

ANGLIAN ECOLOGY



PROTECTED SPECIES AND HABITAT SURVEYS

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL OF:

Land at

Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Eye, IP21 5NE

REPORT FOR:

Ms. D. Wheatley and Agents.

DATE OF FIELD SURVEY:

05. 12. 2023

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CONTENTS

Summary	5
Summary of further actions/survey requirements	7
1 Introduction	8
1.1 Purpose of PEA	8
1.2 Personnel	8
2 Site Description	9
2.1 Grid Reference	9
2.2 Address and Location Map	9
2.3 Proposals	9
2.4 Site Context	10
2.5 Site Description	11
2.6 Geological Information	21
2.7 Hydrological Information	21
3 Legislation	22
4 Methods	23
4.1 Desktop Survey	23
4.2 Phase One Survey	23
4.3 Risk Assessment	23
5 Survey Results	24
5.1 Desktop Survey	24
5.1.1 History	24
5.1.2 Protected Species and Sites, data search details	24
5.1.2.1. Protected or notable sites	25
5.1.2.2. Protected Species Records and Protected Species Scoping Survey	26
5.2 Field Survey	32
5.2.1 Timing and Weather	32
5.2.2 Survey Conditions	32
5.2.3 Phase 1 Scoping Survey	32
6 Evaluation	34
6.1 Evaluation of Ecological Value of the site	34
7 Ecological Constraint and Recommendations	38
7.1 On-Site Habitats	38
7.2 Wider site Habitats	38
7.3 Species	39
7.4 Ecological Clerk of Works	39
7.5 Summary of Further Actions/Survey Requirements	40
8 Enhancement/Opportunities	41
9 References	42
10 Appendices	43
10.1 Legislation and Planning Policy	43
10.1.1 Legislation	43
10.1.2 Planning Policies	46
10.2 Phase 1 Survey Map	48
10.3 SBIS Map of protected species and sites within 2km	49
10.4 Target Notes	50
10.5 MAGIC Search MAP	51
10.6. All records	52
10.7 Designations Key	53

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land at Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Suffolk

Recipients: Ms D. Wheatley and Agents.

Relevant LPA: Mid Suffolk District Council

Please note:

Records form a vital part of conservation work and potentially inform decisions within the wider area. In line with good practice, all recordings of protected species found during this site survey will be given to the relevant county recording service within one week of report issue, unless specific instructions to the contrary are received within this timeframe from the client.

Ecosystems and wildlife species are constantly changing and moving and can be dependent on surrounding impacts and climate conditions. Therefore, any field survey, no matter how thoroughly undertaken, can only represent a 'snapshot' of conditions at the time of visit.

If in doubt as to wildlife or protected species issues, seek advice from a suitably qualified ecologist, as the legislature will not accept ignorance as defence. All site owners and contractors should make themselves aware of their legal obligations concerning species and habitats.

A précis of the current legislation as it may apply to this site is contained within the Appendix of this report, but whilst every effort has been made to include relevant legislation the information is not fully comprehensive. For full details of legislation regarding protected species and sites clients should visit: <https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/protected-sites-species> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/> Natural England is the government's advisor on the natural environment and provides a range of information including regional contact details on their website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england/services-information>

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The information that I have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared in accordance with the guidance of my professional institutes.

I therefore confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.



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The approximate area surveyed is outlined in red on the photograph below.



SUMMARY

Ms. D. Wheatley commissioned Anglian Ecology to conduct a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of a plot of land at Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Suffolk in relation to a proposed residential development on this land. Please consult the accompanying submitted plans. Planning Reference No: DC/23/05161

The purpose of the PEA was to determine any potential impacts on protected species and habitats of the proposed works on this plot, and to identify any constraints, opportunities, and requirements for further survey. Enclosed recommendations relate to information provided by the client, or the clients agent, at the time of survey; any subsequent changes may alter recommendations and the proposed mitigation or enhancement measures.

The PEA included a desktop survey, analysis of all species and sites records within a 2 km radius, Phase I¹ field survey of the proposed site area, and an on-site walkover search for signs of protected species and habitats using appropriate guidelines² It was conducted by qualified surveyor Sue Morgan on Tuesday December 5th, 2023, in appropriate seasonal and weather conditions.

There are 536 records of protected or notable species within a 2-km radius of the site of which 402 are for birds covering 53 species, eight of which are Schedule 1³. There are also records for flowering plant, hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*), otter (*Lutra lutra*), European water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), (GCN), grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), harvest mouse (*Micromys minutus*), polecat (*Mustela putorius*), and at least six species of bat.

The nearest specific record is for house martin (*Delichon urbicum*), from 130 m to the east dated 2015 There are nine records of great crested newt within the search radius, the nearest being from 355 m to the southwest dated 2005 for a count of three. Great crested newt (GCN) is a European Protected Species and there is a waterbody to the north site boundary with a further 11 ponds /moats within a 500 m radius. Please see below for further recommendations concerning GCN.

The site consists of a triangular area of land enclosed by native hedgerow and measures approx. 14694 m². Within the site are scattered mature trees, driveway/hardstanding areas, a residential property, outbuildings, and garaging (none of which were examined internally), together with garden areas containing flowerbeds and mature shrubs.

Wet ditches run along the north and partially to the south boundary. There is also the remains of a small pond (now more a widening of the ditch) to the western end of the north boundary, and a small southward linear ditch section to the north garden area of the house. The site contains the ground pattern of the old mill site now surrounded by mature and semi mature hedgerow with trees, though no building remains. Much of the site habitat is improved grassland, tall ruderals, and scrub.

No evidence of protected species was found from the field survey of the site. There is suitable habitat for both bats and breeding birds within the site's trees and mature hedgerows. And many last season's nests were observed. There is also habitat for reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals on site. In view of this an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) should be appointed to oversee any vegetation clearance and to deliver a Toolbox Talk to the contractor outlining best practice working methodology within likely range of protected species. This Toolbox Talk should also include identification prompts.

It is possible that GCN are present within surrounding ponds, and/or within the small almost lost pond to the northwest of the site. However, given the small scale and limited extent of the disturbance of the current proposals, further surveys for this species or a mitigation licence would be disproportional.

¹ The Phase One Survey followed the standard Phase I Survey methodology (JNCC, 1993, 2010).

² Guidelines published for individual species surveys by specialist organisations such as The Bat Conservation Trust, The Mammal Society, and Natural England.

³All birds are protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) Some birds, known as 'schedule 1 birds', e.g. barn owls, (*Tyto alba*) have extra legal protection.

Instead, due to the presence of local GCN records and potential habitat for this species, the recommendations are for a Reasonable Avoidance Method Statement to be designed for and implemented on this site, the observance of which must be overseen by the ECoW⁴. Please see details of the recommendations within.

Due to the small scale and timeframe of the proposed works no further Stage II ecological surveys are required on this site.

The site lies within the SSSI Impact Zone⁵ of Hoxne Brick Pit SSSI 4.8 km to the north west and Chippenhall Green SSSI 5.9 km to the east. The proposals will not affect these protected sites. Enhancement recommendations are provided within.

For the development to proceed without risk of committing an offence the following is required:

1. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) should be appointed to devise a Reasonable Avoidance Method Statement (RAMs) document for this site with reference to the potential presence of GCN. This RAMs document must be submitted to and approved by the relevant LPA prior to works commencing.
2. The ECoW appointed prior to the commencement of works to deliver a Toolbox Talk to the main contractor with reference to best practice when working in an area where protected species may be encountered. This Toolbox Talk must contain species identification photographs.
3. The ECoW should also search the area of improved grassland, to be affected by works, along with the nearby hedgerow and south ditch margins for the potential presence of reptiles, amphibians, or small mammals as a precaution.
4. Except for the field maple (*Acer campestre*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) to the immediate area of the proposed site, both of which did not contain any potential bat roost features, no other tree should be removed without being first subject to a Potential Bat Roost Assessment, this includes an assessment of the bough of an oak (*Quercus robur*) which may need to be removed to facilitate works.
5. No tree or hedgerow should be removed on this site between March – September inclusive without being checked by the ECoW for nesting birds.
6. The site should remain a 'dark' site to minimise any disturbance to bat species within the locality.
7. In the event of a protected species being discovered, works must stop and the appointed ECoW or Natural England should be contacted for advice.

⁴ECoW: One holding a Natural England licence to both survey for and disturb GCN.

⁵ SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

SUMMARY OF FURTHER ACTIONS/SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

Habitat/Species	Action	Enhancement Opportunity
Bats	<p>Except for the field maple and rowan close to the proposed site area, no tree should be removed without being first subject to a Potential Bat Roost Assessment. The bough of the oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) which may need removing should be re-checked immediately before removal.</p> <p>Lighting must be kept to the existing low lux levels both before, during and after works.</p>	<p>New landscaping with native pollinating plants would benefit bat species.</p> <p>At least four bat boxes should be installed within the site area for occupation by either Pipistrelle species or brown long eared bat, both recorded within a 2 km radius</p>
Great crested newt/other amphibians (smooth newt, frog, toad).	<p>There are records of great crested newt within the data search results and there are at least 11 ponds within 500 m radius. However ground works and ground disturbance will be minimal. As a precaution, the EcoW must prepare a RAMs for GCN to which all contractors must adhere.</p> <p>In addition to the RAMs, the EcoW must also deliver a Toolbox Talk to contractors and search any long vegetation prior to its removal.</p> <p>Smooth newt (<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>) has been recorded within the data search and other amphibians such as common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>) may also be present on the site at times; the EcoW should mention their potential presence in the Toolbox Talk.</p>	<p>Enhancement for these species would be the creation of log and stone piles on site to act as a refugia in addition to which areas of long grass and tall ruderals should be retained.</p>
Reptiles/ small mammals (grass snake, common lizard, harvest mouse, polecat, hedgehog, brown hare)	<p>Best practice should be observed on site during works. An EcoW should conduct a search of the site area immediately prior to works and deliver a Toolbox Talk to all contractors which encompasses identification of protected species.</p>	<p>Mosaic habitat could be created in both the extreme east and west meadow areas with some grasses allowed to grow longer, and others cut to create sunning spots for reptiles. Areas of tall ruderals should be retained.</p>
Birds	<p>The site contains good habitat for breeding birds. On this site enhancement should be directed to increasing invertebrate levels. The site contains many mature scattered trees. No trees should be removed between March – September without first being checked for breeding birds.</p>	<p>Open space areas should be sown with more species-rich grasses and allowed to flower once established. Tall ruderals with connectivity to the boundaries of the site should be retained.</p>
Invertebrates	<p>There are no records for invertebrates within the data search, but the site contains rich habitat for these species in the form of tall ruderals, wet ditches, trees, and mature hedgerows. However, there are large areas of improved grassland.</p>	<p>New landscaping must provide invertebrate habitat on existing improved grassland by a mixture of native grass and wildflower species.</p> <p>Dead wood piles and at least two ‘bug hotels’ should be incorporated into the landscape design.</p>
Otter	<p>This species is present within the local area. No evidence of its presence was found on site. However, given the presence of large ponds within 500 m it’s potential presence on site should be taken into consideration prior to works and the Toolbox Talk must outline best practice.</p>	
Hedgerows	<p>There are mature hedgerows with trees bordering the site to all aspects. At present there are no plans to remove any hedgerow.</p>	<p>No new lighting should affect the hedgerows or trees.</p>

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF PEA

Anglian Ecology was commissioned by Mrs. D. Wheatley to conduct a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of an area of land at Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Suffolk in connection with a proposal for the erection of a residential annex on this land.

The purpose of the PEA was to assess the potential impact of the development on protected species and habitats within the site area or with ecological continuity to it, and to identify constraints, opportunities, and requirements for further survey prior to planning submission. Where appropriate to the remit of this report and where sufficient information is available, recommendations for minimising impacts using avoidance, mitigation, compensation, and enhancement proposals are also given.

1.2 PERSONNEL

Sue Morgan is a Chartered Ecologist and Chartered Environmentalist and qualified botanical surveyor, with 22 years' experience of surveying similar sites, structures and protected species habitats.

She works on projects for the Church of England, the National Trust, County and District Councils, the Suffolk Wildlife Trust, multi-national engineering consultancies, and private landowners. She is a Natural England licenced Volunteer Bat Roost Visitor and holds Natural England licenses to survey for protected species.

She is a qualified teacher and delivers training courses for adults on ecological surveying, woodland management, and protected species, please visit: www.anglianecology.co.uk for more information.

She is a Chartered Member of the Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (MCIEM) and a past Convener of its East of England Section, and a Chartered member of the Institute of Environmental Management (MIEMA).

NATURAL ENGLAND LICENCES:

Natural England Licence Holder for the Surveying of Barn Owls Number CL29/00106.

Natural England Licence holder Class Licence CL18 Registration number: 2015-11320-CLS-CLS for the surveying & handling of bats in all counties of England.

Natural England Survey Class Licence WML-CL08 Registration number 2015-19101-CLS-CLS. (great crested newts).

Natural England Survey Class Licence holder 2016-21569-CLS-CLS (dormice).

Natural England licence Holder for the Surveying and Disturbance of Schedule I birds: Natural England Registration Numbers; 2022-61354-SCI-SCI-1, (stone curlew), 2022-61478-SCI-SCI (woodlark).

BIOLOGICAL SURVEYING:

Postgraduate Certificate in Conservation Management University of East Anglia and The Field Studies Council (1999)

Advanced Certificate in Biological Surveying, (2002)

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 GRID REFERENCE

The grid reference at site centre is: NGR: TM 224753

2.2 ADDRESS AND LOCATION MAP

Land at Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Suffolk IP21 5NE. Please see location indicated by red arrow on the map below.



2.3 PROPOSALS

The proposal is to build a small single-storey annexe in the east garden area adjacent to a north/south dividing hedgerow:

- To level and prepare 11.5 m x 6.25 m on the site of the building, which will require mostly scraping turf.
- 40 x 12000 mm long ground screws to be installed. No pre-digging of holes required. Screws are wound into virgin ground using electric machinery.
- Weed proof membrane laid before timber building is constructed on top plates of grounds crews (approx. 30 mm off ground).
- Then to dig a small trench for services in and out: (25 mm water pipe (min 750 mm deep) from the main house.
- This same trench is also to be used for mains electricity (min 450 mm) and armoured ethernet cable from house.
- Separate trench for foul waste from new building to existing septic tank in centre of garden approximately 6 m from building.
- This will also necessitate the removal of two trees (a field maple and a rowan (T1 and T2) and may require the removal of a bough on an oak tree (T3)⁶.

⁶ Information supplied by C. Lupton, Suffolk Crafted, Bespoke Garden Rooms.

2.4 SITE CONTEXT

The site area is triangular, measures approximately 14705 m² and lies on an east/west axis narrowing to the east. It is in the small hamlet of Battlesea Green, approximately 1.5 km to the north of the centre of the village of Stradbroke. The land and residential property at its centre takes its name from a now extant old post mill, shown on various maps between Greenwood's of 1824 and OS 1882 map). 'Mill Mound' on 1:10000 map of 1984. The mill was located within the surveyed area to the northwest boundary.

It lies within the local authority district of Mid - Suffolk (Mid Suffolk & Babergh), and within that Suffolk Landscape Character Area⁷ Plateau Claylands. With a smaller outlier area towards the coast, this landscape character type occurs mainly over a huge area (425 sq. km) in central north Suffolk from Great Ashfield and Walsham-le-Willows in the west to the South Elmhams and the north side of Halesworth in the east, stretching from the edge of the Waveney valley in the north to the edges of the Gipping and Deben valleys in the south.

It takes the form of a plateau of heavy clay soil very gently undulating or flat dissected by small streams, with some ancient organic pattern of fields, some of which are co-axial in the north-east. There are substantial hedges of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and elm (*Ulmus sp*) with oak and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) being the predominant hedgerow trees. In the immediate locale, there has been historic extensive areas of hedgerow loss creating "arable prairies".

The settlement pattern is largely dispersed, with villages having multiple nuclei (as is the case here), and many scattered with farmsteads and hamlets. The area was once one of large greens – hence the location name – but the majority are now enclosed with 'ghost' outlines – on the flatter parts and houses around their margins, such as at Chippenhall Green to the east. Large modern agricultural buildings a recurrent feature, as are redundant WWII airfields. There is almost no woodland, just small copses in villages and around farmsteads. The area around the site has some remnants of semi-natural ancient woodland with

The site also lies within National Character Area 83 South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands, and the landscape typology⁸ is RCA.

Typology R consists of intermediate rolling/undulating areas, below 1000 ft, including descriptive landform classes 'low hills plateau' and 'rolling lowland' - associated mainly with Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic & Permian) or Tertiary rocks of sedimentary origin and glacial till.

Typology C consists of clayland - heavy, often poorly draining land associated with base-rich, clayey and loamy soils developed on soft (Mesozoic & Tertiary) clay and chalky till. Seasonal waterlogging is the main constraint to agricultural production and, although utilized extensively for cereal growing in Eastern England, this ground type is mainly under permanent grassland in central and western areas where neutral grassland is the characteristic associated habitat. A tributary of the River Waveney runs approximately 950m to the west.

Typology A consists of a wooded landscape often ancient woods as is found close by here, at Slades Wood, 680 m to the north west, and Depperhaugh Wood, 980 m to the west.

⁷ Suffolk Landscape Character Areas, Suffolk County Council and District Councils, Phil Watson Landscape Officer, Suffolk County Council June 2011

⁸ Landscape Typology as defined by MAGIC (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside)

2.5 SITE DESCRIPTION

All measurements are approximate.

Access/parking

Figure 1 Site entrance gate on the south boundary (left) and additional gate into meadow to the east (right). Car port and tarmacked area (bottom left) and further carparking and garaging to the east (bottom right).



The site can be accessed from a minor no through road at a triangular junction west off the B1118 Stradbroke to Hoxne Road. The entrance to the site is via an 8 m wide brick-weave visibility splay with a 7 m deep recess to double timber gates (4 m wide) with a pedestrian gate (1.25 m) to the side. The entrance breaks a continuous line of 4 m high hedgerow which runs along the length of the sites south boundary separating it from the minor road. This hedgerow curves inwards to the east of the gate and contains holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), variegated holly (*Ilex Aquifolium Variegatum*), blackthorn and hawthorn.

To the immediate west of the entrance gate is a car port (7 m x 5 m) and small brick outbuilding (3 m x 4 m x 4 m high) with flagged and tarmacked hardstanding (10 m x 9 m, with a small 5 m x 2.5 m extension). This tarmacked area adjoins the brick-weaved driveway which bends east to further parking and garaging areas north of the residential property.

There is also a metal gated entrance 3.5 m wide to the east (not suitable for vehicles) which gives access into the meadow area which forms the small east boundary of the site.

The south boundary

Figure 2 Looking east (left) and west (right) along the south boundary hedgerow.



The south boundary consists of a dense, continuous line of native hedgerow 4 m high broken only by the entrance drive. It runs for 85 m to the western end and 150 m to the east. It is fronted by a small (1 m wide) verge of improved grass species and low common forbes and there is a wet ditch internally to the eastern section. Species include blackthorn, hawthorn, holly, ivy (*Hedera helix*), elm, field maple, oak, dog rose (*Rosa canina*), and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*).

North boundary

The north boundary is a combination of hedgerow with trees and deeper banks of trees, with a section of fencing around a neighbouring property which lies to the north east. It is bordered by a wet ditch along almost the whole of its length with a small pond to the north west and a small linear inlet (which was holding water at the time of survey) to the north garden area of the house. Beyond the north boundary ditch to the west are agricultural buildings, to the central area is a large pond stocked with fish, and to the north are the gardens of adjoining detached residential properties.

Figure 3 looking west (left) and east (right) along the well-treed north boundary of the narrowing east meadow section.



Figure 4 Looking north at the dense conifers to the north boundary of the garden area north west of the house (left) and looking west along the north boundary of the garden area adjoining the house to the northeast (centre), looking west along the fenceline separating the site area from a residential property to the northeast (left).



Figure 5 Looking toward the north boundary of the extreme west section of the site (left) and of the west meadow (right), with examples of the west ditch along the north boundary (left and right below).



West boundary

Figure 6 Looking north along the west site boundary (left and right).



The sites' west boundary consists of a continuous hedgerow with trees approximately 4 m high running the length of the meadow area which lies to the east. Species present include blackthorn, hawthorn, rose, bramble, ivy, and notably four semi-mature oak. Beyond the boundary to the west lies horse paddocks.

Interior site description

From the site entrance to the south the site opens out to both the west north and east. To the west beyond the entrance drive and car port is a line of tall ruderals and bramble scrub with some piles of stored logs. Beyond this is a stretch of dense wide hedgerow with trees species as above, many of which are ivy clad, running north/south with a central break in which there is a 3 m wide metal gateway giving access into the east meadow area. This hedgerow line continues almost to the north boundary where it curves slightly to the west where there is access to the circular scrub and treeline which demarcates the former base of the post mill.

Immediately to the north of the access gate into the west meadow is a small (3 m x 4 m x 4 m high) brick outbuilding under a low-pitched pan tiled roof which appeared to be well-sealed but was not inspected internally as it is to remain unaffected by works. This outbuilding sits in a patch of tall ruderals which have been recently cut back and has a low concrete edged surround.

West meadow

The gated access to the west meadow has an improved grassland entrance (6 m x 3 m). The Meadow has hedgerow with trees to the south, west, and east with a partially wet ditch to the South, north and partially to the east boundary. The west meadow consists of improved grassland, perennial rye -grass (*Lolium perenne*) dominant, with some false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), and Timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*). There is a large (10 m x 20 m) patch of bramble and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) scrub to the northwest. Which masks old timbers which are possibly the remains of a former structure.

To the extreme northwest is a line of leylandii (*Cupressus x leylandii*) with two willows (*Salix sp*) to the fore, and a line of hawthorn beyond bordering the wet ditch which looks eutrophic. Also to the north is the semicircular hedge and shrub boundary of the former post mill outline which adjoins a further mature hedgerow, with two large mature ash. to the north east section has a 2 m wide gap which leads through to the site of the former post mill.

The former mill site is a very sheltered circular area with a deep bank of scrub and trees to all sides with two mature ash to the South and east and conifers to the east it measures approximately 25 metres in diameter and there is a way through to the east which has been subject to recent clearance. The dominant grassland species is perennial rye grass. East of the former mill site through the clearing is an area of dilapidated sheds and bare ground measuring approximately 16 m x 15 m, with a wet ditch to the north. The ditch widens here to a width of approximately 3 metres, the remnants of a former pond. From this area the house and garden is accessed via a gate to the east.

Figure 7 top entrance gate to west meadow bracket (left) looking west along south boundary hedgerow (right). Middle: Looking northwest across section of scrub (left) and looking east, back toward the entrance gate (right). Bottom: The interior of the former mill site (left) and remains of former pond to north ditch (right).



Northwest garden area

To the north west of the house is a small, improved grass lawned area (28 m x 40 m) backed by a bank of leylandii hedging at least 10 m high. To the extreme north boundary there is a further dense treed area with species as above but with elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and including holly, which also contains logs. There is also a post and wide gauge wire fence line 1.5 m high with a wet ditch beyond. Across the ditchline is a large fishpond of a neighbouring property.

There are also shrubs, a fruit tree, and two further mature leylandii and a conifer to the west boundary here, adjacent to which is a small (2 m x 2 m) timber shed with a corrugated sloping roof. This was not inspected as it is to remain unaffected by works. To the south is a silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and there is a young conifer to the east. The east boundary of this lawned area is a hedgerow with trees with a wide-gauge fenceline 1.5 m high. To the north section which runs for 26 m. There is a 3.5 m wide central gap giving access into the northwest garden area before the hedgerow line continues for a further 12 m to the south; species include hawthorn, ivy, elder, and bramble.

To the south east corner of this lawned area is a timber storage shed (4 m x 4 m) with a sloping felt roof and a weatherboarded three-door garage block (6 m x 8.5 m) with a sloping flat felt roof. Neither of these outbuildings were inspected as they are to remain unaffected by works. There is a large mature tree to the immediate east of the garage building where there is also an oil tank. The brick weave driveway sweeps to the east along the fore of this garden area measuring 24 m from the access gate with an average width of 3 m.

To the south of the driveway is a run of hedging with trees approximately 4 m high x 26 m in length which curves round from the east side of the entrance gate forming a boundary around the house and immediate garden area; species here include holly, hazel (*Corylus avellana*), ivy, hawthorn, laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), and honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*). There is a small (0.5 m) improved grassland verge to the fore of this hedgerow.

Figure 8 Top: Looking toward the northeast across the north west garden area (left) and large pond beyond the north boundary (right). Below: Triple garage building to the southeast corner of this garden area, bordered by the brick weave driveway.



South and west garden areas immediately surrounding the house.

There is a small garden area immediately surrounding the house to the west and south which is accessed south from the brick weave driveway through a trellis-work arch. This garden area is enclosed by hedging to the south and west (species as above). It consists of a patio area (3 m x 6 m) to the west set in a rectangle of improved grassland (20 m x 7 m) which sweeps around to the south of the house where it has a width of 11 m and contains a covered patio area (3 m x 5 m). The west garden area is heavily colonised by scrub encroaching from the east boundary hedgerow and there are patches of bare earth and newly cleared scrub. To the fore of the south hedgerow line is a 0.5 m wide gauge fence. There is a stand of pine (*Pinus sp*) and laurel to the southern grassed area. This south garden area opens out to connect with the large garden area to the north and east of the house.

Figure 9 Looking north over the west garden area (left) and looking east along the south lawn toward the east garden and the proposed location of the annex (right).



North and east garden area.

To the immediate north of the house is a 1 m wide perennial bed now largely consisting of bare earth which runs for 7 m. Beyond this is a 1.25 m brick weave pathway and an area of improved grassland and tall ruderals now cut back measuring 5 m x 0.5 m with inset hardstanding area. This area is bordered to the north by a run of timber trellis work which to the east adjoins the hedgerow running north/south bordering the lawned garden area to the northwest. There is a 0.5 m wide open access point in the trellis line giving entry to the large lawned garden area to the east of the house which sweeps round to join the south lawn area. At the west end of the trellis line is a small brick-built outbuilding (4 m x 3 m x 5 m high) under a pitched pan tiled roof with a lean-to log store to the east and an oil tank on a brick plinth to the north.

The lawned area to the north contains children's play equipment and an area of hardstanding 2 m², with three fruit trees. There is an apple (*Malus sp*) to the northwest and a row of brick-built outhouses (5 m x 1.5 m) to the northwest corner. To the north this section of the garden succeeds into an area of nettle and bramble with one oak, fruit trees, hawthorn, five leylandii and a mature holly.

To the north boundary is an 18 m long fenced indent of the wet ditch which runs south into the garden area and was holding water at the time of survey. To the north east is a further row of leylandii trees with mature broadleaved trees to the fore which include maple (*Acer sp*), and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and willow. There is a wide-gauge fence to this boundary with a section of dry ditch beyond. This north and east garden area is laid to improved grassland with scattered mature and semi mature trees and shrubs including three silver birch, oak, and ash. A wide gauge fenceline to the fore of a hedgerow with trees runs along the east boundary and a 3.5 m wide timber gateway to the southern end gives access into the east meadow.

There is a small (3 m x 2 m x 3 m) summer house to the north east of this garden area which has a brick wall to the northeast with the roof and remaining walls of glass. A further timber shed (3 m x 5 m x 3 m) with a corrugated roof and an area of hardstanding (7 m x 3 m) to the fore lies adjacent to the east boundary hedgerow. Neither of these buildings were inspected as they are to remain unaffected by works.

The proposed single storey annex building is to be located to the south east corner of this garden area, south of the access gate into the east meadow and adjacent to the east hedgerow line. The location of the annex is currently comprised of improved grassland with one filed maple and rowan tree close by. There is a partially wet ditch along the south boundary of this garden area.

Figure 10 Top: Looking north west through the small group of fruit trees to the brick outbuilding situated to the west corner of the north garden area (left) and looking back toward the house from the north garden (right). Middle: Looking east across the north garden to the adjoining open east garden area (left) and the section of bramble and scrub along the north boundary (right). Bottom: the ditch inlet from the north boundary which is fenced and was holding water at the stime of survey (left and right).



Figure 11 Top: The north boundary of the east garden area (left) and looking south east across this garden area to the summer house and the timber outbuilding (left). Middle: The proposed improved grass area where the annex is to be situated (left and right), Bottom: Looking west from this area back toward the house (left) and the access gate in the east boundary into the meadow beyond (right).



The east meadow area

The east meadow has hedgerow with trees to the west, south and north boundaries and narrows to a gateway to the east. It is comprised of improved grassland with patches of tall ruderals which include dock (*Rumex sp*) and small stands of pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*). It is wet in places and there is some colonisation by rush (*Juncus sp*), especially to the northeast. There are wet ditches to the north and south and stands of encroaching trees and scrub from both directions. To the north is a stand of leylandii and bramble scrub (12 m x 22 m) with silver birch and holm oak also growing to this boundary area.

The hedgerow to the west contains hazel coppice, bramble, and hawthorn. To the north west is a 40 m section of panelled timber fenceline forming the boundary with a neighbouring property. There has been an area of scrub clearance to the fore of this boundary (to a depth of 8 m. To the east of this fenceline runs an open wet ditch bordered by willows, ash, hawthorn, and bramble with multiple birds' nests from last season in situ.

Figure 12 Top: Looking east across the east meadow as it narrows toward the roadside gate (left), looking east along the north boundary hedgerow with trees (right). Below: The wet ditch to the north boundary glimpsed through the east gate boundary (above left) and looking west back from the gate across the meadow (below left) and the area of clearance to the fore of the panelled fenceline to the northeast (right).



2.6 GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The soil association for the site is: 711r BECCLES 1 with ancillary subgroup and soil series 712 Ragdale: Chalky till. Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils, associated with similar clayey soils.

Soilscape (England)

Reference: 18

Name: SLOWLY PERMEABLE SEASONALLY WET SLIGHTLY ACID BUT BASE-RICH LOAMY AND CLAYEY SOILS

Main Surface Texture Class: LOAMY

Natural Drainage Type: IMPEDED DRAINAGE

Natural Fertility: MODERATE

Characteristic Semi-natural Habitats: LOWLAND SEASONALLY WET PASTURES AND WOODLANDS

Main Land Cover: GRASSLAND AND ARABLE SOME WOODLAND

2.7 HYDROLOGICAL INFORMATION

The total hardness in groundwater in the Chalk on this site is 400 and the Chloride ion concentration is 25 -50 mg/l.

The average rainfall is 600 millimetres.

Aquifer Designation Map (Bedrock) (England)

Typology: Principal

Aquifer Designation Map (Superficial Drift) (England)

Typology: Secondary (undifferentiated)

3 LEGISLATION

This PEA has been undertaken with reference to relevant wildlife legislation and planning policy.

Relevant legislation considered within the scope of this document includes the following:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000.
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996.
- The Hedgerow Regulations (1997).
- The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)
- The Environment Act (2021)

In addition to obligations under wildlife legislation, a new version of the National Planning Policy Framework was published on 20 July 2021⁹, this sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Chapter 2 'Achieving sustainable development', members of the United Nations – including the United Kingdom – have agreed to pursue the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development in the period to 2030. These address social progress, economic well-being and environmental protection¹⁰

The environmental objective is to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment, including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy. Chapter 15: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment' sets out how requires planning decisions must contribute to conserving and enhancing the local environment.

The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework', published in July 2012, succeeded the UK BAP. The framework particularly set out the priorities for UK-level work to support the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), launched in May 2011. Many of the outputs originally developed under the UK BAP remain valid and of use. Background information on UK Priority Habitats (HAPs) and species (BAPs) still inform biodiversity work at country level and are a point of reference for targeted conservation efforts.

Please also see: <https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Strategic-Planning/JLPExamination/Babergh-and-Mid-Suffolk-Joint-Local-Development-Scheme-2022-2025.pdf>

The Local Plan sets out how the area should be developed and contains policies which the Council will use when making decisions on planning applications. Neighbourhood Plans, once made, also form part of the development plan.

⁹ (soon to be updated: please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/levelling-up-and-regeneration-bill-reforms-to-national-planning-policy/levelling-up-and-regeneration-bill-reforms-to-national-planning-policy>)

¹⁰ Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4 METHODS

This report is written with reference to:

The British Standard BS 42020:2013, Biodiversity a Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI¹¹ 2013).

As a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM) and of the Institute of Environmental Management the author of this report followed the institutes Codes of Professional Conduct and Technical Guidelines, including CIEEM's Sources of Survey Methods, whilst conducting the field survey and compiling the accompanying written report of findings.

Species and habitats were assessed following guidance found within CIEEM's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal the United Kingdom (2nd Edition, 2017).

Plant species nomenclature follows that of Stace¹² (2019).

4.1 DESKTOP SURVEY

The desktop survey searched for and analysed previous surveys, records of protected species and sites within a 2-km radius using DEFRA's MAGIC MAP, information supplied by the client, and information supplied from a 2 km search radius by Suffolk Biological Information Service. An assessment of their relevance in relation to the impact of proposed development in the site area follows below.

4.2 PHASE ONE SURVEY

The Phase I Survey of the proposed site area for signs of protected species or their potential habitat followed the standard Phase I survey methodology (JNCC¹³, revised 2016).

4.3 RISK ASSESSMENT

A risk assessment was undertaken prior to the field survey. There were no risks other than those usually encountered when surveying out of doors. Parking is available on site.

¹¹ British Standards Institute

¹² Stace; C. New Flora of the British Isles, C & M Floristics, 4th Ed, 2019.

¹³ Joint Nature Conservation Council

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 DESKTOP SURVEY

5.1.1 HISTORY

As far as the author of this report is aware there have been no previous surveys on this site.

5.1.2 PROTECTED SPECIES AND SITES, DATA SEARCH DETAILS

Suffolk Biological Information Service (SBIS) conducted a standard data search for all records of protected species and sites within a 2-km radius.

Ownership of the data used in this report remains with the original recorder and SBIS. The data search was instigated on 25/01/2023, all data use restrictions apply.

All protected sites, Priority Habitats, and areas of local or regional conservation importance within a 2 km radius have been assessed within the Geographic Frame of Reference¹⁴ which is comprised of seven levels:

- International; • UK; • National (i.e. England/Northern Ireland/Scotland/Wales); • Regional/ County (or Metropolitan - e.g. in London); • District/ (or Unitary Authority, City, or Borough); • Local or Parish; • within zone of influence only (which might be the project site or a larger area).

No sites of International, national, regional, county, or district importance will be affected by the proposed development of the site area.

All details of sites and Priority Habitats within a 2 km radius of the site are detailed below. Results of the MAGIC Map search and the SBIS protected species and sites map for a 2 km radius are included in the appendix.

¹⁴ Geographic Frame of Reference, Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK, CIEEM, 2006

5.1.2.1. PROTECTED OR NOTABLE SITES

1. SSSI Sites and SSSI Impact Zones

The site lies within the SSSI Impact Zones of: Hoxne Brick Pit SSSI 4.8 km to the north west and Chippenhall Green SSSI 5.9 km to the east.

The proposals will not affect these protected sites.

2. Ramsars, AONB's SAC's, and SPA's and other sites with statutory protection

Other than the above, there are no sites with statutory protection within a 2 km radius.

3. Priority Habitat Inventory

The following Priority Habitats are within 2 km of the site, in each case the nearest example is given.

1. Good quality semi-improved grassland, found at Wingfield Green, which is also an area of Common Land (1.6 km to the north).
2. Deciduous woodland 85 m to the north, with other examples with 2 km.
3. National Forest Inventory (Broadleaved woodland) as above, with other examples of both conifer and broadleaved within a 2 km radius.
4. Traditional Orchards 1.5 km to the northeast.
5. Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat 1.5 km to the northwest.
6. Priority Habitat Inventory - No main habitat but additional habitat exists: 1.8 km to the north.
7. 7. Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland: Depperhaugh Wood 980 m to the west, and The Slades 680 m to the northwest.
- 8.

4. County Wildlife Sites

There are five County Wildlife Site within a 2 km radius of the site.

1. CWS Mid - Suffolk 91: Depperhaugh Wood, 980 m to the west.
2. CWS Mid - Suffolk 93: Grove Wood 1.2 km to the southwest.
3. CWS Mid - Suffolk 118: Stradbroke Cemetery 1.9 km to the southeast.
4. CWS Mid- Suffolk 117: Stradbroke Meadow 1.8 km to the southeast.
5. CWS Mid- Suffolk 92: The Slades (Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland) 680 m to the northwest.

5. There is one Area of Registered Common Land within a 2 km radius of the site.

Wingfield Green, 1.6 km to the north
Unique ID: 35510
Common Name: Wingfield Green (East Suffolk)
Common Land Number: CL17

None of the above sites or habitats will be affected by the proposals.

5.1.2.2. PROTECTED SPECIES RECORDS AND PROTECTED SPECIES SCOPING SURVEY

Although there is potential habitat for some, no species with European Protection status were identified during the field survey.

The SBIS search returned There are 536 records of protected or notable species within a 2-km radius of the site of which 402 are for birds covering 53 species, eight of which are Schedule 1. The nearest specific record is for house martin from 130 m to the east dated 2015.

These records have been analysed in terms of their relevance to the site area and any possible impact the proposed works may have upon the species and this information is contained with the field survey results in 5.2 below.

The site habitats and those with ecological continuity to it were evaluated for the potential or actual presence of or signs of protected species. All existing protected species data for within a 2 km radius was used to make an evaluation as to the likely constraints to works and to inform any requirement for further survey, mitigation, compensation, or enhancement.

Where there is negligible likelihood of a protected species being present, such as in the case of marine or freshwater species on a site with no aquatic habitats, then these species have been omitted from consideration. In each case the designation for each species is given in an abbreviated form in brackets after the name. A key to these designation abbreviations is given in the appendix.

Records are only a small indicator of what may or may not be present within an area depending on the knowledge of the recorder and the amount of survey effort undertaken. A species may be present on the site or within a 2 km radius even though there are no records.

On this site, the species listed below were searched for and/ or present within the recorded data for a 2 km radius.

No records of protected species pertained directly to the development site, although in many cases records are to grid square accuracy only and it is impossible to discern their precise location.

Special note

'Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence' a field survey is only a reflection of a short visit and data records are not comprehensive.

1. Reptiles: Grass snake

There are two records for grass snake (Bern3, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.1k/l, WCA5/9.5a), within a 2 km radius, the nearest being from 1.4 km to the southeast dated 2020.

All reptiles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it illegal to intentionally kill or injure a common reptile. Rare reptiles (the smooth snake and sand lizard), also receive legal protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

It is illegal to deliberately injure, kill, capture or disturb a rare reptile, or to damage or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection. Rare reptiles may only be handled by licensed ecologists. All reptile species are species of principle importance under the Natural Environment Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, and local authorities and other public bodies have a legal duty to take their conservation into account. Because of this, they are a material consideration in the planning process.

The site area itself has good habitat for reptiles, with areas of long and short grass, hedgerow bottoms, bare ground and wet ditches. Any areas of works close to the margins, ditches, or long vegetation should be searched by the EcoW prior to any removal by mechanical means in order to avoid inadvertent injury to these species if present. No significant habitat for this species will be lost.

2. Birds

The search returned 402 are for birds covering 53 species, eight of which are Schedule 1¹⁵. The nearest specific record is for house martin (Bern2, Bred) from 130 m to the east dated 2015. All breeding birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with Schedule 1 birds receiving special year-round protection.

Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), and robin (*Erithacus rubecula*) were heard and seen on site during the survey and several old birds' nests were observed in the trees and hedgerows.

This site lies within a Priority Species for CS Targeting for turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*), a Bred¹⁶ species and Priority Species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Latest data available from 2005-2009 (plus any 2010 data available): and are subject to special habitat management initiatives.

The site has excellent habitats for breeding birds, very little of which is to be affected by the proposals. The proposals will necessitate the removal of one field maple and a young rowan tree. These trees should be replaced with new standards of either the same species or other native fruit bearing trees.

Any removal or works to a tree or hedgerow should avoid the breeding bird season which runs from March- September inclusive. If this timing cannot be adhered to then the tree or hedge section must be checked for breeding birds by ab EcoW prior to any works. If breeding birds or evidence of new nesting is found, then works must wait until after the young have fledged.

¹⁵All birds are protected under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) Some birds, known as 'schedule 1 birds', e.g. barn owls, (*Tyto alba*) have extra legal protection.

¹⁶ Bred species: Using standardised criteria, experts from a range of bird NGOs, including BTO, assessments are made of 245 species with breeding, passage or wintering populations in the UK and assigned each to the Red, Amber or Green Lists of conservation concern, red being the highest.

3. Bat species

There are 33 records for bats within a 2-km radius covering at least six species. No records pertain to the site area. The nearest records are for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) (CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), from 1.1 km to the west dated 2015.

Other bat species recorded within a 2 km radius are: Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, RLGB.VU, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b), and barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD2p, HSD4, RLGB.VU, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a).

All bats are protected under UK and European legislation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species regulations 2017 (as amended), and all subsequent Brexit legislation. The site contains excellent habitat for foraging, commuting, and roosting bat species, all of which (apart from two small trees is to be retained). The site should remain as dark as possible to the margins to ensure bat species in the area are not disturbed. A site enhancement would be the planting of more native wildflower and grass species within the meadow areas to the east and west to encourage invertebrates. No tree should be removed without a Potential Bat Roost Assessment. The field maple and the rowan scheduled for removal do not contain any potential bat roosting features. If a bough of the oak is to be removed this will need a prior Bat Roost Assessment by the ECoW.

4. Hedgehog

(Bern Convention: Appendix 3, Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Vulnerable)

There are 35 records for hedgehog within a 2 km radius of the site, the nearest being 225 m to the southwest dated 2015. The site contains an abundance of suitable habitat for this species, very little of which will be lost as part of the proposals, the area on which the annex is to be located consisting of short mow improved grassland. However, hedgehogs are protected under Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside act (as amended) and is listed as a Priority Species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. The welfare of this species must be taken into consideration before works, please see requirements with regard to small mammals.

5. Brown hare

(Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species: Priority Species, Biodiversity Lists - England: England NERC S.41, EBAP, Red listing based on 2001 IUCN guidelines (from 2018): Not Evaluated). Protected in the UK under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. Priority Species under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

There is one record for brown hare within a 2 km radius of the site from 800 m to the west dated 2003. The site does contain habitat for this species, and there is ecological continuity into the site from the surrounding fields to the west and south which increases the likelihood of at least occasional species presence. The welfare of this species must be taken into consideration before works; excavations and plant movement must not pose a threat to any individuals, in particular leverets, recommendations are made below. The proposed area of works is not suitable habitat for this species and no suitable habitat will be lost.

6. Polecat

In addition to its protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the polecat has recently (2007) been added to the list of UK BAP mammals, protected as species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England under Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

There is one record for polecat (Bern3, HabRegs4, HSD5, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP) within a 2 km radius from 950 m to the south east dated 2019. This species may occur on site as sometimes they use long vegetation, wooded areas, and ditches, but no suitable habitat for this species will be lost it is very unlikely to be disturbed by works. Given its relative rarity the EcoW should provide photographic ID and refer to its potential presence in the Toolbox Talk. Best practice working methodology should be followed.

7. Otter

Otters are designated and protected as European protected species (EPS). EPS are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (As amended) and all subsequent Brexit legislation.

It is an offence to: deliberately kill, injure, disturb or capture them, damage or destroy their breeding sites and resting places - even if otters are not present, possess, control or transport them (alive or dead)

It is also an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to intentionally or recklessly: disturb otters while they occupy a structure or place used for shelter or protection or obstruct access to a place of shelter or protection. Otters are listed as rare and most threatened species under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).

There are three records for otter (Bern2, CITESA, HabRegs2, HSD2p, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), within the search radius, the nearest being from Wingfield 1 km to the north dated 2018. The nearby wooded areas are likely to be used by this species which can roam a long distance over land, its possible presence should be mentioned by the EcoW during the Toolbox Talk, however no habitat suitable for this species will be lost and it is very unlikely to be affected by works.

8. Water vole

Water voles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence to intentionally: kill, injure or take them, possess or control them (alive or dead). It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly: damage or destroy a structure or place used for shelter or protection, disturb them in a place used for shelter or protection, obstruct access to a place used for shelter or protection. Water voles are also listed as rare and most threatened species under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).

There is one record for water vole, (RLGB.EN, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4.a, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c), from almost 2 km to the southeast dated 2020. The ditches on site are habitats suitable for this species, however even if present the likelihood of any disturbance to this species by the limited extent of works is extremely low. This species does not stray far from a ditch and the area of improved grassland on which the annex is to be erected will not be used by them and is sufficiently far from a suitable habitat ditch so as not to cause disturbance. It is extremely unlikely this species would be affected by works.

9. Amphibians

The four widespread species of amphibian, the smooth and palmate newts, the common frog and common toad, are protected only by Section 9(5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This section prohibits sale, barter, exchange, transporting for sale and advertising to sell or to buy. Collection and keeping of these widespread amphibian species is an offence.

The UK's populations of the great crested newt are internationally important. They're under threat from habitat loss and intensification of farming practices. The Great Crested Newt is a European protected species and is afforded protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (As amended), and all subsequent Brexit legislation. It is an absolute offence to kill, injure or capture a great crested newt, disturb a great crested newt in its place of shelter or breeding, obstruct, damage or destroy the places where great crested newts live, or possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead great crested newt or any part of a great crested newt without a licence to do so.

There are nine records of great crested newts (Bern2, FEP7/2, HabRegs2, HSD2p, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), the nearest being from 355 m to the southwest dated 2005 for a count of three. There are extensive wet ditches (to the north and south) and two small waterbodies on site (both to the north boundary), with a further 11 ponds /moats within a 500 m radius.

It is possible that GCN are present within surrounding ponds, and wet ditches and/or within the small pond to the northwest of the site, or the ditch indent also to the north; though both looked eutrophic and shaded. However, given the small scale and very limited extent of ground disturbance proposed (with no foundations required and only one small trench), further surveys for this species or a mitigation licence would be disproportional.

Instead, due to the presence of local GCN records and the potential habitat for this species, the recommendations are for a Reasonable Avoidance Method Statement (RAMS) to be designed for and implemented on this site, the observance of which must be overseen by the ECoW.

The RAMS must be in keeping with the extent of works which will be short (maximum two days) and require very little ground breaking (a series of screws directly into the ground and one small utilities channel) all of which can be supervised and/or backfilled at the end of each day. The RAMS will provide GCN identification photographs as well detailing best working practice. It will allocate areas for plant movement (only small plant is to be used) and the EcoW must remain on site throughout works to supervise its implementation. In the event of the discovery of a GCN works would need to stop and the advice of the EcoW sought. It is likely that in such circumstances a European Protected Species Licence to disturb would be required.

There are four records for smooth newt Bern3, WCA5/9.5a, the nearest being from 480 m to the southwest dated 2005. There are no records for Common Frog (Bern3, HSD5, WCA5/9.5a) or common toad (Bern3, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.5a), although they are likely to be present on site at times.

All these species need to be taken into consideration with any areas of disturbance being hand-searched for their possible presence by hand by an ECoW prior to works Please also see recommendations as to best working practice below.

10. Harvest mouse

Harvest mice are listed as a BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) Species because they are thought to have become much scarcer in recent years, and they require conservation plans to reverse the decline.

There are three records of harvest mouse (RLGB.Lr(NT), Sect.41, UKBAP) within the 2 km search radius, the nearest being from 510 m to the southwest dated 2010. The site does contain suitable habitat for this species amidst the scrub and long grass. However, the area of works is not suitable habitat, and it is unlikely that the proposals area a direct threat to this species. As a precaution the EcoW should mention its potential presence in the wider site and good practice guidelines (detailed below) should always be observed.

11. Flowering plants

There are 41 records of flowering plant, the nearest being for treacle mustard (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*) (RLENG.Lr(NT)), and bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) (WCA8) from 1 km to the west dated 2017. No flowering plants of note were identified on site during the field survey. An enhancement for this site would be the planting of areas of native wildflowers in the meadows to the east and west.

12. Evidence of other species

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) droppings were observed within the site boundary, as well as bird and invertebrate species. There was evidence of fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) around the site of the former post mill. No species-specific surveys were carried out. Muntjac (*Muntiacus reevesi*) have been seen on the B1118 by this surveyor.

13. Schedule 9 species¹⁷

There are seven records of Schedule 9 species within the search radius covering five species. The nearest record is for American mink (*Neovison vison*) from 900 m to the northwest dated 2006.

14. Ancient-Veteran-Notable Trees

There is one record of an important tree within the 2 km search radius. This is for a sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) from 1.4 km to the northeast dated 2021.

¹⁷ Schedule 9 species are those listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 lists non-native species that are already established in the wild, which continue to pose a conservation threat to native biodiversity and habitats, so that further releases should be regulated. It lists plants that may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild. It applies throughout England, Wales and Scotland. The species are all alien (non-native) species that have the potential to spread rapidly to the detriment of the native species.

5.2 FIELD SURVEY

5.2.1 TIMING AND WEATHER

The site was surveyed on Monday December 5th, 2023, during daylight hours.

5.2.2 SURVEY CONDITIONS

Temp / and Relative Humidity (average)	Wind direction	Wind speed	Cloud cover	Visibility
11 C / 71 %	NE	10 mph gusts	100%	Good

5.2.3 PHASE 1 SCOPING SURVEY

The proposed development site was examined for any signs of a protected species or their potential habitat. None was found. The wider surveyed site was also examined for protected species and habitats and again none were found.

The habitats have been classified using the JNCC Phase I system with appropriate coding in brackets. Please see the Appendix for Phase I Habitats Map, Target Notes, and sections above for further details. The habitats consist of the following.

1. Improved grassland (B4)

This habitat is present to the garden and meadow areas, and roadside and ditch verges. it is dominated by perennial ryegrass with some rough stalked meadow-grass, (*Poa trivialis*), cocksfoot, false oat grass, crested dog’s tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Timothy grass, daisy (*Bellis perennis*), and dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and other low common forbes. To the east meadow there are also some Juncus and Carex species, notably pendulous sedge. The location of the proposed annex consists predominantly of improved grassland.

2. Intact species -rich hedgerow and trees (J2.3.1)

This habitat is found to the north, south, and west margins of the site and also divides the site into sections horizontally with internal hedgerow runs between the meadows and the garden areas, and between the garden areas themselves. Species include oak, ash, field maple, hazel, blackthorn, hawthorn, elm, rose, holly and elder, often colonised by ivy.

4. Wet ditch (G.1)

This habitat is found to the north and south boundaries of the site.

5. Fence (J2.4)

Short runs of assorted fence line can be found to the north boundary, and partially to the south, with areas of internal division between the east meadow and the garden area as well as trelliswork in the garden area.

6. Scrub (A.2.1)

Bramble and common nettle scrub is found to the west meadow, the east meadow, the outline of the former post mill, along the north boundary and as understorey in areas of dense trees and hedgerows.

7. Hardstanding (J 4)

Areas of hardstanding are found to the entrance and access driveway, parking area, in pathways around the house and in small patches to the garden area.

8. Tall ruderals (C3)

These are found to the site margins, along hedgerow margins, across meadow areas, around the car port and some of the outbuildings, and along ditch edges. Species include common nettle, dock, thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*),

9. Ponds/ enlarged ditch

There is the remains of a pond to the western end of the north boundary, now an area of wide ditch it is approximately 2 m x 2 m at its widest and is eutrophic and shaded.

There is an enlargement of the same north ditch within the north garden area which runs south for a short distance and was holding water at the time of survey. Again, shaded and eutrophic these are now more ditch swellings than ponds.

10. Scattered trees (A3.3)

These are found predominantly to the garden areas but also to the north boundary of the east meadow. They are a mixture of broadleaved and conifer with a preponderance of leylandii to the garden areas. Other species include willow, beech, silver birch, holm oak, fruit trees, pedunculate oak, field maple, rowan, elder, and ash.

11. Buildings/ outbuildings

These comprise the house and various outbuildings, (garaging, summer house, sheds etc), none of which will be affected by the proposals.

6 EVALUATION

An evaluation of the sites ecological features regarding species and habitats following the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM 2006) and using the recommended geographic frame of reference is presented in Table 2 below.

6.1 EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL VALUE OF THE SITE

Level of Ecological Value of habitats on site or within a 2 km radius	Description and discussion	Level of impact
International Features of international value are sites with international protection or designations, e.g. sites designated under the 2010 Habitats Directive, these include Ramsars, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation	There are no sites international importance within a 2-km radius.	None
	It is possible that species (such as bats and birds) with European and UK protection are present within the site area, but they are unlikely to be in a sufficient assemblage, or rarity value to be of international importance.	None
National Features of national value are sites with statutory protection e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or sites designated as being of national importance for nature conservation either for their habitat or the species assemblage present, or possibly present, such as National Nature Reserves.	There are no SSSI 's within a 2 km radius. The site lies within the SSSI Impact Zones of Hoxne Brick Pit SSSI 4. 8 km to the north west and Chippenhall Green SSSI 5.9 km to the east. The proposals will not impact on these sites.	None
	It is possible that species (such as great crested newts) with European and UK protection are present within the site area, but they are unlikely to be of sufficient assemblage, or rarity value to be of national importance. Please see further comments below regarding this species.	None

<p>County/District</p> <p>Local authorities and The Wildlife Trusts have designated sites that are recognised as of importance at regional/county, district/borough levels. A variety of names are used to identify these sites, e.g. County Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves, Roadside Nature Reserves, Local Sites</p>	<p>The following Priority Habitats are within 2 km of the site, in each case the nearest example is given.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good quality semi-improved grassland, found at Wingfield Green, which is also an area of Common Land (1.6 km to the north). 2. Deciduous woodland 85 m to the north, with other examples with 2 km. 3. National Forest Inventory (Broadleaved woodland) as above, with other examples of both conifer and broadleaved within a 2 km radius. 4. Traditional Orchards 1.5 km to the northeast. 5. Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat 1.5 km to the northwest. 6. Priority Habitat Inventory - No main habitat but additional habitat exists: 1. 8 km to the north. 7. 7. Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland: Depperhaugh Wood 980 m to the west, and The Slades 680 m to the northwest. <p>None of the above sites will be directly affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>There are nine County Wildlife Site within a 2 km radius of the site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CWS Mid - Suffolk 91: Depperhaugh Wood, 980 m to the west. 2. CWS Mid - Suffolk 93: Grove Wood 1.2 km to the southwest. 3. CWS Mid - Suffolk 118: Stradbroke Cemetery 1.9 km to the southeast. 4. CWS Mid- Suffolk 117: Stradbroke Meadow 1.8 km to the southeast. 5. CWS Mid- Suffolk 92: The Slades (Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland) 680 m to the northwest. <p>None of the above sites will be affected by the proposals.</p> <p>There is one Area of Registered Common Land within a 2 km radius of the site.</p> <p>Wingfield Green, 1.6 km to the north</p> <p>The proposals will not affect this site.</p> <p>Bat species may be utilising the hedgerow and scattered trees as there are roosting opportunities for bats (and nesting birds) within these trees.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Potentially high. Lux levels must always remain low across the site.</p>
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	<p>There are records of great crested newts within a 2 km radius of the site. Prior to commencement a Reasonable Avoidance Method Statement must be written by a qualified ecologist and approved by the LPA. This RAMS document will ensure that works can proceed with caution as is proportional to the proposals. The appointed EcoW for the site must supervise all works with the capacity to disturb this species. If this species is found during works then all works must stop and further surveys and a Natural England licence of derogation may be required.</p> <p>There are records of reptiles, other amphibians, hedgehog, harvest mouse, otter, and brown hare within a 2 km radius. The EcoW should undertake a site search and supervision prior to any works.</p>	<p>Potentially high great crested newts are a protected species and as such any injury or disturbance to this species or its habitat would be an absolute offence.</p> <p>Low. There is a possibility of injury to reptiles, small mammals such as hedgehog and brown hare, known to be present locally. Very little suitable habitat for these species will be lost because of these proposals. Enhancement measures have been recommended.</p> <p>An EcoW should deliver a Toolbox Talk to the contractor prior to works and outline best working practice.</p>
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<p>Local/Parish</p> <p>Impacts within the immediate local area and surroundings, such as village greens, parks, small wildlife areas, spinneys, verges, local habitat connectivity including steams, brooks, and ditches, as well as local or potential species assemblages or habitats e.g. bat roosts, great crested newt or water vole presence.</p>	<p>On site the area of improved grassland on which the proposed annex is to be situated is of low ecological value with widespread examples of improved grassland across the site and in the locality. The disturbance to the ground, surroundings, and wildlife inhabiting the wider site will be minimal and temporary.</p> <p>The loss of two trees (a field maple and young rowan) must be compensated for by the planting of at least two new native standards of fruit-bearing species.</p>	<p>None</p>
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7 ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Legislation referred to in this section is not fully comprehensive and does not take account of all possibilities of infringement or detail every possible application. It is the responsibility of the client to ensure that they are familiar with all relevant legislation prior to any works.

7.1 ON-SITE HABITATS

7.1.1 Improved grassland

This is of low ecological value and its loss would not be significant within the International, National, County or local level. This habitat does not constitute a constraint to development of this site area.

7.2 WIDER SITE HABITATS

7.2.1 Hedgerows, scattered trees, meadows, tall ruderals, scrub, wet ditches. (special reference to breeding birds, bats) – wider site area.

These are important habitats for breeding birds and bat species which are known to be present locally.

- Breeding birds will be using these trees for nesting during the season.
- The trees are likely to be used by bat species for roosting, foraging and commuting.
- It is an offence to disturb/injure breeding birds and their nests during the breeding bird season which runs from March to September, some species of birds listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are protected at all times, Schedule 1 birds have been recorded within 2 km of this site.
- It is an offence to disturb/injure bats of all species at any time. Both bats and their roosting sites are fully protected at all times under UK and European legislation, roosting sites are protected *whether the bat is present or not*.
- All trees (apart from the field maple and rowan in close proximity to the area of works) should be retained. These are an important wildlife resource. The loss of the two trees must be compensated for as detailed above.
- No external lighting should be directed towards trees; lighting should be of a low lux level and directed away from any potential bat commuting habitat.
- Any tree likely to be impacted by plant movement will require root protection in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction which site contractors must follow.
- All trees subject to pruning must first have a Potential Bat Roost Assessment carried out to inform the contractors of their legal responsibilities towards a protected species.

As none of the above habitats are to be lost under the present proposals (apart from the two trees) they do not constitute a constraint to development.

7.3 SPECIES

There are locally relevant records for hedgehogs, amphibians (including great crested newt), brown hare, water vole, polecat, harvest mouse, reptiles, otter, bats, and breeding bird. However, except for two trees (as detailed above), due to the small scale of the proposed works, none of the potential habitats for these species will be lost.

The appointed ECoW for the site must provide a Toolbox Talk detailing the identification of all the above species and provide information on best working practice in close proximity to them (please see below). In addition, the RAMS document must be adhered to at all times.

7.4 ECOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS

Due to the potential presence of protected species on this site an ECoW must be appointed to deliver a Toolbox Talk to the main contractor (who will assume responsibility for cascading the information) immediately before work commences. The ECoW must outline the following requirements:

- Direct mortality to many species during the construction phase can be avoided through implementation of best practice, details of which should be followed by all site personnel.
- If a protected species is discovered on site, the ECoW must stop work and decide whether further surveys and/or a Natural England licence of derogation is required before works can proceed.
- The area of improved grassland on which the annex is to be located, together with the hedgerow to the east and the ditch area to the south must be hand searched prior to mechanical vegetation removal and cutting operations as they may potentially support reptiles and small mammals.
- Care should also be taken to ensure that the small utilities channel to be excavated to a depth of 750 mm must be excavated and back filled on the same day under ECoW supervision.
- All piles of spoil must be kept clear of the ground, by removal either to a skip, or by being elevated, to ensure that potential refugia sites are not inadvertently created.
- There should be no lighting of bonfires. Any brash on site should be searched by hand before removal/skipping and if hedgehogs or other small mammals are discovered that they should be translocated to a suitable location.
- All chemicals and plant machinery should be stored in allocated areas away from trees and possible wildlife corridors and kept to hardstanding areas as demarcated by the ECoW in the RAMs document before the start of works.

7.5 SUMMARY OF FURTHER ACTIONS/SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

Habitat/Species	Action	Enhancement Opportunity
Bats	<p>Except for the field maple and rowan close to the proposed site area, no tree should be removed without being first subject to a Potential Bat Roost Assessment. The bough of the oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) which may need removing should be re-checked immediately before removal.</p> <p>Lighting must be kept to the existing low lux levels both before, during and after works.</p>	<p>New landscaping with native pollinating plants would benefit bat species.</p> <p>At least four bat boxes should be installed within the site area for occupation by either Pipistrelle species or brown long eared bat, both recorded within a 2 km radius</p>
Great crested newt/other amphibians (smooth newt, frog, toad).	<p>There are records of great crested newt within the data search results and there are at least 11 ponds within 500 m radius. However ground works and ground disturbance will be minimal. As a precaution, the ECoW must prepare a RAMs for GCN to which all contractors must adhere.</p> <p>In addition to the RAMs, the ECoW must also deliver a Toolbox Talk to contractors and search any long vegetation prior to its removal.</p> <p>Smooth newt (<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>) has been recorded within the data search and other amphibians such as common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>) may also be present on the site at times; the ECoW should mention their potential presence in the Toolbox Talk.</p>	<p>Enhancement for these species would be the creation of log and stone piles on site to act as a refugia in addition to which areas of long grass and tall ruderals should be retained.</p>
Reptiles/ small mammals (grass snake, common lizard, harvest mouse, polecat, hedgehog, brown hare)	<p>Best practice should be observed on site during works. An ECoW should conduct a search of the site area immediately prior to works and deliver a Toolbox Talk to all contractors which encompasses identification of protected species.</p>	<p>Mosaic habitat could be created in both the extreme east and west meadow areas with some grasses allowed to grow longer, and others cut to create sunning spots for reptiles. Areas of tall ruderals should be retained.</p>
Birds	<p>The site contains good habitat for breeding birds. On this site enhancement should be directed to increasing invertebrate levels. The site contains many mature scattered trees. No trees should be removed between March – September without first being checked for breeding birds.</p>	<p>Open space areas should be sown with more species-rich grasses and allowed to flower once established. Tall ruderals with connectivity to the boundaries of the site should be retained.</p>
Invertebrates	<p>There are no records for invertebrates within the data search, but the site contains rich habitat for these species in the form of tall ruderals, wet ditches, trees, and mature hedgerows. However, there are large areas of improved grassland.</p>	<p>New landscaping must provide invertebrate habitat on existing improved grassland by a mixture of native grass and wildflower species.</p> <p>Dead wood piles and at least two ‘bug hotels’ should be incorporated into the landscape design.</p>
Otter	<p>This species is present within the local area. No evidence of its presence was found on site. However, given the presence of large ponds within 500 m it’s potential presence on site should be taken into consideration prior to works and the Toolbox Talk must outline best practice.</p>	
Hedgerows	<p>There are mature hedgerows with trees bordering the site to all aspects. At present there are no plans to remove any hedgerow.</p>	<p>No new lighting should affect the hedgerows or trees.</p>

8 ENHANCEMENT/OPPORTUNITIES

The following are suggested enhancements for this site.

1. The site area is comprised largely of improved grassland. The loss of monoculture is of low ecological impact but enhancement for the site would be the creation of a more varied higher-value species rich grassland and wild flower planting within the meadow areas to the east and west.
2. In addition to the above, new landscaping proposals should utilise the opportunity of creating additional log-piles and two 'bug hotels' to provide habitat for invertebrates.
2. Four bat boxes could be installed within the site area suitable for occupation by either Pipistrelle species or brown long eared bat, both recorded within a 2 km radius.
3. The site contains very good habitat for breeding birds. On this site enhancement should be directed to increasing invertebrate levels by grassland and wildflower planting as above.
4. The loss of two trees (a field maple and rowan) must be compensated for by the planting of at least two standard native fruit bearing trees, an enhancement would be to increase the number of trees rather than just replace the loss to four trees. Suggested species are Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), holly, rowan, hawthorn, hazel, and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*).

Please see below for a list of other useful links to facilitate some of the above:

1. <https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/actions/how-build-bug-mansion>
2. Bat boxes http://www.bats.org.uk/pages/bat_boxes.html
3. <https://www.turfonline.co.uk/blog/wildflowers-for-clay-soils/>
4. <https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/wild-flower-only-mixtures/wild-flowers-for-clay-soils/>
5. <https://www.johnchamberswildflowers.co.uk/wildflower-seeds-mixes/100-wildflower-mixes/john-chambers-pro-clay-soils-100-wildflower-seed-mix>
6. <https://www.naturescape.co.uk/product/n6-clay-soils-meadow-mixture/>
7. <https://www.birdfood.co.uk/wildlife/bees-insects>

9 REFERENCES

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CIEEM, Guidelines for Ecological Impact assessment in the United Kingdom (2006) Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester, Hampshire.

DEFRA Magic Map search –December 2023

Suffolk Biological Information Service Data Search December 2023

Mead Chris (2000) State of the Nations Birds. Whittet Books Stowmarket, Suffolk

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. (2004). *Bat Workers' Manual* (3rd Edition). JNCC, Peterborough.

<https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

10 APPENDICES

Regarding this site and the species likely to be present within it or within habitats linked to it, the following legislation and planning policies may apply. Below represents a summary only, it is the client's responsibility to ensure they are aware of the details of legislation and planning policy regarding this site.

10.1 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

10.1.1 LEGISLATION

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1 The Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Welsh Ministers have made changes to parts of the 2017 Regulations so that they operate effectively. Most of these changes involved transferring functions from the European Commission to the appropriate authorities in England and Wales. All other processes or terms in the 2017 Regulations remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 came into force on 30th November 2017. The Regulations consolidate and update the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which have been updated a total of 10 times since they were last consolidated in 2010. As such, the new set of Regulations seeks to improve clarity and accessibility to the legislation. On this site, this legislation may be particularly applicable for bat and bird species.

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 several 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.

It is a criminal offence, liable to prosecution, which could result in imprisonment or fine, if these regulations are contravened without one of the detailed defences outlined within the regulations.

With reference to this survey: It is an offence for anyone intentionally to kill, injure or handle a bat, to possess a bat (whether live or dead), disturb a roosting bat, or sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence. It is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not.

Please refer to the actual legislation for the precise wording, which can be found at:

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/pdfs/ukxi_20100490_en.pdf

Natural England SNCO full guidelines can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposal>

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act protects wild birds, from being killed, injured or captured, and in addition, their nests and eggs are protected from being damaged, destroyed, or taken. Certain reptiles and amphibians also receive protection under this act.

Some breeding birds, (such as some of those recorded within the 2-km search radius for the site), receive additional protection through being listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, which also makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb this species whilst it is nest-building, is at or near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb dependent young.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

Part III, (40): Duty to conserve biodiversity.

Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat. Section 41 of The NERC Act lists all species which are habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list covers 56 habitats and 943 species and is based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) List of Priority Species and Habitats Action Plans (HAPs).

In addition to the above:

'The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal (para 98, ODPM circular 06/2005). It is essential that the presence or otherwise of a protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision'. (para 99, ODPM¹⁸ circular 06/2005).

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

This act places a duty on Government Departments to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Schedule 9 of the Act amends SSSI provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, including provisions to change SSSIs and providing increased powers for their protection and management.

Schedule 12 of the Act amends the species provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The provisions make certain offences 'arrestable', create a new offence of reckless disturbance, confer greater powers to police and wildlife inspectors and enables heavier penalties on conviction of wildlife offences.

Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

This Act makes it an offence for any person 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.

¹⁸ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992

In England and Wales (the law is different in Scotland) it is an offence to:

Willfully kill, injure, or take a badger, (or attempt to do so), cruelly treat a badger, dig for a badger, intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a badger sett or obstruct access to it, cause a dog to enter a badger sett, or disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett.

The Environment Act 2021

aims to improve air and water quality, protect wildlife, increase recycling and reduce plastic waste. The Act is part of a new legal framework for environmental protection, given the UK no longer comes under EU law post-Brexit. The Act contains provision for a new Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) watchdog and creates a framework for legally binding targets, such as to reduce particulate pollution. It gives people a greater say in the management of local street trees and enshrines in law the idea of biodiversity offsetting and includes the mandating of biodiversity net gain in relation to development.

Please see <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

10.1.2 PLANNING POLICIES

Much of the pressure on biodiversity is related to development and land use. Consequently, the planning and development process has a fundamental role to play in controlling and relieving this pressure. Failure to address biodiversity issues may cause a planning application to be refused.

This important role for the planning system has been recognised in legislation and the Government's planning guidance. The principle is continued through the draft Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England to 2021 (RPG14) and applied at local level through development plans for Norfolk i.e. the relevant policies in the Mid Suffolk District Plan). Within the Local Government Act 2000 (Part 1, Section 2.1.c), local authorities are given powers to improve the environmental well-being of their area, of which biodiversity is a key element.

Restoration and enhancement may be necessary to rebuild what has been lost as well as maintain what we have at present. It is also important that monitoring post development is undertaken through the land-use planning system. The loss of biodiversity and the subsequent negative environmental impact runs contrary to the aims and objectives of sustainable development. In principle, sustainable development should not lead to a 'net loss' in biodiversity or natural resources.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) July 2021 (soon to be updated: please see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/levelling-up-and-regeneration-bill-reforms-to-national-planning-policy/levelling-up-and-regeneration-bill-reforms-to-national-planning-policy>)

National Planning Policy Framework was published on 20 July 2021, this sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Chapter 2 'Achieving sustainable development', members of the United Nations – including the United Kingdom – have agreed to pursue the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development in the period to 2030. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The National Planning Policy Framework must be considered in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. Policy Framework constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

The NPPF covers a wide range of topics including housing, business, economic development, transport and the natural environment. The NPPF introduced the presumption in favour of sustainable development which means that development which is sustainable should be approved without delay. There are three pillars of sustainability (social, economic and environmental) and the Framework contains a number of sections which, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development means in practice.

The Natural Choice- securing the value of nature, Natural Environment White Paper (Implementation Update Report October 2014).

In 2011 this White Paper set out how the value of nature could be mainstreamed across our society. It set out 92 specific commitments for action. commitment 90 promised to “develop a set of key indicators...to track progress on the ambitions of this White Paper”. These are now in place and are entitled the England Natural Environment Indicators (ENEIs).

Of relevance to proposed development in communities are commitments 4-7 ‘Local Nature Partnerships’, Commitments 8-13 ‘Nature Improvement Areas’, Commitment 14 ‘Protecting Natural Value Through the Planning System’ Commitment 15 ‘Offsetting the Impact of Development on Biodiversity’ Commitments 20-22 ‘Protecting and improving our woodland and forests’ (Commitments and commitments 23-24 ‘Diverse and living landscapes’.

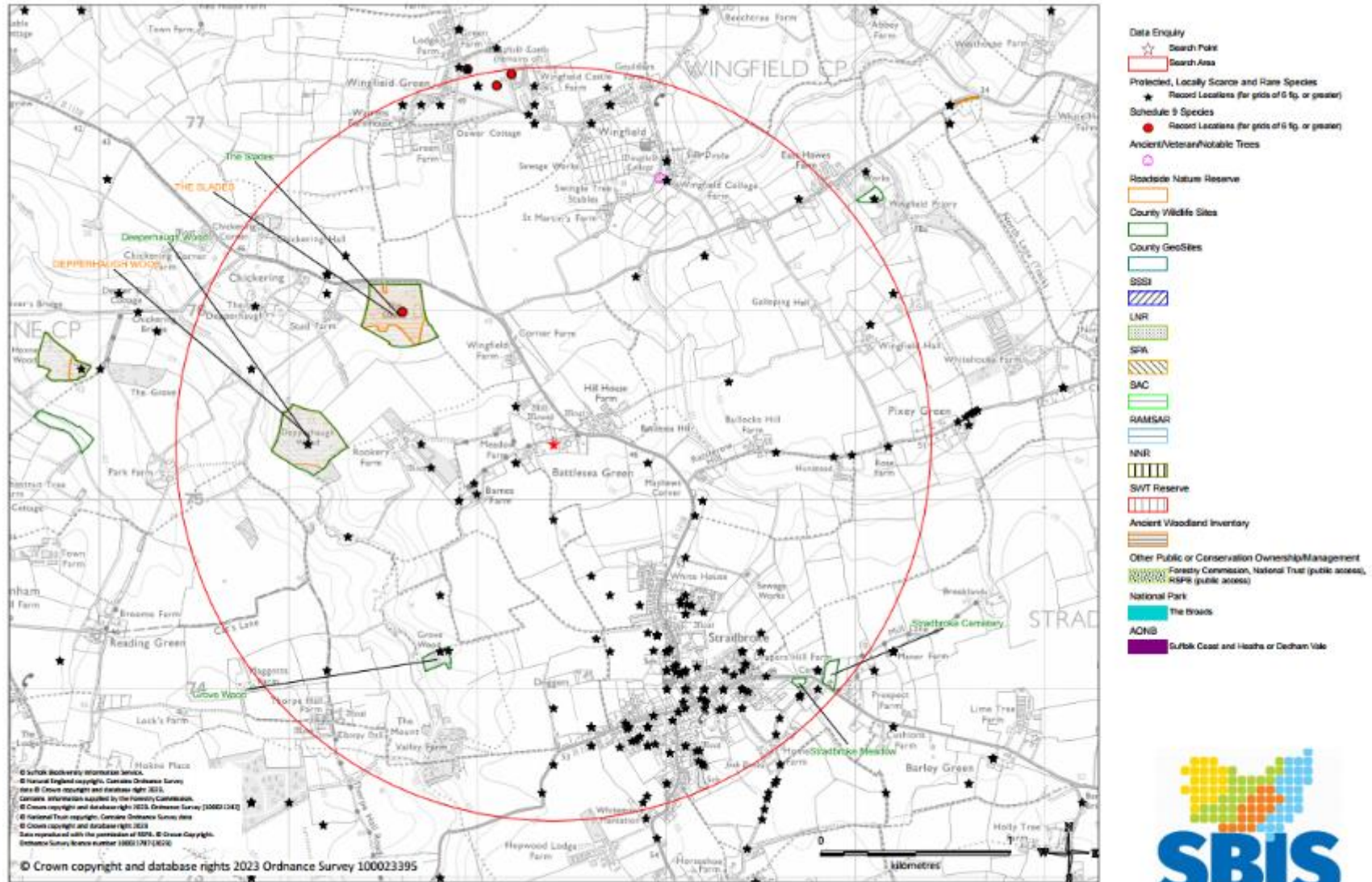
Please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/natural-environment-white-paper-implementation-updates>

10.2 PHASE 1 SURVEY MAP

Land at Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Suffolk, IP21 5NE Survey date: 04/12/2023 NGR: TM 224753. Do not scale from this drawing. To be used in conjunction with architect's plans.



10.3 SBIS MAP OF PROTECTED SPECIES AND SITES WITHIN 2KM



Anglian Ecology (Farrows Mill TM224753) 2km Data Enquiry



10.4 TARGET NOTES

TN 1

All areas of tall vegetation should be hand searched by the EcoW immediately prior to any removal by mechanical means.

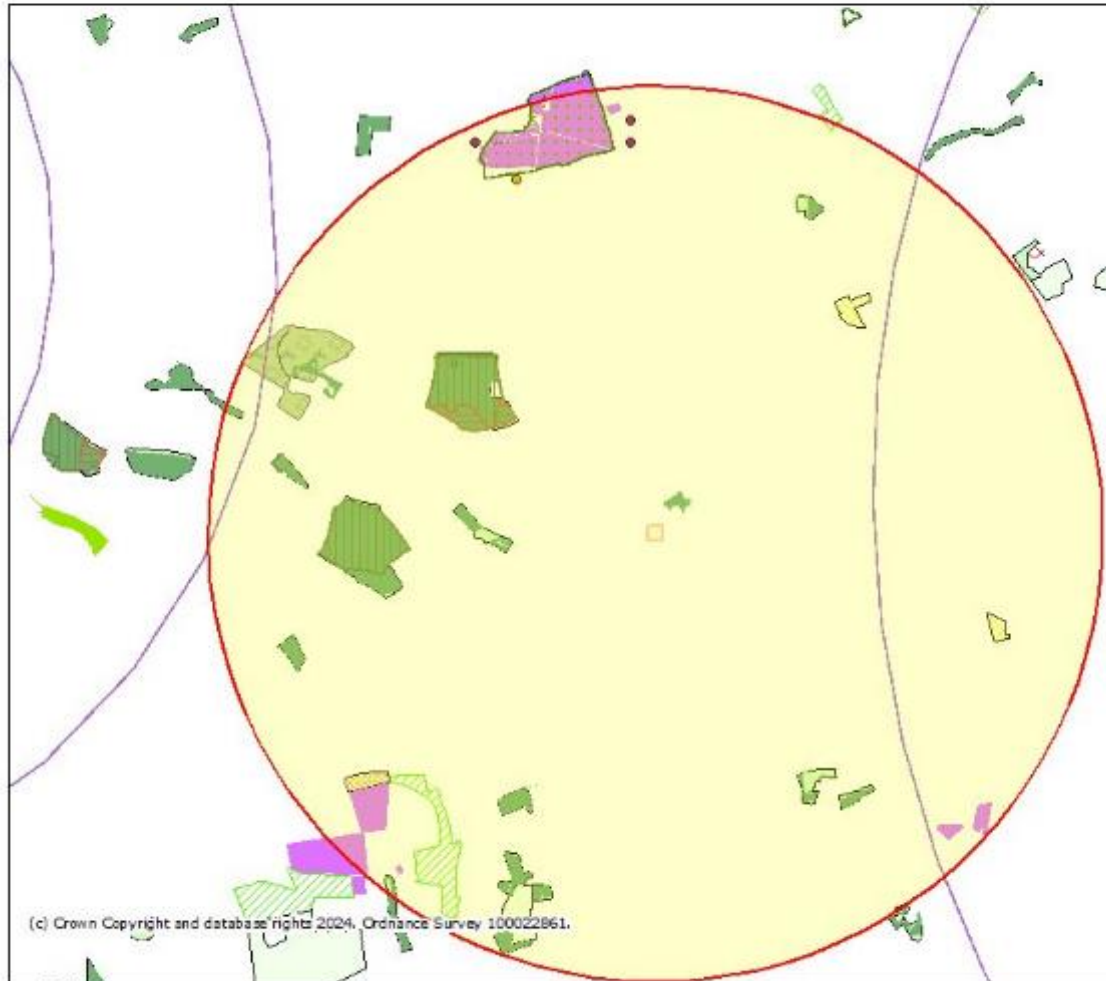


TN 2 Any tree removal between March – September must be preceded by a breeding bird check. If an active nest is found the tree must not be removed until all the young have fledged. With the exception of the field maple and hawthorn in the proposed site area (pictured below), which have already been inspected, no other tree on site should be removed without a prior Potential Bat Roost Assessment.



MAGiC

Farrows Mill 2 km search



Legend

Registered Common Land (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Calaminarian Grassland (England)
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Good quality semi-improved grassland (Non Priority) (England)
Local Nature Reserves (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Calcareous Grassland (England)
National Parks (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (England)
Ramsar Sites (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Meadows (England)
Proposed Ramsar Sites (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture (England)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Upland Calcareous Grassland (England)
SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs, SACs, SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Upland Hay Meadows (England)
Special Areas of Conservation (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Heathland (England)
Possible Special Areas of Conservation (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Mountain Heaths and Willow Scrub (England)
Special Protection Areas (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Upland Heathland (England)
Potential Special Protection Areas (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Blanket Bog (England)
Biosphere Reserves (England)	Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Fens (England)
Community Forests (England)	
National Forest (England)	
RSPB Reserves (GB)	

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 616400
 ymin = 273100
 xmax = 627600
 ymax = 278000

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10.6. ALL RECORDS

QGIS generated map showing approximate locations of all protected species records. The surveyed site centre is marked by a red asterisk.

- Bird
- Grass snake
- Flowering plant
- Great Crested Newt
- Brown Hare
- Otter
- European Water Vole
- Harvest Mouse
- Hedgehog
- Polecat
- Bat
- Smooth Newt



10.7 DESIGNATIONS KEY

	Abbreviated Designation	Full designation	Description
International	Bern1	Bern Convention Appendix 1	Special protection (`appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures`) for the plant taxa listed, including prohibition of deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting and, as appropriate, possession or sale.
International	Bern2	Bern Convention Appendix 2	Special protection (`appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures`) for the animal taxa listed, including all forms of deliberate capture and keeping and deliberate killing; the deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting place
International	Bern3	Bern Convention Appendix 3	Special protection through 'appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures', of the listed wild fauna species.
International	BD1	Birds Directive Annex 1	Birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. As appropriate, Special Protection Areas to be established to assist conservation measures.
International	BD2.1	Birds Directive Annex 2.1	Birds which may potentially be hunted under national legislation within the geographical land and sea area to which the Directive applies. (Note that some species are protected by the national legislation of some Member States although hunting would potentially be a separate issue).
International	BD2.2	Birds Directive Annex 2.2	Birds which may potentially be hunted under national legislation only within certain specified Member States. (Note that some species are protected by the national legislation of some Member States although hunting would potentially be legal under the Dir
International	BD3.1	Birds Directive Annex 3.1	Birds (or parts / derivatives of) which may be sold, kept for sale or transported for sale provided they have been legally killed, captured or otherwise legally acquired (see Article 6.1).
International	BD3.2	Birds Directive Annex 3.2	Birds (or parts / derivatives of) which may be sold, kept for sale or transported for sale provided they have been legally killed, captured or otherwise legally acquired provided authorisation has been granted by the relevant Member State (see Article 6.2
International	BD3.3	Birds Directive Annex 3.3	Birds which, in 1979, the European Commission were charged under Article 6.4 with carrying out studies to assess the biological status of and the effects of marketing on such status. (Note this Annex is no longer operative, these studies having now been u
International	CMS_A1	Convention on Migratory Species, Appendix 1	Endangered migratory species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range, and for which Range States are obliged to prohibit taking and to take protective measures to conserve. (Note that taking may be permitted in some
International	CMS_A2	Convention on Migratory Species, Appendix 2	Migratory species having an unfavourable conservation status for which Range States are encouraged to conclude international agreements for their benefit.

International	CMS_AEWA-A2	Convention on Migratory Species, African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement - Annex II	Conservation of migratory waterbirds, giving special attention to endangered species as well as to those with an unfavourable conservation status.
International	CMS_ASCOBANS	Convention on Migratory Species, Small Cetaceans Agreement, Baltic, NE.Atlantic, Irish, N Seas	Conservation of small cetacean species to achieve favourable conservation status, conscious that the management of threats to their existence, such as bycatch, habitat deterioration and other anthropogenic disturbance, requires concerted and coordinated r
International	CMS_EUROBATS-A1	Convention on Migratory Species, EUROBATS - Annex I	Protection and enhancement of species populations through legislation, education, conservation measures and international co-operation.
International	CITESA	EC CITES Annex A	All CITES Appendix I species. Some CITES Appendix II and III species, for which the EU has adopted stricter domestic measures. Some non-CITES species.
International	CITESB	EC CITES Annex B	All other CITES Appendix II species not listed in Annex A. Some CITES Appendix III species. Some non-CITES species.
International	CITESC	EC CITES Annex C	All other CITES Appendix III species not listed in Annex A or Annex B.
International	CITESD	EC CITES Annex D	Some CITES Appendix III species for which the EU holds a reservation (CITES reservations - English, French, Spanish). Some non-CITES species.
International	HSD2np	Habitats Directive Annex 2 - priority species	Species which are endangered, the conservation of which the Community has a particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community. They require the designation of special areas of cons
International	HSD2p	Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in
International	HSD4	Habitats Directive Annex 4	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat. Note that the c
International	HSD5	Habitats Directive Annex 5	Animal and plant species of Community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.
International	OSPAR	OSPAR Convention	OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic. OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats.
Nat Legislation	PBA	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	An Act to consolidate the Badgers Act 1973, the Badgers Act 1991 and the Badgers (Further Protection) Act 1991. Prohibits the wilful injuring, killing or taking of badgers, except as permitted by or under the Act.
Nat Legislation	Sect.41	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec	Species "of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity" covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to c
Nat Legislation	HabRegs2	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 2)	Schedule 2- European protected species of animals.
Nat Legislation	HabRegs4	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 4)	Schedule 4- Animals which may not be taken or killed in certain ways

Nat Legislation	HabRegs5	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 5)	Schedule 5- European protected species of plants.
Nat Legislation	ScotBL	Scottish Biodiversity List of species of principal importance for biodiversity conservation	The Scottish Biodiversity List is a list of flora, fauna and habitats considered by the Scottish Ministers to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation. The development of the list has been a collaborative effort involving a great many stakeholders.
Nat Legislation	WO1i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 1 Part 1)	Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.
Nat Legislation	WO1ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 1 Part 2)	Birds which are protected by special penalties during the close season.
Nat Legislation	WO2i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 2 Part 1)	Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season.
Nat Legislation	WO2ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 2 Part 2)	Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times. This has now been deleted and no longer applies: the provision of this part is covered by General Licences issued annually.
Nat Legislation	WO3	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 3)	Birds which may be sold dead at all times.
Nat Legislation	WO4	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 4)	Birds which may be shown for competitive purposes.
Nat Legislation	WO5	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 5)	Animals which are protected at all times.
Nat Legislation	WO6	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 6)	Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods.
Nat Legislation	WO7	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 7)	Animals which may be sold alive or dead at any time.
Nat Legislation	WO8i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 8 - Part 1)	Plants which are protected from intentional picking, removal or destruction and from selling (in whole or part) and from advertising for sale.
Nat Legislation	WO8ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 8 - Part 2)	Plants which may not be sold.
Nat Legislation	WO9i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 9 - Part 1)	Animals which established in the wild but may not be released from captivity.
Nat Legislation	WO9ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 9 - Part 2)	Plants which may not be caused to grow in the wild.
Nat Legislation	WCA1i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)	Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.
Nat Legislation	WCA1ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 2)	Birds which are protected by special penalties during the close season.

Nat Legislation	WCA2i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 2 Part 1)	Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season.
Nat Legislation	WCA2ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 2 Part 2)	Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times.
Nat Legislation	WCA3i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 1)	Birds which may be sold alive at all times if ringed and bred in captivity.
Nat Legislation	WCA3ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 2)	Birds which may be sold dead at all times.
Nat Legislation	WCA3iii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 3)	Birds which may be sold dead from 1st September to 28th February.
Nat Legislation	WCA4	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 4)	Birds which must be registered and ringed if kept in captivity.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.1(kill/injuring)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))	Section 9.1. Animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.1(taking)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking))	Section 9.1 Animals which are protected from taking.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.2	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.2)	Section 9.2 Animals which are protected from being possessed or controlled (live or dead).
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4a	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a)	Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4b	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b)	Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.5a	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)	Section 9.5 Animals which are protected from being sold, offered for sale or being held or transported for sale either live or dead, whole or part.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.5b	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b)	Section 9.5 Animals which are protected from being published or advertised as being for sale.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4A*	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)	Ceteaca/basking shark that are not allowed to be intentionally or recklessly disturbed.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4c	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)	Animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed.
Nat Legislation	WCA6	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 6)	Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods.
Nat Legislation	WCA8	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8)	Plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) fo

Nat Legislation	WCA9i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9 Part 1)	Animals which may not be released or allowed to escape into the wild.
Nat Legislation	WCA9ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9 Part 2)	Plants which may not be planted or caused to grow in the wild.
Nat Legislation	Sect.42	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in Wales (secti	Species "of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity" covered under Section 42 (Wales) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to con
New NBIS List	Breck_Special	Breckland Specialists	Species identified as Breckland specialits by the Breckland Biodiversity audit 2010
New NBIS List	NRPI	Norfolk Rare Plants	Norfolk rare plants as identified by BSBI County recorder Bob Ellis
Other rare/scarce	FEP1	Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001	Species is listed in the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001: Hedgerow Woody Species (from Schedule 3 of Hedgerow Regulations 1997)'.
Other rare/scarce	FEP7/2	Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 2	Species is listed in 'Table 2: Farm Environment Plan Species to be recorded in Part 2 of the FEP' of the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007: Plant & animal species in the Farm Environment Plan (FEP)'.
Other rare/scarce	FEP7/3	Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3	Species is listed in 'Table 3: High Value Arable Margin Indicator Species' of the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007: Plant & animal species in the Farm Environment Plan (FEP)'.
Other rare/scarce	NRMar	Nationally rare marine species	Species which occur in eight or fewer 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit.
Other rare/scarce	NSMar	Nationally scarce marine species	Species which occur in nine to 55 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit.
Other rare/scarce	N	Nationally Notable	Species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares. (subdivision into Notable A and Notable B is not always possible because there may be insufficient information available). Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no l
Other rare/scarce	NA	Nationally Notable A	Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties. Superseded by
Other rare/scarce	NB	Nationally Notable B	Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less-well recorded groups between eight and twenty vice-counties. Super
Other rare/scarce	NR-excludes	Nationally rare. Excludes Red Listed taxa	Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria.
Other rare/scarce	NS-excludes	Nationally scarce. Excludes Red Listed taxa	Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria.

Red Data List	BAmb	Bird Population Status - amber	Amber list species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeder
Red Data List	BRed	Bird Population Status - red	Red list species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
Red Data List	RLGB.CR	IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria A to E.
Red Data List	RLGB.DD	IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known
Red Data List	RLGB.EN	IUCN (2001) - Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Red Data List	RLGB.EW	IUCN (2001) - Extinct in the wild	A taxon is Extinct in the wild in Great Britain when it is known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in k
Red Data List	RLGB.EX	IUCN (2001) - Extinct	A taxon is Extinct in Great Britain when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual in Great Britain has died. A taxon is presumed extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual
Red Data List	RLGB.NT	IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened	Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or V
Red Data List	RLGB.RE	IUCN (2001) - Regionally Extinct	Category for a taxon when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or has disappeared from the wild in the region, or when, if it is a former visiting taxon, the last individual ha
Red Data List	RLGB.VU	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future.
Red Data List	RLGB.CR	IUCN (1994) - Critically endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria A to E.
Red Data List	RLGB.DD	IUCN (1994) - Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known
Red Data List	RLGB.EN	IUCN (1994) - Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Red Data List	RLGB.EX	IUCN (1994) - Extinct	Taxa which are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of their localities and other known likely places. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.

Red Data List	RLGBLr(NT)	IUCN (1994) - Lower risk - near threatened	Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or V
Red Data List	RLGB.VU	IUCN (1994) - Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future.
Red Data List	RDBGB.EN	IUCN (pre 1994) - Endangered	Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.
Red Data List	RDBGB.EX	IUCN (pre 1994) - Extinct	Taxa which are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of their localities and other known likely places. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.
Red Data List	RDBGB.Inde	RDB - Indeterm	Taxa not seen since 1970 but require further survey before they can be declared extinct known to be Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare, but where there is not enough information to say which of these categories is appropriate. Superseded by new IUCN c
Red Data List	RDBGB.Insu	RDB - Insuff known	Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories (i.e. Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare), because of the lack of information. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, so no longer in use.
Red Data List	RDBGB.R	IUCN (pre 1994) - Rare	Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk. (In GB, this was interpreted as species which exist in fifteen or fewer 10km squares). Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists
Red Data List	RDBGB.Thre	RDB - Threatened endemic	Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside Britain. Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories or not threatened at all.
Red Data List	RDBGB.VU	IUCN (pre 1994) - Vulnerable	Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.
Red Data List	RLGLB.CR	IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
Red Data List	RLGLB.EN	IUCN (2001) - Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
Red Data List	RLGLB.VU	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
Red Data List	RLGLB.DD	IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known

Red Data List	RLGLB.EX	IUCN (2001) - Extinct	A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range h
Red Data List	RLGLB.NT	IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.
Red Data List	RLGLB.CR	IUCN (1994) - Critically endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria A to E.
Red Data List	RLGLB.DD	IUCN (1994) - Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known
Red Data List	RLGLB.EN	IUCN (1994) - Endangered	Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.
Red Data List	RLGLB.LR(cd)	IUCN (1994) - Lower risk - conservation dependent	Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a peri
Red Data List	RLGLB.NT	IUCN (1994) - Lower risk - near threatened	Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or V
Red Data List	RLGLB.VU	IUCN (1994) - Vulnerable	Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.
UK BAP	UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species	The UK List of Priority Species and Habitats contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).

REPORT ENDS