



BIODIVERSE
CONSULTING

ABERYSTWYTH ROAD

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

FOR: LIDL GB

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CLIENT	PROJECT	
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DOCUMENT CONTROL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biodiverse Consulting Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of land near Aberystwyth Road, Cardigan, Wales, SA43 1NA. The Site is proposed to be developed into a retail store with associated infrastructure. This report presents the key ecological constraints and opportunities in relation to the development, as summarised in the table below.

ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ABERYSTWYTH ROAD	
Designated Sites	Five statutory designated sites and a single non-statutory designated site were identified within 2km of the Site.
Habitats	The majority of the Site consists of urban habitats of No Value. Grassland and Scrub habitat present is of Low value. Tree lines and hedgerows are of Local Value.
Great Crested Newt	No breeding ponds onsite but two ponds within 500m of the Site. Barriers to dispersal present with fragmented connectivity between the Site and offsite ponds. The Site is of No Value for GCN.
Reptiles	Limited suitable habitat. The Site is of Low Value for reptiles.
Bats	Structures and trees of negligible suitability to roosting bats. Foraging and commuting habitat onsite limited to small parcels. The Site is of Low Value for bats.
Birds	Grassland, scrub and trees afford limited suitability for nesting and foraging. The Site is Low Value for birds.
Badger	No activity or signs confirming badger presence were recorded. Limited suitable onsite habitat with connectivity to offsite. The Site is of Low Value for badger.
Hedgehog	The Site has the potential to support hedgehog with habitats providing some limited suitability for foraging and resting. The Site is of Low Value for hedgehog.
INNS	Schedule 9 Invasive species small-leaved cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> is present to the east of the Site and is required to removed and managed.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Production of Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP).• Gaps of at least 13cm x 13cm will be created within boundaries.• Avoid Site clearance works during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the Site is checked by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) and active nests are confirmed to be absent no later than 48 hours before works commence.



ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ABERYSTWYTH ROAD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of a wildlife sensitive lighting scheme and all construction activities will be programmed to daytime hours to reduce disturbance to sensitive nocturnal species, such as bats and roosting bird species.• Implementation of bat and bird boxes within the development site.• Landscape planting to compensate for any tree/shrub loss shall include species native to the local area and flora favourable to pollinator species.
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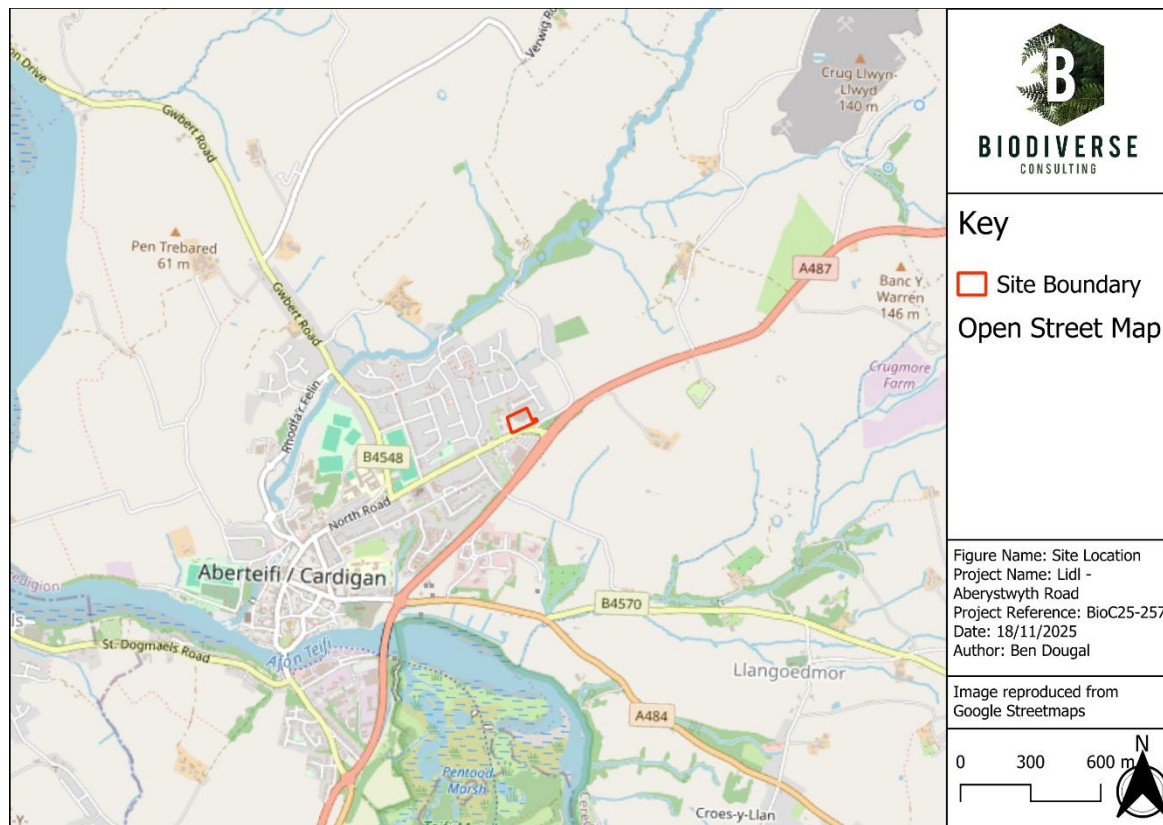


1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The Site is located near Aberystwyth Road, Cardigan, Wales, SA43 1NA at an approximate central grid reference of SN 18791 46841 as illustrated in Figure 1. The 0.708ha Site currently comprises a retail store, car park and materials storage compound with scattered parcels of boundary scrub.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES

The aim of this report is to determine the potential ecological constraints and opportunities to development. The objectives of this report are to:

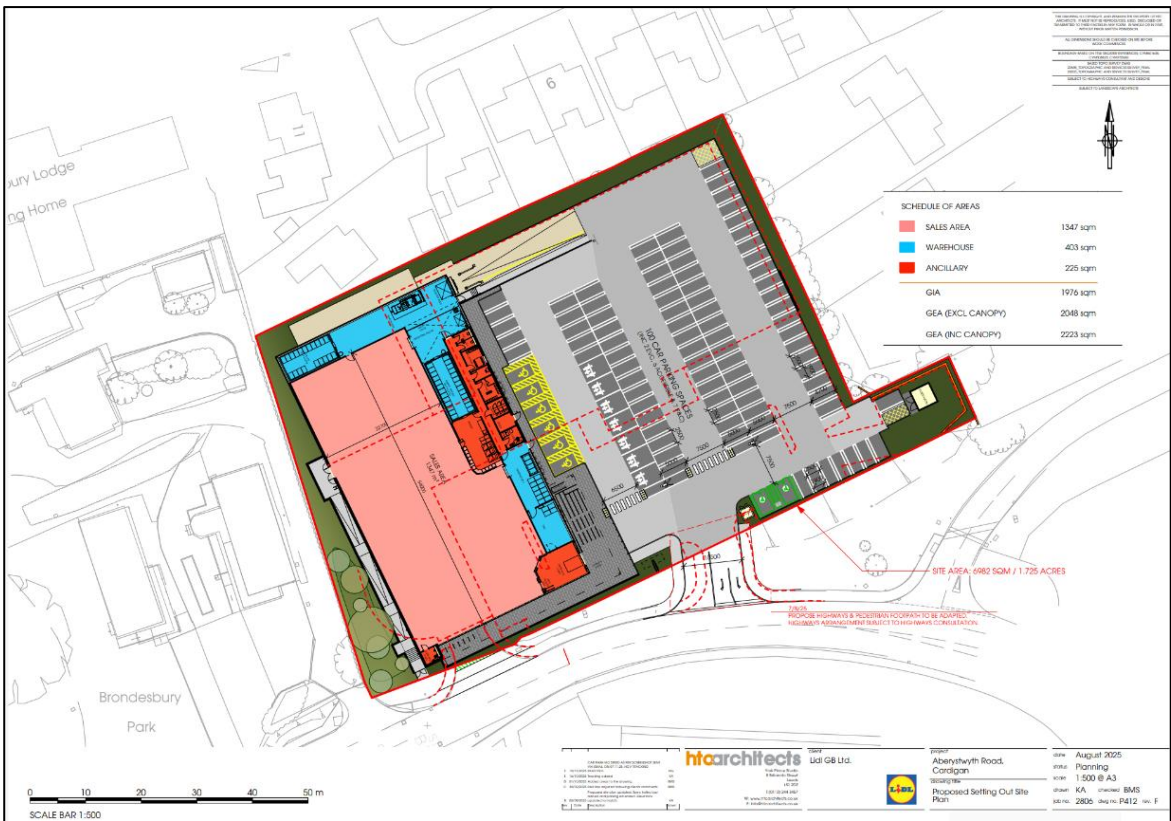
- Identify and describe ecological features/receptors that may be present on Site or within an identified Zone of Influence (Zoi).
- Outline potential mitigation, compensation or enhancement measures if required.
- Determine the need for and scope of further surveys.



1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The development proposal comprises the demolition of the existing retail store, and the erection of a new retail store with carpark and associated infrastructure including landscaping, based on current Proposed Setting Out Plan Drawing Number P412 Rev B (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS



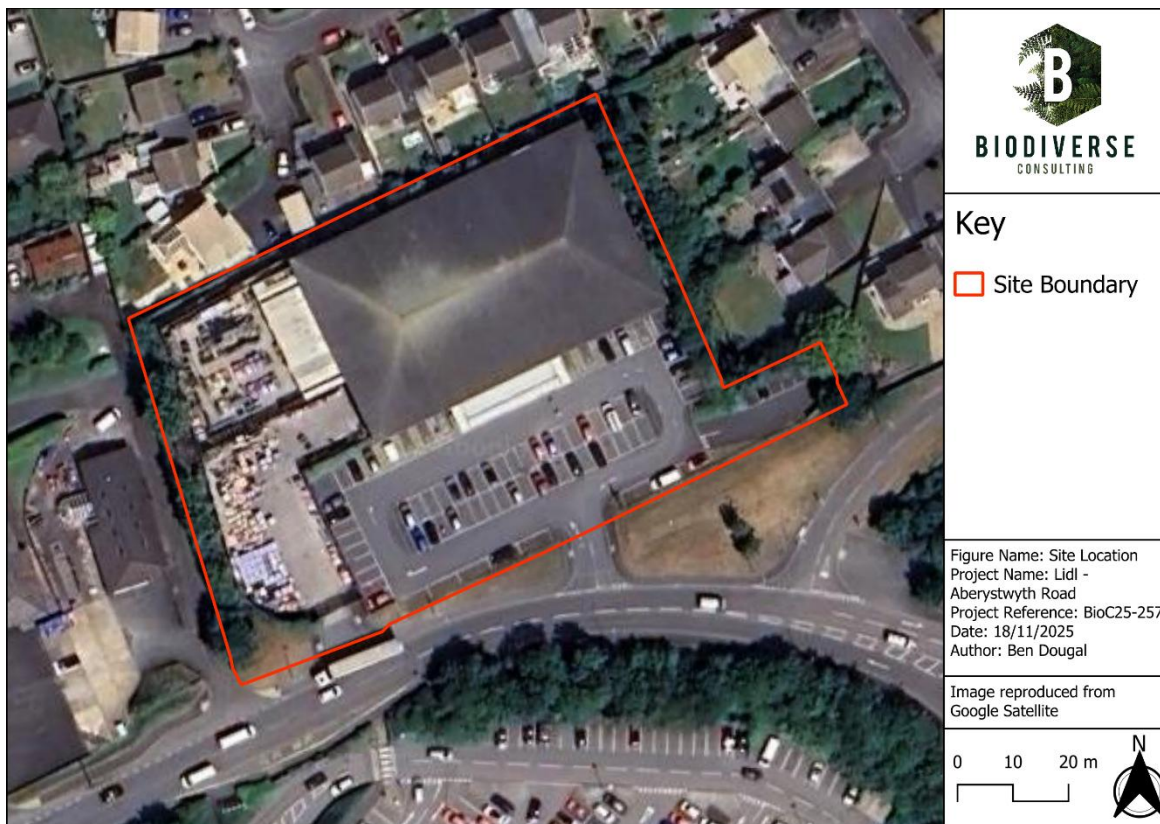


2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY AREA

The survey area comprised the 'Site' (Figure 3) and, where access was available, an appropriate buffer.

FIGURE 3: SURVEY AREA



2.2 DESK STUDY

A desk study was undertaken to obtain pre-existing ecological information relevant to the assessment. The desk study included:

- An assessment of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping.
- A search of the DataMapWales website¹ for all statutory designated sites within 2km and any additional sites outside of this buffer that have the potential to be impacted by the development.

¹ DataMapWales available at: <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/new#/>



- A request to the Local Record Centre (LRC) ‘West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre’ for records of non-statutory designated sites within 2km and protected and priority habitats and species within 2km.

2.3 FIELD SURVEY

Table 1 provides a summary of the field surveys undertaken. Full details of each survey are provided in the subsequent sections. All surveys were undertaken by suitably experienced ecologists; full details are available on request.

TABLE 1: SURVEY SUMMARY

SURVEY TYPE	DATE	TEMPERATURE	CLOUD	PRECIPITATION	WIND ²
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	24/09/2025	12°C	20%	None	2 BF

2.3.1 Habitats/Protected Species

The Site was subjected to a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) walkover survey during which habitats were assessed in line with the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) methods³. As part of the survey, the Site was also checked for evidence of protected and priority species, and habitats were assessed for their potential to support them.

2.3.2 Bats

Survey methods and assessment are based on the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines⁴. A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) determined the value of trees and a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) determined the value of structures to roosting bats and the need for further survey and/or mitigation.

A Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW) assessed habitats for bats to roost, commute, and forage both on Site and in the surrounding area. The aim is to determine the suitability of the Site for bats, to assess whether further bat surveys will be needed and how those surveys should be safely carried out.

2.4 LIMITATIONS TO SURVEY

No internal access was available for the PRA survey, this is not considered to be a significant limitation given the design of the building and a precautionary approach will be adopted.

² Beaufort wind force scale available at: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/coast-and-sea/beaufort-scale>

³ UKHAB Ltd (2023) The UK Habitats Classification User Manual Version 2 at <http://www.ukhab.org/>

⁴ Collins, J. (ed) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition). Bat Conservation Trust



Access to the north of the Site behind the building and west behind the fenceline had limited view, this was not considered a significant constraint as binoculars and satellite imagery was utilised to confirm habitat types and features.

While the UKHab survey was conducted within the optimal season, it was relatively late in the growing season. This is not considered a significant limitation as indicator species for habitats were able to be identified onsite.

2.5 ASSESSMENT

The PEA surveys may provide sufficient information to accurately determine the value of some features, whereas other features may require further study to allow this. Features for which sufficient information is available at this stage are assigned a value using a geographic frame of reference in line with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (Appendix G).



3 RESULTS

3.1 DESK STUDY

3.1.1 Designated Sites

Five statutory designated sites were identified within 2km of the Site. One non-statutory designated site was identified within 1km of the Site. A summary of statutory and non-statutory designated sites is provided in Table 2 and a map is presented in Appendix D.

The Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is considered to be of international value.

TABLE 2: DESIGNATED SITES

DESIGNATION	SITE NAME	REASON FOR DESIGNATION	DISTANCE FROM SITE
Statutory Designated Sites			
Special Area of Conservation	Afon Teifi / River Teifi	Qualifying feature annex I habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetationOligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea Annex II species: <ul style="list-style-type: none">River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	903m SW
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Afon Teifi	As above	903m SW



DESIGNATION	SITE NAME	REASON FOR DESIGNATION	DISTANCE FROM SITE
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Coedydd a Corsydd Aber Teifi (Teifi Estuary Woodlands and Marshes)	Estuary, woodland and marsh habitats supporting an assemblage of flora and fauna.	1404m S
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Banc y Mwldan	Lowland unimproved pastures, supporting an assemblage of plants absent from elsewhere in south-west Wales. Also supports a variety of scarce insects.	1573m NE
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Banc-y-Warren	Embankment formed via complex fluvio-glacial sediments, with associated features.	1618m E
Non-Statutory Designated Sites			
Wildlife Trust Reserve	Teifi Marshes	Wetland Site, including habitats such as open pasture, Alder and Willow carr, freshwater marsh with open pools and reedbeds, tidal mudbanks. This Site supports a diverse assemblage of birds including overwintering birds.	903m S

3.1.2 Priority Habitats

No priority habitats are present within or bordering the Site.

Priority habitats within 2km of the Site include Lowland Wetland, Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, and Restored Ancient Woodland. Additionally, the Site falls within a B-Line. B-lines are part of a network of flower-rich pathways across the UK helping to connect populations of pollinator species. A map of these habitats is presented in Appendix E.

3.1.3 Protected and Priority Species

A summary of recent (2015–present) records of protected, priority or otherwise notable species was provided by the LRC (Appendix H) and relevant records are discussed in the results sections below. The full LRC search results are available on request.



3.2 FIELD SURVEY

3.2.1 Habitats

The 0.708ha Site predominantly contains Developed Land; Sealed Surface and Buildings, with areas of Modified Grassland, Mixed Scrub, Introduced Scrub, and Hedges and Lines of Trees. Detailed accounts of the UKHab habitats are provided below. A map of the UKHab habitats is provided in Appendix A with Target Notes in appendix B.

IMAGE 1 – MODIFIED GRASSLAND

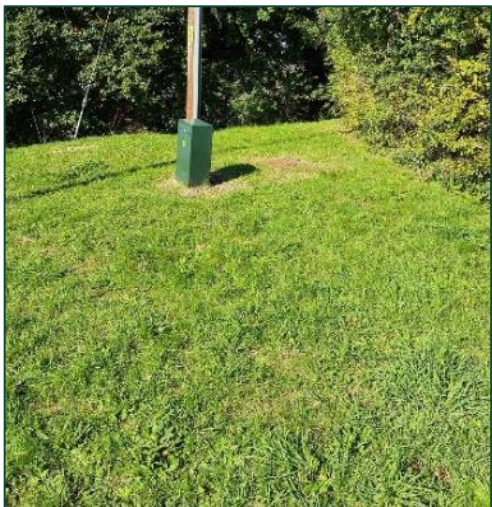


IMAGE 2 – LINE OF TREES

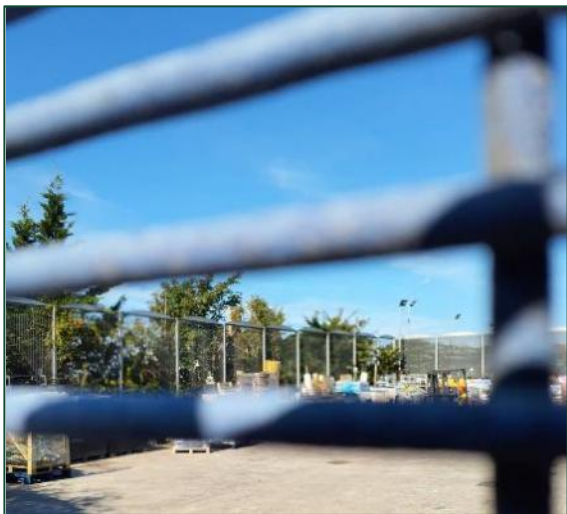


IMAGE 3 – NATIVE HEDGEROW



IMAGE 4 – MIXED SCRUB





IMAGE 5 – BUILDINGS



IMAGE 6 – DEVELOPED LAND; SEALED SURFACE



IMAGE 7 – INTRODUCED SHRUB



3.2.1.1 g4 – Modified Grassland

Modified Grassland to a combined area of 0.035ha in three parcels across the south of the Site (Image 1, Appendix A).

All grassland parcels indicated management and considered to be frequently mown to a sward height of 2-10cm and contained a similar structure and species composition. Dominated by perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, with locally frequent cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*. Forbs comprise frequent ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and dandelion *taraxacum* sp. with occasional creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans* and doves foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*. There are 4-5 species per m² with a grass to forb ratio of 70:30. Some physical damage is evident from public footfall on the path side of the parcel; bare ground is equivalent to 5%.

Modified Grassland is considered to be of Low value.

3.2.1.2 h3h Mixed Scrub

Mixed Scrub to an area of 0.004ha present on the eastern boundary of the Site (Image 4, Appendix A). Dominated by hawthorn and blackthorn, with hazel *Corylus avellana* and bramble and occasional young rowan trees present.



Mixed Scrub is considered to be of Low value.

3.2.1.3 u1b & u1b5 Developed Land; Sealed Surface & Buildings

Buildings onsite to an area of 0.244ha comprise the current retail store (Image 5, Appendix A).

Developed Land; Sealed Surface in the form of a car park and outdoor commercial storage space to an area of 0.417ha onsite (Image 6, Appendix A).

Developed Land; Sealed Surface and Buildings are considered to be of No value.

3.2.1.4 847 – Introduced Shrub

Introduced Shrub in three parcels onsite to an area of 0.008ha (Image 7, Appendix A). S1 is located at the entranceway store signage (appendix A) and comprises daisy bush *Brachyglottis greyi* and blackthorn. S2 is located to the east of the Site and comprises additional species such as bramble, dogwood *Cornus sanguinea* and schedule 9 non-native invasive small-leaved cotoneaster *Cotoneaster microphyllus* (See section 3.22). S3 located to the west of the building comprises cotoneaster *Cotoneaster lacteus*, a large fuchsia bush *Fuchsia sp.* and a dead rowan tree *Sorbus aucuparia* incorporated into the centre of the shrub parcel.

Introduced Shrub is considered to be of Low Value

3.2.1.5 w1 33 Line of Trees

A semi-mature Line of Trees to a length of 0.055km on the western boundary of the Site (Image 2, Appendix A) comprises beech *Fagus sylvatica*, Lawson's cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, wild cherry *Prunus avium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, to a maximum height of 7.5m. Metal fencing is situated between the current retail storage yard and the Line of Trees, restricting canopy spread to the west, however no other evidence of damage or disease were present.

This habitat is considered to be of Local Value.

3.2.1.6 h2a6 – Other Native Hedgerow

A Native Hedgerow to a length of 0.014km to the southwest of the Site (Image 3, Appendix A). With a height of 4m and width of 2m, the hedgerow is dominated by hawthorn with occasional blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. to an average of two woody species per 30m. The ground layer at the base of the hedgerow comprised locally dominant common ivy *Hedera helix* with occasional ribwort plantain and dandelion. There was no evidence of nutrient enrichment.

Other Native Hedgerow is considered to be of Low Value



3.2.2 Invasive Non-Native Species

Schedule 9 invasive small-leaved cotoneaster (Appendix B.1 & B.2), within Introduced Shrub on the eastern boundary of the Site.

3.2.3 Protected Species

Protected species are afforded a level of legal protection which means that their presence may pose a constraint to development. A summary of relevant legislation and associated species is provided in Appendix C.

The following sections describe the results of the field surveys and an appraisal of desk study data. Species not addressed below are considered extremely unlikely to be present and/or affected by the development and so are scoped out of further assessment.

3.2.3.1 Great Crested Newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*)

No GCN records from the LRC were returned within 2km of the Site.

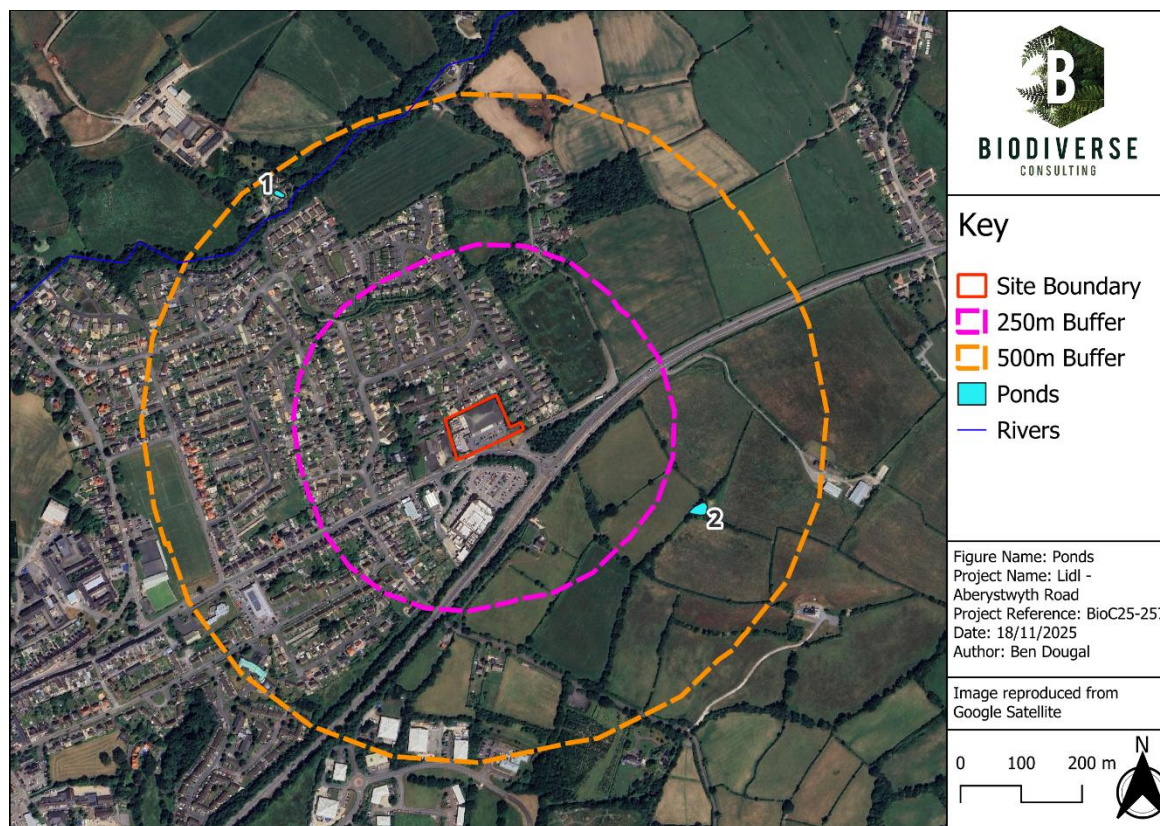
No waterbodies suitable for breeding GCN were identified on Site or within 250m. Two ponds were identified within 500m of the Site (Figure 4). Connectivity from these ponds to the Site is considered very poor due to a lack of suitable commuting habitat. The River Mwldan to the north and the A487 in the south act as barriers to dispersal from the waterbodies.

The Modified Grassland, Mixed Scrub, afford limited terrestrial habitat for GCN, however connectivity to other suitable habitat in the surrounding landscape attributable is restricted by urban areas and roads.

The Site is of No Value to GCN and thus scoped out of further assessment.



FIGURE 4: POND MAP



3.2.3.2 Reptiles

The desk study returned records for slow worm *Anguis fragilis* (12 total, closest 259m south), grass snake *Natrix Helvetica* (eight total, closest 1373m south) and common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* (seven total, closest 1300m south). Record locations are considered to have poor connectivity to the Site (Appendix H) due to dense urban development to the north and the A487 acting as a barrier to the south and east.

The Site is considered to provide low suitability habitat for reptile species due to poor foraging resources and basking space, high levels of disturbance from commercial deliveries and public footfall, and the Site predominantly comprising sealed hardstanding. The Scrub in the east of the Site may provide suitable habitat due to its structural variation, however this is limited due to the small size and isolated nature of the habitat parcel.

The Site is of Low Value to reptiles and thus scoped out of further assessment.

3.2.3.3 Bats

The local records centre returned 57 records comprising following bat species in the search area: common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, brown long-eared *Plecotus auratus*, Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisler* and noctule *Nyctalus noctule*.



The structures onsite presented no Potential Roost Features (PRFs) (Table 3). Trees on Site or on the boundaries also contained no PRFs. Therefore, no roosting opportunities are present on Site and suitability for roosting bats is considered negligible.

The Scrub and Line of Trees provide limited foraging and commuting opportunities, with connectivity to residential gardens in the north and grassland in the wider area to the east and south. These parcels are limited in size and the Site and immediate surrounding area are well lit at night and thus a deterrent to light sensitive species.

The Site is considered to be of Low Value to bats and are scoped out of further assessment.

TABLE 3: PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

BUILDING REFERENCE: 1	
Description:	Active commercial store building (Image 5), made of a brick base with parallel metal cladding from 2m to roof level. Flat metal roof with additional lower-level metal and glass canopy over store entranceway. Windows and doors are glass with metal trim. Drainpipes are made of metal.
Potential Roosting Features:	The building is well sealed and presents no suitable potential roosting features.
Suitability for Roosting Bats:	Negligible

3.2.3.4 Birds

Multiple bird records were returned from within 2km of the Site (Appendix H) including Schedule 1 and Red/Amber-Listed⁵ bird species such as Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* associated with the River Mwaldeen 450m to the north, and Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* associated with the River Teifi and Teifi Marshes approximately 1km to the south. Appendix B details the three common bird species identified onsite during the survey.

The Scrub and Line of Trees within the Site afford limited nesting and foraging opportunities for a range of locally common bird species. It is considered unlikely for the Site to support Schedule 1 species associated with the nearby watercourse. The short sward of the grassland and its limited size makes it unsuitable for ground nesting birds.

With a distinct lack of open areas and smaller habitat parcels with fruit bearing species the Site is considered unsuitable for overwintering species like Redwing *Turdus iliacus* and Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*.

Overall, the Site is considered to be of Low Value for birds and further surveys are not recommended. A precautionary approach to safeguard birds during construction, together with post development enhancement measures, is recommended.

⁵ Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (Dec 2021) Summary – [bocc-5-a5-4pp-single-pages.pdf \(bto.org\)](https://www.bto.org/bocc-5-a5-4pp-single-pages.pdf)



3.2.3.5 Badger (*Meles meles*)

The desk study returned four recent records from within 2km of the Site, with the closest being 655m to the south of the Site.

The Site provides limited potential for foraging and sett creation due to the small area of vegetation on Site. Connectivity to areas of suitable habitat within the wider landscape is limited by dense urban development to the north and A487 to the south. No activity or signs confirming badger presence, such as setts, latrines, footprints or hairs were recorded.

The Site is of Low Value to badger and thus scoped out of further assessment.

3.2.3.6 Hazel Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)

The desk study returned no records within 2km of the Site.

Although the Mixed scrub contains Hazel it is considered that this habitat has limited potential for foraging and nesting due to small areas of vegetation. Connectivity to areas of suitable habitat is very poor due to a lack of significant woodland and hedgerows within the wider landscape.

The Site is of No Value to hazel dormouse and thus scoped out of further assessment.

3.2.3.7 Priority Species

The LRC returned seven records of hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, the closest of which was 101m northwest of the Site within a residential garden. The Site has the potential to support hedgehog, within boundary scrub and hedgerow which provide suitable foraging and shelter habitat. No evidence of this species was found at the time of survey. The Site is of Low Value to hedgehog and measures will be implemented to safeguard this species during construction and enhancements provided post-development.

No records or evidence onsite for brown hare *Lepus europaeus* or common toad *Bufo bufo* was identified during the walkover. Habitats onsite are not suitable for these species. The Site is of No Value to brown hare and common toad.

Local records identified a range of priority invertebrates within 2km of the Site, the closest of which was a brown hairstreak butterfly *Thecla betulae* 668m south of the Site. No priority invertebrate species were observed onsite. The larval foodplant of brown hairstreak (blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*) was observed onsite within the Native Hedgerow, Mixed Scrub and Introduced Shrub. Given the distance to the nearest brown hairstreak record and the limited amounts of larval host plant, the Site is assessed as Low Value for brown hairstreak and is scoped out of further assessment.



4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The development has the potential to adversely impact valuable ecological features and some of these impacts may also constitute legal offences. The broad impacts include:

- Direct harm of animal species
- Disturbance of animal species
- Loss and degradation of valuable habitats
- Loss and degradation of habitats that support protected/priority species.

Impacts can be adequately addressed at this stage and therefore a range of good practice avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures are recommended below.

4.2 FURTHER SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

No further surveys are necessary to inform the assessment of the potential ecological impacts of the development. A range of good practice avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures are recommended to address ecological impacts and reduce the likelihood of legal offences.

4.3 AVOIDANCE

The following measures should be incorporated into the design of the development, including the construction phase, to avoid and reduce impacts on wildlife:

- Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP) to be produced, to avoid harm to ecological features and species during Site clearance and construction, with a focus on hedgehog.
- Avoid site clearance works during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the Site is checked by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) and active nests are confirmed to be absent no later than 48 hours before works commence.
- All construction activities will be programmed to daytime hours to reduce disturbance to sensitive nocturnal species, such as bats and roosting bird species.
- The cotoneaster will be removed by a suitably licenced contractor to ensure legal compliance.

4.4 MITIGATION

Mitigation is proposed to reduce the impacts on wildlife that cannot be avoided through design:



- Internal and external lighting will be designed in line with BCT guidance⁶ to reduce impacts on bats and a range of other wildlife.
- Gaps of at least 13cm x 13cm will be created within boundaries to facilitate movement of hedgehogs and other small animals through the Site.

4.5 COMPENSATION/ENHANCEMENT

Compensation is proposed to address the impacts on habitats which cannot be avoided or mitigated:

- The incorporation of opportunities for roosting bats and nesting birds within the development (Appendix I), pole mounted.
- Landscape planting to compensate for any tree/shrub loss shall include species native to the local area and pollinator species. Where possible, any planting should include blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, to provide greater breeding and foraging resource to brown hairstreak butterfly.

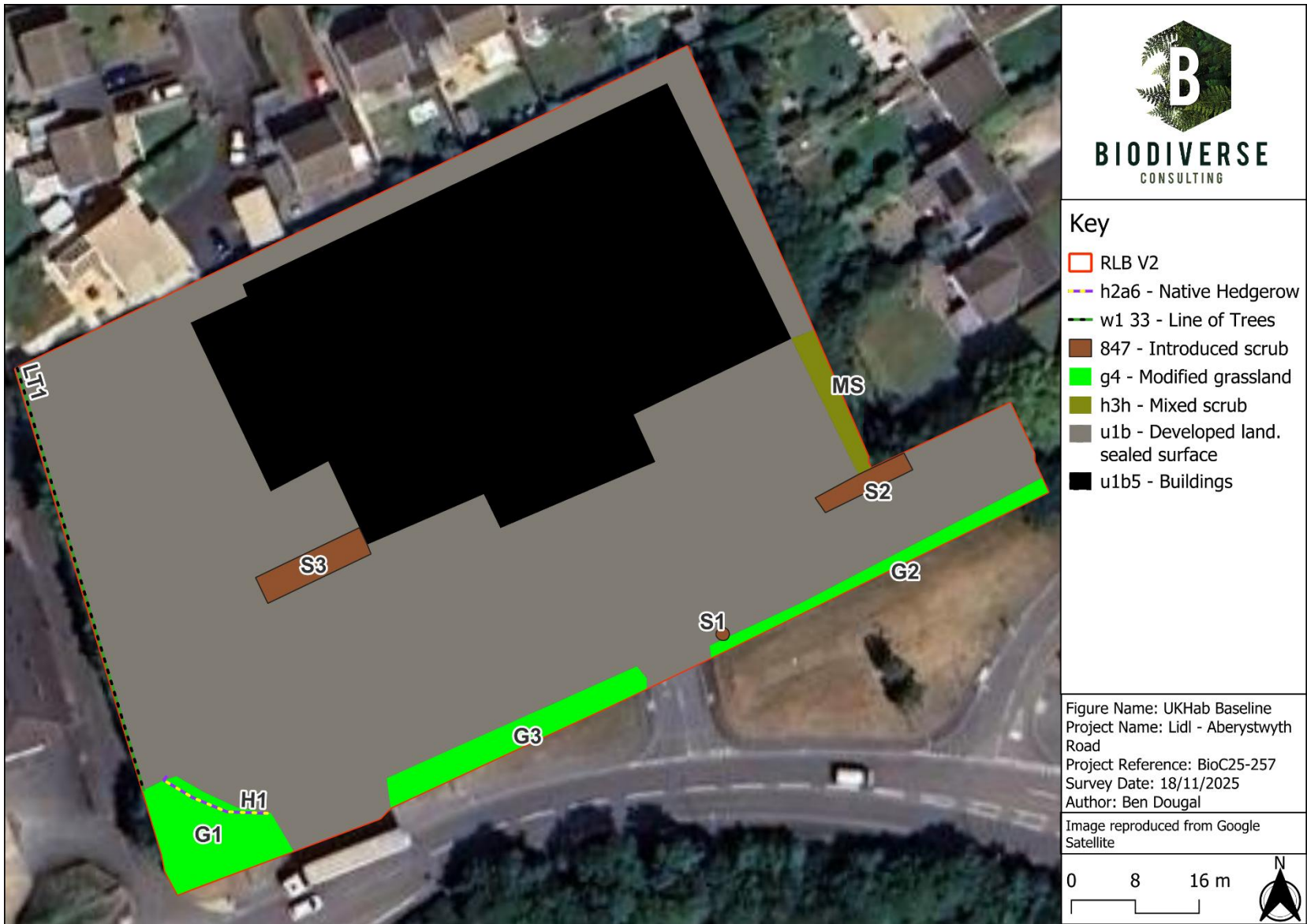
⁶ Bat Conservation Trust (2023) Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK



APPENDICES

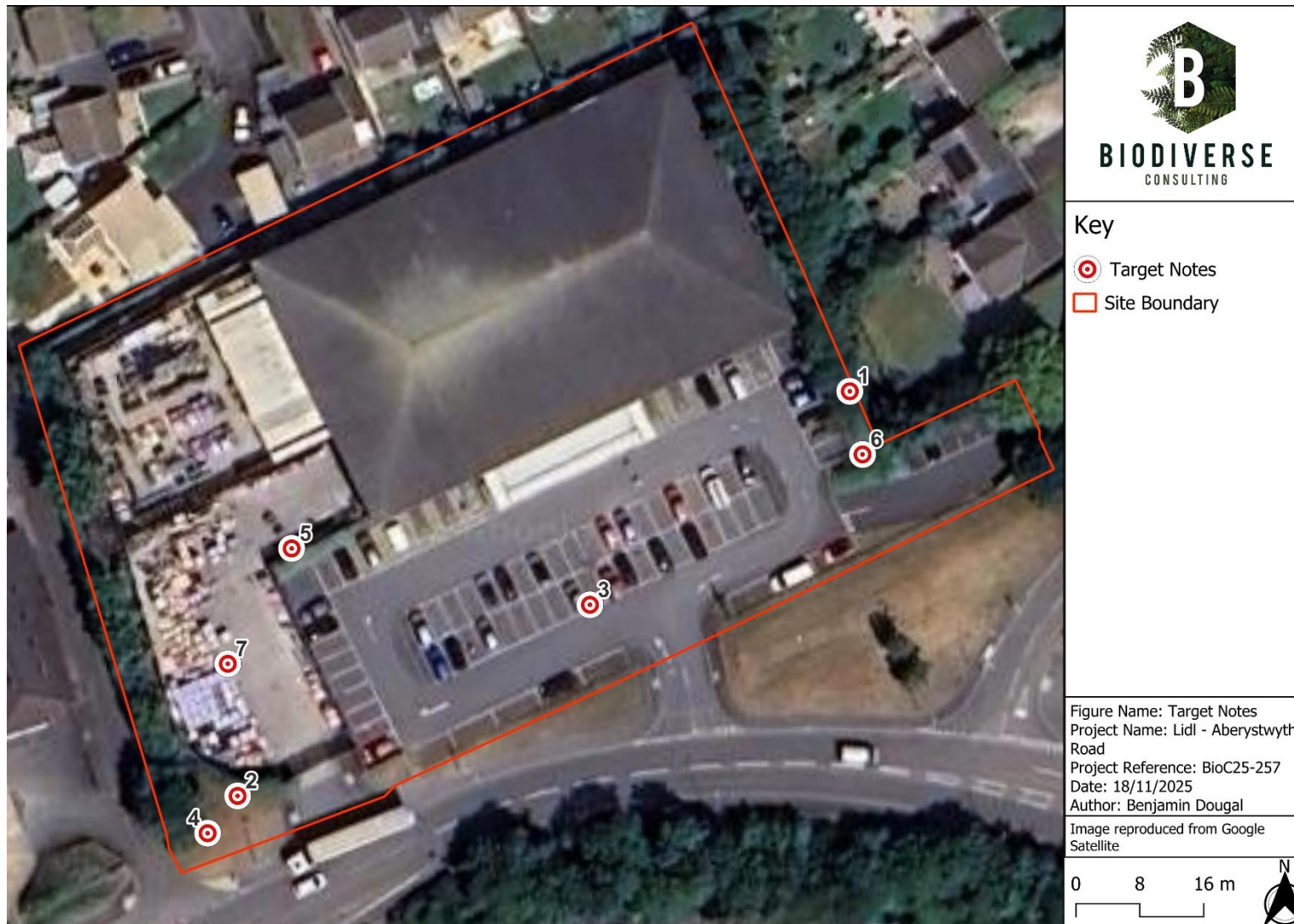


APPENDIX A – UKHAB MAP






APPENDIX B. 1 – TARGET NOTES MAP



APPENDIX B.2 – TARGET NOTES

TARGET NOTE	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO
1	Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> calling and commuting through scrub	
2	4x red admiral butterflies <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> feeding within hedgerow	
3	Red admiral butterfly commute across carpark	
4	Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> forage and commute across Site	
5	Late cotoneaster (Invasive but not schedule 9) within Introduced Shrub	

TARGET NOTE	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO
6	Late cotoneaster and small leaved cotoneaster (Schedule 9)	
7	Carrion crow <i>Corvus corone</i> within storage area calling and foraging	

APPENDIX C – SPECIES LISTS FOR HABITATS

MODIFIED GRASSLAND

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Fox glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

LINE OF TREES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>

NATIVE HEDEGROW

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.
Dandelion sp.	<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>

MIXED SCRUB

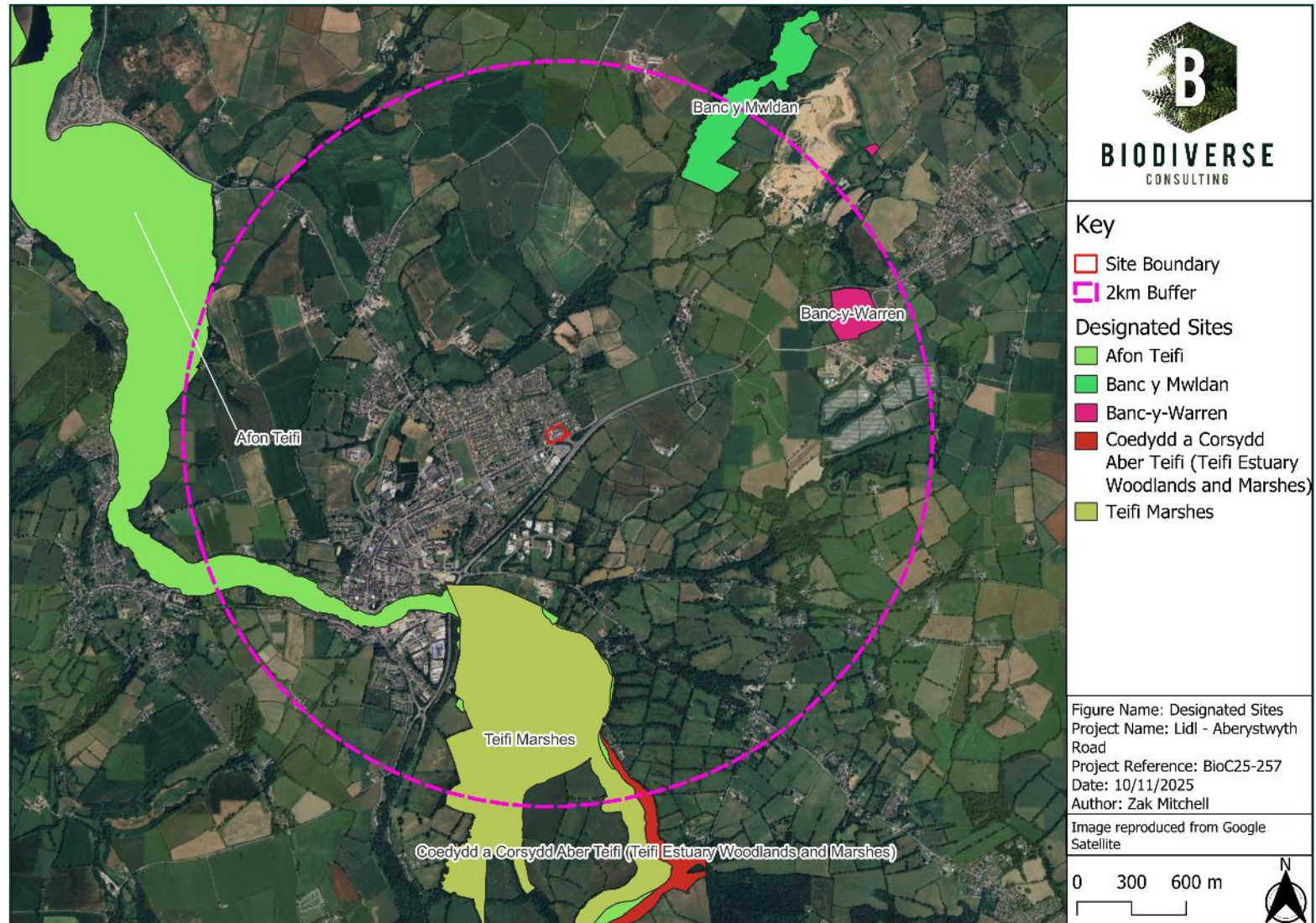
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.
Late cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>

INTRODUCED SHRUB

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Daisy bush	<i>Brachyglottis greyi</i>
Dog wood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Late cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>
Small-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.
Fushia	<i>Fuchsia</i> Sp.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>

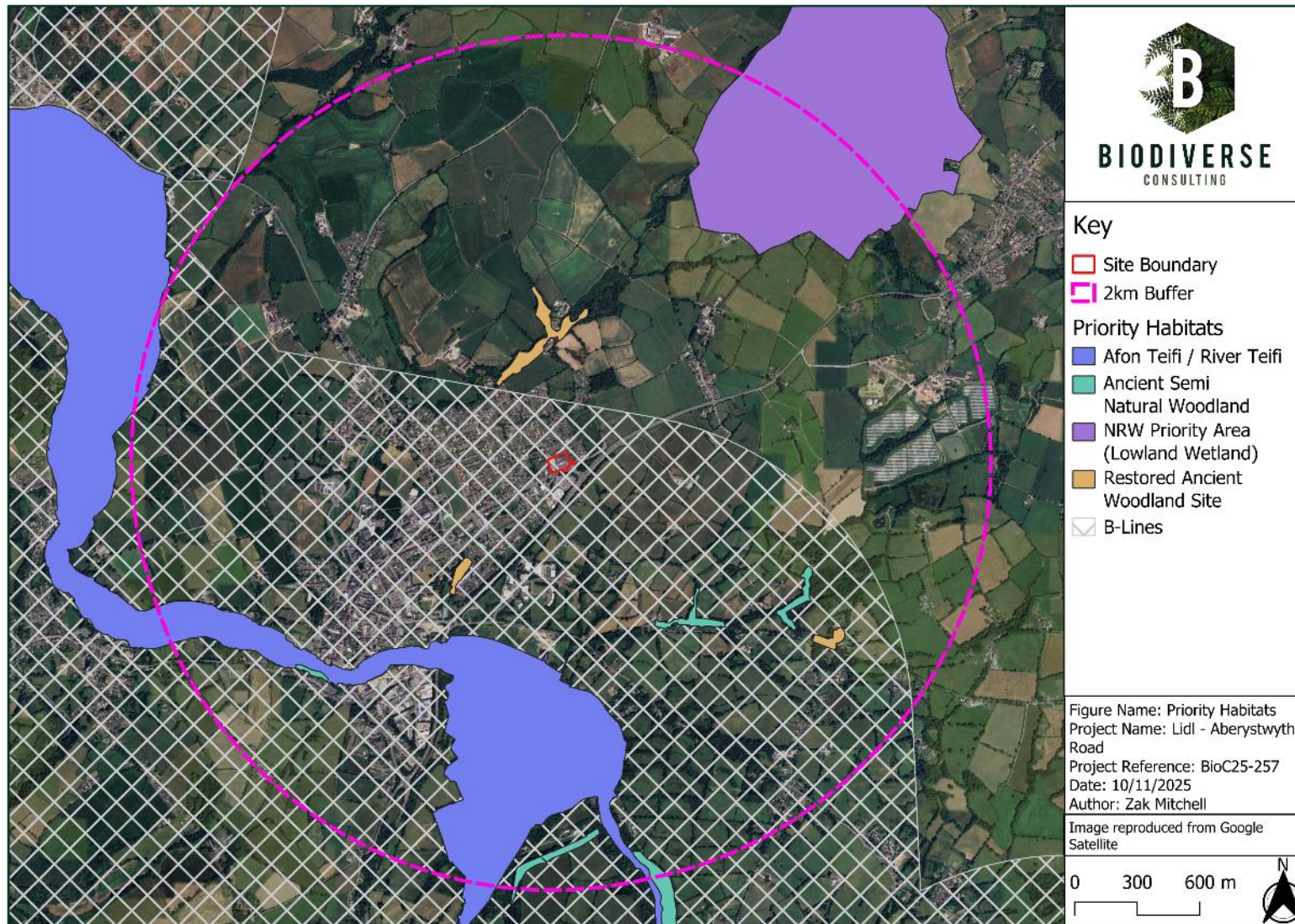


APPENDIX D –DESIGNATED SITES MAP





APPENDIX E – PRIORITY HABITATS MAP



APPENDIX F – POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981⁷, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) 2000⁸ and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006⁹, is the main legislation that protects wildlife in Great Britain and is the mechanism for defining and protecting nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The legislation makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with certain exceptions) and disturb any bird species listed under Schedule 1 to the Act, or its dependent young while it is nesting;
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly disturb certain Schedule 5 animal species while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection; and
- Pick or uproot any wild plant listed under Schedule 8 of the Act. Schedule 9, Part II of the Act also lists many species for which it is an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, in the wild. Any material containing Japanese knotweed is also identified as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990¹⁰ and must be disposed of properly at licensed landfill according to the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991¹¹.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017¹² (the 'Habitat Regulations'), as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019¹³, establish the requirements for protecting sites that are internationally important for threatened habitats and species – the National Site Network – and thus the requirement for a 'Habitat Regulations Assessment' of plans or developments with potential to affect them.

⁷ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

⁸ The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>

⁹ Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

¹⁰ The Environmental Protection Act 1990. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

¹¹ The Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1991/2839/made>

¹² The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>

¹³ The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111179512/contents>

The Habitat Regulations also establish the strict protection of some species – European Protected Species – and make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb certain wild animals, and to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal even if the animal is not present at the time.

Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

The NERC Act 2006⁹ places a duty on local planning authorities to have due regard for biodiversity and nature conservation during their operations, and thus ensures that biodiversity is a key consideration in the planning process. The Act also establishes a list of species and habitats of principal importance ('Priority' Species and Habitats) for the conservation of biodiversity.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2021¹⁴

The Environment Act 2021 provides a framework for environmental protection in the UK. It is a wide-ranging piece of legislation affecting many aspects of the natural environment, including biodiversity. The act sets clear targets to halt the decline in wildlife populations through a legally binding target for species abundance by 2030 and a requirement to increase species populations by 10% by 2042.

Ramsar Convention

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the 'Ramsar Convention'¹⁵) provides the only international mechanism for protecting internationally important wetlands; such sites are designated as Ramsar sites. It is government policy that Ramsar sites are afforded the same level of protection as sites in the National Site Network and so they are also subject to HRA.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

Badgers receive strict protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992¹⁶, which prohibits the taking, injuring, selling, possessing or killing of badgers and makes it an offence to ill-treat any badger, damage, destroy, disturb or cause a dog to enter a badger sett.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997¹⁷ establishes the legal protection of important countryside hedgerows, principally ancient and species-rich hedgerows. The Hedgerow Regulations also

¹⁴ The Environment Act 2021. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

¹⁵ The Ramsar Convention <https://www.ramsar.org/>

¹⁶ Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/51/contents>

¹⁷ The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made>

provide arrangements for planning authorities to protect important hedgerows in the countryside by controlling their removal through a system of notification.

Planning Policy Wales

Planning Policy Wales¹⁸ sets out the Welsh Government's requirement for the planning system in Wales and in doing so establishes the framework within which local planning authorities can develop their own planning policies.

Biodiversity Action Plans

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was developed to fulfil the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, to which the UK is a signatory. The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework¹⁹ succeeded the UKBAP and expired in 2019, but the UKBAP priority species and habitats are retained through the NERC Act 2006. Regional and local BAPs have also been developed for species/habitats of nature conservation importance at regional and local levels.

¹⁸ Planning Policy Wales 2021 (edition 11). Available from:

https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11_0.pdf

¹⁹ UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. Available from: <https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/587024ff-864f-4d1d-a669-f38cb448abdc>

APPENDIX G – VALUE OF ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

VALUE	EXAMPLES
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An internationally designated site or candidate site (SPA, pSPA, SAC, cSAC, pSAC, Ramsar site) or an area which meets the designation criteria for such sites. Internationally significant and viable areas of a habitat type listed in Annexe 1 of the Habitats Directive, or smaller areas of such habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. Any regularly occurring, globally threatened species. A regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK, of uncertain conservation status A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/number of any internationally important species.
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nationally designated site (e.g. SSSI, NNR) or a discrete area which meets the published selection criteria for national designation (e.g. SSSI selection guidelines) irrespective of whether or not it has yet been notified. A viable area of a UK BAP priority habitat, or smaller areas of such habitat which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. A regularly occurring significant number/population of a nationally important species e.g. listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). A regularly occurring population of a nationally important species that is threatened or rare in the county or region. A feature identified as being of critical importance in the UK BAP.
Regional / County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viable areas of key habitat identified in the Regional or County BAP or smaller areas of such a habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of the larger whole. Regional/county significant and viable areas of key habitat identified as being of regional value. A regularly occurring significant population/number of any important species important at a regional/county level. Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species which is listed in a Regional/County Red Data Book or BAP on account of its regional rarity or localisation. Sites of conservation importance that exceed the district selection criteria but that fall short of SSSI selection guidelines.
City/District/ Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of habitat identified in a District/City/Borough BAP or in the relevant Natural Area profile. Sites that the designating authority has determined meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation, including Local Nature Reserves selected on District/City/Borough ecological criteria. Sites/features that are scarce within the District/City/Borough or which appreciably enrich the District/City/Borough habitat resource. A diverse and/or ecologically valuable hedgerow network.

VALUE	EXAMPLES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A population of a species that is listed in a District/City/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation. • A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District/City/Borough important species during key phases of its life cycle.
Parish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A feature considered scarce within a Parish or which appreciably enriches the Parish resource.
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas identified in a Local BAP or the relevant natural area profile. • Sites/features which are scarce in the locality or which are considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context, e.g. species-rich hedgerows. • Local Nature Reserves selected on Parish/Local ecological criteria. • Significant numbers/population of a locally important species <u>e.g.</u> one which is listed on the Local BAP. • Any species, populations or habitats of local importance.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats of moderate to low diversity which support a range of locally and nationally common species, the loss of which can be easily mitigated.

APPENDIX H – LOCAL RECORDS SEARCH

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NO. RECORDS	CLOSEST RECORD (M)	DATE OF MOST RECENT RECORD
BIRDS				
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	23	264	26/06/2024
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	7	450	01/01/2024
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	32	450	09/11/2024
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	28	450	09/11/2024
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	8	450	01/01/2024
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	1	450	21/08/2016
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	27	450	20/10/2024
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	27	450	20/10/2024
Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	1	450	21/08/2016
Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	2	450	18/08/2017
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	14	450	09/11/2024
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	9	450	26/03/2024
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	30	450	28/12/2024
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	23	450	20/10/2024
Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	3	450	02/07/2022
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	16	450	01/01/2024
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	23	450	28/12/2024
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	6	450	01/01/2023
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	2	450	01/01/2017
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	4	450	04/09/2024
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	2	450	01/01/2019
Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	2	450	01/01/2018
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	15	639	21/03/2024
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	26	661	19/04/2024
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	38	785	20/10/2024

Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	19	785	09/11/2024
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	32	785	29/12/2024
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	22	785	26/12/2024
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	12	785	01/01/2024
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	10	785	01/01/2024
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	22	785	08/05/2024
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	8	785	16/01/2024
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	12	785	08/05/2024
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	5	787	01/01/2024
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	24	787	17/06/2024
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	10	787	21/03/2024
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	25	787	03/11/2024
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	15	787	26/06/2024
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	14	1021	09/11/2024
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	11	1068	08/05/2024
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	13	1068	17/06/2024
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	4	1109	21/04/2024
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	5	1109	17/06/2024
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	2	1109	17/06/2024
Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	2	1109	26/03/2024
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	5	1109	26/03/2024
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	3	1109	20/04/2024
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	1	1109	26/03/2024
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	16	1144	28/12/2024
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	7	1156	09/11/2024
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	10	1164	30/05/2024
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	16	1164	20/10/2024
a bird	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	1	1295	09/11/2024
Jack Snipe	<i>Limnocryptes minimus</i>	4	1299	07/01/2024
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	3	1314	11/09/2018

Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	18	1331	30/05/2024
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	14	1331	06/05/2024
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	6	1331	01/01/2024
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	11	1331	01/01/2024
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	19	1331	11/06/2024
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	7	1336	08/01/2024
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	6	1336	01/01/2024
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	4	1336	03/03/2023
Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	3	1336	01/01/2024
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	11	1336	01/01/2024
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	11	1336	01/01/2024
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	12	1336	01/01/2024
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	13	1336	01/01/2024
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	25	1345	26/06/2024
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	14	1345	08/05/2024
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	8	1345	01/01/2024
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	7	1345	19/04/2024
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	1	1345	20/05/2019
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	8	1345	20/03/2024
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	6	1345	01/01/2023
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	9	1345	01/01/2024
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	4	1369	27/10/2024
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	3	1369	19/03/2024
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	6	1369	01/01/2024
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	10	1369	11/01/2024
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	5	1369	01/01/2024
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	7	1369	08/08/2024
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	7	1369	21/10/2024
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	4	1369	15/01/2024
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	7	1369	17/06/2024

Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	2	1369	01/01/2022
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	5	1369	01/01/2024
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	3	1369	04/04/2017
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	3	1369	09/12/2024
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	7	1369	01/01/2024
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	8	1369	01/01/2024
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	2	1369	31/08/2017
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	7	1369	01/01/2024
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	2	1369	01/01/2024
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	5	1369	01/01/2023
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	5	1369	01/01/2024
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	4	1369	01/01/2024
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	6	1369	01/01/2023
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	5	1369	01/01/2024
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	4	1373	01/01/2024
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	3	1373	01/10/2022
Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	4	1373	29/08/2020
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	3	1373	16/12/2018
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	1	1373	01/01/2020
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	5	1373	01/01/2024
a bird	<i>Cettia cetti cetti</i>	1	1373	29/12/2023
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2	1373	01/01/2023
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1	1373	01/01/2023
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	3	1373	01/01/2022
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	4	1373	07/11/2019
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	4	1373	01/01/2021
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1	1373	01/01/2023
a bird	<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i>	8	1373	01/01/2024
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	2	1373	01/01/2019
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	2	1373	02/03/2021

Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2	1373	01/01/2022
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	4	1373	01/01/2023
Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	1	1373	01/01/2023
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	1	1373	08/06/2019
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	1	1373	31/01/2016
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	2	1373	01/01/2019
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	2	1373	01/01/2016
Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	3	1373	01/01/2019
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	4	1373	10/04/2023
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	3	1373	01/01/2021
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1	1373	01/01/2019
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	6	1373	01/01/2024
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1	1373	01/01/2021
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	4	1373	01/01/2023
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	1373	01/01/2020
Greenland White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	1	1450	01/01/2019
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	3	1450	01/01/2023
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	2	1450	01/01/2018
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	1	1450	01/01/2018
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	2	1450	01/01/2023
Leach's Petrel	<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	1	1450	01/01/2019
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	2	1450	01/01/2018
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	1450	01/01/2018
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	6	1450	01/01/2023
Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	1	1450	01/01/2019
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	1	1450	01/01/2017
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS				
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	12	259	20/04/2024
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	4	442	27/03/2024
Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	1	1269	18/08/2024
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	7	1300	01/01/2021

Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	8	1373	23/03/2025
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	1	1662	29/06/2016

INVETEBRATES

Brown hairstreak butterfly	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	306	668	28/11/2024
Small square-spot moth	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	1	786	18/08/2016
White-letter hairstreak butterfly	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	1	885	01/01/2023
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	4	1020	02/09/2023
Black Oil beetle	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	4	1100	01/04/2024
Garden tiger moth	<i>Arctia caja</i>	6	1118	17/07/2023
Lackey moth	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	6	1118	01/01/2019
Shaded broad-bar moth	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	5	1216	20/07/2023
Cinnabar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	11	1216	18/08/2024
Small phoenix moth	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	3	1574	17/07/2023
August thorn moth	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	2	1574	17/07/2023
Blood-vein moth	<i>Timandra comae</i>	3	1574	01/01/2021
Oak hook-tip moth	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	1	1574	01/01/2021
Knot grass moth	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	1	1600	19/06/2015
Pied grey moth	<i>Eudonia delunella</i>	1	1600	19/06/2015
Dot moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	1	1600	19/06/2015
White ermine moth	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	3	1600	01/01/2018


Buff ermine moth	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	3	1600	20/06/2018
Wall butterfly	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	1	1798	17/08/2021
Dusky brocade moth	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	1	1809	19/06/2015

MAMMALS

Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	7	101	22/10/2023
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	6	629	01/01/2024
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17	629	28/08/2024
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14	629	28/08/2024
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	4	655	04/09/2023
Myotis Bat species	<i>Myotis</i> sp.	3	1033	28/06/2021
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	5	1033	28/08/2024
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	14	1133	18/12/2024
Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrelle</i>	1	1225	28/08/2018
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	4	1336	14/02/2024
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	4	1610	27/09/2022
Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	1	1628	07/01/2024
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	1	1641	10/09/2021
Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	2	1698	07/12/2019

Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	1	1833	28/06/2021
Long-eared Bat species	<i>Plecotus</i>	1	1833	28/06/2021

APPENDIX I – BAT AND BIRD BOX SPECIFICATIONS

BIRD BOX SPECIFICATION	
Woodcrete Schwegler 32mm or similar	Dimensions:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Height: 26 cm• Width: 17 cm• Depth: 18 cm• Weight: 3.6 kg
<p>Description: Simple to install, inspect and clean. Schwegler nestboxes are famous for their durability. They will last 20 – 25 years. Made from patented wood-concrete material consisting of 75% wood, which provides insulation and aids ventilation. The 32mm entry hole nest box may attract tits, sparrows, redstarts, and nuthatches.</p>	
<p>Placement will consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nesting features will be positioned at a north-eastern aspect.• The nesting features will be positioned over 4m from the ground.• Nesting features will be sheltered from strong winds and heavy rain.• It is advised that nest boxes are cleaned annually with existing materials emptied if they have been used. This maintenance should take place outside of the breeding bird season to avoid disturbing an active nest.	
BAT BOX SPECIFICATION	
Schwegler 2F-DFP or similar	Dimensions



- Height: 33 cm
- Width: 16 cm
- Weight: 4.1 kg

Description: An excellent general-purpose bat box, the Schwegler 2F-DFP Bat Box is suitable for summer use by a wide variety of species (and particularly liked by pipistrelles). Being made of woodcrete the box will last for years and provide a stable environment inside.

Placement will consider the following:

- Attach to a tree using the aluminium nail (included) or hung from a branch.
- The bat boxes should be positioned 4 m from the ground.
- South-easterly to south-westerly direction.
- Can be grouped together at different orientations to provide multiple options.
- Branches should be cleared under the boxes for access.
- Sheltered from wind and rain.



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