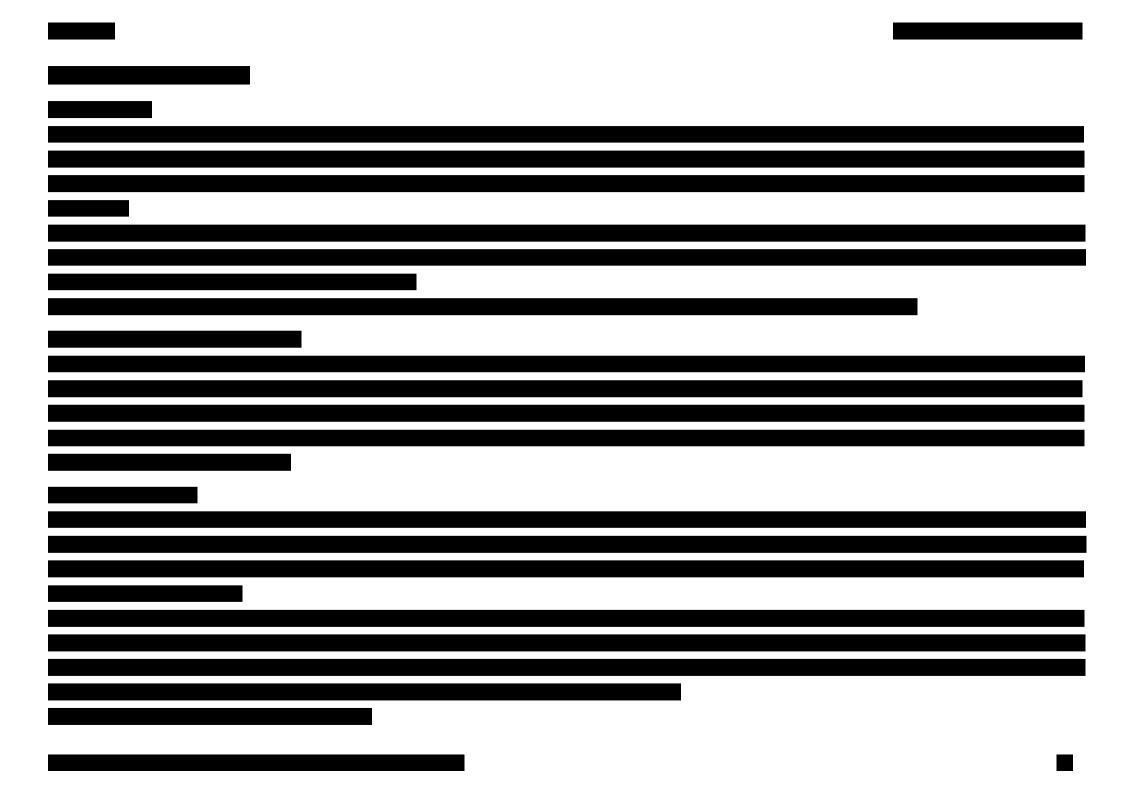
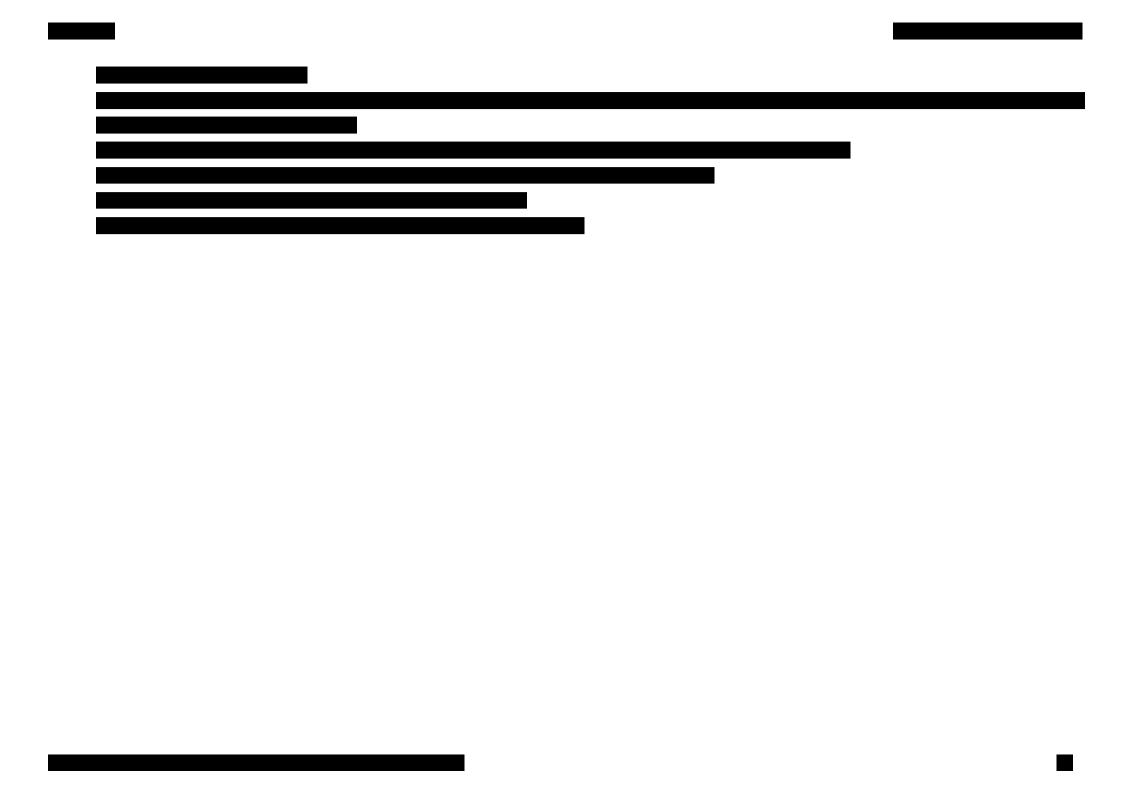


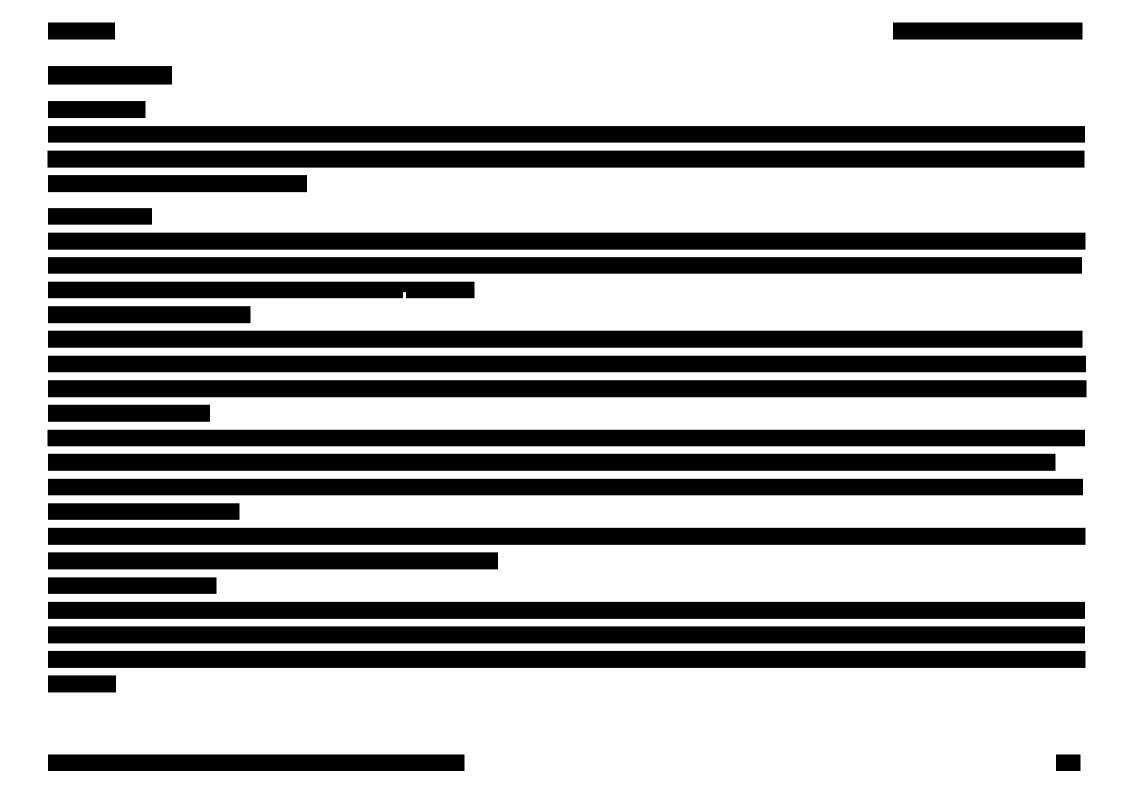
		populations, including GCN, owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, due to the close presence to the pond on the ownership site, construction works could result in the death or injury of amphibian and GCN, if present.	sending them off for laboratory analysis and such surveys must be undertaken between mid-April and June, in accordance with current survey guidelines (Biggs et al, 2014).
Reptiles	The site offers sub-optimal habitat for reptiles.	~130m² of grass will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local reptile populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, site clearance could result in the death or injury of reptiles, if present.	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, please refer to Table 7.
Roosting bats (buildings and trees)	The trees on site have negligible value for roosting bats due to a lack of potential roost features. B1 has moderate value for roosting bats, due to the presence of lifted fascia on the single storey extension.	Although the trees will be retained, the construction works can impact tree roosts, if present. However, bats are very unlikely to be roosting within the trees and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on roosting bats. The proposed development will result in the demolition of the single storey extension and conversion of B1 into residential. This could result in destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.	Trees: In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. B1: Two bat emergence and re-entry surveys are required during the active bat season to confirm presence or likely absence of a bat roost in the building. Please refer to Table 7.
Foraging and commuting bats	The trees and pond 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.	The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats. 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.	A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during and post-development, please refer to Table 7.

Hedgehog	There are no habitats on site which hedgehogs can use for hibernation, although, the barn may be used for shelter. The site is open and can be used for commuting and foraging.	B1 will be converted into residential use, along with demolition of the single storey extension and removal of ~130m² of grass. 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, please refer to Table 7.
Birds	The interior of B1 has evidence of a birds nest on the north-western elevation. It is unknown if this nest is active or disused due to the height of the nest from the ground. The trees which surround the building could be used by nesting birds. The site is not suitable for ground nesting or wintering birds. There was no evidence of barn owls present on the interior or exterior of B1 or trees.	B1 will be converted 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. The trees will be retained, however, are on the building footprint. The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.	Works should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the building and 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.

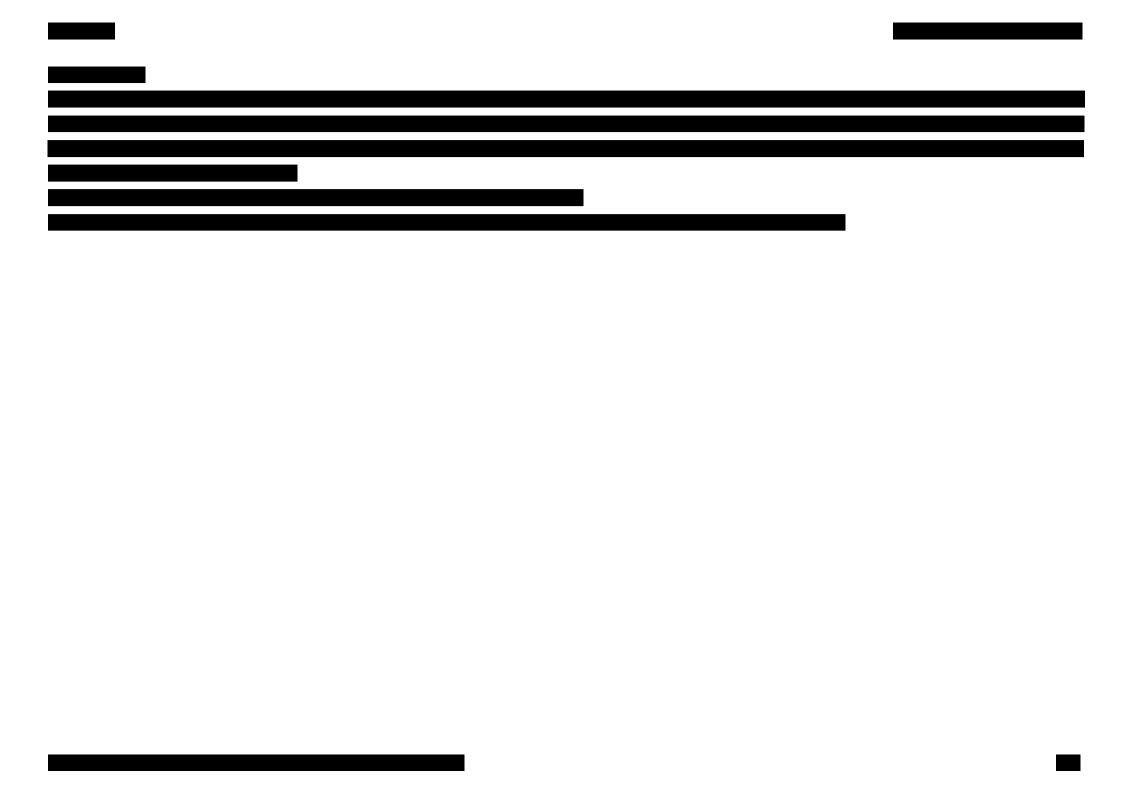


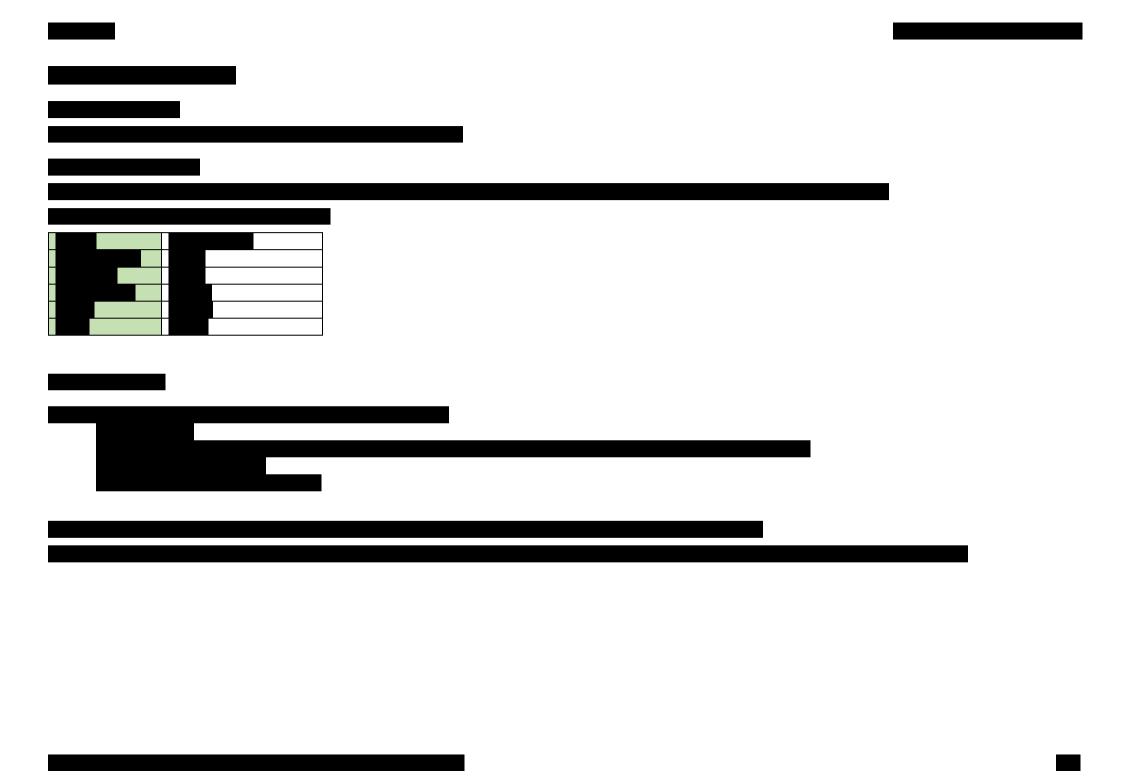










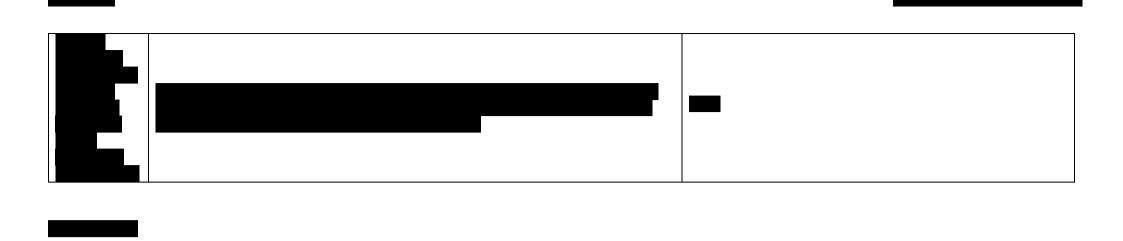












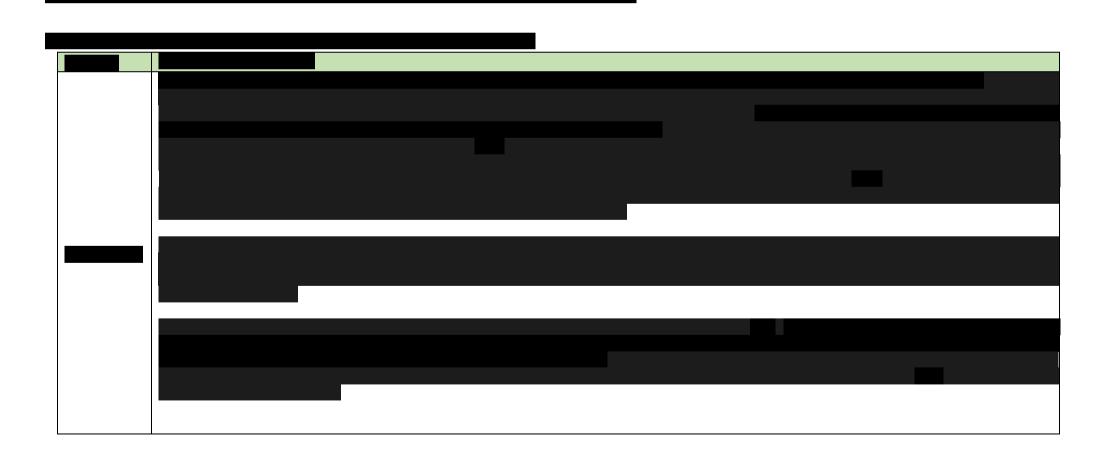


Table	6a:	HSI	calcu	lation	of	ponds	S.

SI Description	SI Value P1
Geographic location	1
Pond Area	0.9
Pond Permanence	1
Water Quality	0.67
Shade	1
Waterfowl Effect	0.67
Fish Presence	0.67
Pond Density	1
Terrestrial Habitat	1
Macrophyte Cover	0.7
HSI Score	0.86
HSI Category	Excellent

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	0.001 - 0.01 ha lost or damaged	0.05
Land 100-250m from any breeding	0.001 - 0.01 ha lost or damaged	0.005
Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.001 - 0.01 ha lost or damaged	0.0005
Individual great crested newts	Minor disturbance of newts	0.5
	Maximum:	0.5
Rapid risk assessment result:	AMBER: OFFENCE LIKELY	

Figure 11 Natural England Rapid Risk Assessment.

Reptiles

The site offers sub-optimal habitat for common reptiles due to the managed grassland which surrounds the building. There are areas of longer grass, however, this is inconsequential to providing suitable refuge from predators. Optimal habitat is present elsewhere on the ownership site. The grassland on the site could provide opportunities for reptiles to forage but there are no features on the site which could be utilised for shelter or hibernation. The site is connected to optimal habitats in the surrounding landscape, such as hedgerows, fields and woodland parcels.

Hazel Dormouse	The Magic database returned zero EPSL's for hazel dormice within 2km of site. There are no habitats on site which can be used by hazel dormice.
Hedgehog	There are no habitats on site which hedgehogs can use for hibernation, although, the barn may be used for shelter. The site is open and can be used for commuting and foraging.
Otter & Water Vole	The pond is not suitable for water voles and otters, due to the lack of banks for burrows and holts. The stream which flows to and the ditch which flows out restricts movement into the pond and through site. The site is not suitable for otters and water voles.
Birds	The interior of B1 has evidence of a birds nest on the north-western elevation. It is unknown if this nest is active or disused due to the height of the nest from the ground. The trees which surround the building could be used by nesting birds. The site is not suitable for ground nesting or wintering birds. There was no evidence of barn owls present on the interior or exterior of B1 or trees.



Figure 14 Bird nest in B1.

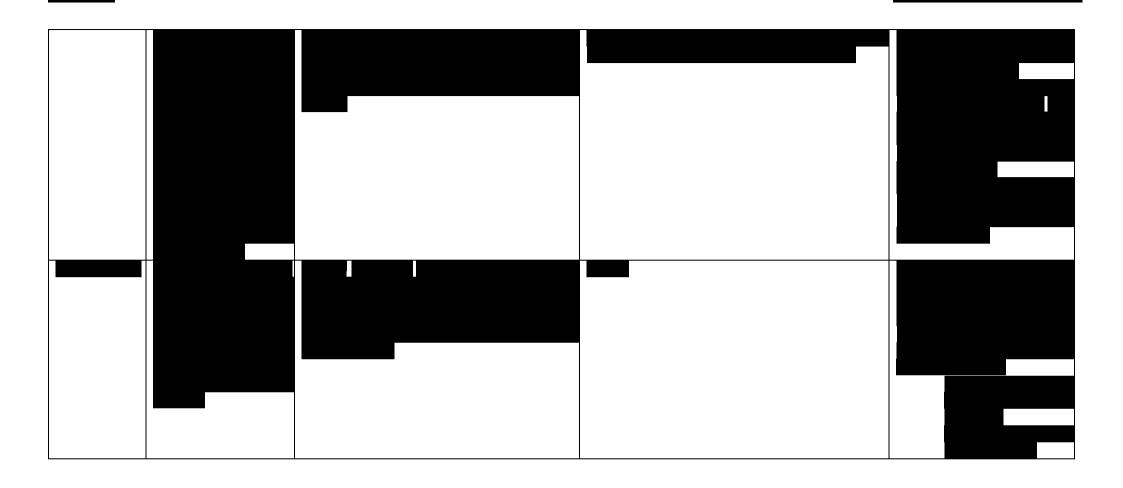


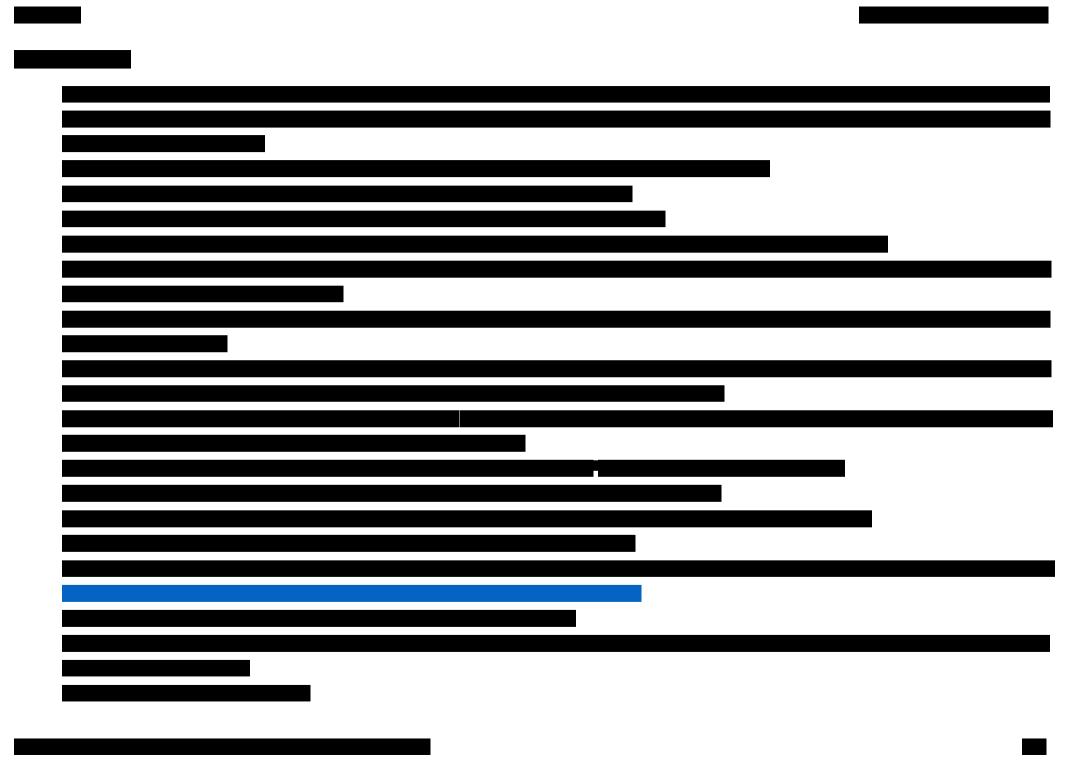




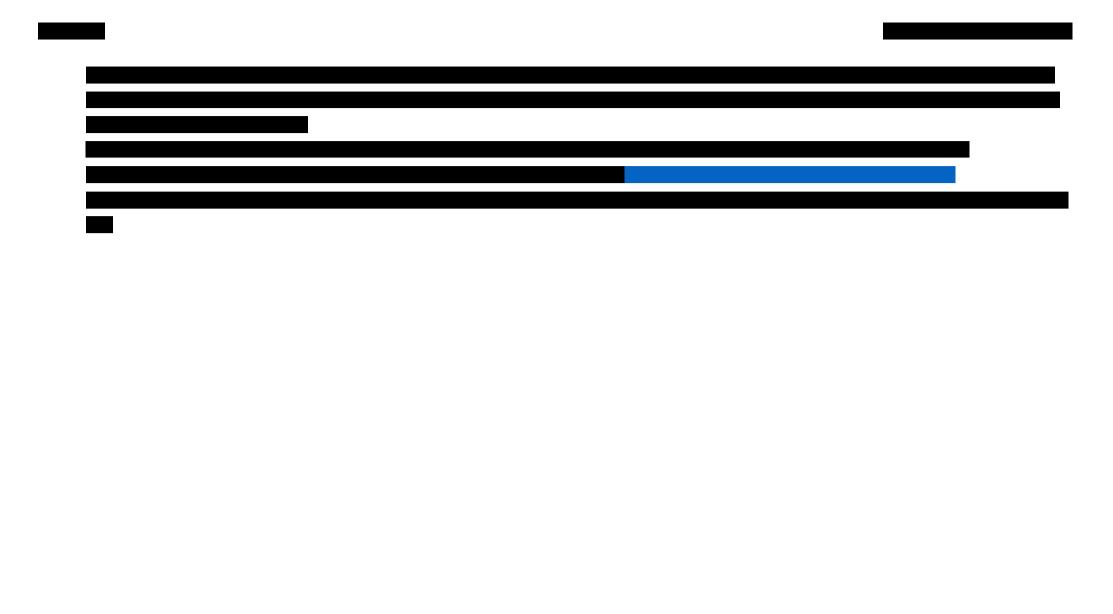
			Wall lights and security lights will be 'dimmable' and set to the lowest light intensity settings. There are several products on the market that allow the control of the light intensity and the duration that the lights are on. All lighting on the developed site will make use of the most up to date technology available.	
Hazel dormouse	There are no habitats on site which can be used by hazel dormice.	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.	None.	None.
Hedgehog	There are no habitats on site which hedgehogs can use for hibernation, although, the barn may be used for shelter. The site is open and can be used for commuting and foraging.	B1 will be converted into residential use, along with demolition of the single storey extension and removal of ~130m² of grass. 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: • The grass will be maintained at a short level and must be maintained at this level for the duration of construction to deter reptiles from the working area. • Any rubble debris and brash piles made during the construction will be dismantled by hand or will be stored on	The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich











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Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



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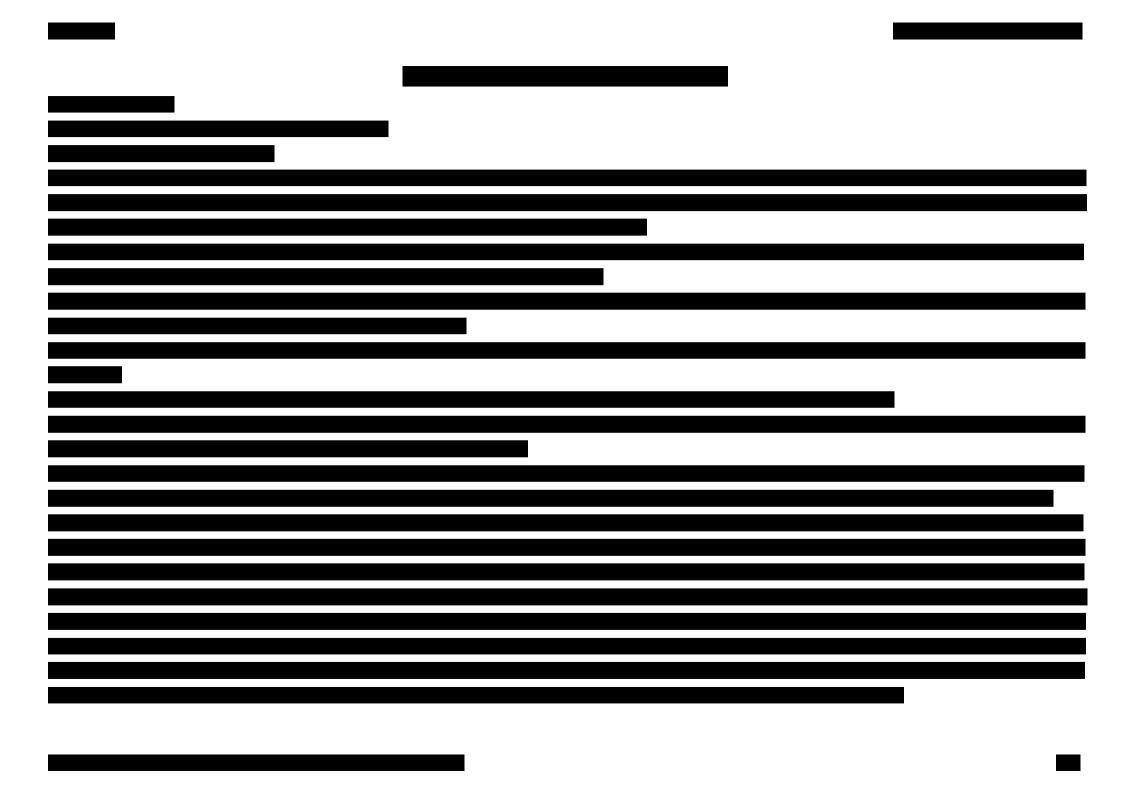


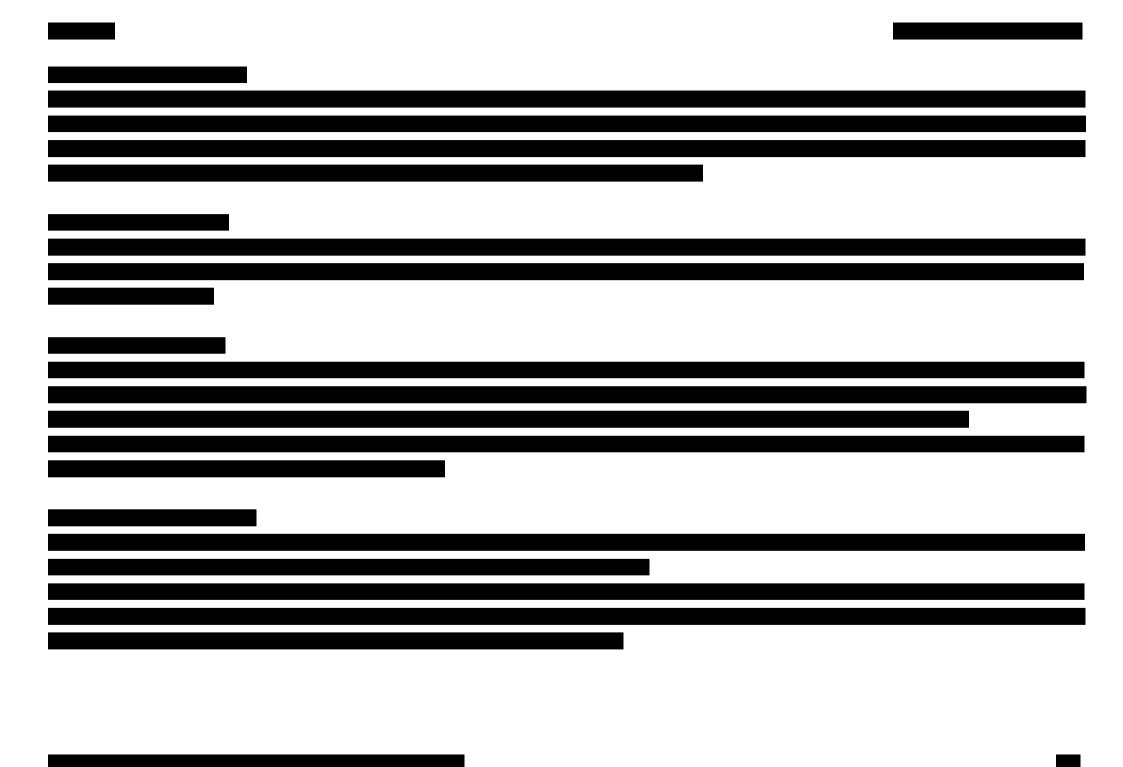


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National and European Legislation Afforded to Species

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

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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 no 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.

