



HT ECOLOGY

Ecology Report

Kenwood, Uplyme, Devon



Prepared for:
Mr C Williamson

Date:
January 2024

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Annexe

Annexe 1: Proposed development plans and location of bat boxes

Annexe 2: Conservation status and legal protection of bats and birds

Annexe 3: Bat and bird boxes

Annexe 4: Devon County Council Wildlife checklist

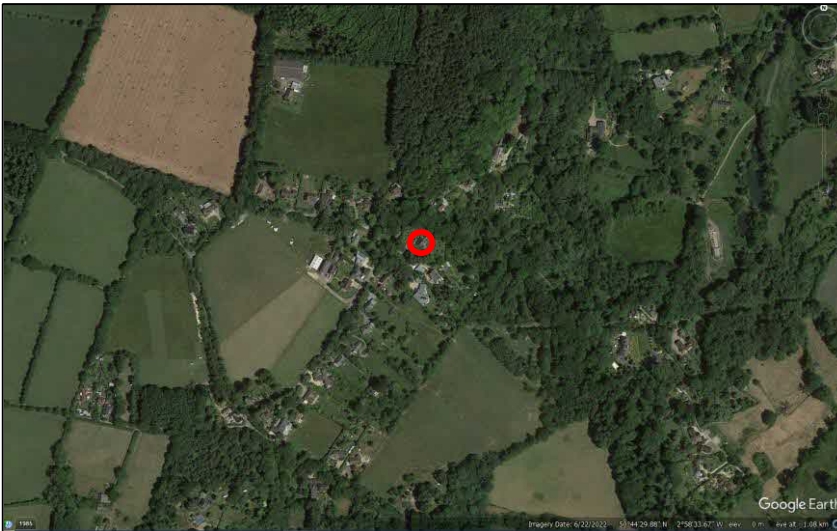
Annexe 5: Habitat Suitability Index of pond at Kenwood to determine potential for Great Crested Newt

1 Introduction, background and methodology

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1. HT Ecology was commissioned by Mr C Williamson to produce an Ecology Report to support a planning application for the proposed demolition and re-build of the dwelling at Kenwood, Uplyme, DT7 3SL (approximate OS Grid Ref. SY312940); refer to aerial photographs below and Annexe 1. This report was undertaken in accordance with BS42020:2013 and Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines (2018). As the site is primarily built form, the survey focussed on bats and nesting birds. The scope of the report includes the following sections:

- Results of the desk study, bat and nesting bird survey for the site;
- Assessment of the impacts of the proposals on bats and nesting birds;
- Provision of mitigation and enhancement measures for any adverse impacts;
- Summary of residual effects i.e. those occurring after mitigation; and,
- Wildlife Checklist (refer to Annexe 4) as required under the Devon County Council planning guidelines.



Aerial photograph showing site location (Google Earth V6.2.2.6613. June, 2022. Accessed: 22.01.2024)



Aerial photograph showing close-up view

1.2. Legislation and planning policy

- 1.2.1. Bats and their roosts are fully protected by UK legislation, as are all birds, and their nests, eggs and young. Several bat and bird species are also Species of Principal Importance for Conservation of Biodiversity in England (Priority Species); refer to Annexe 2 for further information.

National planning policy

- 1.2.2. The Government's key national planning policy is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; 2023). The NPPF includes the Government's policy on the protection of biodiversity through the planning system. It states that local plan policies and planning decisions should seek to minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity. Planning policies should promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations (e.g., Habitats and Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006).

Local planning policy

- 1.2.1 Current planning policy for development is contained in the East Devon District Local Plan 2013-2031 (Adopted 2016). Policies and strategies relevant to biodiversity and nature conservation are summarised below:

Policy EN5: Wildlife Habitats and Features - this states that wherever possible sites supporting important wildlife habitats or features not otherwise protected by policies will be protected from development proposals which would result in the loss of or damage to their nature conservation value, particularly where these form a link between or buffer to designated wildlife sites. Where potential arises, positive opportunities for habitat creation will be encouraged through the development process. Where development is permitted on such sites, mitigation and compensation measures are required to be taken to ensure impacts on ecological features are mitigated to their fullest practical extent.

Strategy 47: Nature Conservation and Geology – this emphasises that all development proposals will need to maximise opportunities for restoration, enhancement and connection of natural habitats, and incorporate beneficial biodiversity conservation features.

1.3. Methodology

Desk study

- 1.3.1. Information on statutory designated sites of nature conservation value within 1km of the site (extended to 10km for former European designated sites) was obtained by searching the following websites:

MAGIC website (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk>)

NBN Atlas (<https://records.nbnatlas.org/>)

Devon County Council Environmental Viewer (<http://map.devon.gov.uk/DCCViewer>)¹

- 1.3.2. The information obtained from the above websites was considered sufficient for this ecological assessment given the small size of the site and common habitats that occur on-site.

Bats

Preliminary building inspection

- 1.3.3. Building inspection surveys were undertaken on the Main house on 28 July 2023, and the Garage on 29 January 2024. This involved a search of the interior and exterior of the buildings for evidence of bats (e.g. bats, droppings, feeding remains, staining) in accordance with the Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins,

¹ The County Wildlife Sites shown on the DCC Environmental Viewer are confidential and these sites are therefore not referenced in this report. A data search from the Devon Biological Records Centre would be undertaken if this website shows that a County Wildlife Site in the locality could potentially be impacted by the proposed development.

2016). Ladders, an endoscope and high-powered torch were used as necessary and the survey was carried out under a Natural England bat survey licence (T. Davies 2015-11992-CLS-CLS Level 2). The buildings were classed as Negligible, Low, Moderate or High in accordance with the Bat Survey Guidelines.

Dusk emergence survey

- 1.3.4. Two dusk emergence surveys were undertaken on the Main House on 15 August and 18 September 2023 following the methodology detailed in the Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins, 2016). Each survey started 15 minutes before sunset and continued for approximately 1.75 hours. All surveys were undertaken during suitable weather conditions; refer to Table 1.1. Three survey points were positioned to adequately cover the building. Each survey was undertaken by two experienced bat ecologists (T. Davies and J. Clapp) with a high-resolution thermal imaging camera covering the third survey point (FLIR E96²). The camera footage was downloaded on to a computer and subsequently reviewed for emerging bats on VLC media in real time.
- 1.3.5. All recorded bat passes were downloaded to a computer and analysed using ‘Kaleidoscope V5.4.2’ and ‘AnalookW’. The identification of recorded bat calls was carried out using data from known bat roosts, as well as stock recordings from other bat workers, and relevant literature (Russ, 2022).

Table 1.1: Weather conditions

Date	Sunset time	Cloud (Oktas)	Wind speed (Beaufort)	Temperature (Deg C)	Precipitation
15 August 2023	20:33	8/8	1	Start: 18 Finish: 17	Very light drizzle at start of survey
18 September 2023	19:20	8/8	1	Start: 15 Finish: 13	None

- 1.3.6. Surveyors were equipped with electronic bat detectors (Wildlife Acoustics EchoMeter Touch Pro linked to an iPhone 11 or Galaxy Tab A7) to record echolocation calls for subsequent analysis. The thermal imaging camera was also paired with a bat detector. All recorded bat passes were downloaded to a computer and analysed using ‘Kaleidoscope V4.2.3’’. The identification of recorded bat calls was carried out using data from known bat roosts, as well as stock recordings from other bat workers, and relevant literature (Russ, 2012).

Birds

- 1.3.7. A search for evidence of nesting birds (i.e., active or disused nests) was undertaken during the building inspections on 28 July 2023 and 29 January 2024.

² The G60 has a 640 x 512 thermal resolution and 25-degree field of view which is in accordance with the recommended specification for unmanned camera detailed in the Thermal Imaging: Bat Survey Guidelines (Fawcett Williams, 2021).

Other species

- 1.3.8 The suitability of the habitats on-site to support other protected/notable species, particularly great crested newt was assessed during the site visit on 28 July 2023.
- 1.3.9 A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment of the pond on site was undertaken on 28 July 2023. This assessment is based on the scoring system developed by Oldham et al (2000). The HSI incorporates ten suitability factors and scores them on a numerical index; zero indicates unsuitable, 1 indicates optimal. A desk-study for ponds within 250m of the site boundary also undertaken using Ordnance Survey mapping (1:10,000 scale).

Survey limitations

- 1.3.10. There was no access to the roof void above the living room, however, this is not considered to be a significant constraint as the emergence surveys were sufficient to demonstrate absence of bats from this part of the building.

Surveyor and Author experience and Quality assurance

- 1.3.11. CIEEM's Code of Conduct was followed throughout the project and the surveys were undertaken by the following ecologists:
- T. Davies – 14 years' experience working in the ecological sector and is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). He holds a Class 2 Natural England (NE) bat survey licence. Tom was the author of this report.
 - J. Clapp is an experienced bat surveyors with over 2 years' experience in undertaking nocturnal bat surveys.
 - H. Torr has 23 years' experience in ecological consultancy. He is a full member of CIEEM and a Chartered Environmentalist. He holds a Class 2 Natural England bat survey licence and registered to use Natural England's Bat Mitigation Class Licence. Hayden quality assured the report.

2. Ecological baseline

2.1. Designated sites of nature conservation importance

2.1.1. No statutory sites of nature conservation significance were identified within 1km of the site. However, two Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) were identified within 10km:

Sidmouth to West Bay SAC is located approximately 2.8km south of the site and is designated for its Vegetated sea cliff and Tilio-Acerion forest habitats; and,

River Axe SAC is located approximately 4.1km northwest of the site and is designated for its water course habitat and populations of Sea lamprey, Brook lamprey and Bullhead.

2.1.2. The site also lies on the edge of the Beer Quarry and Caves Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lesser Horseshoe Bat Connectivity Zone (the SAC itself is approximately 10.4km south-west of the site). This area includes a complex network of commuting routes likely to be used by the SAC population of bats and provides connectivity between key roosts and other roosts. This helps to provide connectivity to more distant roosts and, therefore, maintains genetic diversity and ensures resilience (East Devon District Council, 2022).

2.1.3. No non-statutory designated sites of nature conservation occur within 1km of the site.

2.2. Habitats within the site

Building – Main house

2.2.1 The main house was a single-storey, chalet-style, brick-built building which was clad with cedar panelling on all aspects except the southeast, which was rendered. Within the last 20 years, the building had been converted to a two-storey dwelling. The slate roof appeared to have been replaced at the same time. The top level had been largely built-out to include two bedrooms and a bathroom. There was a small loft space at the top of the building (approximately 750mm high from the loft floor to apex) which was boarded and lined with wooden cladding. Another loft occurred above the living room on the eastern side of the building; this was inaccessible.



Photograph 1: Exterior viewed from south-west



Photograph 2: Exterior viewed from the north



Photograph 3: Exterior viewed from the northeast



Photograph 4: Roof space at the top of the house

Building – Garage

- 2.2.2. The garage comprised a square, single-storey building constructed with concrete panel walls and a corrugated asbestos roof. Ivy was occurred along the northern and western elevations. A strip of thin plastic sheeting had been installed around the top of each elevation.



Photograph 5: Southwestern elevation of garage



Photograph 5: Northwestern elevation of garage



Photograph 6: Internal of garage

Surrounding habitats

2.2.3 The building was surrounded by patio and wooden decking, and located in the centre of a large garden. This garden included areas of lawn, vegetable patches and an abundance of trees and shrubs, both native and non-native. The property was surrounded by mature, semi-natural broadleaved woodland on all aspects with other large properties found amongst the woodland to the north, south and west.

2.2.4 In the wider context, both arable and pastureland were identified, along with associated network of hedgerows. The site is located approximately 1.4km northwest of the centre of the village of Uplyme.

2.3. Bats

Preliminary Roost Assessment – Main house

2.3.1 Two small bat droppings were recorded within the narrow loft space which were considered indicative of pipistrelle sp. These droppings were sent away for DNA analysis at Warwick University, however, analysis of the sample failed. Potential roost features on the building were noted in the following locations:

- above the lounge roof where mortar was missing,
- beneath the ridge tiles,
- via lead flashing at the corner of the dormer windows; and
- via cladding on either gable end.



Photograph 5: Bat dropping found in loft space (circled)



Photograph 6: Gaps underneath ridge tiles



Photograph 7: Gaps underneath the lead flashing

- 2.3.2 Overall, the Main house was assessed as having a 'Moderate' Suitability for roosting bats in accordance with the bat survey guidelines as it 'contained one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status'. (Collins, 2016). The survey guidelines state that two emergence surveys should be undertaken on buildings with moderate suitability for bats.

Preliminary Roost Assessment – Garage

- 2.3.3 No evidence of roosting bats was recorded within the garage. Access points inside the garage were identified via the eaves. However, there were no suitable locations for crevice dwelling species such as pipistrelle inside the building (the roof was unlined). It was possible for bats to roost underneath the strip of thin plastic sheeting; however, this was thoroughly inspected with a torch and ladder and no evidence was found. The stems of the ivy were too thin and not suitable to support roosting bats. The garage house was assessed as having 'Negligible' Suitability for roosting bats in accordance with the bat survey guidelines.

Dusk emergence surveys - Main house

- 2.3.4 Two common pipistrelle bats were recorded emerging from beneath a metal fascia board on the northeast gable end (refer to Photograph 8 below for this location) at 20.43 and 20:47 on 15 August 2023.



Photograph 8: Emergence point of bats on the northeast gable end on 15.08.23

- 2.3.5 Low levels of common pipistrelle and noctule bat activity were recorded flying over the garden during the surveys.

Bat survey conclusions

- 2.3.6 The survey concluded that the Main house supports a 'Day' roost for small numbers or individual common pipistrelle bats. This roost is of 'Site' (low) conservation significance in accordance with the CIEEM Bat Mitigation Guidelines (Reason and Wray, 2023).

Birds

- 2.3.7 No evidence of nesting birds was recorded during the Preliminary Roost Assessment. There is potential for crevice nesting birds within the gaps in the building (i.e. house sparrow) and also within the ivy on the garage but none were noted during the surveys.

Other species

- 2.3.8 The site lies within Devon County Council Great Crested Newt (GCN) Consultation Zone (Devon Local Nature Partnership, 2016). A small ornamental pond was located within the patio which was of 'Poor' suitability for GCN when assessed using the HSI criteria (score of 0.4); refer to Annex 5. The Devon County Council planning guidance (Devon Local Nature Partnership, 2016) states that no further GCN surveys are required for ponds of poor suitability. Inspection of the 1:10,000 OS plan identified no other ponds within 250m of the site (250m is the typical home range of great crested newt). It is therefore considered highly unlikely that this species would be impacted by this project, especially given that the footprint of the dwelling will not be changing.



Photograph 9: Patio pond

3. Assessment of ecological effects

3.1. The proposed development

- 3.1.1. The proposed development comprises demolition of the existing building to be replaced with a new two-storey dwelling on the existing footprint (refer to Annexe 1). The garage will also be extended by 3m to the northwest.
- 3.1.2. All external lighting would be of low intensity and downward pointing and directed away from the northeastern boundary. Lighting would be designed in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust Guidance Note on artificial lighting (Bat Conservation Trust/Institute of Lighting Professional Guidance Notes 08/23 – Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK).
- 3.1.3. The proposed development has been designed to integrate a replacement bat roost onto the chimney of the new building (Beaumaris Woodstone Bat Box or similar; refer to Annexe 1 and Section 4 for further information).

3.2. Unmitigated effects during construction

- 3.2.1. Without mitigation, the works could result in the loss of bat roosting habitat and possibly killing and injury of common pipistrelle bats. This is predicted to be a negative effect at the Parish level. Without mitigation, construction would not be compliant under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Mitigation measures to ensure legal compliance would be implemented; refer to Section 4.

3.3. Post-construction effects

- 3.3.1. Given that there is already an existing occupied dwelling on the site, it is considered unlikely that the proposed works will have a significant effect on the Beer Special Area of Conservation Lesser Horseshoe Bat Connectivity Zone. External lighting design would be undertaken in accordance with Section 3.1 above. None of the examples of significant effects, as listed in the flow chart in Section 3 of the Habitats Regulations Assessment Guidance (East Devon District Council, 2022), are considered relevant in this case.
- 3.3.2. The proposed installation of a bat box onto the new building would provide suitable roosting habitat for pipistrelle bats. Overall, post-construction impacts to bats would be beneficial at the Sub-Parish level in the long-term.

4. Mitigation and conclusions

4.1. General

- 4.1.1. The following section details the 'Conservation Action Statement' for protected species impacted by the proposed development.

4.2. Bats

Licence application

- 4.2.1. As a bat roost was recorded within the building, a Natural England Mitigation Licence would be obtained prior to the proposed works commencing. As the roost is of low conservation significance, the works would be undertaken under Natural England's 'Low Impact Class Licence'; which streamlines the licensing process. The site would be registered under the Licence following receipt of planning approval and confirmation from Natural England would take approximately 2 to 3 weeks to obtain. Bats would not be a constraint to the construction of the proposed carport.

- 4.2.2. Prior to the start of the proposed works, a bat box would be installed on a suitable tree within the grounds of the property. There would be no timing restrictions to the works due to the low conservation status of the roost. A pre-works survey would be undertaken by a licensed bat ecologist to remove any roosting bats by hand and release them into the bat box on the tree. The licensed ecologist would also oversee the soft demolition of the part of the building from where the bats were seen to emerge; any bats found would be transferred in the same way. Once this has been done, then the works can proceed without constraint.

Roosting provision within the building

- 4.2.3. The bat box (refer to Paragraph 3.1.2 above and Annexe 1) would be installed on the new building to provide bats with suitable roosting habitat.
- 4.2.4. In order to achieve biodiversity gain, an additional bat box would be installed on to a tree within the property (recommended Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box; refer to Annexe 1 and Annexe 3).

4.3. Nesting Birds

- 4.3.1. No evidence of nesting birds was recorded within the buildings during the survey work and it is concluded that they are currently absent from the buildings. In the event that an active nest was found prior to or during works, work in that area would need to be delayed until the nest was vacated.
- 4.3.2. In order to achieve biodiversity gain, a single nest box (recommended Brecon FSC Nest Box; refer to Annexe 1 and Annexe 3) would be installed on a tree within the site to provide bird nesting habitat.

4.4. Conclusions

- 4.4.1. Providing the ecological avoidance, mitigation and enhancement measures detailed in Sections 4 are implemented, the proposed works would protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity in accordance with policies concerning the conservation of biodiversity in the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) and the East Devon District Local Plan 2013-2031 (Adopted 2016).

5. References

Bat Conservation Trust/Institute of Lighting Professionals, 2023, Guidance Note – Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland – Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal. CIEEM, Winchester.

East Devon District Local Plan 2013-2031 (Adopted 2016)

East Devon District Council, 2022, Beer Quarry & Caves Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Habitats Regulations Assessment Guidance

Collins, J. (Ed) 2016. Bat surveys good practice guidelines – 3rd edition. BCT, London.

Fawcett Williams (2021) Thermal Imaging: Bat Survey Guidelines.

Mitchell-Jones, A. J. (2004). Bat Mitigation Guidelines. Natural England/English Nature, Peterborough.

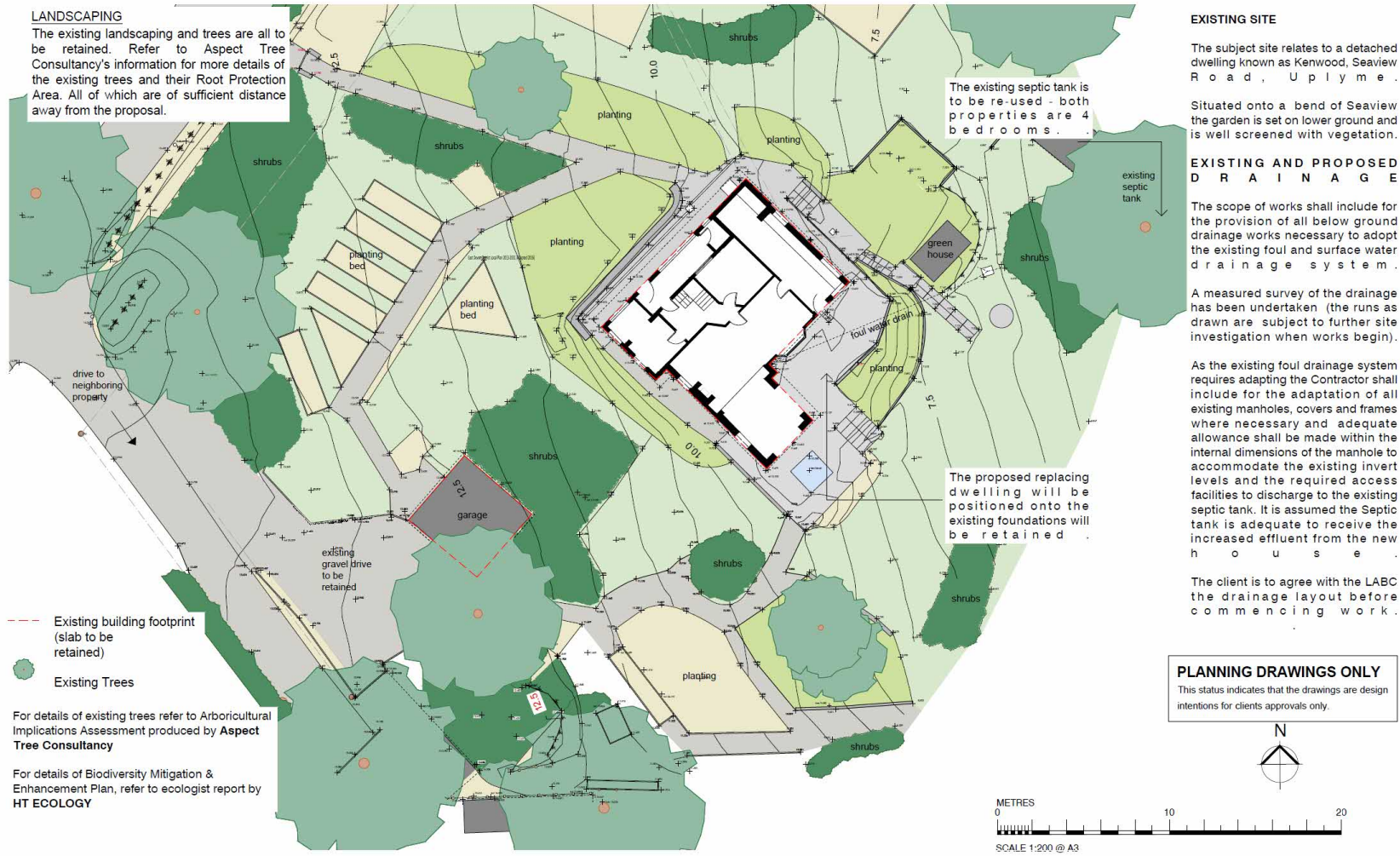
Oldham R.S., Keeble J., Swan M.J.S. & Jeffcote M. (2000). Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*). *Herpetological Journal* 10(4), 143-155.

Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. (2023). UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield.

Russ, J. (2022) Bat Calls of Britain and Europe: A Guide to Species Identification. Pelagic Publishing.

Annexe 1: Proposed development plans and location of bat boxes

Existing Site Plan



1. PROPOSED SITE PLAN (1:200 SCALE)

DANDELION SEEDS ARCHITECTS
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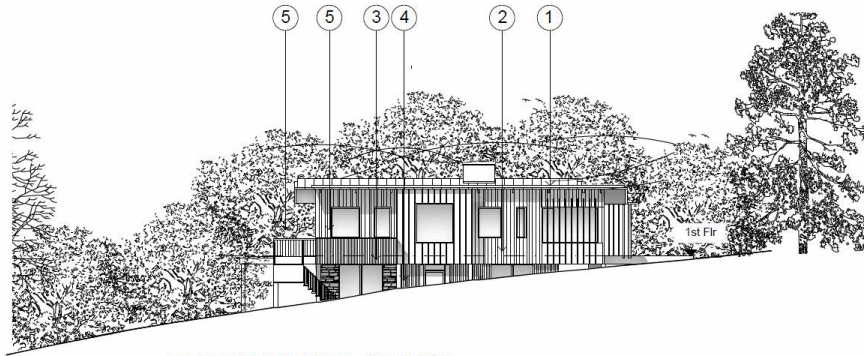
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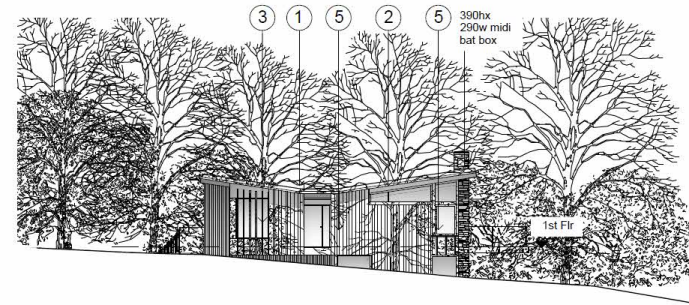
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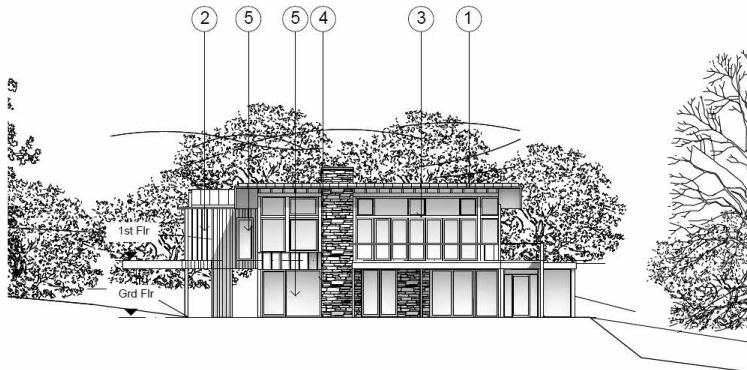
Proposed Elevations (showing bat box on chimney)



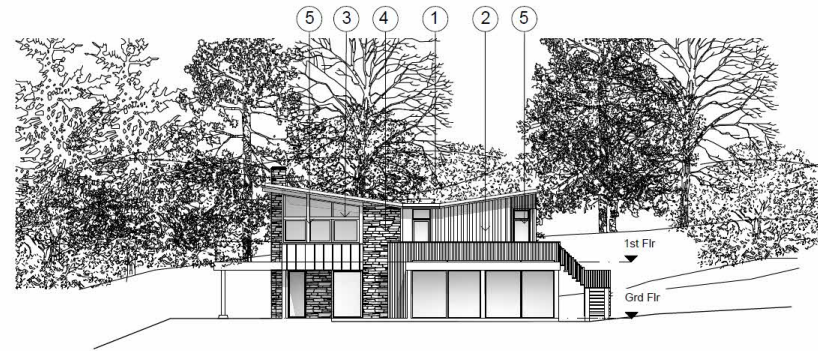
1. FRONT ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
North West



2. SIDE ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
South West



3. REAR ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
South East



4. SIDE ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
North East

- 1) Standing Seam roof
- 2) Timber Cladding
- 3) Oak Frame
- 4) Stone
- 5) Powder coated aluminum windows

Material Key*

*Refer to drawing 064-16,
CGI's and Design & Access
Statement for more details



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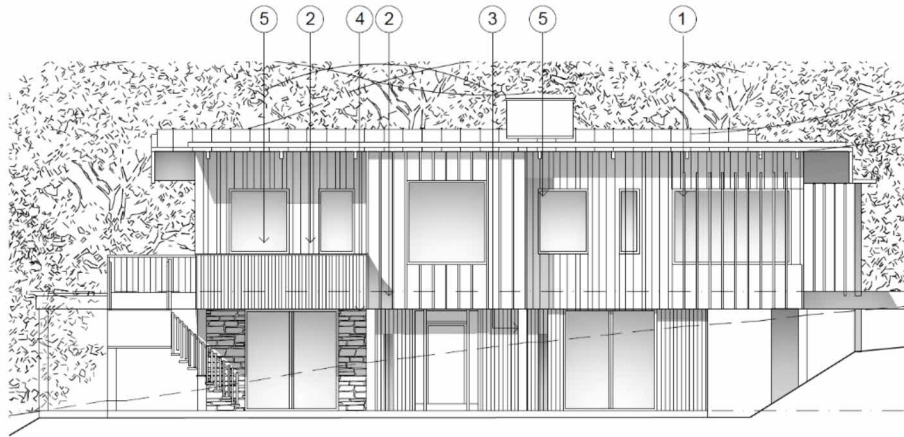
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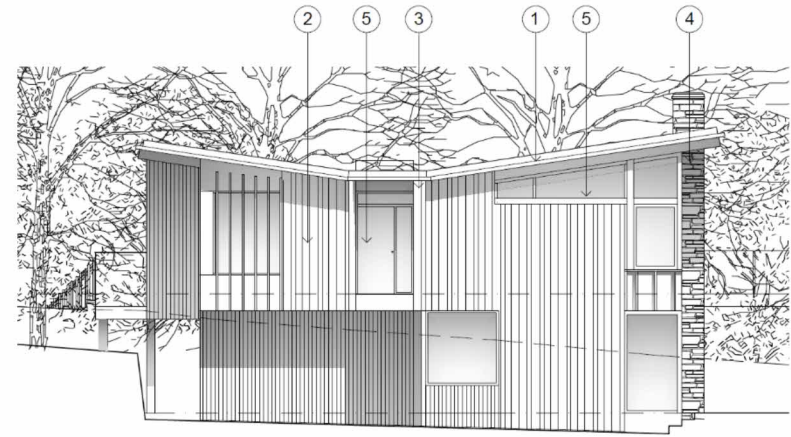
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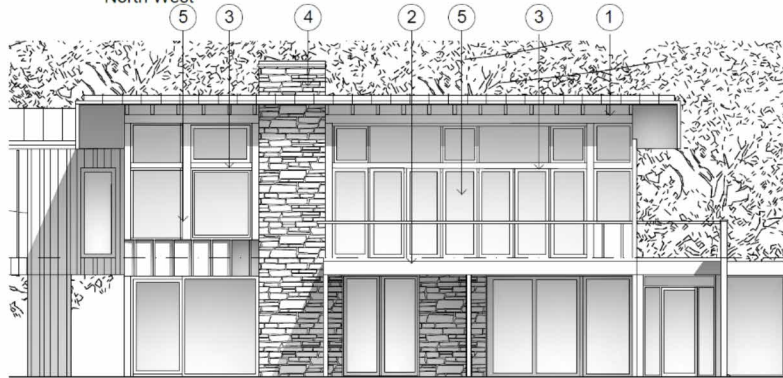
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1. FRONT ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
North West

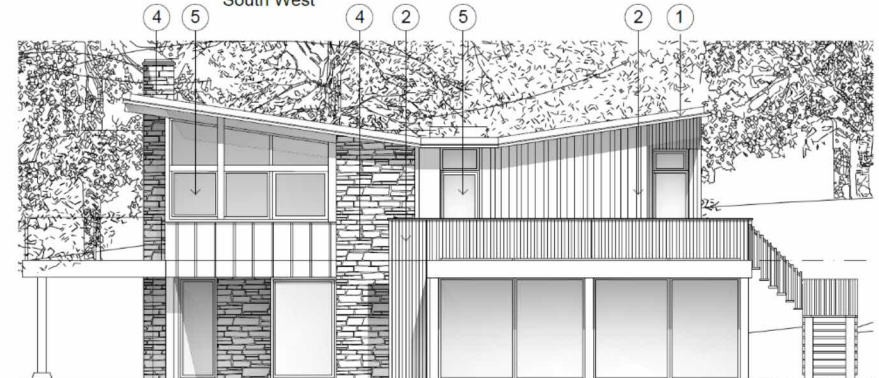


2. SIDE ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
South West



3. REAR ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
South East

- 1) Standing Seam roof
- 2) Timber Cladding
- 3) Oak Frame
- 4) Stone
- 5) Powder coated aluminum windows



4. SIDE ELEVATION (1:100 SCALE)
North East



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Drawing Title
Proposed Elevations

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Annexe 2: Conservation status and legal protection of bats and birds

Birds

The bird breeding season generally lasts from March to early September for most species. All birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and the Countryside & Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. This legislation makes it illegal, both intentionally and recklessly, to:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use;
- take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird

Furthermore, birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are protected against intentional or reckless disturbance whilst nest building and when at or near a nest containing eggs or young. Dependent young of Schedule 1 species are also protected against disturbance.

In addition to this legal protection, the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations in the UK have reviewed the population status of the birds regularly found here and produced a list of birds of conservation concern. Of the 245 species assessed, 70 were placed on the Red List of high conservation concern, 103 on the Amber List of medium conservation concern and 72 on the Green List of low conservation concern:

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.

Amber list species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; and those with internationally important or localised populations.

Bats

There are 18 species of bats found in the UK, 17 of which are known to breed here. The conservation status of these species is summarised in the table below:

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List*	Priority Species
Greater horseshoe	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	LC	Yes
Lesser horseshoe	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	LC	Yes
Daubenton's	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	LC	No
Brandt's	<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	LC	No
Whiskered	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	LC	No
Natterer's	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	LC	No
Bechstein's	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	NT	Yes
Alcathoe bat	<i>Myotis alcathoe</i>	DD	No
Greater mouse-eared	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	LC	No
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	LC	No
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	LC	Yes
Nathusius's pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	LC	No
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	LC	No
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	LC	Yes

Leisler's	Nyctalus leisleri	LC	No
Barbastelle	Barbastella barbastellus	NT	Yes
Brown long-eared	Plecotus auritus	LC	Yes
Grey long-eared	Plecotus austriacus	LC	No

*IUCN categories: LC Least Concern, NT Near Threatened, DD Data Deficient

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

Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat.

Damage or destroy a bat roost; or intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to bat roosts.

Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb, a bat, including in particular any disturbance which is likely:

to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or

to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

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

Annexe 3: Bat and bird boxes

Beaumaris Woodstone Bat Box

[https://www.nhbs.com/4?q=&hPP=60&idx=titles&p=0&fR\[doc_s\]\[0\]=false&fR\[hide\]\[0\]=false&fR\[live\]\[0\]=true&fR\[shops.id\]\[0\]=4&hFR\[subjects_equipment.lv1\]\[0\]=Bat%20Boxes&qad_source=1&qclid=EAlaIqob-ChMlotb_8uTzgwMVsm7CBB17YqY4EAAAYASAAEgLV2vD_BwE&qtview=211949](https://www.nhbs.com/4?q=&hPP=60&idx=titles&p=0&fR[doc_s][0]=false&fR[hide][0]=false&fR[live][0]=true&fR[shops.id][0]=4&hFR[subjects_equipment.lv1][0]=Bat%20Boxes&qad_source=1&qclid=EAlaIqob-ChMlotb_8uTzgwMVsm7CBB17YqY4EAAAYASAAEgLV2vD_BwE&qtview=211949)



Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box

https://www.nhbs.com/4/practical-conservation-equipment?q=&hPP=60&idx=titles&p=0&fR%5Bhide%5D%5B0%5D=false&fR%5Bhide%5D%5B1%5D=false&fR%5Blive%5D%5B0%5D=true&fR%5Blive%5D%5B1%5D=true&fR%5Bshops.id%5D%5B0%5D=4&fR%5Bshops.id%5D%5B1%5D=4&hFR%5Bsubjects_equipment.lv1%5D%5B0%5D=Bat%20Boxes%20%3E%20Wood-crete%20%26%20WoodStone%20Bat%20Boxes&qtview=195399



Brecon FSC Nest Box

(<https://www.nhbs.com/4/practical-conservation-equipment?q=&hPP=60&idx=titles&p=0&fR%5Bhide%5D%5B0%5D=false&fR%5Bhide%5D%5B1%5D=false&fR%5Blive%5D%5B0%5D=true&fR%5Blive%5D%5B1%5D=true&fR%5Bshops.id%5D%5B0%5D=4&fR%5Bshops.id%5D%5B1%5D=4&fR%5Bsubsidiaries%5D%5B0%5D=1&hFR%5Bsubjects equip-ment.lv1%5D%5B0%5D=Bird%20Boxes%20%3E%20Wooden%20Bird%20Boxes&qtview=226905>)



Annexe 4: Devon County Council Wildlife checklist

Devon Wildlife Checklist (to be filled in by the ecological consultant and included in the front of the Wildlife Report)

A.1 Protected and priority species (relates to question 13a in the planning application form).

A tick or cross must be placed in all boxes in column two (shaded) and then, where there is a tick, all other boxes in that row. Where species are present please email this form to Devon Biodiversity Records Centre - DBRC@dbrc.org.uk.

Location: Kenwood, Uplyme

Grid reference for centre of site (6 digits): SY312940

Planning Application reference: NA

Name of surveyor and consultancy: Tom Davies of HT Ecology

Date that surveys carried out: July – September 2023

Sent to DBRC: NA

Species - terrestrial, intertidal, marine	Walkover shows that suitable habitat present and reasonably likely that the species will be found? <u>Tick or cross</u>	Detailed survey needed to clarify impacts and mitigation requirements?	Detailed survey carried out and included?	Species Present or Assumed to be present on site <u>Indicate with P or A and name the species</u>	Impact on species?	Detailed Conservation Action Statement included? Sets out actions needed in relation to avoidance / mitigation / compensation / enhancement	EPS offence committed? Three tests met?	Grid reference for specific location of species (if required for large sites)
Bats (roost)		Yes	Yes Daytime inspection and emergency surveys undertaken	P – Common pipistrelle	The proposed mitigation would maintain the 'favourable conservation status' of the bat species present on the site.	Yes	Yes	
Bats (flight line / foraging habitat)	x							
Dormice	X							
Otters	X							
Great crested newts (*check consultation zone)	x							

Cirl buntings (*check consultation zone)	X							
Barn owls	x							
Other Schedule 1 birds	x							
Breeding birds	X							
Reptiles	x							
Native crayfish	X							
Water voles	X							
Badgers	x							
Other protected species	X							
UK BAP priority species	x							
Devon BAP key species	X							
Invasive species	X							

Devon consultation zones for cirl buntings and great crested newts - <http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/wildlife.htm>

UK BAP priority species - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5717>

Devon BAP key species - http://www.devon.gov.uk/dbap-section_e.pdf (note that this list is currently being updated)

A.2 Designations / important habitats / sites of geological importance (relates to questions 13 b & c in the planning application form)

Designation Terrestrial, intertidal, marine	Within site or potential impact. <u>Tick</u> or <u>cross</u>	Name of site / habitat	Detailed Conservation Action Statement included in report?	Habitat balance sheet included (showing area of habitats lost, gained and overall net gain)	Relevant organisation consulted & response included in the application?
Statutory designations					
European designations - Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site or within Greater Horseshoe consultation zone	X				
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	X				
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	X				
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	X				
Non statutory wildlife designations					
County Wildlife Site (CWS)	X				
Ancient woodland	X				
Special Verge	X				
UK BAP Priority habitat	X				
Local Biodiversity Network (mapped by Devon Wildlife Trust / through Green Infrastructure work)	X				
Non statutory geological designation	X				
County Geological Site (CGS or RIGS)	X				

Annexe 5: Habitat Suitability Index of pond at Kenwood to determine potential for Great Crested Newt

Habitat Suitability Index			SI value
SI1. Map location	A/B/C	B	0.50
SI2. Surface area	rectangle/ellipse/irregular	rectangle	
	length (m)	1.5	
	width (m)	1.5	
	OR estimate (m ²) if irregular		
	area (m ²) =	2.25	0.00
SI3. Dessication rate	never/rarely/sometimes/frequently	never	0.90
SI4. Water quality	good/moderate/poor/bad	moderate	0.67
SI5. Shade	% of margin shaded 1m from bank	0	1.00
SI6. Waterfowl	absent/major/minor	absent	1.00
SI7. Fish population	absent/possible/minor/major	minor	0.33
SI8. Pond density	number of ponds within 1km	5	1.00
SI9. Terrestrial habitat	good/moderate/poor/isolated	moderate	0.67
SI10. Macrophyte cover	%	1	0.32
			HSI = 0.40
<i>Use provisional HSI value if above 0.75</i>			provisional HSI = 0.36
			Date undertaken 28.07.23