the vicinity of the nest. The most effective way to avoid disturbance is to postpone works until the young have fledged. If this is not feasible, it may be possible to maintain an appropriate buffer zone or standoff around the nest.

#### ***Amphibians and Reptiles***

The sand lizard *Lacerta agilis*, smooth snake *Coronella austriaca*, natterjack toad *Epidalea calamita*, pool frog *Pelophylax lessonae* and great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* receive full protection under Habitats Regulations through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species
- Deliberate disturbance of species in such a way as:
  - To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
  - To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
  - To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

With the exception of the pool frog, these species are also listed on Schedule 5 of the WCA and they are additionally protected from:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection
- Selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale.

Other native species of reptiles are protected solely under Schedule 5, Section 9(1) & (5) of the WCA, i.e. the adder *Vipera berus*, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*. It is prohibited to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill or injure these species.

#### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England) will be required for works likely to affect the breeding sites or resting places amphibian and reptile species protected under Habitats Regulations. A licence will also be required for operations liable to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above (e.g. survive, breed, rear young and hibernate). The licences are to allow derogation from the relevant legislation, but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and their efficacy to be monitored.

Although not licensable, appropriate mitigation measures may also be required to prevent the intentional killing or injury of adder, grass snake, common lizard and slow worm, thus avoiding contravention of the WCA.

#### ***Water Voles***

The water vole *Arvicola terrestris* is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the WCA. This makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) water voles
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb water voles while they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection

#### EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS

If development works are likely to affect habitats known to support water voles, the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England) must be consulted. It must be shown that means by which the proposal can be re-designed to avoid contravening the legislation have been fully explored e.g. the use of alternative sites, appropriate timing of works to avoid times of the year in which water voles are most vulnerable, and measures to ensure minimal habitat loss. Conservation licences for the capture and translocation of water voles may be issued by the relevant countryside agency for the purpose of development activities if it can be shown that the activity has been properly planned and executed and thereby contributes to the conservation of the population. The licence will then only be granted to a suitably experienced person if it can be shown that adequate surveys have been undertaken to inform appropriate mitigation measures. Identification and preparation of a suitable receptor site will be necessary prior to the commencement of works.

#### *Otters*

Otters *Lutra lutra* are fully protected under the Conservation Regulations through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species
- Deliberate disturbance of species in such a way as:
  - To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
  - To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
  - To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

Otters are also currently protected under the WCA through their inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection

#### EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England) will be required for works likely to affect otter breeding or resting places (often referred to as holts, couches or dens) or for operations likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above (e.g. survive, breed, and rear young). The licence is to allow derogation from the relevant legislation but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and their efficacy to be monitored

### ***Bats***

All species are fully protected by Habitats Regulations 2010 as they are listed on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species (e.g. All bats)
- Deliberate disturbance of bat species in such a way as:
  - To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
  - To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate
  - To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

Bats are afforded the following additional protection through the WCA as they are included on Schedule 5:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection

### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England) will be required for works are likely to affect a bat roost or an operation which are likely to result in an illegal level of disturbance to the species will require an EPSL. The licence is to allow derogation from the legislation through the application of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring.

### ***Hazel Dormice***

Hazel dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* are fully protected under Habitats Regulations through their inclusion on Schedule 2. Regulation 41 prohibits:

- Deliberate killing, injuring or capturing of Schedule 2 species
- Deliberate disturbance of species in such a way as:
  - To impair their ability to survive, breed, or reproduce, or to rear or nurture young;
  - To impair their ability to hibernate or migrate



- To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species
- Damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place

Dormice are also protected under the WCA through their inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection

#### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

Works which are liable to affect a dormice habitat or an operation which are likely to result in an illegal level of disturbance to the species will require a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England). The licence is to allow derogation from the legislation through the application of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring.

#### ***White Clawed Crayfish***

There is a considerable amount of legislation in place in an attempt to protect the White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*. This species is listed under the European Union's (EU) Habitat and Species Directive and is listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). This makes it an offence to:

- Protected against intentional or reckless taking
- Protected against selling, offering or advertising for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale

#### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

The relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England) will need to be consulted about development which could impact on a watercourse or wetland known to support white clawed crayfish. Conservation licences for the capture and translocation of crayfish can be issued if it can be shown that the activity has been properly planned and executed and thereby contributes to the conservation of the population. The licence will only be granted to a suitably experienced person if it can be shown that adequate surveys have been undertaken to inform appropriate mitigation measures. Identification and preparation of a suitable receptor site will be necessary prior to the commencement of the works.

#### **Wild Mammals (Protection Act) 1996**

All wild mammals are protected against intentional acts of cruelty under the above legislation. This makes it an offence to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

To avoid possible contravention, due care and attention should be taken when carrying out works (for example operations near burrows or nests) with the potential to affect any wild mammal in this way, regardless of whether they are legally protected through other conservation legislation or not.

### **Legislation Afforded to Plants**

With certain exceptions, all wild plants are protected under the WCA. This makes it an offence for an 'unauthorised' person to intentionally (or recklessly in Scotland) uproot wild plants. An authorised person can be the owner of the land on which the action is taken, or anybody authorised by them.

Certain rare species of plant, for example some species of orchid, are also fully protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This prohibits any person from:

- Intentionally picking, uprooting or destruction of any wild Schedule 8 species
- Selling, offering or exposing for sale, or possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any wild live or dead Schedule 8 plant species or part thereof
- In addition to the UK legislation outlined above, several plant species are fully protected under Schedule 5 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. These are species of European importance. Regulation 45 makes it an offence to:
  - Deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild Schedule 5 species
  - Be in possession of, or control, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange any wild live or dead Schedule 5 species or anything derived from such a plant.

### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) will be required from the relevant countryside agency (i.e. Natural England) for works which are likely to affect species of planted listed on Schedule 5 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The licence is to allow derogation from the legislation through the application of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring.

#### ***Invasive Species***

Part II of Schedule 9 of the WCA lists non-native invasive plant species for which it is a criminal offence in England to plant or cause to grow in the wild due to their impact on native wildlife.

Species included (but not limited to):

- Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*
- Giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*
- Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*

### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

It is not an offence for plants listed in Part II of Schedule 9 of the WCA 1981 to be present on the development site, however, it is an offence to cause them to spread. Therefore, if any of the species are present on site and construction activities may result in further spread (e.g. earthworks, vehicle movements) then it will be necessary to design and implement appropriate mitigation prior to construction commencing.

### *Injurious weeds*

Under the Weeds Act 1959 any landowner or occupier may be required prevent the spread of certain 'injurious weeds' including (but not limited to):

- Spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*
- Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*
- Curled dock *Rumex crispus*
- Broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*
- Common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*

### **EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

It is a criminal offence to fail to comply with a notice requiring such action to be taken. The Ragwort Control Act 2003 establishes a ragwort control code of practice as common ragwort is poisonous to horses and other livestock. This code provides best practice guidelines and is not legally binding.

**NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY*****Environment Act 2021***

The Environment Act 2021 (EA 2021) received Royal Assent on 9 November 2021 and is expected to become fully mandated within the next couple of years. The Act principally creates a post Brexit framework to protect and enhance the natural environment. Through amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Act will require all planning permissions in England (subject to exemptions which is likely to include householder applications) to be granted subject to a new general pre-commencement condition that requires approval of a biodiversity net gain plan. This will ensure the delivery of a minimum of 10% measurable biodiversity net gain. The principal tool to calculate this will be the Defra Biodiversity 3.0 Metric. Works to enhance habitats can be carried out either onsite or offsite or through the purchase of 'biodiversity credits' from the Secretary of State. However, this flexibility may be removed (subject to regulations) if the onsite habitat is 'irreplaceable'. Both onsite and offsite enhancements must be maintained for at least 30 years after completion of a development (which period may be amended).

***National Planning Policy Framework 2021***

The National Planning Policy Framework promotes sustainable development. The Framework specifies the need for protection of designated sites and priority habitats and species. An emphasis is also made on the need for ecological infrastructure through protection, restoration and re-creation. The protection and recovery of priority species (considered likely to be those listed as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006) is also listed as a requirement of planning policy.

In determining a planning application, planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by ensuring that: designated sites are protected from harm; there is appropriate mitigation or compensation where significant harm cannot be avoided; measurable gains in biodiversity in and around developments are incorporated; and planning permission is refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including aged or veteran trees and also ancient woodland.

***The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Biodiversity Duty***

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'biodiversity duty'.

Section 41 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of 'principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity'. This list is intended to assist decision makers such as public bodies in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act. Under the Act these habitats and species are regarded as a material consideration in determining planning applications. A developer must show that their protection has been adequately addressed within a development proposal.

## EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES POLICIES

In December 2016 Natural England officially introduced the four licensing policies throughout England. The four policies seek to achieve better outcomes for European Protected Species (EPS) and reduce unnecessary costs, delays and uncertainty that can be inherent in the current standard EPS licensing system. The policies are summarised as follows:

- Policy 1; provides greater flexibility in exclusion and relocation activities, where there is investment in habitat provision;
- Policy 2; provides greater flexibility in the location of compensatory habitat;
- Policy 3; provides greater flexibility on exclusion measures where this will allow EPS to use temporary habitat; and,
- Policy 4; provides a reduced survey effort in circumstances where the impacts of development can be confidently predicted.

The four policies have been designed to have a net benefit for EPS by improving populations overall and not just protecting individuals within development sites. Most notably Natural England now recognises that the Habitats Regulations legal framework now applies to 'local populations' of EPS and not individuals/site populations.