Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

of

Tye Barn Cottage & Micklemas, Barking Tye, Suffolk

Carried out for:

Mr and Mrs Ruffle

c/o

Ian Smillie Architectural Services

1st

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1. Background to Commission

1.1 Abrehart Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Ruffel to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the semi-detached dwellings with associated land at Tye Barn cottage and Micklemas, off the Tye in Barking Tye, Suffolk (central grid reference TM 06223 51962; Fig. 1; hereafter referred to as the Site).

1.2 The survey was required to inform a planning application at the Site; to include the demolition of the existing dwellings and subsequent construction of two new detached dwellings with extension of the current ownership boundary. The proposed new Site boundary covers an area of 0.4 ha.

Aims of Study

1.3 This report provides an ecological appraisal of the Site following the completion of a desk study and site visit. The aim of this study was to:

- Provide a description of existing habitat types;
- To determine the existence and location of any ecologically valuable areas;
- To identify the potential (or actual) presence of protected and/ or notable species;
- To provide the legislative and/ or policy protection afforded to any habitats present or any species assessed as likely to be associated with the site; and
- To recommend any further ecological surveys considered necessary to inform mitigation requirements for the planning application within the Site.
- To provide an assessment of potential impacts to protected species, habitats, or protected sites.

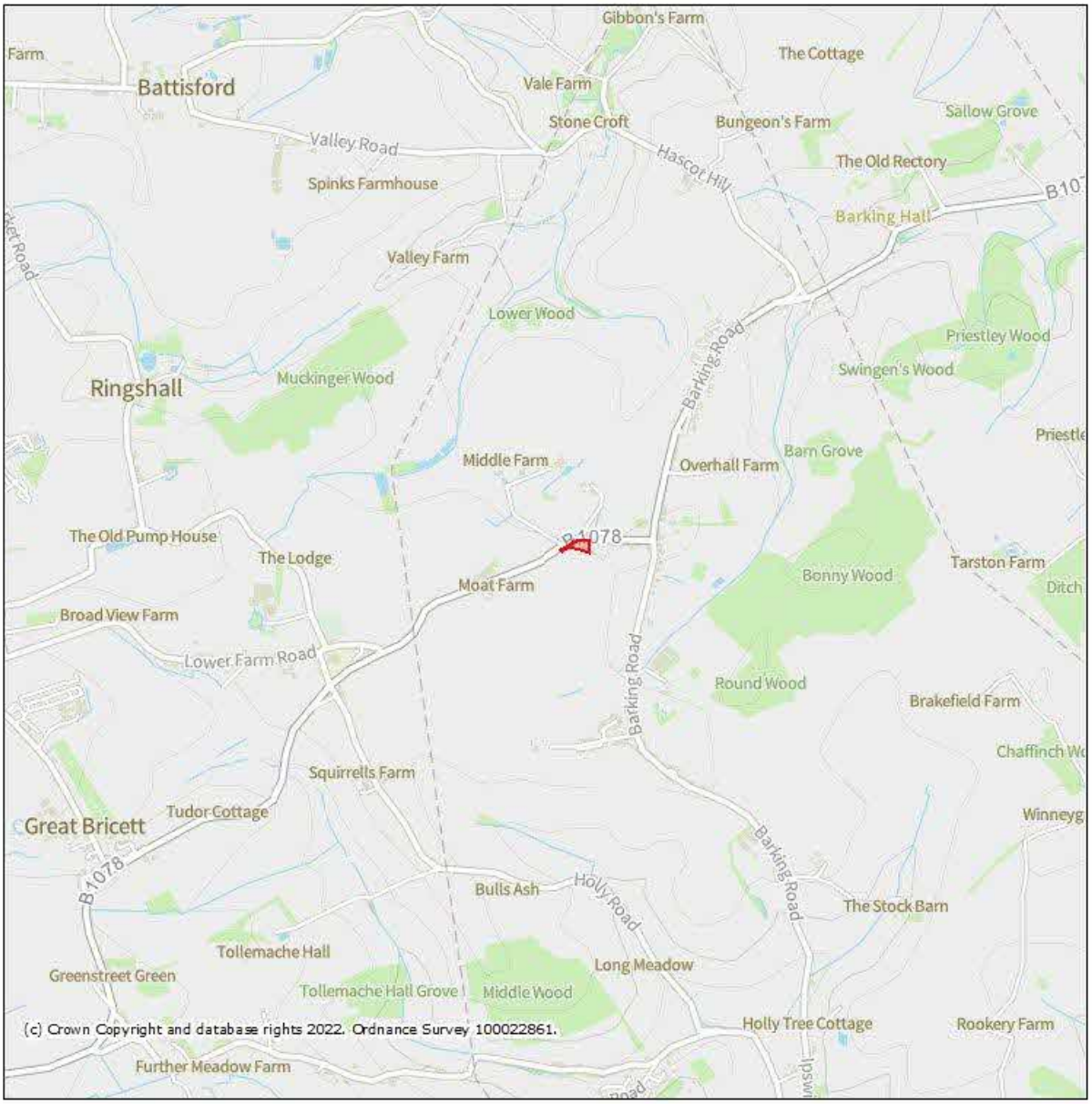
Site Description

1.4 The survey area is located on The Tye (B1078) within the village of Barking, Suffolk. The proposed construction zone is approximately 0.4 hectares and consisted of the existing shingle hardstanding driveway leading to the semi-detached dwellings (detailed further in section 4.10). The dwellings were surrounded by areas of managed grassland (lawns) and decorative planting beds. To the north-west of the dwellings was a large pond surrounded by marginal vegetation and mature scrub. Adjacent this scrub to the west was a small area of fruit trees/orchard growing over further areas of grassland. There were mature, native hedgerows growing along the sites northern and southern existing site boundaries. Adjacent the Site to the south was an area of arable land which the new site boundary will extend into. All habitats within the site boundary are detailed further in sections 3.7 - 3.14

1.5 Habitats surrounding the Site included large areas of arable land to the south and west, this included mature hedgerows, ponds, ditches and arable margin habitat. To the east are further residential dwellings with associated managed gardens and hard standing. Adjacent the Site to the north is the B1078 with further areas of arable land beyond that. (see Figure 1).

MAGiC

Site Location



Legend

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km

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ymax = 255100

Map produced by MAGIC on 13 November, 2023. Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Figure 1. Site location

Relevant Legislation

1.6 Protected species, as referred to within this report, are taken to be those protected under European Legislation (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended) and UK legislation (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; Protection of Badgers Act 1992).

1.7 Public bodies have a duty of responsibility to consider species of principle importance in England as listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006).

1.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 places responsibility on Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity in and around developments. Section 40 of the NERC Act requires every public body to "have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity". Biodiversity, as covered by the Section 40 duty, is not confined to habitats and species of principal importance but refers to all species and habitats. However, the expectation is that public bodies would refer to the Section 41 list (of species and habitats) through compliance with the Section 40 duty.

1.9 "The Local Plan seeks to protect, retain, and enhance the high quality natural environment and designated landscapes and sites found across the Local Plan area which contribute to the overall success of the area and provides economic and social benefits for all..The Local Plan will seek to foster in new developments and to protect, retain, and enhance in existing developments."

1.10 "Development proposals should be accompanied by sufficient information to assess the effects of development on priority habitats and species, protected sites, protected species, biodiversity or geology, together with any proposed prevention, mitigation, or compensation measures..".

1.11 Appendix V details legislation which protects species and groups relevant to the Site (bats, reptiles, birds, and badgers).

2. Methods

Desk Study

2.1 Data obtained from the Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS) were used to conduct standard data search[1] for any information regarding statutory and non-statutory sites and records of protected and priority species within a 2km radius of the Site. The data were received on the 30th of October 2023.

2.2 A 7km radius search for conservation areas part of the National Site Network, including Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsars was undertaken using MAGIC (http:// / www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/).

Field Survey

2.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out by Thomas Jordan BSc (Hons) (Natural England Great Crested Newt Class Survey Licence WML-CL08) on the 3rd of October 2023 in accordance with standard best practice methodology for Phase 1 Habitat Surveys set out by the JNCC (JNCC 2010). Weather conditions during the survey were 20% cloud cover, a light/ gentle breeze (Beaufort Scale 2-3), a temperature of 12 °C, and good visibility. The Site was traversed slowly by the surveyor, mapping habitats, and making notes on dominant flora and fauna. The survey was extended to identify the presence of invasive species and included an assessment of the potential for the habitats in and around the Site to support protected species.

Survey Limitations

2.4 There were no limitations to the survey.

[1] *The standard data search identifies designated sites including:- Ramsar; Special Areas of Conservation; Special Protection Areas; Sites of Special Scientific Interest; National Nature Reserves; Local Nature Reserves; County Wildlife Sites; Regionally Important Geological Sites; Ancient Woodland; and protected and priority species identified by the:- Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedules 1, 5 & 8; Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 Schedules 2 & 5; Protection of Badgers Act 1992; Bonn Convention Appendix 1 & 2; Bern Convention Annex 1 & 2; Birds Directive Annex 1; Habitats Directive Annex 2, 4 & 5; NERC Act 2006 Section 41; UKBAP (both local and national); IUCN Red List species; Red & Amber Bird List; Nationally Scarce / Rare; Locally Scarce / Rare; and Veteran trees.*

3. Results

3.1 The following section details the results of the desk study and field survey. Consideration has been given to species likely to be found in the habitats recorded on site and potential impacts to designated sites within the local area.

Data Search (for maps see Appendix II)

3.2 The following section details the results of the desk study and field survey. Consideration has been given to species likely to be found in the habitats recorded on site and potential impacts to designated sites within the local area. Several protected species have been 'scoped out' of the report, as the Site was not considered suitable to support them. Species scoped out were dormice, water voles, and otters.

Data Search

3.3 There were three statutory designated sites within 2 km of the Site, these are detailed below. The Site itself falls within the Impact Risk Zone for Barking Woods SSSI and Middle Wood SSSI.

Barking Woods SSSI (approximately 600 m east) – an inter-related group of ancient woodlands, whose history has been well documented since 1251. The majority of the medieval earthbanks still remain and are marked by large pollards of oak and ash. The woodland structure is predominantly coppice-with-standards, composed of a variety of different stand-types. The diverse ground flora is typical of ancient woods and reflects a change in soils from the heavy boulder clay of Priestley and Swingen's Woods to the chalky sand of Titley Hill Wood.

Hascot Hill Pit SSSI (approximately 1.77km north) – This site is of geological interest as it is the only site known to expose a beach facies of the Red Crag, comprising beach cobbles and a littoral fauna. The site provides an important sedimentological and faunal contrast with other Red Crag exposures, which show deeper water facies.

Middle Wood, Offton SSSI (approximately 1.76 km south) – The wood contains semi-natural stands of several different wood types and is predominantly of coppice-with-standards structure; several hectares to the south are still within a coppice rotation. The main stand-type is ash-maple on wet boulder clay. The varying chalk content of the clay is reflected in the exceptionally diverse ground flora, which contains many species typical of ancient woodland, including one locally rare plant.

3.4 There are three County Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site. These are:

Bonny Wood – This site comprises two areas of mixed deciduous woodland (Priority habitat) which, although relatively small, border an existing large ancient woodland Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to the north and north east. The southern area is managed through rotational coppicing. The northern strip provides a woodland corridor towards another SSSI woodland and comprises a canopy dominated by oak and ash, with the understorey including Midland hawthorn, wild cherry, field maple, holly and honeysuckle. A number of ancient woodland indicators are present in the ground flora, including barren strawberry, nettle-leaved bellflower, early purple orchid, woodruff, yellow archangel, wood anemone, wood sedge, bluebell and wood melick. The diversity within the wood provides habitat opportunities for a wide range of species, a number of which are Priority species including hazel dormouse, found in only a small number of sites in Suffolk and bats who

will forage and find roost sites in the larger trees. A number of uncommon butterflies including silver-washed fritillary, white admiral and purple emperor have also been recorded here.

Roadside Nature Reserve 48 – Designated for supporting rich boulder clay flora.

Muckinger Wood – A large ancient woodland is situated close to the Barking Woods, a number of which have been scheduled as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It is listed in English Nature's Inventory of Ancient Woodland. The sinuous outline of Muckinger Wood is a characteristic feature of medieval woods. An internal and external ditch and bank system is another indication of the wood's antiquity. The semi-natural structure of the wood has been considerably altered by the extensive planting of conifers, mainly Scots pine and Norway spruce. Native woodland is largely restricted to the southern corner. Despite the widespread planting of non-native trees, Muckinger Wood supports a diverse woodland flora. Bramble, dog's mercury, bluebell and nettle are frequent in the field layer as are a number of rare ancient woodland indicator plants. Oxlip, a nationally rare species, occurs in small quantities in Muckinger Wood. Other uncommon medieval plants are nettle-leaved bellflower, herb-Paris, pale sedge, stinking iris and yellow pimpernel. Some recent management work has included the removal of conifers and the clearing of overshadowed rides. A woodland pond colonised by yellow flag provides additional valuable habitat for woodland invertebrates.

3.5 There are no National Site Network conservation areas (Ramsar, SAC, or SPA) within 7km of the Site.

3.6 The data search showed records of protected species in the area, which could potentially occur on the Site. These are detailed within the relevant sections below.

Field Survey Results

3.7 The Site comprised an existing entrance and driveway to the semi-detached dwellings. This was a shingle hard standing driveway and parking area to the north of the dwelling.

Areas within the Site Boundary

3.8 Grassland: The grassland across the Site was uniform, it appeared regularly mown with an average sward height of approximately 5-10cm. The grass areas were considered to fit the description for 'other neutral grassland g3c' under the UK habitat classification (UKHab). Relatively poor forb diversity was recorded throughout the grassland with dandelion (*Taraxacum agg*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), and daisy (*Bellis perennis*) all recorded in low numbers throughout.

3.9 Ornamental planting beds and shrubbery: There were several decorative planting beds containing introduced, non-native species across the site, particularly along the eastern/north-east boundary and surrounding the dwellings. These beds contained a range of species including lavender (*Lavandula sp*), clematis (*Clematis sp*), domestic rose (*Rosa sp*), sunflowers (*Helianthus annuus*), and many other common ornamental species. The areas of planting appeared to have beer unmanaged and had been overgrown by several ruderal/tall forb species such as; nettles (*Urtica dioica*), bristly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), and hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*).

3.10 Pond: There was a large pond close to the north-west corner of the building. The pond had dense duckweed (*Lemna minor*) covering the entire surface of the water and appeared to be of poor water quality. There was an absence of other aquatic vegetation growing within the pond however there were some emergent/marginal species such as; yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and *Epilobium sp* growing around the pond margin. The pond was classed as a non-priority pond under UKHabs.

3.11 Scrub: Mature, dense, mixed scrub was recorded surrounding the banks of the pond, the scrub was particularly dense along the western and south-western bankside. The scrub comprised a mix of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), willow (Salix sp), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

3.12 Orchard: A small area of domestic apple trees (*Malus sp*) was recorded adjacent the scrub in the western portion of the Site. These trees did not appear managed as a traditional orchard and trees did not show features of veteranisation. The trees were growing over and area of grassland with similar structure and species composition as the rest of the Site.

3.13 Hedgerows: The hedgerow along the northern site boundary comprised a managed native hedge dominated by hawthorn. The hedgerow had a height of approximately 2-3m and had dense bramble growing throughout. The southern hedge consisted of a heavily managed beech hedge with height of approximately 2-3m. This hedge appeared heavily nutrient enriched with dense nettles and cleavers (Galium aparine) growing along the understory.

3.14 A map showing the habitat types on Site can be seen in Appendix II.

4. Protected and Priority Species Within the Site & Potential Impacts and Recommendations

Statutory Designated Areas

4.1 The Site is within the Impact Risk Zone for two of the SSSI sites; however, it does not contain the species or habitats for which they are designated and will not significantly increase footfall or disturbance through the conservation areas.

4.2 Given the small size of the development and screening provided by surrounding residential dwellings, tree belts, hedgerows and agricultural fields, it was not considered necessary to carry out a Habitats Regulation Assessment for the development. As with the SSSIs, the proposed construction area does not contain the habitat for which the other conservation areas (of local importance) are designated or the potential to support features of interest. The areas contain extensive footpath networks, and the proposed construction will not significantly increase visitor footfall along these.

Flora

4.3 No species of interest were recorded during the survey and close mown grasslands and ornamental planting beds were considered unlikely to support a rich flora. The desk study highlighted several species of rare plant have been previously recorded within 2km of the Site, this included several plants listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and classified as 'Vulnerable' on the England Red List. Also recorded were man orchid (*Orchis anthropophora*), prickly poppy (*Papaver argemone*), and shepherds needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*) which are all classified as 'Endangered' on the England Red List. Almost all the rare and protected species highlighted within the data search are associated with marshland, arable land, heathland, and species-rich meadows.

4.4 The proposed development includes the demolition of the existing semi-detached houses followed by the creation of two new residential dwellings with associated garden areas and parking. The construction area covers an area of species-poor mown grassland, species-hedgerow, and hardstanding; this will result in the loss or change of use of these habitats. The lost habitat is not listed within the Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 as being of principal important to the conservation of biodiversity within the UK and was not considered suitable to provide opportunities for protected species.

4.5 **No further botanical surveys are required**.

Bats

4.10 There was a single building within the within the Site boundary, this consisted of the two semi-detached dwellings. The dwellings consisted of a single storey (bungalow) of brick construction with a painted concrete render. The roof consisted of concrete tiles with a pitched structure and a simple roof shape. The building was examined for features capable of supporting bats and findings are listed below.

> The concrete render was in good condition. No cracks or holes, large enough to be used by roosting bats, were recorded.
>
> The roofing tiles were extremely well sealed with no lifted, broken or damaged tiles noted. These were considered unsuitable for providing roosting opportunities or points of ingress for bats.
>
> The eaves and soffits along the building were also well sealed with no holes or gaps found at any points.
>
> Window and doorframes consisted of pvc, they were well fitted and did not provide roosting opportunities for bats.
>
> No bat droppings, feeding remains, or other bat signs were recorded throughout the survey.
>
> **The two dwellings were considered to have negligible bat roost potential.**

4.11 The Site did offer foraging potential as ornamental planting beds, pond margins, mature trees, and hedgerows were likely to support assemblages of invertebrates (prey species), the boundary features (tree belts and hedgerows) could be used by foraging and commuting bat species.

4.12 The data search returned fifty-four records of at least eight species of bat within 2km of the Site; these were barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Myotis sp., Natterer's (*Myotis nattereri*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), noctule (*Nycatalus noctula*), and brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*).

4.13 **No further survey is necessary; however, the Site will incorporate sensitive lighting – ensuring the boundaries are not illuminated as it could be an important commuting corridor for nocturnal species.** This will follow guidance provided by the Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals (Bats and artificial lighting at night, 2023), to ensure foraging and commuting bats using adjacent habitats are not negatively impacted. Lighting measures should also be applied to temporary security lighting used during the construction phase. This will include low pressure sodium lamps, with hoods, cowls, or shields, to prevent light spillage.

Birds

4.14 Dense mature hedgerows along the northern boundary provided excellent nesting and foraging habitat for a range of bird species. A number of common garden species were recorded foraging within the hedgerows and bramble scrub surrounding the pond throughout the survey.

4.15 The grassland lacked a suitable structure for ground nesting species and appeared regularly disturbed and was in very close proximity to the existing dwellings and well used roadways.

4.16 The data search returned a high number of records of common and protected species that have

been observed in the local landscape. The dense scrub at the boundaries and along fence lines offered nesting and foraging habitat for BoCC red listed and NERC S41 species such as dunnock (*Prunella modularis*) and linnet (*Linaria cannabina*).

4.17 **Due to the minimal amount of scrub lost from the construction zone, no further survey is necessary. This habitat will be cleared outside the nesting bird season or following a nesting bird survey** (carried out by an experienced ornithologist/ecologist); should any active nests be found, then clearance will stop until young have fledged.

Great Crested Newts & Reptiles

4.18 Habitats recorded throughout the Site are suitable for herptiles, particularly the common and protected amphibian species recorded in the local area (detailed below). The dense vegetation along the boundary lines and surrounding the pond did provide suitable foraging and sheltering habitat for amphibians. The ornamental planting beds and introduced shrubbery, around the buildings could offer an extension of this foraging habitat. Several brash heaps and various piles of stored materials (wooden pallets) would provide ideal sheltering and hibernation locations for amphibians, including great crested newts/GCN (Triturus cristatus).

4.19 There were twenty ponds highlighted on OS maps within 500m of the Site boundary, including a large pond within the ownership boundary. The majority of these ponds were considered to be connected to the site through areas of rough grassland, ditches and mature hedgerows.

4.20 There was a single record of GCN returned in the data search, this was from approximately 1.8km east of the site in 2010. Other amphibians recorded in the local area were smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), and common toad (*Bufo bufo*) – a NERC S41 species of principal importance in England. Of the four species of common and widespread reptiles, only two records of grass snake (*Natrix Helvetica*. have been returned from the local area. The nearer of these was from approximately 900m south of the site.

4.21 **Due to the high number of nearby potential breeding ponds and abundance of suitable habitat within the works area, full GCN surveys of ponds within 500m of the site will be required. There should also be no vegetation or brash clearance carried out without first consulting a suitably qualified ecologist.**

Hedgehogs

4.22 Grassland habitats within the Site offered potential foraging habitat for hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*); the shorter grassland provided good access to potential prey items. The adjoining hedgerows and tree belts offered an extension of this foraging habitat and could also be utilised as a potential commuting corridor, and cover for sheltering and hibernating animals. Fallen leaves from deciduous trees could provide nest building material.

4.23 Although no evidence of hedgehogs was recorded during the survey, the data search returned ten records of hedgehog within 2km of the Site from 2005 to 2020. The nearest of these records was from approximately 220m north-west of the Site with several other records from the Barking village.

4.24 **No further survey is necessary; however, as the Site provides suitable foraging habitat for foraging mammals, and hedgehogs and badgers have been recorded in the local area, construction works will implement several precautionary measures, including the following**:

- Covering excavations overnight to prevent animals falling in, or the provision of an escape

ramp;

- Safe storage of materials that may harm animals; and
- Security lighting to be set on short timers to avoid disturbing nocturnal animals using the Site and immediate surrounding area – it will be directional to avoid boundary features (trees and hedgerows).

Invertebrates

4.25 The mown grassland areas were unsuitable for supporting assemblages of common and rare/protected terrestrial invertebrates. Much of the habitat was disturbed, and there was limited forb, ruderal, or scrubby/woody species. However, much higher quality and abundant habitat was available within the scrub, orchard, pond margins, and mature hedgerows in the wider boundary.

4.26 The data search included records of several S41/UKBAP moths, beetles, and rare butterflies – such as white admiral (Limenitis camilla) butterflies which are listed as 'Vulnerable' on the England Red List. Although this species can utilise habitats found within the construction zone, such as bramble scrub, the total habitat lost will be minimal and most of these habitats within the ownership boundary will be retained.

4.27 Also returned was a stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) records; however, the Site lacked suitable deadwood for this species to breed/for grub development.

4.28 **No further survey is necessary**.

5. Conclusions

5.1 The preliminary ecological appraisal found the Site contained habitats suitable for supporting protected species – bats, breeding birds, and amphibians. Hedgehogs are listed as a Species of Principal Importance in England (and listed on Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – making it illegal to kill or injure through certain methods) and so should also be considered as part of this application. The following measures will be implemented to minimise the risk of harm to individual animals:

Full GCN surveys or eDNA surveys of connected ponds within 500m of the site boundary.

Covering of excavations and/ or provision of exit ramps is recommended during works to prevent harm to mammals.

Recommendations for precautionary working methods should be followed during clearance of any scrub to prevent harm to hibernating/sheltering hedgehogs.

Scrub and tree clearance to be carried out outside the breeding bird season or following a nesting bird survey by a suitably experienced ecologist.

Sensitive lighting measures to prevent disturbance to foraging bats or other nocturnal species. An experienced ecologist will liaise with construction staff to inform these measures.

5.2 As detailed in Paragraphs 1.9 and 1.10, the Local Policy requires new developments to have consideration for priority habitats and species, protected sites, protected species, and biodiversity. The proposed demolition of the dwellings followed by the construction of two new detached houses will not cause significant harm or disturbance to such features. The development will follow the mitigation hierarchy and avoid negative impacts to biodiversity wherever possible. Any remaining short-term impacts (such as the removal of very limited areas of scrub) or potential long-term impacts (such as disturbance to ecological corridors) will be adequately mitigated for through the above measures.

5.3 In addition to having a negligible impact to biodiversity within the construction boundary, the development will not negatively impact species or habitats within the wider ownership boundary or adjacent land. There will be no impact on SSSIs or National Site Network conservation areas and no requirement for a Habitat Regulations Assessment.

6. References

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Appendix I: Site Photos

Existing dwellings to be demolished.

Roof tiles with no lifting or damage.

Well-sealed soffits and facias.

Regularly managed grassland within the Site.

Northern boundary hedgerow.

Poor quality pond on Site.


Dense mixed scrub adjacent the pond.


Area of apple trees in the western portion of the Site.


Stored materials on the Site


Brash pile on Site.

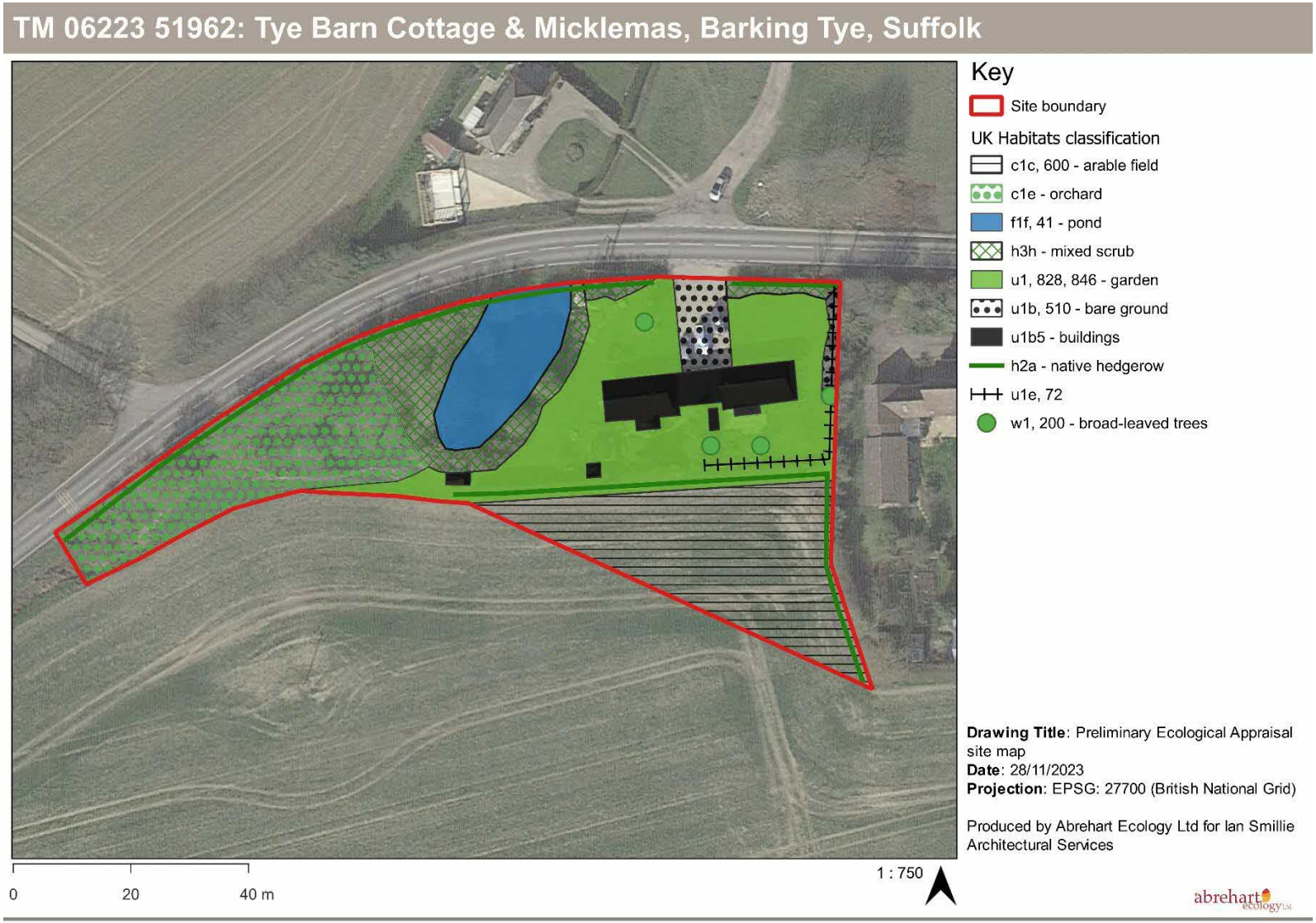
Appendix II: Species Lists

Plants

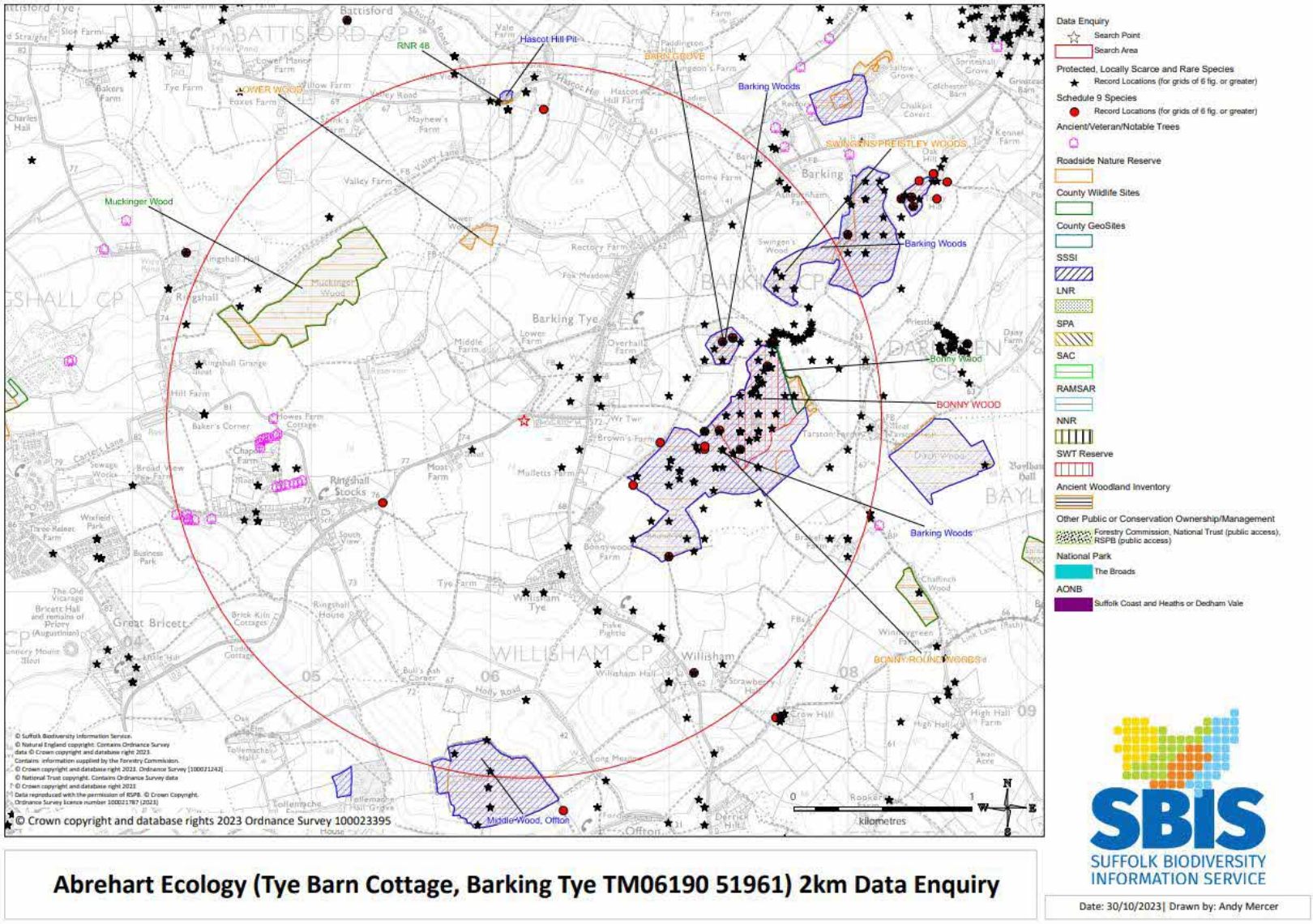
Species
Acer pseudoplatanus
Achillea millefolium
Alliaria petiolata
Arctium lappa
Bellis perennis
Calystegia sepium
Cirsium arvense
Cirsium vulgare
Cornus sp.
Corylus sp.
Crataegus monogyna
Epilobium sp.
Euphorbia peplus
Fraxinus excelsior
Gallium aparine
Geranium sp.
Glechoma hederacea
Helminthotheca echioides
Iris pseudacorus
Jacobaea vulgaris
Lamium album
Lamium purpureum
Laurus nobilis
Lemna sp.
Malus sp.
Malva sylvestris
Plantago lanceolata
Potentilla reptans
Ranunculus repens
Rubus fruticosus
Rumex crispus
Salix sp.
Senecio vulgaris
Solanaceae sp.
Sonchus oleraceus
Sorbus sp.
Taraxacum officinale
Trifolium repens
Urtica dioica

Appendix III: Figures

Phase 1Habitat Map



Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites within 2km of the Site



Abrehart Ecology (Tye Barn Cottage, Barking Tye TM06190 51961) 2km Data Enquiry

SBIS SUFFOLK BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SERVICE

Date: 30/10/2023| Drawn by: Andy Mercer

Appendix V: Relevant Protected Species Legislation

Species	Legislation	Protection
Bats	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (as amended) Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) (1981), Schedule 5 (as amended) Wild Mammals Act (1996)	It is an offence to: Intentionally kill, injure or take any bat Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a bat roost
Great Crested Newts	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (as amended) Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) (1981), Schedule 5 (as amended)	It is an offence to: Intentionally kill, injure or take a great crested newt Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by a great crested newt for shelter or protection
Widespread Reptiles	Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) (1981), Schedule 5 (as amended)	It is an offence to: Intentionally kill or injure a reptile Sell, offer or expose for sale, have in possession or transport for the purpose of sale any live or dead reptile or any part of, or anything derived from, a reptile
Birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) (1981 (as amended)	It is an offence to: Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird Intentionally take, damage or destroy nests in use or being built Intentionally take, damage or destroy eggs Species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (1981) are afforded additional protection, making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb such species at, on or near an active nest