Enright Lodge, Enright Close, Newark, NG24 4EB

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

December 2023

A report to:
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Executive Summary

	Feature	Results	Recommendations	Further Surveys
Designated Sites	***International, Nationally and Locally Designated Sites***	No designated sites occur within the close vicinity of the site.	None required	None required
Notable Habitats	***Urban Trees***	The trees within the rear gardens included some semi-mature specimens. However, the proposed works will only require the removal of two less value trees, with all other trees retained.	All trees that will be retained should be adequately protected throughout the works. Four new trees are proposed, these should be a mix of native species.	None required
	Modified Grassland (Vegetated Garden), Introduced Shrubs, Buildings and Hardstanding	The proposed works will impact areas of modified grassland (garden lawns) when the car parking layout is changed. It is possible that small areas of introduced shrub in from the bungalows may also be removed.	The grassland area that are not affected by the proposed works should be retained. Sow a diverse wildflower lawn seed mix within the new grassland area, and potentially within any areas of grassland disturbed during the works.	None required
Faunal Species	***Amphibians (including great crested newts)***	The introduced shrub areas could support common amphibians during their terrestrial phase; however, the lack of any nearby ponds, or nearby records, would indicate that the specially protected great crested newt is very unlikely to be present in the survey area.	Any amphibians found during works should be carefully moved with gloved hands and placed in dense undergrowth which will not be impacted by the works. Should a great crested newt be found, works should stop, and Morph Ecological Consultants should be contacted.	None required
	[redacted]			
	Bats	It is understood the buildings will not be impacted by the proposed works. No trees were noted to provide potential bat roosting sites, such as rot holes, crevices or woodpecker holes. The site provided limited value for foraging bat due to the urban location, however the semi-mature trees in the rear gardens of the bungalows will provide some potential foraging areas.	No lighting should be installed during the construction works, or on completion of the works, that would result in increased lighting than is currently present within the area.	None required
	Birds	The introduced shrubs and trees within the survey area provided potential for nesting birds (with old nests noted in some of the trees). The proposed works will likely involve the removal of two trees and possibly some of the introduced shrub habitat, and as such there will be a reduction of potential nesting habitat.	Works should be timed to avoid the bird breeding season, which runs from March to September (inclusive). To compensate for the loss of bird nesting sites it is recommended two bird boxes be installed on the retained trees. This is in addition to the tree planting proposed.	If works take place during the bird nesting season, a check for active bird nest should be undertaken before works commence.
	Reptiles	The site was assessed as providing very low potential to support reptiles.	In the very unlikely event that any reptiles are found during the works, works should stop and Morph Ecological Consultants should be contacted for further advice.	None required
	Hedgehogs	A resident reported that they have seen hedgehogs within the site previously, and there are numerous records from the local area. The denser areas of introduced shrubs will provide sheltering habitat, and the lawns areas for foraging.	Gaps should be maintained (or created) in the new gates and fences to ensure hedgehogs can continue to access the site.	None required

1. Survey Area and Proposals

1.1 Site Location

The site consists of the four bungalows and surrounding garden areas at Enright Lodge, off Enright Close on Boundary Road in Newark, Nottinghamshire (NG23 4EB). The location of the survey area is shown on Figure 1 in Appendix 1.

1.2 Proposals

The proposed works comprises the redesign of the car parking areas, pathways to the bungalows and repositioning of the fencing and gates. The proposed plans are shown on Figure 3 in Appendix 1.

1.3 Survey Brief

This report has been prepared by Morph Ecological Consultants for Jackson Design Associates. Morph Ecological Consultants brief was to ascertain whether the proposed works would impact on protected species and habitats. Morph Ecological Consultants was also commissioned to provide recommendations for mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures and further surveys, as appropriate.

To meet the requirements of the brief, a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, consisting of a desk study and an UKHab Habitat Survey, of the site was carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist. The approach undertaken pays due regard to The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) 'Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal' (CIEEM 2017). A daytime bat survey was not carried of the buildings as they will not be impacted by the proposed works.

Legislation relating to protected species is included within Appendix 3.

2. Survey Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken of data received on the 11th December 2023 from Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre. They were consulted to obtain any existing records of protected and/or notable species and designated conservation sites. Data from a 2km radius of grid reference SK 7995 5297 (herby referred to as 'study area') was obtained, including:

- UK/ European protected species and UKBAP/NERC Priority Species
- Non-statutory sites: Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Biodiversity Alert Sites (BAS), Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS)

Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC website) was consulted for information including:

- Statutory sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) survey licence returns
- Great crested newt pond survey data (from 2017-2019)
- Granted European Protected Species Mitigation Licences

2.2 Habitat Survey and Protected Species Survey

The survey involved a site walkover and a preliminary assessment of the habitats using the standard UK Habitat Classification System methodology (UKHab 2023) which involves visiting each parcel of land and on the basis of vegetation the habitats were classified to Level 5 where appropriate. Secondary codes were also used. Notes were made on species present, defining the UKHab types.

Target notes were used to record any habitats or features of particular interest. Also, the suitability of habitats to support protected species was recorded and any sightings or signs of protected species were noted. Further details are provided below:

[redacted]

- Trees with features suitable for roosting bats were recorded. Features such as woodpecker holes, cracks and cavities within trunks and branches, gaps behind loose bark and dense ivy growth on trunks were all noted.
- An assessment of the site's potential to support amphibians, including the specially protected great crested newts was made.
- The site's potential to support reptiles was assessed.
- The habitats within the site were assessed for their potential to support nesting birds.

A UKHab map was produced, and target notes (if recorded) were labelled on the map (Figure 2 in Appendix 1).

2.3 Criteria for Determining Ecological Importance

The importance of ecological features were considered within a geological context as per the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (CIEEM 2019). As such the evaluation of ecological features were defined as the following:

- International (internationally designated sites or sites supporting internationally important species)
- National (nationally designated sites e.g. SSSI or sites supporting populations of nationally important species)

- Regional (sites exceeding county-level designations or supporting features identified in a regional BAP)
- County (county sites or sites meeting the criteria for these sites e.g. Local Wildlife Sites and species/habitats identified within the county BAP)
- District (features identified within a Local BAP or enrich a districts habitat resource)
- Local (areas of habitat considered to enrich the habitat resource within the local area)
- Site (common or low value habitats)

For this survey area, the following was also considered:

- Wildlife Legislation
  - The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)
  - The Countryside and Right of Way (CRoW) Act 2000
  - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
- Biodiversity Action Plans
  - Nottinghamshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Habitats and species of principal importance in England listed in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

2.4 Survey Details

The survey was carried out by Steve Ralph MSc MCIEEM on the 11th December 2023. Steve holds the following licences: great crested newt Level 1 CL08 (licence number 2016-19357-CLS-CLS) and Low Impact Class Licence WML-CL33 (Registered Consultant GCN1RC080), bats Level 1 CL17 (licence number 2019-43882-CLS-CLS)[redacted]

2.5 Survey Area

The area surveyed is shown on the UKHab map (Figure 2 in Appendix 1).

2.6 Survey Constraints

2.6.1 *Survey Limitations*

Surveying in winter is not an ideal time to carry out ecological surveys, as many faunal species are less active or are dormant and it is outside of the plant growing season therefore some plants may not be visible. However, an experienced surveyor can make reliable judgements about the condition and composition of habitats and their potential to support protected species.

Only a brief assessment of the site was made and no systematic surveys to establish the presence or presumed absence of protected species were undertaken. As such, a lack of evidence of a protected species does not necessarily indicate an absence of the species.

2.6.2 *Length of Data Validity*

To ensure that survey data remains current and as many protected species move sites frequently, if works have not commenced within a year from the survey date, an update may be required to fully assess the impacts of the proposals on protected species and their habitats.

2.6.3 *Access Restrictions*

Access was not available into the garden surrounding Bungalow No.1.

3. Survey Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Designated Sites

Designation	Description
Internationally and National Designated Sites within 2km	There are no Internationally or Nationally designated sites within 2km of the site.
Locally Designated Sites within 1km	Queen's Sconce, Newark Local Wildlife Site (LWS) (ref: 5/180) Distance from survey area: 800m west of the site. Description: Notable unimproved acidic and neutral grassland communities on a civil war earthwork. Of botanical interest. Ballast Pit, Newark LWS (ref: 2/638) Distance from survey area: 900m east of the site. Description: A long-disused ballast pit supporting open water and carr communities. Of botanical interest. Trent Banks / Wharves, Newark LWS (ref: 5/178) Distance from survey area: 980m northwest of the site. Description: A mosaic of emergent, ruderal and tall herb communities along the banks of the River Trent. Of botanical interest. Balderton Gravel Pit LWS (ref: 2/641) Distance from survey area: 1km southeast of the site. Description: A large flooded ballast pit with notable marginal and scrub communities. Of botanical interest. Devon Park, Newark LWS (ref: 5/361) Distance from survey area: 1km west of the site. Description: A sequence of unimproved neutral grassland, marsh, woodland and scrub along the banks of the River Devon. Of botanical interest. River Devon (North of Cotham) LWS (ref: 2/588) Distance from survey area: 1km west of the site. Description: A notable water course. Of botanical interest.

3.1.2 Priority and Protected Habitats

Habitats	Description
Ponds	From satellite imagery there are no ponds within 500m of the site. However, it is likely that some small garden ponds will be present in the surrounding residential areas.

3.1.3 *Priority and Protected Species*

Species	Description
Amphibians	Great crested newt There were two records returned of great crested newts within the study area, both being from Sutton Avenue (from 2009), located 1.14km southwest of the survey area. There are no records of great crested newt class survey licence returns from within the study area. Common amphibians There are numerous records for common toad (*Bufo bufo*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) from within the study area; however, all are over 800m from the site.
[redacted]	
Bats	182 records of bats roosts occur for the study area; however, the majority of records are some distance (over 1km) from the site. The closest record occurs 370m to the west, for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), recorded during bat activity survey by consultants. The closest roost record (species not recorded) occurs 650m east of the site. The closest record of a bat EPS licence occurs 1.3km southeast, relating to works that impacted a common pipistrelle roost.
Invertebrates	There are a number of dragonfly and damselfly records from within the study area; however, these relate to the River Devon and River Trent, approximately 1km to the west of the site. There are also a number of moth records from Beacon Hill, 1.5km to the northeast, and butterfly records from around the Newark area (the majority occur over 1km from the site).
Other Mammals	There are 90 records of hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) from within the study area, the closet being 90m southeast of the survey area. The are records of otter (*Lutra lutra*); however, these relate to the River Trent and River Devon, 1km west of the site. There are also records of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), but these are all 1km or further from the site.
Reptiles	There are numerous records for grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) within the study area. The majority occur over 1km from the site; with the closest being 800m southeast of the site.

Full desk study data can be supplied upon request.

3.2 UKHab Survey

The UKHab habitat types and their descriptions, which were recorded within the survey area are shown in the table below. A map showing the locations of these habitats is shown in Figure 2, Appendix 1. Plant species listed within the text are referred to using their English names. A full list of plant species with their scientific names is provided in Appendix 2. Photographs of the survey area are provided within the table below.

Habitat	*Description*
Buildings (u1b5)	The site included four separate bungalows, two on either side of the car parking areas, along with two smaller office / storage buildings located in between the bungalows. The buildings were all brick built with clay pantile pitched roofs. Timber sheds and a greenhouse were also present in the gardens.  
Fences and Walls (u1e built linear feature)	Timber fencing surrounded the site on three sides, with a gate across the site entrance to Boundary Road. A brick wall formed the western site boundary, which had ivy growing up over it in one location. 
Hardstanding (u1b6 Other developed land sealed surface)	Tarmac car parking areas and paths occurred throughout the site. A part paved, part gravel, outdoor space occurred between the two bungalows to the east of the site.  

Habitat	*Description*
Introduced Shrubs (u1 Built-up areas and gardens - 847)	Small areas of introduced shrubs occurred alongside some the bungalows and within the gardens of the bungalows. These included cherry laurel, garden privet and also some holly.  
Modified Grassland (g4 108 828) – Vegetated Garden	Mown grassland areas occurred around the car parking area, and in the rear gardens of the bungalows. The grasslands were of perennial rye-grass and red fescue, with occasional common mouse-ear, dove's-foot-cranesbill, common cat's-ear, common daisy, dandelion, selfheal and ribwort plantain. One area in front of one of the bungalows supported abundant white clover (in addition to the species listed above).  
Urban Trees	A number of trees occurred within the site, and also along the roadside (to the south of the site). Species present included beech, lime, silver birch, Norway maple, fruit trees, a walnut and cherry. The trees within the rear gardens of the bungalows were semi-mature.  

3.3 Protected Species

Species	*Description*
Amphibians	There were no ponds or waterbodies within the site to provide potential breeding habitat for amphibians. The introduced shrub within the survey area would provide suitable terrestrial habitat for common amphibians, and the grassland areas habitat for foraging (although this would be limited due to the short mown nature of the grassland).
[redacted]	
Bats	It is understood that the proposed works will not impact the buildings, and as such they were not surveyed for bat roosting potential. The trees within the site were not noted to support features suited to roosting bats (i.e. no rot holes, woodpecker holes or flaking bark was noted). The trees and shrub areas provided potential foraging areas for bats; however, the urban location is likely to limit the value of the area for foraging bats.
Nesting Birds	The shrubs and trees provided potential opportunities for nesting birds. Old bird nests were noted in a number of the trees. These were considered likely to be wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) nests in most cases. The ivy on the garden boundary wall may also provide a suitable nesting site for birds. A Schwegler woodcrete bird box was attached to one of the lime trees. The mix of tree and shrub species will also provide seeds and berries as a food source for birds.  
Reptiles	The site was considered to offer very limited potential to reptiles, due to the majority of the site being buildings, hardstanding or mown lawns. Furthermore, the site was in an urban location and there was a lack of suitable surrounding suitable reptile habitat.
Other Species	Residents of the bungalows reported having seen hedgehogs within the site in the past, and the site (grassland areas) provided suitable foraging areas, and the shrub areas suitable habitat for shelter. There were gaps below the vehicle gate into the site, and below gates between the bungalows, which would allow hedgehogs to enter and move around the site.

4. Evaluation of Potential Impacts

4.1 Designated Sites

4.1.1 *International and Nationally Designated Sites*
There are no international and nationally designated sites within the vicinity of the site, and therefore the proposed works will not impact any of these types of sites.

4.1.2 *Locally Designated Sites*
The nearest Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is 800m from the site, with residential areas and roads in between. As such, it is not considered that the proposed works will impact any LWS.

4.2 Habitats

The proposals are to reposition the site fencing and gates, and to redesign the car parking layout.

The works will involve the loss of some areas of species poor, modified grassland towards the front of the site; however, new areas of grassland will be created at the rear (as existing parking areas and hardstanding will be turned to lawn with new tree planting), as detailed on Figure 3 in Appendix 1. Based on the plans provided, two trees will be impacted by the works (a fruit tree located to the east of the new parking area and a Norway maple in front of one of the bungalows). Some of the introduced shrub areas to the front of the bungalows may be removed (as they are not shown on the plan). With the exception of the semi-mature trees within the rear gardens of the bungalow, which are assessed as being of Local value, all other habitats are assessed as being of Site value only.

4.3 Protected and Priority Species

4.3.1 *Amphibians*
The introduced shrubs could support common amphibians during their terrestrial phase; however, the likely lack of any nearby suitable ponds, or nearby records, would indicate that the specially protected great crested newt is very unlikely to be present in the survey area. However, garden ponds may occur in the nearby residential areas, and therefore the occasional use of the site by common amphibians cannot be ruled out.

[redacted]

4.3.3 *Bats*
It is understood that no works will occur to the buildings as such they were not surveyed with the potential to support roosting bats.

No trees were noted to provide features with potential for roosting bats, and the plans (see Figure 3 in Appendix 1) indicate that only one tree, a semi-mature fruit tree, will be impacted. The change to the car parking layout, and repositioning of fences, is unlikely to significantly impact the foraging potential of the site. However, should any additional lighting be installed, consideration should be given to the potential impact to foraging bats.

4.3.4 *Birds*
The introduced shrubs and trees within the survey area provided potential for nesting birds, with old bird nests noted in some of the trees. The proposed works will involve the removal of two trees, and potentially some of the lower growing introduced shrubs. However, the vast majority of the trees and shrubs will remain.

Due to the potential to support nesting birds, vegetation clearance should be timed to take place outside of the bird nesting season (March to September, inclusive), or a check for nesting birds should be undertaken prior to vegetation clearance.

4.3.5 Reptiles

The survey area provided limited potential for foraging reptiles, being mostly building, hardstanding and lawns. Furthermore, the urban location, and lack of nearby records, make the presence of reptiles within the site very unlikely.

4.3.6 Hedgehogs

A resident of one of the bungalows reported having seen hedgehogs within the site in the past, and there were numerous records of hedgehogs in the local area. Although the proposed works are very unlikely to impact hedgehogs (the area of introduced shrubs at the front of the bungalows that might be removed were not assessed as being particularly suitable as they were not very dense), it will be important to make sure that the new gates and fences maintain access for hedgehogs.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Avoidance, Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement Recommendations

The following recommendations are applicable for the current proposals on site. Should plans change on site, and further surveys are considered necessary, the outcome of these further surveys may require additional mitigation, compensation or protected species licences above what is outlined below. The recommendations apply the mitigation hierarchy (CIEEM 2019) whereby in first instance avoidance of impacts should be sought. If avoidance is not possible negative effects should be minimised through mitigation measures. As a last resort, impacts should be offset by appropriate compensatory measures. Enhancements should also be implemented to provide net benefits for biodiversity over and above the requirements.

The National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021) outlines the need to minimise impacts and provide net gains for biodiversity. As such the following recommendations have included enhancement suggestions to achieve this:

5.1.1 *Introduced Shrubs, Urban Trees and Modified Grassland*

No storage of materials, equipment and plant should take place under the 'drip-zone' of the trees to be retained (i.e. under their canopy). Best practice should be followed (i.e. BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Construction) to ensure individual trees are not adversely affected.

Grassland areas which are disturbed during the works should be reseeded following the works. Although these areas could just be reseeded with a standard grass lawn seed mix, the areas could be enhanced by sowing a wildflower lawn seed mix. Naturescape's N14 Flowering Lawn Mixture would be a suitable seed mix to use. It comprised of twelve native wildflower species and six species of grass which will all tolerate close mowing to a height of about 5cm for the majority of the year. However, if the area can be left to grow unmown for a period over the spring and early summer, the wildflowers within the seed mix will flower, providing an enhancement to the area. This seed mix would be particularly suited to the proposed new area of grassland and trees to replace the area of parking (see Figure 3 in Appendix 1).

It is recommended that the four new trees proposed (see Figure 3 in Appendix 1) be native species. Recommended species include silver birch, rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), lime and field maple (*Acer campestre*).

5.1.2 *Amphibians*

In the unlikely event that any common amphibians are found during the works, they should be removed carefully by hand to areas away from the works, such as under scrub habitat away from the working area. Gloves should be worn to avoid touching amphibians by hand. In the very unlikely event that a great crested newt is found, works should stop, and Morph Ecological Consultants should be contacted for further advice.

[redacted]

5.1.4 *Bats*

No lighting should be installed during the construction works, or on completion of the works, that would result in increased lighting than is currently present within the area.

5.1.5 Birds

Works to clear vegetation (the two trees to be removed and areas of introduced shrubs) should ideally be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season, which runs from March to September (inclusive). If vegetation clearance works are required during the nesting season, then a search for active nests should be undertaken before works start. Should any active nests be found, works would need to be delayed until the chicks had fledged.

To compensate for the loss of bird nesting sites it is recommended two bird boxes be installed within the retained trees within the survey area. This is in addition to the proposed new tree planting a detailed in Section 5.1.1.

Two standard boxes should be installed on more established trees. Long lasting woodcrete boxes (such as the 1B Schwegler Nest Box) are recommended over timber boxes.

5.1.6 Reptiles

In the very unlikely event that any reptiles are found during the works, works should stop and Morph Ecological Consultants should be contacted for further advice.

5.1.7 Hedgehogs

Gaps should be included within the fences between gardens (if these fences are replaced) to ensure that hedgehogs are able to move through the site. Purpose made 'hedgehog friendly' gravel boards are available (see images below). Alternatively, gaps (the Wildlife Trust's recommend 13cm x 13cm holes) could be cut into the base of the fence panels if set at ground level (without gravel boards).

To aid hedgehogs moving through the site, the new gates should be installed with a gap (13cm would be a suitable gap) below that hedgehogs could then pass under.

6. Ecological Impacts Summary

The proposed works will require the removal of two trees, some areas of modified grassland and potentially small areas of introduced shrubs.

Works to clear the vegetation should ideally be timed to avoid the bird nesting season (March to September), due to the potential presence of nesting birds. If works are undertaken during the bird nesting season, a check for active nests should be undertaken first.

On completion of the works, the new tree planting should be of native tree species, and the new grassland areas (and potentially any grassland areas disturbed during the works) should be sown with a flowering lawn seed mix. Bird boxes should be installed on retained trees on completion of the works and gaps created below new gates and fences to ensure hedgehogs can still access the site.

In summary, the existing site is of low ecological value, with only the semi-mature trees within the rear gardens being assessed as providing ecological value (all of which will be retained). The proposed works are of a minor nature, and the recommended enhancement measures, have the potential to improve the ecological value of the site post works.

References

Bat Conservation Trust & Institution of Lighting Professionals 2018 Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK. Available Online: https://cdn.bats.org.uk/pdf/Resources/ilp-guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting-compressed.pdf?mtime=20181113114229&focal=none

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Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 National Planning Policy Framework. Available Online:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan Local Biodiversity Action Plan. Available Online:
https://nottsbag.org.uk/lbap/lbap-introduction-and-sections-1-to-6/

UKHab 2023 The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 2.0 at www.ukhab.org

Appendix 1: Figures

Figure 1: Survey Area Location Plan

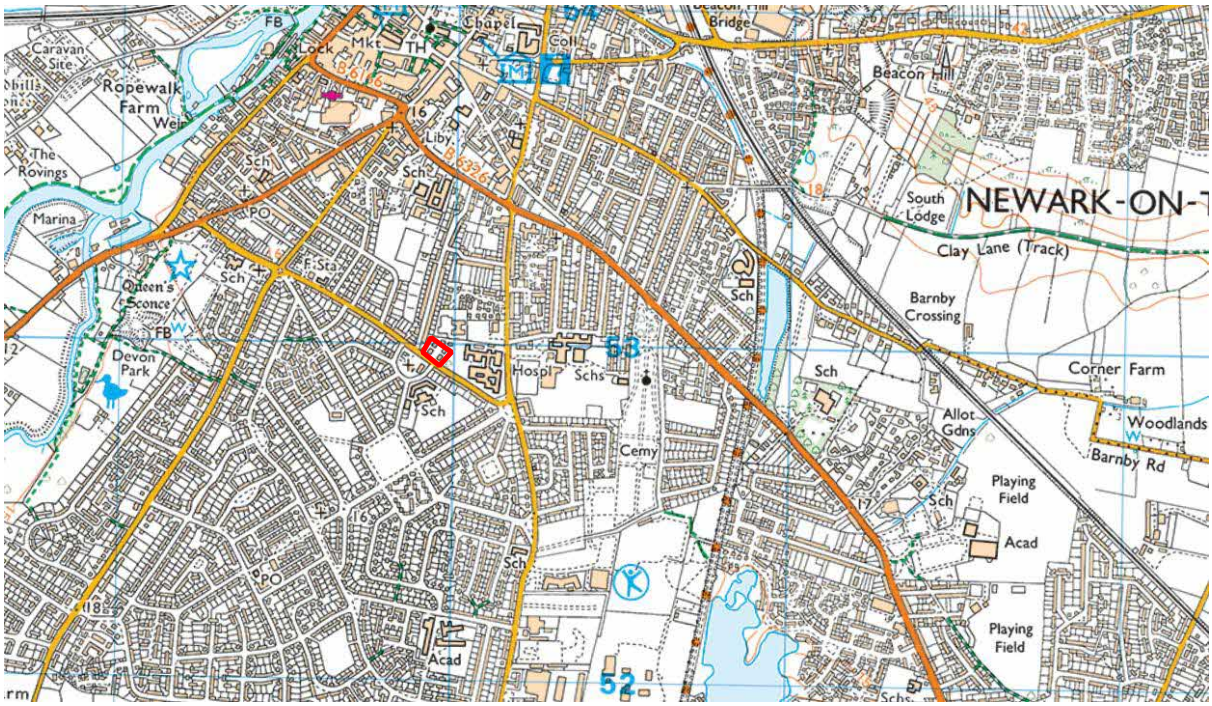
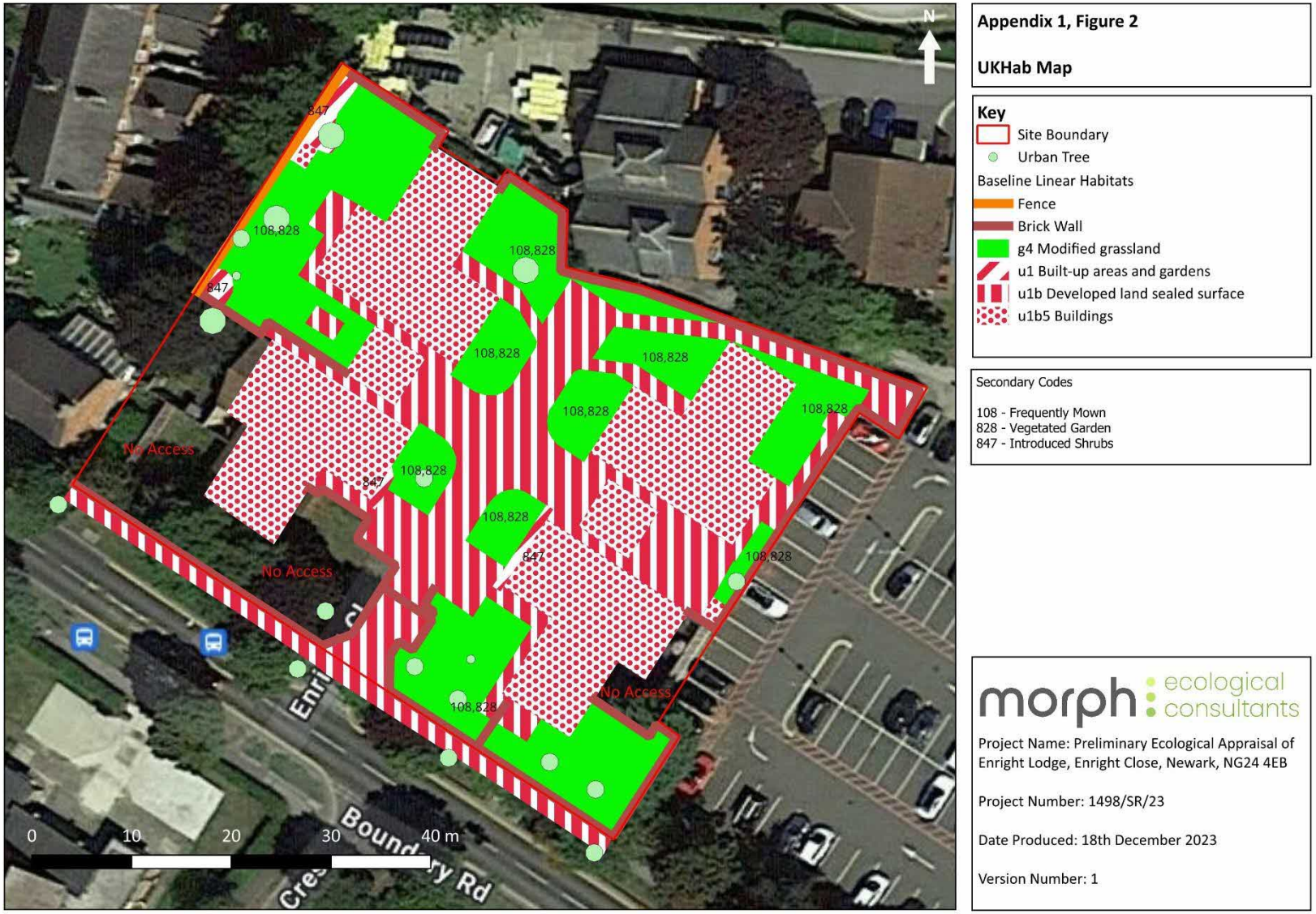


Figure 2: UKHab Habitat Map



Appendix 1, Figure 2

UKHab Map

Key

Site Boundary
Urban Tree
Baseline Linear Habitats
Fence
Brick Wall
g4 Modified grassland
u1 Built-up areas and gardens
u1b Developed land sealed surface
u1b5 Buildings

Secondary Codes

108 - Frequently Mown
828 - Vegetated Garden
847 - Introduced Shrubs

morph ecological consultants

Project Name: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Enright Lodge, Enright Close, Newark, NG24 4EB

Project Number: 1498/SR/23

Date Produced: 18th December 2023

Version Number: 1

Figure 3: Proposed Works

Appendix 2: Botanical Species List

Common	Scientific (Kent/Stace)
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Cherry Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus
Cleavers	Galium aparine
Common Cat's-ear	Hypochaeris radicata
Common Chickweed	Stellaria media
Common Ivy	Hedera helix ssp. helix
Common mouse-ear	Cerastium fontanum
Creeping Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Daisy	Bellis perennis
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	Geranium molle
Greater Plantain	Plantago major
Holly	Ilex Sp.
Lime	Tilia sp.
Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
Perennial Rye-grass	Lolium perenne
a fruit tree sp.	Prunus sp.
a privet	Ligustrum sp.
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra agg.
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris
Silver Birch	Betula pendula
Walnut	Juglans regia
White Clover	Trifolium repens
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium

Appendix 3: Legislation

Plants
All wild plants are protected against unauthorised, intentional uprooting under Section 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Plants listed in Schedule 8 of the Act are afforded additional protection against picking, uprooting, destruction and sale.

Invasive and Non-Native Species
It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild a plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9. Under this Act, it is also an offence to release or allow escape into the wild an animal which is not ordinarily a resident in Great Britain, or is included in Part I of Schedule 9.

Amphibians (Common Species)
Common amphibian species (i.e. common frog, common toad, smooth newt and palmate newt) are afforded partial legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation prohibits:

- Sale;
- Transportation; and
- Advertising for sale.

[redacted]

Bats
All bat species are afforded full protection under UK and European legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Together, this legislation makes it illegal to:

- Intentionally or recklessly take, kill or injure a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts; and
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats.

A bat roost is defined in the legislation as "any structure or place which a bat uses for shelter or protection". Roosts are protected whether or not bats are present at the time.

Birds
All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it illegal to intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use;
- Take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird; and
- Possess or control any wild bird or egg unless obtained legally.

Birds listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are afforded additional protection, which makes it an offence to disturb a bird while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Dormice
Dormice are legally protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and have further protection as a European Protected Species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). This legislation makes it illegal to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture dormice;
- Intentionally, deliberately or recklessly disturb dormice ;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to places used by dormice for shelter or protection (whether occupied or not) or intentionally or recklessly disturb a dormouse whilst it is occupying such a place;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a dormouse;
- Possess or transport a dormouse (or any part thereof) unless under licence; and
- Sell or exchange dormice.

Great Crested Newts

Great crested newts and their habitat are afforded full protection under UK and European legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Together, this legislation makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, kill, disturb or injure a great crested newt;
- Disturb a great crested newt whilst it is occupying a structure or place for shelter or protection;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to habitats used by great crested newts for protection or sheltering;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place; and
- Sell, offer for sale, transport or advertise for live or dead great crested newts.

Reptiles

Slow-worm, common lizard, adder and grass snake are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately kill, injure or take slow-worm, common lizard, adder or grass snake; and
- Sell, transport or advertise for sale.

Smooth snake and sand lizard are afforded additional protection as European Protected Species and therefore are also protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Together, this legislation makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, kill, disturb or injure a smooth snake or sand lizard;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to habitats used by smooth snake or sand lizard for protection or sheltering;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a smooth snake or sand lizard whilst it is occupying a structure or place for shelter or protection;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place; and
- Sell, offer for sale, transport or advertise for live or dead smooth snake or sand lizard.

Water Voles

The water vole is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which makes it illegal to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a water vole;
- Possess or control a live or dead water vole, or any part of a water vole;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb water voles while it is occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection; and
- Sell, offer for sale, transport or advertise for live or dead water voles.

Otters

Otters are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are classified as a European protected species under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). This makes it offence to:

- Deliberately capture, kill, disturb or injure an otter;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place otters use for shelter or protection;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb otters while it is occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection; and
- Sell, offer for sale, transport or advertise for live or dead otters.

White-clawed Crayfish

White-clawed crayfish are partially protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it illegal to:

- Intentionally take white-clawed crayfish; and
- Sell, offer for sale, transport or advertise for live or dead white-clawed crayfish.

Quality Assurance

Quality Information

Project	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Enright Lodge, Enright Close, Newark, NG24 4EB
Contract Number	1498/SR/23
Description	Final Report
Prepared by	Steve Ralph MSc MCIEEM
Checked by	Nikki Morton MSci ACIEEM
Date Sent	18th December 2023

Revision History

Revision			
Revision Date			
Details			
Prepared by			

Disclosure

The information, data, evidence, advice and opinions which have been prepared and provided are true, and have been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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