



Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd.

The Cherries, Ashen Road,

Clare, Suffolk, CO10 8LG

T: 01787277912

E: roger@skilledecology.co.uk

W: www.skilledecology.co.uk

**Preliminary Ecological
Appraisal Including a
Protected Species
Assessment at:
Wood Acre, Green Road,
Mendlesham Green, Suffolk.
IP14 5RQ.**

On Behalf Of:

Mr & Mrs Mayhew

February 2024

Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd.

Registered company in England no: 7188811

Registered Office: Alpha 6, Masterlord Office Village, West Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9SX.

Contents

0	SUMMARY	4
1	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Background	5
2	METHODOLOGY	5
2.1	Desk Study	5
2.2	Study Limitations	5
2.3	Initial Site Survey	5
3	RESULTS AND RISK.....	8
3.1	Site Description & Location.....	8
3.2	Nature Conservation Sites.....	8
3.3	Data Search	8
3.4	Protected, Priority & Rare Species	9
4	DISCUSSION OF RISK AND LEGISLATION.....	11
4.1	Protected Species	11
4.2	Other Issues	15
5	RECOMMENDATIONS	15
5.1	Precautionary Measures.....	15
5.2	Biodiversity Enhancement	16
6	CONCLUSION	17
7	REFERENCES	18
8	APPENDICES	19
8.1	Appendix 1: Figures.....	19
8.2	Appendix 2: Photographs.....	21

Figures & Photographs

Figure 1: Habitat map.	19
Figure 2: Proposed development.	20
Photograph 1: Area proposed for the extension at Wood Acre.....	21
Photograph 2: Close up of the area proposed for an extension at Wood Acre.....	21
Photograph 3: Sealed soffits at Wood Acre.	22
Photograph 4: Main site area for the proposed cart lodge at Wood Acre.....	22
Photograph 5: Main site area for the proposed cart lodge at Wood Acre.....	23
Photograph 6: Short improved grass proposed for impact at Wood Acre.	23
Photograph 7: Ponds in rear garden at Wood Acre.....	24
Photograph 8: Farm pond south west of the site.....	24

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Mayhew to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal including a Protected Species Assessment at Wood Acre, Green Road, Mendlesham Green, Suffolk. IP14 5RQ. The report is required to accompany a planning application for a new single-storey extension (5m x 4.5m) and a detached new cart lodge (7m x 6m).
- 0.2 The survey was conducted on 12th February 2024 by experienced ecologist Roger Spring BSc MCIEEM (licensed to survey for great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* and licenced to survey for bats - level 2). The survey consisted of an inspection for preferred habitat types and signs and evidence of protected and priority species, such as for bats, great crested newts, reptiles, badgers *Meles meles* and nesting birds following Natural England (English Nature) Guidelines. A local biological record search was undertaken for the assessment.
- 0.3 The site for the proposed new extension includes: an existing gravel driveway. The new extension will attached to the north eastern end of the existing brick bungalow.
- 0.4 The site for the proposed new cart lodge is the front garden at Wood Acre and includes: short improved grass (Modified Grassland with less than 9 species per square metre).
- 0.5 The site is positioned in a rural village location with residential housing east and west of the site. South of the site are grassy fields. North of the site beyond Mendlesham Green Road is a Scout Hut with amenity grassland and boundary trees.
- 0.6 Ponds identified locally included 3 x manmade ornamental fish ponds in the rear garden at Wood Acre, a farm pond approximately 50m south east of the proposed construction zone and a small shaded pond on the boundary of the Scout land approximately 65m north of the proposed construction zone beyond Mendlesham Road.
- 0.7 No signs or evidence of protected, priority or rare species were found. Habitats proposed for impact are common and widespread and highly unlikely to support such species.
- 0.8 The risk of significant impact to protected, priority or rare species or notable habitats was very low/negligible. Therefore, further ecological surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.
- 0.9 However, to minimise any residual risk of impact to bats, amphibians and hedgehogs, precautionary measures, detailed later in the report, should be followed. Biodiversity enhancements are also included in the report in accordance with national planning policy.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.2 Skilled Ecology Consultancy Ltd. was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Mayhew to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal including a Protected Species Assessment at Wood Acre, Green Road, Mendlesham Green, Suffolk. IP14 5RQ. The report is required to accompany a planning application for a new single-storey extension (5m x 4.5m) and a detached new cart lodge (7m x 6m).
- 1.1.3 Wildlife such as nesting birds, bats, reptiles and great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* are protected by law. Protected and priority species and habitats, are also a material consideration for individual planning decisions under the National Planning Policy Framework, 2023 (NPPF) (MHCLG, 2023).
- 1.1.4 This study and report complies with the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) 2017 Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.
- 1.1.5 CIEEM guidelines indicate that ecological surveying typically remains valid for between 12 – 18 months.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study

- 2.1.1 A biological record search was obtained through the Suffolk Biological Information Service (SBIS) and is summarised below.
- 2.1.2 A search of the Multi-agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) was also conducted, to check for statutory nature conservation sites.
- 2.1.3 The record search results were then combined with the findings of the site survey to assess the risk of bat issues, relevant to planning, occurring on the site.

2.2 Study Limitations

- 2.2.1 The site and surrounds were assessed based on their condition at the time of the survey visit. Botanical assessment was undertaken at a suitable time of year.

2.3 Initial Site Survey

Habitats and Surroundings

2.3.1 The site was visited on the 12th February 2024 by experienced ecologist Roger Spring BSc MCIEEM to survey for ecology issues. This included the following:

- Noting the suitability of habitats present on the site, regarding protected, priority and rare species; including plants, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, nesting birds, invertebrates and protected, priority or red-listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC);
- Assessing the habitats surrounding the site and in the local area;
- Direct survey for evidence of protected species as far as possible, e.g. for bats, reptiles, great crested newts, badgers *Meles meles*, and nesting birds;
- Checking for invasive species such as Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* and giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*

Bat Inspection

2.3.2 The assessment for bats was conducted by experienced ecologists, licensed by Natural England to disturb and take bats for science and education. The bungalow was inspected for suitability and potential for roosting following English Nature Bat Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2004) and Bat Conservation Trust Best Practice Guidelines, therefore considerations were:

- the availability of access to roosts for bats;
- the presence and suitability of cracks, crevices, gaps, fissures, ivy growth and other places as roosts;
- signs of bat activity or presence, such as; the bats themselves, droppings, grease marks, scratch marks, urine spatter and prey remains.

2.3.3 Equipment available for use during the survey included a ladder, high powered torch, digital camera and binoculars.

2.3.4 The availability of access to roosts was assessed based upon the presence of holes large enough to allow entry to bats and lack of cobwebs and dirt.

2.3.5 The outside of buildings were inspected for gaps, cavities, access points and crevices, and any signs of bats (droppings, staining, urine spatter), in accordance with Natural England (English Nature) guidelines (English Nature, 2004).

Reptiles & Amphibians

2.3.6 The site was inspected for potentially suitable terrestrial habitats for foraging, sheltering or dispersing amphibians and foraging, sheltering, breeding and basking habitat for reptiles. High quality terrestrial refuges searched for, included:

- Log piles & rockeries,
- Thick leaf litter,
- Compost & manure heaps,
- Mammal burrows,
- Deep ground cracks;
- Refuse suitable for shelter;
- Tussock grassland;
- Hedgerows and any other potential habitats.

2.3.7 An adjacent ponds were assessed for suitability for great crested newts by undertaking the Habitat Suitability Index assessment as developed by Oldham *et al.* 2000.

Badgers & Other Mammals

2.3.8 Signs and evidence of badgers, and other protected, priority and rare mammal activity searched for included the following:

- Setts, holes and burrows;
- Foraging holes and other diggings;
- Latrines, droppings, spraints and scats;
- Mammal hairs;
- Paw prints and other tracks;
- Feeding remains;
- Scratch marks, bedding material and other signs.

3 RESULTS AND RISK

3.1 Site Description & Location

3.1.1 The site for the proposed new extension includes: an existing gravel driveway. The new extension will be attached to the north eastern end of the existing brick bungalow.

3.1.2 The site for the proposed new cart lodge is the front garden at Wood Acre and includes: short improved grass (Modified Grassland with less than 9 species per square metre).

3.1.3 The site is positioned in a rural village location with residential housing east and west of the site. South of the site are grassy fields. North of the site beyond Mendlesham Green Road is a Scout Hut with amenity grassland and boundary trees.

3.1.4 Ponds identified locally (Ordnance Survey Maps 2023) included:

- 3 x manmade ornamental fish ponds in the rear garden at Wood Acre.
- A medium sized farm pond approximately 50m south west of the proposed construction zone
- A small shaded pond on the boundary of the Scout land approximately 65m north of the proposed construction zone beyond Mendlesham Road.

3.1.5 A few other ponds were also identified in Mendlesham Green, though all beyond 100m from the site (Ordnance Survey Maps, 2024).

3.2 Nature Conservation Sites

3.2.1 The closest statutorily designated nature conservation site is Gipping Great Wood 1.9km south west Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated for its ancient woodland habitats with notable flora and fauna (MAGIC, 2024).

3.3 Data Search

3.3.1 The following information is a summary of modern, local herpetofauna records collated through SBIS.

Table 1 - Summary of closest local herpetofauna records.

Species	Approximate Location	Year
Great Crested Newt	200m north	2009
Common toad	200m north	2009

3.4 Protected, Priority & Rare Species

Vegetation & Habitats

- 3.4.1 Habitats proposed for impact included a gravel driveway for the extension and short improved grass (Modified Grassland) for the new cart lodge.
- 3.4.2 Plants found in the grassland included: self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*, daffodils *Narcissus* sp., snowdrops *Galanthus* sp., doves-foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*, perennial rye grass *Lolium perenne*, daisy *Bellis perennis*, common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* and spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*.
- 3.4.3 No Schedule 9 invasive plants were present. No protected or priority plant species were observed within the site. No UK priority habitats were present or proposed for impact.

Bats

- 3.4.4 No trees will be impacted as part of the application.
- 3.4.5 The existing bungalow is a relatively modern, brick structure with a pitched, tiled roof. The roof tiles are interlocking and in good condition. The soffits appear plastic and also in good condition. No loft space is present where the new extension will tie into the existing building.
- 3.4.6 No trees are proposed for impact.
- 3.4.7 Adjacent habitats will likely be used by foraging bats during mild weather, though the site itself is small and highly unlikely to be of significant value for foraging/commuting bats.

Other Protected & UK Priority Mammals

- 3.4.8 The construction zone is small in area and low in suitability for foraging by badgers *Meles meles*, if present locally.
- 3.4.9 The construction zone was unsuitable for aquatic mammals such as otter *Lutra lutra* or water vole *Arvicola amphibius*.
- 3.4.10 The site was considered low in suitability for hedgehogs *Erinaceus europaeus*. It could not be discounted that the occasional hedgehog may cross the site for foraging.
- 3.4.11 No signs or evidence of ground dwelling protected, priority or rare mammals were observed.

Birds

- 3.4.12 The following bird species were observed or heard on or close to the site during the survey: woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, great tit *Parus major*, rook *Corvus frugilegus* and jackdaw *Coloeus monedula*, magpie *Pica pica*, tern *Sterna* sp., goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* and collared dove *Streptopelia decaocto*.
- 3.4.13 No protected birds were recorded. House sparrow and starling are UK priority birds and red-listed Bird of Conservation Concern (BoCC). The birds were heard from neighbouring gardens and may visit the site for foraging on occasions. No trees or shrubs are proposed for impact. The area of bungalow proposed for impact was considered negligible in suitability for nesting birds. No potential bird nesting habitat will be affected.

Great Crested Newts & Other Amphibians

- 3.4.14 The proposed construction zone included gravel and short improved grass, totalling less than 100m². This habitat was considered negligible in suitability as terrestrial habitat for great crested newts or other amphibians.
- 3.4.15 Ponds are present close to the site including three ornamental fish ponds, a farm pond and across Mendlesham Green Road a heavily shaded small pond.
- 3.4.16 Fish eat great crested newt eggs, larvae and adults, the likelihood of great crested newts using small ornamental fish ponds was considered very low. The farm pond was identified as 'average' in suitability for great crested newts with heavy shade and no aquatic vegetation.
- 3.4.17 The Scout Hut pond was inaccessible to the surveyor, though observed at a distance the pond was 100% shaded which is poor in suitability for breeding great crested newts.
- 3.4.18 No amphibians were observed during the survey visit.

Table 1: Habitat Suitability Index score for the Farm Pond near Wood Acre.

Pond	Pond 1
SI1 - Location	1
SI2 - Pond area	1
SI3 - Pond drying	0.9
SI4 - Water quality	0.33
SI4 - Shade	0.2
SI6 - Fowl	0.67
SI7 - Fish	1
SI8 - Ponds	1
SI9 - Terr'l habitat	0.67
SI10 - Macrophytes	0.3
HSI	0.62

HSI Pond suitability
 <0.5 = poor
 0.5 – 0.59 = below average
 0.6 – 0.69 = average
 0.7 – 0.79 = good
 > 0.8 = excellent

Reptiles

3.4.19 The site was considered very low in suitability or potential for reptiles with negligible safe basking, foraging or breeding habitat present.

3.4.20 Reptiles were not observed during the survey visit.

Invertebrates

3.4.21 The construction zone was considered low in diversity of habitats, size and diversity of flora necessary to support a significant assemblage of invertebrates of conservation concern. It is possible that the occasional priority species may visit the site, though significant use by such species was considered unlikely.

3.4.22 No protected or priority invertebrates were observed during the survey visit.

Other Protected, Priority or Rare Species

3.4.23 No signs or evidence of any other protected or priority species were observed on the site. The risk of presence of such was considered negligible.

4 DISCUSSION OF RISK AND LEGISLATION

4.1 Protected Species

Bats

4.1.1 Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Some bats are also UK priority species. A summary of the offences likely to be relevant to development are:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or take a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection, whether bats are present or not;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection;
- Deliberately disturb a bat anywhere.

4.1.2 No signs or evidence of bats or bat activity were found. The area of the bungalow proposed for works was found very well-sealed to bats with negligible opportunities for access into the building or for external roosting. No loft is present.

4.1.3 No trees will be impacted.

4.1.4 Therefore, the risk of presence or impact to roosting bats was considered negligible.

4.1.5 The adjacent habitats will be visited by foraging bats, though given the small size of the site/project the risk of significant impact to foraging/commuting bats was considered low.

4.1.6 Therefore, further bat surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.

4.1.7 However, to minimise any residual risk of impact to bats, precautionary measures, detailed later in the report, should be followed.

Birds

4.1.8 Wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and, with certain exceptions (e.g. pest species) in certain situations, it is an offence to intentionally:

- Kill or injure any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

- 4.1.9 Some bird species (such as barn owls) are also specially protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and others are UK priority species.
- 4.1.10 Protected birds and UK priority bird species may on occasion visit the site, though, given the small size of the site/project it was considered unlikely that the site would be of significant ecological value for such species. No signs or evidence were observed. The risk of impact to nesting birds of any species was considered negligible.
- 4.1.11 Further bird surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.

Other Protected, Priority & Rare Mammals

- 4.1.12 The site was considered low in suitability for any other protected, priority or rare mammals. No signs or evidence of such were observed on the site or adjacent to the site. It could not be discounted that the occasional hedgehog might visit the site, though significant use by many hedgehogs was considered unlikely.
- 4.1.13 Further surveys for any other protected, priority or rare mammals was considered unnecessary. However, to minimise any residual risk of impact to hedgehogs, precautionary measures, detailed later in the report, should be followed.

Great Crested Newts & Other Amphibians

- 4.1.14 Great crested newts are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Great crested newts are also UK priority species. A summary of the offences likely to be relevant to development are:
- Intentionally or deliberately capture or kill;
 - Intentionally injure;
 - Deliberately disturb, or intentionally or recklessly disturb in a place of shelter or protection;
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place;
 - Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a place used for shelter or protection.
- 4.1.15 Great crested newts have been recorded nearby (SBIS, 2024) and ponds are present within 100m of the site. However, the project is very small scale with the extension proposed completely on gravel, unsuitable for great crested newts. The remaining impact will be approximately short grassland negligible in suitability as terrestrial habitat for great crested newts or other amphibians.

- 4.1.16 Even if the nearby ponds do support breeding great crested newts, the likelihood of great crested newts using the proposed construction zone or being impacted by the works is very low.
- 4.1.17 Therefore, further surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary. However, to minimise any residual risk of impact, precautionary measures detailed later in the report, should be followed.
- 4.1.18 The above assessment was confirmed by checking the Natural England Rapid Risk Assessment Tool detailed below.

Table 1: Natural England Rapid Risk Assessment Tool.

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

Plants

- 4.1.19 No rare, protected or priority plants or UK priority habitats will be impacted.
- 4.1.20 Therefore, further botanical surveys or mitigation for rare plants or habitats were considered unnecessary.
- 4.1.21 No Schedule 9 invasive plants were identified or considered likely to be present.

Reptiles

- 4.1.22 Widespread reptile species including, grass snake, adder, slow worm and common lizard, are protected from intentional killing and injuring under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They are also UK priority species.
- 4.1.23 The proposed construction zone is small and considered very low in suitability or potential for reptiles.
- 4.1.24 The risk of presence or impact to reptiles is very low and further reptile surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.

Invertebrates

- 4.1.25 Habitats proposed for impact were unlikely to support an assemblage of rare invertebrates of conservation concern. The risk of presence or significant impact to such species was very low.
- 4.1.26 Further invertebrate surveys or strict mitigation were considered unnecessary.

Other Protected & Priority species

- 4.1.27 No signs or evidence of other protected, priority or rare species were observed on the site and it was considered that there was a low risk of such species occurring on the site or being impacted by the proposed development.

4.2 Other Issues

Sensitive Habitats

- 4.2.1 The site is positioned a significant distance from statutorily designated nature conservation sites.
- 4.2.2 The risk of a significant direct or indirect impact to any nature conservation sites was considered negligible.
- 4.2.3 Further surveys or mitigation for designated nature conservation sites or other sensitive habitats were considered unnecessary.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Precautionary Measures

Bats

- 5.1.1 To minimise any residual risk of impact to bats, the following precautionary measure should be undertaken:
- When tying in the new extension, existing roof tiles should be removed by hand. If at any point bats or evidence of bats (droppings etc.) are found works should stop and an ecologist called for advice.
 - Any new proposed external lighting should be minimised. Where external lighting is required it should be warm white LED lamps (<3000k) as these produce the least amount of UV light possible, minimising the attraction effects on insects and minimising disturbance to local bats.
 - Any new external lighting proposed for the development should be aimed carefully, to minimise illumination of boundary habitats and avoid light spillage into the sky, or horizontally out from any buildings, by using hoods or directional lighting.

- External security lighting should be set on short timers and be sensitive to large moving objects only, to prevent any passing bats switching them on.

Hedgehogs & Amphibians

5.1.2 The risk of impact to hedgehogs and amphibians was considered very low. To minimise any residual risk of impact or harm, the following precautionary measures should be undertaken:

- The site should be maintained as short grass by regular cutting until construction commences to prevent the site improving for wildlife before construction commences.
- During development, waste material should be removed off site immediately and construction materials should be stored on hardstanding or off the ground on pallets, to prevent wildlife from sheltering in the materials and being harmed by movement of the materials.
- During works, the site should be well drained and ground vegetation maintained short throughout the development, to prevent attracting wildlife into harm's way.
- Any excavations for the development should be covered at night or have a roughly sawn plank placed in them to facilitate escape for any wildlife which may fall in.
- No construction/demolition works at night when hedgehogs and amphibians are mostly active.
- In the unlikely event that a hedgehog or amphibian is observed on the site during development, activities in that area should cease and the animal should be allowed to disperse of its own accord. If rescuing is required and ecologist should be called for advice.

5.2 Biodiversity Enhancement

5.2.1 By following the below biodiversity enhancements, the development will improve the site for local wildlife and provide a net-gain in accordance with national planning policy (NPPF, 2023).

5.2.2 The following bat and bird boxes will be installed on the new stables as biodiversity enhancement:

- 1 x Beaumaris bat box (or similar).
- 1 x Vivara pro Sparrow Terrace (or similar).

- 5.2.3 The bird and bat boxes will be installed high (just below the roof) on the newly erected cartlodge building. The bird box will be installed facing a northerly direction or out of direct sunlight. The bat box will be facing a southerly direction.
- 5.2.4 Any new or restored grass areas can be created using a wildflower meadow mixture such as EM1 from Emorsgate Seeds;
- 5.2.5 Any other new soft landscaping will include native and or wildlife attracting species only.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The proposed construction zone was considered low in ecological value with common and widespread habitats present. The risk of presence and significant impact to protected, priority or rare species or notable habitats was considered very low/negligible.
- 6.2 Further surveys or mitigation were considered unnecessary.
- 6.3 To minimise any residual risk of impact, recommendations for hedgehogs, amphibians and bats are included in the report and should be followed.
- 6.4 With the recommendations followed as described in the report, the proposed development could proceed with a minimal risk of impact to protected, priority or rare species or notable habitats.
- 6.5 Furthermore, by following the biodiversity enhancements, the development would be enhanced even further for the benefit of local wildlife in accordance with national planning policy.

7 REFERENCES

- Bat Conservation Trust (2023) *Bat Surveys- Good Practise Guidelines, 4th Edition*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2023). *National Planning Policy Framework, 2023*. Bressenden Place, London.
- English Nature (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines Version 2004*. English Nature, Peterborough.
- Natural England (2008). *Template for Method Statement to support application for licence under Regulation 44(2) (e) in respect of Great Crested Newts Triturus cristatus*. Form wmla14-2_tcm6-4103. Natural England, Peterborough.
- Oldham, R.S., Keeble, J., Swan, M.J.S. and Jeffcote, M. (2000). *Evaluating the Suitability of Habitat for the Great Crested Newt (Triturus cristatus)*. Herpetological Journal Vol. 10 pp. 143-155.
- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005). *Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System*. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, London.
- Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (2024). *2km Radius Herpetofauna Search*. SBIS, Ipswich.
- Internet reference: www.gridreferencefinder.com (accessed in 2023).
www.magic.gov.uk (accessed in 2023).

8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1: Figures

Figure 1: Habitat map.

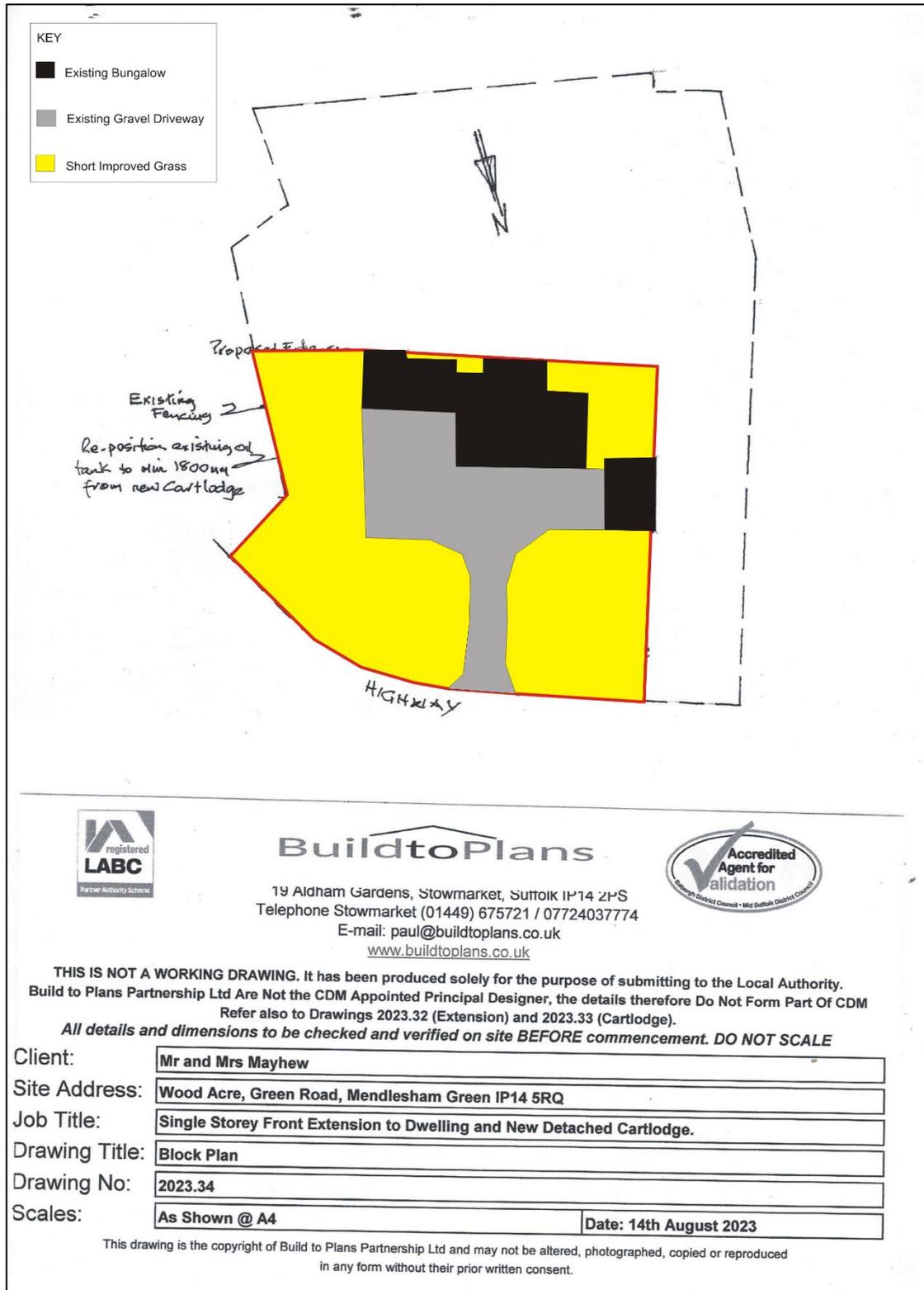
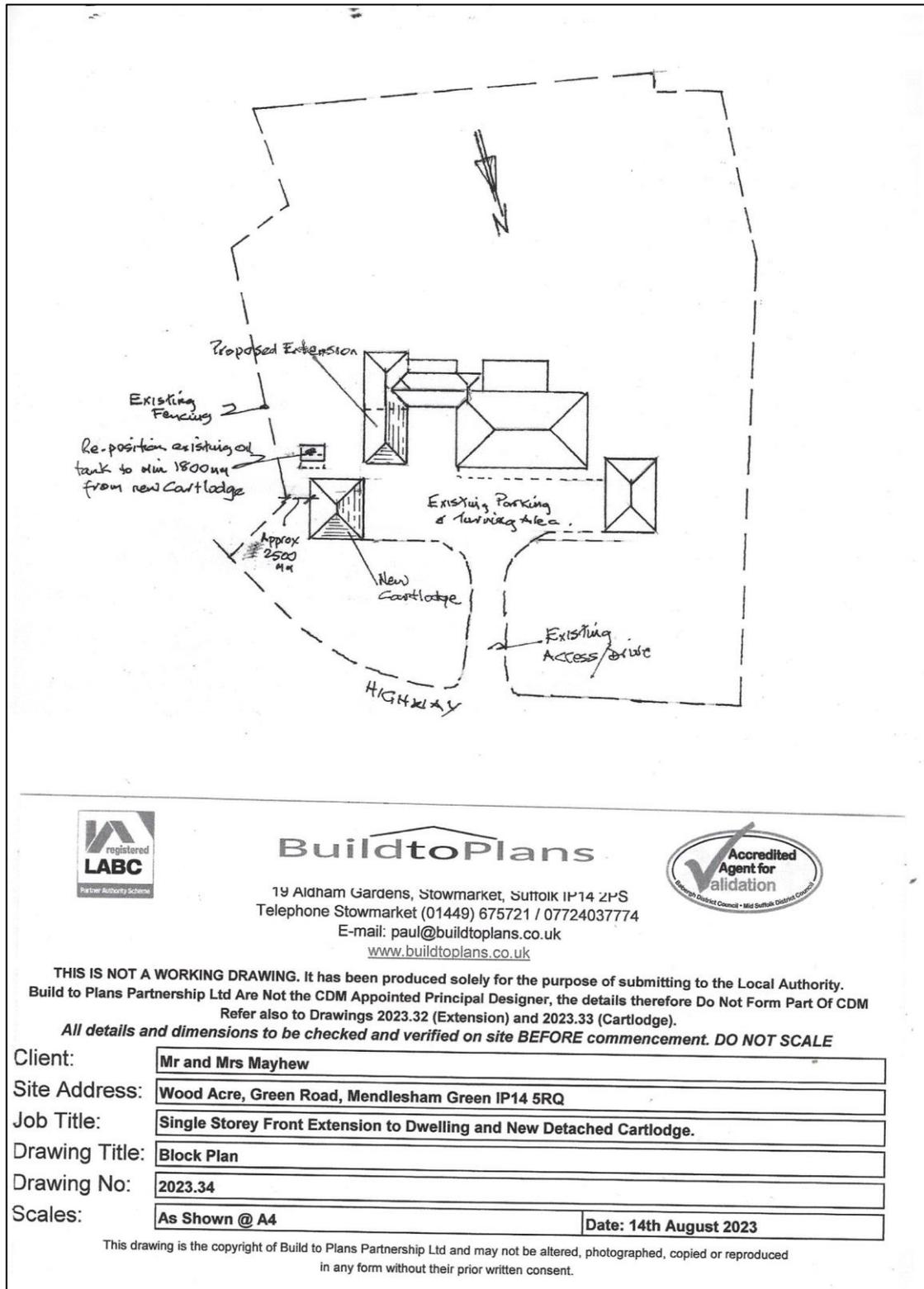


Figure 2: Proposed development.



8.2 Appendix 2: Photographs

Photograph 1: Area proposed for the extension at Wood Acre.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024

Photograph 2: Close up of the area proposed for an extension at Wood Acre.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024

Photograph 3: Sealed soffits at Wood Acre.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024

Photograph 4: Main site area for the proposed cart lodge at Wood Acre.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024

Photograph 5: Main site area for the proposed cart lodge at Wood Acre.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024

Photograph 6: Short improved grass proposed for impact at Wood Acre.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024

Photograph 7: Ponds in rear garden at Wood Acre.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024

Photograph 8: Farm pond south west of the site.



Photograph by Roger Spring 2024