

**FINAL Report of ecology and protected species surveys of
Holincote House, 144 Nottingham Road, Ravenshead,
Nottinghamshire**



**Tim Smith
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1 Introduction

Tim Smith, a freelance ecologist, has been commissioned by AM2 Architects, on behalf of their client, to carry out ecology and protected species surveys of Holincote House and the plot in which it stands, in Ravenshead, in Nottinghamshire, in connection with a proposed residential development at the site. This text and the accompanying photographs comprise the ecology and protected species survey report.

Tim Smith has a BSc (Hons) Ecology from Lancaster University and he has over 30 years' experience of working in the ecology and nature conservation fields, with Local Authorities, Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies, Voluntary Nature Conservation Bodies and Ecological Consultancies. He is a freelance ecologist, based in Lincolnshire.

2 Survey methods

A walk-over survey of the red line site and immediate environs was undertaken. Habitats were recorded and mapped; plants were recorded (including searching for invasive alien species); and use of the site by, or the potential for use by, protected species was searched for. The survey included an inspection of the exteriors and interiors of the buildings on the site. Photographs were taken of general site views and of features of particular ecology interest. The walk-over survey was undertaken by Tim Smith on 5 July 2023. There were no significant constraints to the survey.

Reference was made to the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) and the MAGIC (Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside) websites for existing ecology records for the site and immediate area. Also, a consultation was held with the Nottinghamshire Biological & Geological Records Centre (NBGRC) for any existing ecology records they held for the site and a search area of c1km radius from the site centre.

The planning website of Gedling Borough Council was examined for any relevant ecology information as may be held for the site and in nearby unrelated applications.

3 Site description

3.1 Location and adjacent land

The site is located on the west side of Nottingham Road (the A60), in Ravenshead in Nottinghamshire. The grid reference of the approximate centre of the site is SK 5560 5396. A location plan is given in Appendix 1.

The land adjacent to the site to the east is a main road, beyond which are houses and gardens of Ravenshead. The land adjacent to the west is broad-leaved woodland; further broad-leaved woodland is also adjacent to the north and south, as are houses and gardens.

The site has no statutory nature conservation designation and no such site is immediately adjacent. The nearest statutory nature conservation site is Linby Quarries Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) of which the nearest part is c2.5km south-west across woodland, built land and farmland. This site is a former limestone quarry and is of biological interest for its plant communities.

The development site falls within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Linby Quarries SSSI.

According to information received from NBGRC, the site has no non-statutory nature conservation designation. The site does however abut part of a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) along its entire western boundary, and this site is Newstead Park LWS which is a very large site (nearly 233ha) and which lies mostly west, south-west and north-west of Holincote House. The LWS includes a wide variety of habitats, including formal gardens of Newstead Abbey, deciduous woodland, pasture, parkland, lakes, ponds and river. The part of the LWS immediately to the west of the site is broad-leaved woodland.

A search of the planning website of Gedling Borough Council revealed some previous applications for the development site, but these were submitted in the period 1977 to 1993 and only related to tree work.

3.2 Habitats and plants

The site comprises a large detached house, with garages and other outbuildings, with gardens and an access drive, all set in a very large plot of land which is composed of broad-leaved woodland. A sketch habitat map is given in Appendix 2.

Boundaries

The eastern boundary of the site against the main road is a stone wall, with an ungated opening for access to the property. Other boundaries are variously tall wooden panel fences, tall security fences and stone walls, or they are undefined and run unmarked through woodland.



Eastern boundary



Typical boundary fence

The body of the site

The access to the property off the A60 is a narrow earth and gravel drive with a low grassy and mossy centre and verges. At the house the drive opens to into a turning circle.



Access drive from A60 end



Access drive from house end

To the south and west of the house there are areas of now neglected gardens. Here there are terraces, rockery, steps and stonework, with male and broad-buckler ferns, red valerian, nipplewort, Yorkshire fog, brambles, bluebell, foxglove, cleavers, cocksfoot, sheep's sorrel, and various ornamental garden plants, and shrubs and saplings including Spirea, tutsan, wall Cotoneaster, sycamore, goat willow and grey willow.

To the west of the gardens there is a sunken lawn with creeping soft-grass, common bent, field woodrush, rough meadow-grass and the moss *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*.



Overgrown gardens



Lawn

The remainder of the site excluding buildings is broad-leaved woodland. The part of the site on either side of the access drive up to the house is a largely open woodland more ornamental in nature than elsewhere, with sycamore, rhododendron, ivy, cherry laurel, holly, spotted laurel, yew, tutsan, Oregon grape and a sparse ground flora with wood avens, common nettle, male fern, hart's-tongue fern and garden plants.

The woodland elsewhere in the plot is denser and it has mature and sub-mature sycamore, sycamore saplings, sub-mature and sapling holly, sub-mature and sapling yew, elder, Oregon grape, rhododendron, cherry laurel, mature and sub-mature downy birch, mature and sapling oak, mature and sub-mature rowan and rowan saplings, sub-mature and sapling *Leylandii*, mature and sub-mature Scot's pine, cherry laurel, ash saplings, copper beech saplings, Wilson's honeysuckle, hawthorn, Turkey oak saplings, sycamore seedlings, sub-mature and sapling horse chestnut, sub-mature silver birch, sub-mature beech and sub-mature cherry. Some tree clearance and chipping has taken place. There are a few fallen trees.

Leading north-west from the turning circle into the woodland and on either side of a rough and rutted earth track there are two overgrown possible former hedges of cherry laurel.

The ground flora includes ground elder, common nettle, brambles, hedge woundwort, bracken, Solomon's seal, honeysuckle, creeping soft-grass, herb robert, small balsam, lily-of-the-valley, three-veined sandwort, bluebell, hedge garlic, foxglove, ivy, wall lettuce, creeping buttercup, wood forget-me-not, Yorkshire fog, hart's-tongue fern, scaly male fern, locally abundant male fern and locally abundant broad buckler-fern. A small amount of wavy hair-grass occurs in the woodland in the south-western corner.

Also present are the mosses *Brachythecium rutabulum*, *Eurhynchium praelongum*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Mnium hornum* and *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*.



Woodland next to access drive



Broad-leaved woodland



Broad-leaved woodland



Broad-leaved woodland

Information on MAGIC showed that the wooded parts of the site were not considered to be ancient woodland, although they were the UK biodiversity priority habitat of deciduous woodland.

NBGRC had no records of notable native plants for the site.

Buildings

The site has four buildings: the house, two joined garages, a summerhouse and a terrace.

House

The house is a detached two storey brick dwelling with a hipped roof of plain Rosemary clay tiles with overhanging eaves. There is a single storey flat-roof brick part glazed porch with a door on the front (east) aspect. On the rear (west) aspect there is a first floor flat-roofed extension which is above brick columns.

There are wood and metal framed windows, a side door, a bay window below the rear extension, a rear door and a pantry window of perforated zinc. Walls are entirely of bare brick. There are two bare brick chimney stacks with lead flashing.



Front aspect of house



Rear aspect



Rear aspect



South aspect



North aspect

The roof space of the house was accessed via a hatch in the first floor landing ceiling and it is one large open space. The floor of the roof space is partly boarded and there are working electric lights. There is no insulation. The roof tiles have an underlining which is in very good condition. Only one small chink of light was seen, and this was at the ridge and was noted to be covered with cobwebs, which were abundant elsewhere within the roof space. A few old wasps nests were within the roof space.



Roof space



Roof space



Roof space



Roof space

Garages

The garages stand to the north of the house and are linked to it by two brick arches and a slab path. There are two joined garages: the northern of the pair has a flat felt roof, and the southern has a hipped Rosemary clay tile roof with a small area of flat roof at the rear.

The northern garage has double wooden doors at the front and bare brick walls on the three exposed sides. There is a window on the north and rear aspects. Inside there is a concrete floor and bare brick walls, stored logs and a strong smell of oil.

The southern garage has double wooden doors at the front and bare brick walls on the exposed sides. There is a window at the rear aspect and another on the side facing the house, where there are also two wooden doors. The interior of this garage has a concrete floor and bare brick walls, and the garage is open to the roof which has a felt underlining to the tiles. The interior is full of stored logs. The small flat-roofed area at the rear of this garage is probably a coal shed.



Front of garages



Interior of northern garage



Interior of southern garage

Summerhouse

The summerhouse stands in front of the house inside the access drive's turning circle. Next to the summerhouse are a sub-mature ornamental Acer and two sub-mature yew trees. The summerhouse is of wooden construction, with closed and open doorways, and glazed windows, and a pitched roof of corrugated asbestos. Inside there is wood panelling.



Summerhouse front with verandah



Back of summerhouse



Side of summerhouse

Terrace

The terrace stands amongst broad-leaved woodland to the north-west of the house and is accessed from the house by an unmade path. The terrace consists of a few courses of stonework on three sides, and its interior includes a few trees and a collapsed small coal shed. Just outside the terrace there are brick foundations of a small building.



Terrace



Terrace



Collapsed coal shed inside terrace



Brick foundations near terrace

Invasive alien plants

Two invasive alien plants, as defined by Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981 and as amended), were seen on the site: wall Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) and rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*). The Cotoneaster occurs in small quantity in the garden area at the rear of the house. The rhododendron occurs scattered through the woodland. NBN and NBGRC had no records of invasive alien plants for the site.

3.3 Protected Species

Badgers

No badger setts or signs of use by badgers were seen on the site. NBN had no records of badgers for the site or immediate area. NBGRC had no badger records for the site and the

nearest badger records were of dead animals on nearby roads, from 2016 & 2019.

Otter, water vole & white-clawed crayfish

The site has no open water habitat so these species will not occur, and no open water habitat is adjacent to the site. NBN and NBGRC had no records of these species for the site or immediate area.

Barn owl and other birds

The site has no buildings which are suitable for use by nesting or roosting barn owls, and no such features were seen in any of the trees. Barn owls would not be expected to occur at this site given its wooded nature and wooded surrounds. NBN and NBGRC had no records of barn owl for the site or immediate area.

The site has much habitat which could support nesting other birds, this being the woodland, but no active or old nests were seen on or in any of the buildings. Birds recorded at the time of the survey were blackbird, wren, song thrush and buzzard. Some or all of these could be nesting at the site. NBGRC had no records of birds for the site.

Reptiles

No reptiles were seen and it is considered that the site would not support common reptiles (ie grass snake, common lizard, adder and slow worm). This is because the site is dominated by long established woodland and although there are areas of open ground, these are very small and isolated within the woodland.

NBN had no records of adder, slow-worm or grass snake for the site or immediate area, but there were a few records of common lizard which were from 1988 and 2022 from localities c1km north-west and c0.6-0.9km south-east, but not from the site itself. NBGRC had records of common lizard, not for the site, but there were some from 1988, 1999, 2012 & 2022 for two areas: open ground in the vicinity of Trumper's Park which is c500m south-east of the site across the A60, and from Swinecotte Dale which is near Newstead Abbey and c1km north-west of the site. NBGRC had one generally located record of adder, from 2010, from the area of Tabramhill Wood to the north of the site. There were two records of grass snake on NBGRC and these were from 2002 from a residential area to the north-east of the site and c1km distant.

Great crested newts

The site has two ornamental ponds, a small one to the west of the house and the other slightly larger to the south.

Both are dry or merely damp and are not suitable for supporting breeding great crested newts, which will therefore not occur.



Small ornamental garden pond



Ornamental garden pond

The site has much habitat which great crested newts could potentially use in the terrestrial phase of their life cycle for sheltering, foraging and hibernating, namely the ground of the woodland.

To address the potential of whether newts are sheltering on and foraging over the site, it is necessary to consider whether there are any nearby off-site ponds which could be suitable for newts and then assess the likelihood of newts dispersing from these to reach the site. Newts can disperse away from breeding ponds in suitable terrestrial habitats and it has been shown by Natural England research work on capture of newts away from breeding ponds (which is a measure of dispersal) that newts very rarely disperse over c150-200m from breeding ponds given suitable habitats around and away from the breeding ponds.

Searches of maps, aerial photographs, other sources and field inspections were made for ponds within c500m radius of the site which could potentially be used by newts.

The result was that only one pond was found, this being a large garden pond c300m west of the site across extensive woodland. This pond is shown on maps and is visible on aerial photographs. This pond was not able to be viewed, but it is considered that even if it does support newts, they would not disperse from it to reach the site on account of the distance and the nature of the habitats in the immediate vicinity of the pond (broad-leaved woodland) into which newts would preferentially disperse. Further, a planning application for tree work in the vicinity of the pond from 2020 stated that the pond held “many fish” and this would be inimical to newts.

Overall therefore it is considered that sheltering newts would not occur on the site.

NBN had no records of great crested newts for the site or immediate area and there were no records on MAGIC of great crested newt survey results or newt licences for the site or immediate area out to at least a 1km radius (the nearest was from a locality c3.3km west). NBGRC had no records of great crested newts for the site or immediate area.

Bats

No signs of bats using the roof space as a roost were seen. There were no bat droppings or other signs and no obvious places where bats could gain access to the roof space from

outside. The presence of the underlining to the roof tiles gives rise to limited potential for crevice dwelling bats (eg pipistrelles) to roost in the narrow gap between the roof tiles and the underlining. One or two roof tiles were seen to be missing at one place on the east aspect of the house roof near to the southern chimney stack (see photo below) and a few slightly lifted tiles were seen elsewhere on the roof. These features give potential access from outside to the gap between the tiles and the underlining. Because potential access points are few, it is considered that in the terms of the categorisation of potential bat roosts as given in the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines the house has been assessed as being of low bat roost potential.



Missing roof tiles on east aspect of roof (circled and arrowed)

No signs of bats using the garages or summerhouse as a roost were seen. The interiors are well lit by natural daylight from windows etc. As far as the southern garage is concerned, the presence of the underlining to the roof tiles gives rise to limited potential for crevice dwelling bats to roost in the narrow gap between the roof tiles and the underlining. A few slightly lifted tiles were seen on the garage roof. These features give potential access from outside to the gap between the tiles and the underlining. Because potential access points are few, it is considered that in the terms of the categorisation of potential bat roosts as given in the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines the southern garage has been assessed as being of low bat roost potential.

No bat droppings were seen on the exterior of the house, garages or summerhouse on windows, window sills or on other horizontal surfaces.

It is possible that some of the more mature trees in the site's woodland have holes or cavities or other features which bats could use as a roost, but no obvious holes etc were seen.

The site is likely to be well used by bats for foraging, which are coming from on and-or off site roosts, since the woodland habitat is very suitable and it provides very sheltered conditions.

NBN had no records of bats for the site and or immediate area, and the nearest records were of common pipistrelle 0.7-1km south-west and brown long-eared c1km west.

NBGRC had no bat records for the site. Within the data search area there were many

records of bats, made in the period 1987 to 2022, and these were mainly of unidentified bats and of common pipistrelle bats, with fewer records of brown long-eared, noctule, soprano pipistrelle, Leisler's bat, whiskered/Brandt's bat and an unidentified *Myotis* species of bat. The most records were of bats which were foraging or commuting; some records were of roosts and were made by emergence surveys, and some were from driven transects (including along the A60) past the end of the site or of grounded bats. The majority of records were made from localities to the west and west-north-west from woodland and other habitats at and around Newstead Abbey, and they were also made from residential areas of Ravenshead on the far side of the A60.

The closest records were of common pipistrelle from 2015 made from a car transect along the A60, passing the eastern end of the site and it is likely that these bats were foraging in the woodland of the site and adjacent properties here.

Other species

The site has suitable habitat for use by foraging and sheltering hedgehogs (a UK biodiversity priority species). NBN had many records of hedgehogs; most of these were from the residential area to the east of the A60, with a few from the west side of the road and but then c500m from the site. There were no hedgehog records for the site. NBGRC had many records of hedgehogs from the residential areas to the east of the A60 but none for the site or to the east of the A60.

NBN had no records of hares for the site and the few such records were from localities c0.3-2km south-west. NBGRC had one record of hares and this was from open lane on the east side of the A60.

NBGRC had a record of common toad but it was from Swinecotte Dale which is near Newstead Abbey and c1km north-west of the site. NBGRC also had several records of common frog, but none of these were for the site and they were from Ravenshead on the far side of the A60 and from woodland to the west and south-west of the site.

4 Assessment of nature conservation importance

4.1 Habitats and plants

The buildings, gardens and lawn habitats of the site are not of significant nature conservative interest since they are common and widespread types in built-up areas.

The broad-leaved woodland habitat of the site is probably of less than local nature conservation interest.

It is an example of the broad-leaved woodland habitat yet it has a significant component of trees and shrubs which are not native to the site, including sycamore, cherry laurel, rhododendron, yew, beech and horse chestnut, and the ground flora is sparse and includes an element of ornamental and non-native garden plants. There is an element of the flora which is characteristic of native acid woodland, and this includes oak, silver birch, downy birch, wavy hair-grass, broad buckler-fern, male fern and three veined sandwort. The site's woodland is not part of the Newstead Park LWS and it is not shown as ancient woodland on MAGIC. None of the trees are of sufficient age to be classed as veteran trees.

None of the plant species on the site are of nature conservation significance since they are all common and widespread species of grasslands and woodlands, or they are non-native ornamental species. None of the plants are rare or scarce locally or nationally, and none are of Nottinghamshire or UK biodiversity significance.

Two invasive alien plants, as defined by Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981 and as amended), occur; one (wall Cotoneaster) in small quantity in the garden area and the other (rhododendron) scattered through the woodland. Rhododendron also occurs within the adjacent LWS. At this site the wall Cotoneaster is a benign alien plant, and it probably occurs in nearby gardens, and there is no nearby significant area of semi-natural habitat into which the wall Cotoneaster could invade. The rhododendron is less benign since it is quite capable of spread into the site's acid woodland. NBN and NBGRC had no records of invasive alien plants for the site.

4.2 Protected species

The site is not of significance for badger, otter, water vole, white-clawed crayfish, barn owl, reptiles, or breeding or sheltering great crested newts.

The site is likely to support a breeding bird community which is made up of typical common and widespread generalist and woodland birds, and so this aspect of the site's ecology is not significant. There are similar and much more extensive woodland habitats in the immediate and local area, and the site has no habitats which could support specially protected birds.

The significance of the site for roosting bats is not currently known. In the terms of the categorisation of potential bat roosts as given in the Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines (2016) the house and the garage have each been assessed as being of low bat roost potential, since they are considered to be structures with one or more potential roosting sites used by individual bats opportunistically, but there is insufficient space, shelter or protection to be used by large numbers of bats. The only places bats could roost in these buildings is the narrow space between the roof tiles and the underlining, with access to this from a few slightly lifted and missing tiles.

The site is likely to be used by bats for foraging however, because the site is relatively small compared to the much more extensive LWS woodlands and other habitats, the level of use by bats is probably low and would only be as an integral part of the surrounding area, and so the site has limited significance for foraging bats. Records indicate probable use by foraging common pipistrelles, the UK's commonest bat, and one which is common and widespread in Nottinghamshire.

The site may be used by hedgehogs, but numbers are likely to be low, and suitable habitats off-site are very extensive, and so the significance of the site for hedgehogs is limited.

5 Constraints to the proposed development

5.1 Habitats and plants

There are no significant constraints to the proposed development of this site from the site's

habitats. The proposals show that the footprint of the new development would not significantly impact the woodland part of the site, and that the development is likely to be accommodated within the existing mature trees.

There are no constraints to the proposed development from plant species since all are common and widespread. The invasive aliens wall Cotoneaster and rhododendron do not require special control measures.

No statutory nature conservation site would be affected by the development at this site and although the site is within the IRZ for a nearby SSSI, there would be no adverse impact on it, since it is separated from the site by distance and by woodland, farmland and built land, and the development is of a small scale.

No non-statutory nature conservation site would be affected by the development, since the proposals do not approach the site's western boundary, beyond which is where the Newstead Park LWS occurs.

5.2 Protected species

There are no constraints to the proposed development from badger, otter, water vole, white-clawed crayfish, barn owl, reptiles, or breeding or sheltering great crested newts.

Roosting bats are a potential constraint to development since it is not currently known if bats are using the house and garage roofs as roosts. In order to resolve the issue of whether roosting bats are a constraint it would be necessary to undertake standard Bat Conservation Trust emergence and activity surveys of these buildings.

The Bat Conservation Trust's Good Survey Guidelines recommend that for a structure deemed to be of low bat roost potential (as are the house and garage), one dusk emergence survey or one dawn re-entry survey is sufficient to give confidence in a negative survey result. Bat emergence surveys at structures of low roost potential should be undertaken in the height of the bat activity season, which is given in the Guidelines as May to August inclusive, although it could extend into September given favourable weather.

Since however, at the time of writing, the window for the undertaking of meaningful bat emergence surveys has passed, but in order that the application is not unreasonably delayed, it is recommended that should planning consent be granted for the proposed development, bat emergence surveys based on the above, are made a planning condition. This is considered to be a reasonable approach given the limited scope for bats to be roosting in the buildings.

There would be no constraint to the proposed development from foraging bats. The development is of a small scale and the woodland of the site would be retained for use by bats, as now.

Since the development may require the removal of some trees and shrubs, nesting birds become a constraint, since removal of potential bird nesting habitat without mitigation could potentially damage or destroy active nests if clearance work is undertaken during the nesting season. All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 and as amended) and the 2000 Countryside & Rights of Way Act. This legislation makes it

illegal, both intentionally and recklessly to do the following: to kill, injure or take any wild bird; to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use; to take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird; and possess or control any wild bird or egg unless obtained legally.

The constraint posed by nesting birds however only applies during the bird breeding season, which is roughly March to August inclusive. Nesting birds are not a constraint outside the breeding season ie September to February inclusive. Clearance of potential nesting habitat outside the bird nesting season would remove this potential constraint.

Hedgehogs may occur on the site and their presence would be a constraint to development, since they could be injured or killed by clearance works without mitigation.

6 Mitigation and biodiversity enhancements

6.1 Habitats and plants

No mitigation is required for the habitats of the site. The trees which are closest to the development should have standard tree protection measures in place.

A potential biodiversity enhancement for the site would be to underplant some of the woodland with hazel, which would diversify the woodland structure, and when grown up would provide nesting sites for birds and food for birds and small mammals.

No mitigation or biodiversity enhancements are required for plants at the site. As discussed above, no special control measure are necessary for the alien wall Cotoneaster and rhododendron.

6.2 Protected species

No mitigation or biodiversity enhancements are required for badger, otter, water vole, white-clawed crayfish, barn owl, reptiles, or breeding or sheltering great crested newts.

As far as nesting birds are concerned, the easiest approach would be to remove potential nesting habitat outside of the nesting season, since no mitigation would then be needed. If this is not possible and clearance has to take place during the nesting season, then standard mitigation measures should be used. This would comprise the undertaking of prior inspections of the habitats to be removed to ensure that no active birds' nests were present, and undertaking a watching brief whilst work progresses. If any active nests were found, they would have to be marked and buffer zones established, and work would have to take place elsewhere or be temporarily suspended, until the young birds have fledged and left the nest, and after making sure that no other brood is established. No enhancements for nesting birds are needed since the site has much woodland which would be retained.

It is not currently known if any mitigation is required for bats which may be roosting in the house and-or garage. Information gained from the emergence surveys as recommended in section 5.2 above would inform the need for mitigation.

Enhancements for roosting bats could take the form of providing bat roosting features (boxes) to mature trees within the woodland.

The boxes are best attached to retained mature trees which are at or close to the open ground in which the house stands and where the lawn is, rather than in the main body of the woodland. The idea behind this is that bats are most likely to forage in the sheltered open area and so find and use boxes which are located nearby. Boxes are best located in groups of three, arranged around the tree trunks to give different aspects and conditions.

The site is currently probably quite dark at night, with some possible limited light spill from the road and adjacent properties, and it would be beneficial for bats if lighting at the site post-development was restricted to the area of the new dwelling and access drive and was bat-friendly in nature. No enhancements are required for foraging bats.

In order to avoid causing harm to any sheltering hedgehogs, it is recommended as mitigation that an ecologist is present to undertake a watching brief during the works to clear habitats which hedgehogs could use to shelter in. Any hedgehogs found could be caught and moved to safe undisturbed off-site habitats.

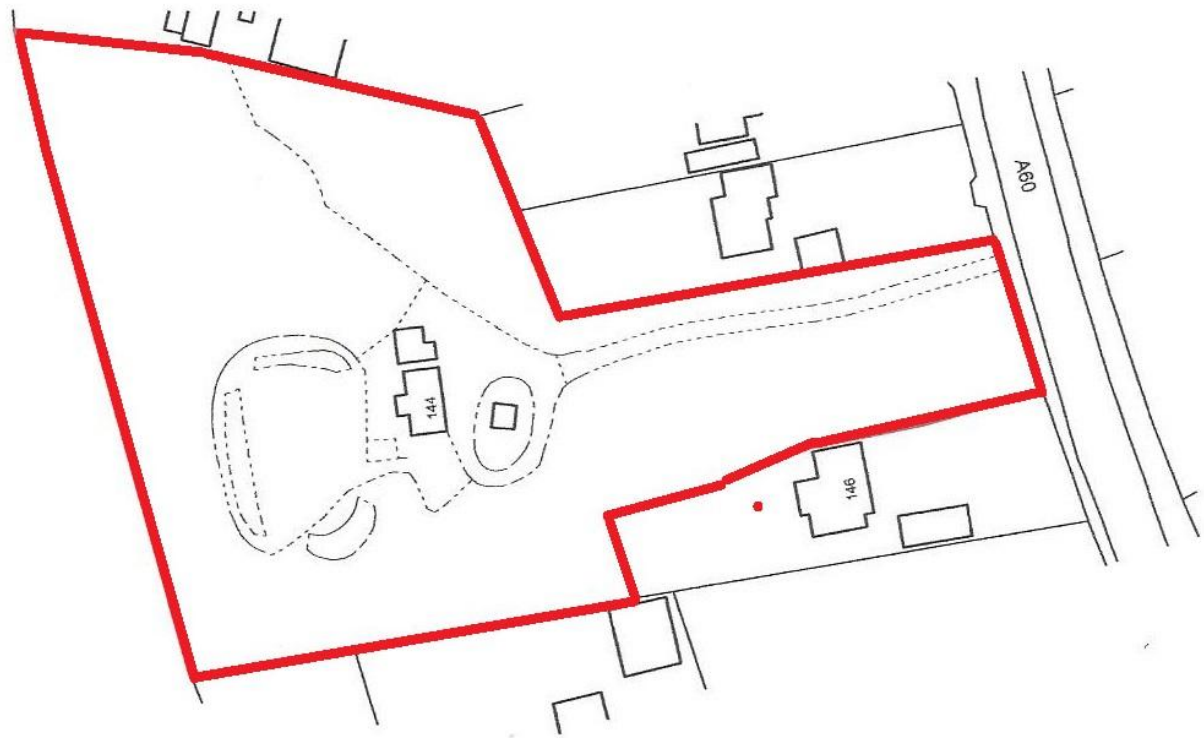
Brash and the like arising from site clearance could be piled up in the retained woodland to create shelters for hedgehogs.



Tim Smith
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59 Queen Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, LN9 6BH
01507 525682; tim.smith58@hotmail.co.uk

Appendix 1: location plan



Appendix 2: sketch habitat map

