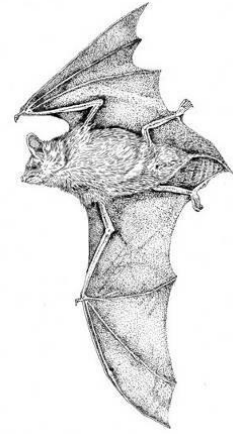


# ANGLIAN ECOLOGY



## Ecological Surveys Protected Species & Habitat Surveys



Training: [www.anglianecology.co.uk](http://www.anglianecology.co.uk)

Precautionary Working Method Statement for preventing harm or disturbance to protected species during proposed works at: Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Eye, IP21 5NE

Proposed date of works: Thursday April 4<sup>th</sup>, Friday April 5<sup>th</sup> and Monday April 8<sup>th</sup> 2024.

Report written by: S. Morgan CEcol, MCIEEM, CEnv, MIEEMA

Checked by: FM Date Checked: 28/03/2024.

Registered Address: 1, Red House Farm Cottage, Pixey Green, Stradbroke, Eye, Suffolk IP21 5NJ

Contact details: 07753406866 Email: [sue@anglianecology.co.uk](mailto:sue@anglianecology.co.uk)

Recipients: Ms. D. Wheatley and Agents, Chris Lupton, Director, Suffolk Crafted.

Please note:

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

No ecological advice should be considered current after a period of 2 years has elapsed from site visit, and in many cases, the period is less.

If in doubt as to wildlife or protected species issues on this site seek advice from a suitably qualified ecologist, as the legislature will not accept ignorance as defence.

All information regarding protected species, sites, mitigation requirements, licensing, and survey protocols are available at the Gov.Uk website: <https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/protected-sites-species>

It is the duty of the landowner or their agents to satisfy themselves that all actions on a site are within the law and not that of the advising ecologist or Clerk of Works on a site, who is employed in an advisory capacity only, and cannot enforce legal compliance.

All site owners and contractors should be aware of their legal obligations with regard to species and habitats. A précis of the current legislation with regard to great crested newts is included within this report and if in doubt all works on a site should cease until approval has been sought from Natural England, the government's advisor on the natural environment.

Anglian Ecology and employees do not accept responsibility for the safeguarding of protected species on any site and are employed in an advisory capacity only until a legal document of responsibility is created between Anglian Ecology and the client or the client's agent.

This report is intended for the purpose stated and for the named recipients or the agents of the recipients only.

This report, or any part thereof, may not be reproduced by anyone other than the identified recipients without permission.

Unless explicitly instructed not to do so by the client, Anglian Ecology will submit all records of protected species encountered during work on this site to the relevant county recording centre in line with good ecological practice.

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

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



CONTENTS

..... 4

1. INTRODUCTION ..... 4

2. PLANNING CONDITIONS ..... 5

3. CONDITION 4. PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHOD STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF GREAT CRESTED NEWTS/AMPHIBIANS, REPTILES, & SMALL MAMMALS. .... 6

..... 6

3.1 STATEMENT OBJECTIVES ..... 6

..... 7

3.2. PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHOD STATEMENT TO BE IMPLEMENTED ON SITE ..... 7

..... 7

..... 9

4. PROTECTED SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN EASY COMMUTING DISTANCE ..... 9

..... 9

..... 9

5. IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING PWMS ..... 9

..... 10

..... 10

6. LEGISLATION ..... 10

..... 14

..... 14

7. TOOLBOX TALK ..... 14

..... 14

7.1 Duties ..... 14

7.2 Identification of Protected Species ..... 15

8. CONDITION 5: APPOINTED ECOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS (ECOW) FOR THIS SITE. .... 21

---

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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 the proposed erection a small single storey annex on this land (date of field survey 05/12/2023).

The purpose of the PEA was to determine any potential impacts on protected species and habitats of this proposal. For the location and scale of these works please see below, all submitted plan, and the submitted PEA<sup>1</sup> Information from the contractor<sup>2</sup> about these works was provided as follows:

Proposed Works: Details of proposed groundworks.

Mini digger to be hired for approximately 3 days to prepare the site. All plant movement will be restricted to existing hardstanding areas, and where necessary across small areas of close mown grass sward which will be checked before commencing movement by an ecologist using a fingertip search methodology.

Level and prepare 11.5 m x 6.65 m on the site of the building. Existing area is almost level now, so mostly scraping turf.

Dig trench for services in and out:

25 mm water pipe (min 750 mm deep) from main house. Same trench 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.

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 ground screws (approx. 30 mm off ground).

---

<sup>1</sup> PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL OF: Land at Farrows Mill, Battlesea Green, Stradbroke, Eye, IP21 5NE, Anglian Ecology, January 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Via email dated 30/12/2023, Chris Lupton, Director, Suffolk Crafted.  
ANGLIAN ECOLOGY

## 2. PLANNING CONDITIONS

In granting planning approval (Date Application Received: 16-Jan-24 Application Reference: DC/24/00219 Date Registered: 01-Feb-24, granted 27/03/2024), the LPA stated:

*'A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal has been submitted with this application, and the Council's ecological consultant has provided comment on this. They've concluded that there is sufficient ecological information available to determine the application, subject to conditions. These conditions are considered reasonable and will be imposed.'*

Please see the two Conditions (4. And 5) relevant to the production of this document below. *Other Conditions will be dealt with by separate submission.*

Condition 4 of the planning approval states:

### **DISCHARGE REQUIRED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT: PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHOD STATEMENT FOR GREAT CRESTED NEWTS**

A Precautionary Working Method Statement shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to the commencement of development. This will contain precautionary mitigation measures and/or works to reduce potential impacts to Great Crested Newts, and other small animals during the construction phase.

The measures and/works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved details and shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

Reason: To conserve Protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 as amended and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

Condition 5 of the planning approval states:

### **ACTION REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

All mitigation measures and/or works shall be carried out in accordance with the details contained in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Anglian Ecology, January 2024) as already submitted with the planning application and agreed in principle with the local planning authority prior to determination.

This may include the appointment of an appropriately competent person e.g. ecological clerk of works (ECoW) to provide on-site ecological expertise during construction. The appointed person shall undertake all activities, and works shall be carried out, in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To conserve and enhance protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 as amended and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

### 3. CONDITION 4. PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHOD STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF GREAT CRESTED NEWTS/AMPHIBIANS, REPTILES, & SMALL MAMMALS.

---

#### 3.1 STATEMENT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this document are to ensure that the contractors on site:

- Avoid committing an offence under the legislation.
- Ensure that favourable conservation status of all Protected Species and habitats on site is maintained.

The Precautionary Working Method Statement below is proportionate -based and addresses the risk of impact given the superficial nature of the works proposed.

This statement explains the measures required on this site. If these measures are followed, then both objectives will be achieved without the need for a derogation license from Natural England.

Any unexpected discovery of a protected species may require all works to stop and a Natural England Mitigation licence to be applied for.

---

---

### 3.2. PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHOD STATEMENT TO BE IMPLEMENTED ON SITE

---

---

#### Mitigation Strategy – GCN/amphibians, small mammals, reptiles and bats.

3.1 This section 3 of the PWMS document will be kept on site and available for viewing by all contractors together with GCN /reptile/bat/ identification sheets.

3.2 Prior to any access preparation works beginning on site the contractors will undergo a site induction/toolbox talk where the implications arising from the potential presence of protected species at the site and the need to implement PWMS as detailed will be explained by the ECOW.

#### Vegetation clearance: Overhanging small branches of trees and scrub.

3.3. Before any vegetation clearance commencing the extent of works will be agreed by the ECOW and the contractors.

3.4 Excluding small overhanging tree and scrub branches inspected and approved for removal by the ECOW no other works will take place to any tree or shrub.

3.5 Excluding any lying deadwood and debris inspected and approved for removal by the ECOW, no other works will take place to any laying timber or habitat.

3.6 Where works have the potential to disturb breeding birds (including saplings and bramble scrub) the ECOW will carry out a nesting bird survey on the proposed and immediately neighbouring areas of works.

3.7 If nesting birds are found to be present, it will be necessary to implement the most effective mitigation strategy (dependent on bird species) to prevent any disturbance to the nest site and the risk of committing an offence. This strategy may result in certain clearance works being delayed until the young have fledged.

3.8 To minimise the risk to GCN/amphibians, small mammals, and reptiles during this light clearance operation no strimmer's, brush-cutters and/or side-mounted flail will be used; clearance will only be undertaken using hand tools.

3.9 Hand searching by the ECOW will proceed all removal.

3.10 All trees have been inspected for potential bat roosts, however, as a further precaution, the ECOW must re-check the branches of any trees, sapling, or shrub which are to be subject to agreed works immediately prior to commencement of these operations.

- 3.11 The ECOW will conduct a fingertip search of any potential refuge sites within the proposed access route areas for sheltering GCN/amphibians, signs of small mammals, and reptiles.
- 3.12 As deemed appropriate by the ECOW, items of *potential* refuge will be removed from the access route area immediately following the search to prevent GCN/amphibians and reptiles seeking shelter beneath or within them.
- 3.13 No plant machinery is to enter any wooded area, but instead is to remain on designated hardstanding/bare ground areas as agreed with the ECOW.
- 3.14 All hand tools will be carried on foot along the proposed access routes to any woodland area.
- 3.15 If any brash or spoil needs to be removed from the access routes, it will be taken on foot back to parked vehicles situated on hardstanding for appropriate disposal.
- 3.16 The ECOW will consider and advise the contractors on potential bio-security issues relating to the import and removal of material at the site and the need to undertake a bio-security risk assessment and/or implement measures to prevent the inadvertent spread of non-native species, disease and biological pathogens.
- 3.17 There will be no unsupervised excavation work.
- 3.18 Should common frog (*Rana temporaria*), common toad (*Bufo bufo*), smooth and/or palmate newt (*Triturus Lissotriton vulgaris*, *Lissotriton helveticus*) be found during these works they will be captured by hand and may be held captive for a short period in suitable secure, clean containers/s lined with damp moss prior to their release into suitable cover within surrounding safe terrestrial habitat.
- 3.19 If more than one amphibian species is found they should be kept in separate suitable clean containers lined with damp moss to avoid injury and/or predation. Amphibian capture should be carried out by the ECOW. Amphibians should be released into suitable surrounding habitat away from the development site as soon as possible.
- 3.20 Should common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) or slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) be found on site they will be captured by hand by the ECOW who may need to inform Natural England.
- 3.21 The capture of grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) which are likely to be present within the wider site area, requires particular care. The ECOW will stop works to ensure any reptiles caught will be relocated to a suitable habitat.
- 3.22 To avoid any confusion and minimise risks, all reptile captures should be carried out by the ECOW. Under no circumstances should site contractors try to capture any reptiles (in particular snakes) that they encounter on site.
- 3.23 Immediately after capture reptiles should be placed in a cloth bag and secured with a plastic clip (snakes and slow-worms) or a small closeable box (legged lizards). For transport the bags should be placed in lidded buckets and lined with vegetation to provide a soft base.
- 3.24 If adders are identified to be associated with the site, then the ECOW may need to undertake a risk assessment and appropriate mitigation may need to be designed.
- 3.25 Any common lizard, slow-worm, grass snake and/or adder found or captured at the site should be released into the surrounding appropriate habitat well away from works. The time between capture and release should be minimised and should not exceed four hours.



3.26 Reptiles must not be released in cold weather. In an emergency if temperatures fall dramatically the ECOW may keep a captured reptile overnight on the grounds of animal welfare.

3.27 Any works which is likely to result in the disturbance of a potential reptile hibernation site must not be undertaken.

3.28 The ECOW and contractors will ensure that no waterbodies or areas of terrestrial shelter, foraging, or dispersal habitat within the site area are inadvertently lost or damaged as a consequence of proposed access route clearance.

---

---

#### 4. PROTECTED SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN EASY COMMUTING DISTANCE

---

---

There are records for reptiles, bat, breeding bird, invertebrates, hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), and great crested newt within a 2-km radius of the site. The site also contains good habitat for small mammals and invertebrates. The works are unlikely to affect badgers (*Meles meles*), or otter (*Lutra lutra*) given the small scale and depth of excavations.

It is highly likely that reptiles or hedgehogs would be using the site; best practice measures should be observed during these light ground clearance works.

---

---

#### 5. IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING PWMS

---

---

5.1 This PWMS will be observed at all times.

5.2 This PWMS document **does not** allow GCN or bat species to be captured/disturbed/ or removed from the site.

5.3 If any protected species is discovered **works will stop in the area of discovery** and the ECOW will inform Natural England for advice on how to proceed.

---

---

## 6. 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 (as amended) remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant.

### The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

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.

European Protected Species are animals and plants that receive protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/490); from 1st April 2010 this legislation updates and consolidates all the amendments to the Regulations since they were first made in 1994.

The following is only a summary of the current legislation as it may be applicable to this specific site; please refer to the actual legislation for the precise wording, which can be found at:

Please refer to Natural England SNCO for full guidelines:

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

### PART 3 (PROTECTION OF SPECIES)

#### Protection of Animals

European protected species of animals:

40. (1) Schedule 2 (European protected species of animals) lists those species of animals listed in Annex IV (a) to the Habitats Directive which have a natural range which includes any area in Great Britain.  
(2) References in this Part to a “European protected species” of animal are to any of those species. (All species of British bat, water vole, dormice, otter, barn owl, and great crested newt are European Protected Species, amongst many others).

Protection of certain wild animals: offences

41. (1) A person who

- (a) Deliberately captures, injures or kills any wild animal of a European protected species,
- (b) Deliberately disturbs wild animals of any such species,
- (c) Deliberately takes or destroys the eggs of such an animal, or
- (d) Damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place of such an animal, is guilty of an offence.

- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) (b), disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely (a) to impair their ability—
- (i) To survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or
  - (ii) In the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
- (b) To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.
- (3) It is an offence for any person
- (a) To be in possession of, or to control, (b) to transport, (c) to sell or exchange, or
  - (d) To offer for sale or exchange, anything to which this paragraph applies
- (4) Paragraph (3) applies to (a) any live or dead animal or part of an animal
- (i) Which has been taken from the wild, and
  - (ii) Which is of a species or subspecies listed in Annex IV (a) to the Habitats Directive; and (b) Anything derived from such an animal or any part of such an animal.
- (5) Paragraphs (1) and (3) apply regardless of the stage of the life of the animal in question.
- (6) Unless the contrary is shown, in any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) the animal in question is presumed to have been a wild animal.
- (8) A person guilty of an offence under this regulation is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, (in the case of Bats the fine can be £5,000 per bat) or to both.
- (11) In deciding upon the sentence for a person convicted of an offence under paragraph (1)(d), the court must in particular have regard to whether that person could reasonably have avoided the damage to or destruction of the breeding site or resting place concerned.

The government's Statutory Conservation Advisory Organisation, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species Licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. A licence can be issued if the following three tests have been met:

- Reg 44(3) (a) - there is “no satisfactory alternative” to the derogation, and
- Reg 44(3) (b) - the derogation is “not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range”
- Reg 44(2) (e) - the derogation is “in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment”.

Tests a and e can be met within the issue of planning permission for the proposed works. Test b is determined by Natural England's ecology department and requires the development of a suitable mitigation strategy that would ensure that any Protected Species present on the site are retained at the same population level or better.

Most species also receive protection under the following:

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

These include wild birds, which are protected 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. Certain Breeding birds, including Barn Owls 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 clients' attention is also drawn to:

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.

In addition:

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, ODPM<sup>3</sup> circular 06/2005)

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.

in 2007, and in 2009, and most recently in 2017, under update to The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

## 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/enacted>

---

---

## 7. TOOLBOX TALK

---

---

### 7.1 Duties

- As part of the site induction process, all staff, or those responsible for managing staff who will accept responsibility for cascading the information, to those who will be working on site will be made aware of the potential presence of GCN, reptile, and bat species on site.
- Contractors will be made aware that it is an offence to handle/disturb these animals without either a survey licence or a development licence obtained from Natural England.
- This will be done via a Toolbox Talk by an ECOW using the information contained within this PWMS document.
- Details of protected species legislation and an illustration of protected species will be available on site together with the PWMS document, for immediate access by all.
- The Toolbox Talk will be given to Mr. Zebedee Fagan (Site Supervisor) on Thursday April 4<sup>th</sup> 2024 immediately prior to the commencement of works and/or the movement of any heavy plant.

## 7.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROTECTED SPECIES

Common Name: Great Crested Newt Latin Name: *Triturus cristatus*

Other names: 'Warty Newt' & 'GCN'

Adult great crested newts are approximately 100mm to 130mm in length.

Both sexes have a dark brown warty body and yellowish-orange belly with black blotches.

Mature males have a white stripe along the tail.



Photographs of GCN Photograph showing difference between GCN and smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), GCN darker, larger, to the fore of the photograph.



Below: GCN, mature female, note no large crest (left) and mature male clearly showing large crest with indent before tail (right) Photographs taken at Brook Hall site.





The United Kingdom has six native reptile species: three snake and three lizard, of these adder, grass snake, lizard, and slow worm are the ones likely to be encountered in this area if present on site.

Grass snake and adder have already been found on the wider site by the ECOW.

Please be cautious around adders as they are venomous and, although bites are extremely rare, they do require medical attention.

### Adder

Relatively thick-bodied, adults usually grow to 60 cm (24 in) in total length (including tail), with an average of 55 cm (22 in). The head is fairly large and distinct, and its sides are almost flat and vertical. The edge of the snout is usually raised into a low ridge. The colour pattern varies, ranging from very light-coloured specimens with small, incomplete, dark dorsal crossbars to entirely brown ones with faint or clear, darker brown markings. However, most have some kind of zigzag dorsal pattern down the entire length of their bodies and tails. The head usually has a distinctive dark V or X on the back. Females are usually brownish in hue with dark-brown markings, the males are pure grey with black markings.



### Slow worm

Slow worms are burrowing lizards, not snakes. They spend much of the time hiding underneath objects. The skin of slow worms is smooth with scales that do not overlap one another. They are mostly active during the twilight and occasionally bask in the sun but are more often found hiding beneath rocks and logs. They are carnivorous and, because they feed on slugs and worms, they can often be found in long grass and other damp environments. Adult slow worms grow to be about 50 cm long. The female often has a stripe along the spine and dark sides, while the male may have blue spots dorsally. Juveniles of both sexes are gold with dark brown bellies and sides with a dark stripe along the spine. They are harmless.



### Grass snake

The grass snake is the largest species of British snake and is identified by its olive-green body and darkish spots or streaks on the flanks. However, colouration can vary. Grass snakes have a distinctive yellow and black collar behind the head and have round pupils.

They can often be confused with the adder which has a more thick-set body and a distinct zigzag down its back, and it also has a vertically slit pupil.

The grass snake can range from 70-100cm (27-39in) in length. Males can be told apart from females by a swelling at the base of the tail, and a longer tail in relation to the females' tail. They are harmless.



The common lizard is the UK's most common and widespread reptile. It can be seen in a variety of different colours. The length of the body is less than 12 cm (5 in) (excluding the tail). The tail is up to twice as long as the body, although it is often partially or wholly lost. The limbs are short, and the head is rather round. Males have more slender bodies than females. The neck and the tail are thick. The collar and other scales seem jagged.

The main colour is typically medium brown, but it can be also grey, olive brown or black. Females may have dark stripes on their flanks and down the middle of their backs.

Most males and some females have dark spots in their undersides. Males have brightly coloured undersides – typically yellow or orange, but more rarely red. Females have paler, whitish underparts. The throat is white, sometimes blue. They are harmless.



**Bat species.**

Bats are very small and hard to find in trees. They like crevices and cracks to roost in.

Bats can be found in solitary or groups, in trees of any age and size, or occasionally, on the ground.



## 8. CONDITION 5: APPOINTED ECOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS (ECOW) FOR THIS SITE.

Sue Morgan is the named ECoW for this site, where the abbreviation ECoW, ecologist, or licenced person is used in this document it is referring to her unless specifically stated otherwise.

Sue Morgan is a Chartered Ecologist and Chartered Environmentalist and qualified botanical surveyor, with 22 years' experience of surveying comparable 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](http://www.anglianecology.co.uk) for more information.

She is a Chartered Member of the Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (MCIEEM) 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).

Sue Morgan will be in attendance on site throughout all groundworks (April 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>), and in addition to all supervisory duties, will also deliver a Toolbox Talk to all contractors prior to works as specified above.

DOCUMENT ENDS