

MOD015



Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

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APPENDICES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Contents	Summary
Site Location	The site is located off the B4011 between Upper Arncott and the village of Piddington, in the Cherwell District, Oxfordshire and is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP 63075 17817.
Scope of this Survey(s)	The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal aims to: • Undertake a desk study to obtain existing information on statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest and records of protected/notable species within the site and its zone of influence. • Present the results of an extended Habitat Classification Survey, recording habitat types, dominant vegetation, and evidence of protected fauna or habitats capable of supporting such species. • Evaluate potential ecological receptors on-site and within the zone of influence, identify constraints to development, and recommend further surveys, mitigation, or enhancement measures. The Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) aims to: • Assess suitable trees on site for their suitability to support roosting and hibernating bats. • Categorise trees to highlight whether additional assessment is required.
Results and Evaluation	The site comprises areas of neutral grassland, hedgerows and scrub with several buildings and structures (including associated access roads). A brick reservoir, disused railway track and ditch are also present on site. The habitats on site have the potential to support several protected and notable species such as badger, hazel dormouse, water vole, breeding and nesting birds, Great Crested Newt (GCN), reptiles and notable invertebrates. The GLTA undertaken on site found 13 trees with features suitable to host roosting bats. Buildings on site were also considered suitable for roosting bats. The site is located within the SSSI impact zone for Arncott Bridge Meadows SSSI (located 1.82km from site).
Recommendations	Consultation with Natural England may be required due to potential presence of impact pathways between the site and Arncott Bridge Meadows SSSI. Due to the presence of suitable habitats on site, targeted protected species surveys for hazel dormouse, breeding/nesting birds, Barn Owl, GCN, reptiles and terrestrial invertebrates are required. Pre-construction checks for water vole and badger are also recommended. Should works involve tree removal, or disturbance works within 20 m of trees identified as having bat roost potential or if works are likely to impact to suitable buildings on site, further bat surveys will be required to fully inform licensing and mitigation requirements. The site also offers high-foraging suitability for bats; therefore, activity surveys are recommended.

	Butterfly bush was found on site which is considered to be invasive in character. It is suggested that it is controlled or eradicated from site. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) must be implemented during construction, including standard measures to reduce noise, dust and other impacts. Precautionary working methods to avoid harm to protected and notable species are advised.
Conclusion	Provided the measures within this report for mitigation and enhancement can be adopted, it is anticipated that the development can proceed in compliance with current local and national biodiversity planning policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of MOD015 (hereafter referred to as “the site”) was commissioned in March 2026.

This report has been prepared by a Consultant Ecologist of ‘capable’ competency, as per the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Competency Framework (CIEEM, 2024), and the conditions pertinent to it are in Appendix A.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located off the B4011 between Upper Arccott and the village of Piddington, in the Cherwell District, Oxfordshire and is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP 63075 17817 (Figure 1). It comprises areas of neutral grassland, hedgerows, scrub, and several buildings and structures (with associated access roads). A brick reservoir, disused railway track and ditch are also present on site. The surrounding landscape includes village settlements, broadleaved woodland, hedgerows and mixed-use farmland. The River Ray is located approximately 1.08 km north of the site.

1.3 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to:

- Undertake a desk study to obtain existing information on statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest and relevant records of protected/notable species within the site and its zone of influence.
- Present the results of an extended Habitat Classification Survey, involving a field survey of the site to record habitat types and dominant vegetation, including any invasive species, and evidence of protected fauna or habitats capable of supporting such species.
- Evaluate potential ecological receptors on site and within the zone of influence; identify any constraints to the sites development and make any recommendations for further surveys, mitigation or enhancement.

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of eighteen months from the date of the survey, after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. The recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals which this report was based on.

Scientific names are provided at the first mention of each species and common names (where appropriate) are then used throughout the rest of the report for ease of reading.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 HISTORIC SURVEYS

No historic ecological surveys relevant to the site have been identified.

2.2 DESK STUDY

The desktop study comprised two elements:

- A data search obtained from the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMERC) and the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas (NBN Atlas, 2026) in March 2026.
- Online element including a search using: Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk>) website and Ordnance Survey (OS) and Aerial Imagery (<https://www.bing.com/maps>).

The geographical extent of the search area was related to the significance of sites and species and potential zones of influence. For this site the following search areas were considered appropriate:

- 10 km for sites of International Importance (e.g. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar sites);
- 2 km for sites of National or Regional Importance (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), protected or otherwise notable species and non-statutory designated sites of County Importance (e.g. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS));
- 2 km for biological records, and
- 1 km for ancient woodland and mapped priority habitats.

The data search did not cover Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs); or Conservation Areas designated for their special architectural and historic interest.

2.3 FIELD SURVEYS

The following methodologies have been used to identify the ecological receptors present on or near the site and which are relevant to the proposed development. Survey extended beyond the site to a distance of 50 m where accessible.

2.3.1 Habitats

An extended habitat survey was undertaken on the site between 26th March - 10th April 2026 by an Assistant and Principal Ecologist. The average weather conditions were 9°C, dry with a light breeze and 20% cloud cover.

The habitats present on site were mapped in accordance with the UK Habitat Classification Professional Edition – Version 2.0 (UK Hab Ltd., 2023), hereafter referred to as 'UKHab'. The habitats have been classified to a minimum of 'Level 3' (in accordance with UKHab), to identify the presence of Habitats of

Principal Importance in England (the 'Section 41' list under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006) and Annex I habitats.

Where habitats occur in multiple areas of the site or are of different condition, additional polygons of the same habitat have been mapped so that their condition may be assessed independently.

The minimum recording unit for habitat is 25 m² or 5 m length for linear habitats (such as hedgerows or watercourses). Dominant plant species were recorded for each habitat present using standard nomenclature (Stace, 2019). Nomenclature for bryophytes follows Mosses and Liverworts of Britain and Ireland (Atherton, Bosanquet, & Lawley, 2010). Relative plant species abundance was estimated using the DAFOR¹ scale.

Lists of plants recorded on site are provided in Appendix B.

2.3.2 Protected and Notable Species

The site was inspected for evidence of, and its potential to support, protected or notable species, especially those listed under the Schedule 2 of the Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (W&CA) 1981 (as amended), the Countryside Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, those given extra protection under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, and species included in the Cherwell District Council Biodiversity Duty Report 2024-2025 (Cherwell District Council, 2024).

The presence of some species was determined using standard best practice guidance and are listed below.

Badger

The site was surveyed for evidence of badger *Meles meles* setts or other badger activity such as paths, latrines or signs of foraging. Methodologies used and any setts recorded were classified according to published criteria (Harris, et al., 1989).

Hazel Dormouse

The site was surveyed for its suitability to support hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* based on best practice guidance (Bright, et al., 2006).

Water Vole

Waterbodies within or adjacent to the site were assessed for their suitability to support water vole *Arvicola amphibius* using the industry standard survey advice (Dean, 2016).

Otter

The site was assessed for its suitability to support otter *Lutra lutra* using standing Government advice (Chanin, 2003).

Bats

Roosting Bats – Buildings / Structures

¹ The DAFOR scale has been used to estimate the frequency and cover of the different plant species as follows: Dominant (D), Abundant (A), Frequent (F), Occasional (O), Rare (R), The term 'Locally' (L) is also used where the frequency and distribution of a species are patchy and 'Edge' (E) is also used where a species only occurs on the edge of a habitat type.

Any suitable buildings and structures on site were assessed from the ground for their suitability to support breeding, resting and hibernating bats using survey methods based on the BCT *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, 2023) – hereafter referred to as the ‘BCT Guidelines’.

Foraging / Commuting Bats

Potential habitat for foraging and commuting bats were assessed on site according to the BCT Guidelines.

Birds

Bird Species identified at the time of survey were noted and nesting birds recorded as seen. An assessment of habitats was undertaken to determine the likely value to breeding and foraging birds.

Great Crested Newt & Common Amphibians

The site was appraised for its suitability to support great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* based on guidance outlined in the Herpetofauna Workers’ Manual (Gent & Gibson, 2003) and the *Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook* (Langton, et al., 2001). This appraisal also considered waterbodies on site and their potential to be used for breeding newts.

Habitat suitability and evidence of other common amphibians was recorded on site where relevant.

Reptiles

The site was appraised for its suitability to support reptiles using guidance outlined in the Herpetofauna Workers’ Manual (Gent & Gibson, 2003).

Invertebrates

The site habitats were appraised for suitability to support assemblages of invertebrates and commented on in the report as appropriate.

Other Species

The site was also appraised for its suitability to support other protected or notable fauna with regard to the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017) and BS42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI, 2013). Evidence of any current or historical presence of such species was recorded.

Invasive Species

Evidence of species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended, were recorded as seen.

Scoped Out

There are no recorded populations of beaver *Castor fiber* within the River Ray catchment, as such, this species has been scoped out and will not be discussed further within this report. Due to known patterns of distribution and absence of local records and suitable habitats on site, the following species have also been scoped out and will not be discussed further within this report: pine marten *Martes martes*, and red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*.

2.3.3 Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA)

Any suitable trees on site were assessed from the ground for their suitability to support breeding, resting and hibernating bats using survey methods based on the BCT Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023), hereafter referred to as the 'BCT Guidelines'.

Trees were inspected systematically and surveyed consistently around all parts of the tree (from all angles and from both close to the trunk and further away) using binoculars and high-power torch. The surveys were completed in daylight hours and not during poor light conditions.

Categorisation of Trees

All trees were categorised as follows to highlight whether additional assessment is required.

- None – either no Potential Roost Features (PRFs) in the tree or highly unlikely to be any.
- FAR – further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree.
- PRF – a tree with at least one PRF present.

Professional judgement was used to identify trees where features could be obscured by foliage or other branches.

Categorisation of Sub Features

Once trees with features were identified all sub features were categorised as follows:

- PRF-I – PRF is only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitat.
- PRF-M – PRF is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony.

The categorisation was completed using professional judgement and provides an informed view on a further approach following the ground level assessment.

2.4 LIMITATIONS

Any absence of desk study records cannot be relied upon to infer absence of a species/habitat as the absence of records may be a result of under-recording within the given search area.

The optimal period to undertake an extended UKHab survey is April-September, inclusive. The survey was undertaken in late March, which is just outside the optimal survey window, however the dominant species of the respective vegetation types were visible and identifiable at the time of the survey. Therefore, survey timing is not considered to materially limit broad habitat classification; however, it may reduce confidence in the detection of less conspicuous/seasonally apparent flora and some species field signs, and conclusions are provided on a precautionary basis where relevant.

Access was possible to all areas of the site except for those that were not permissible by the Barracks, with preliminary roost assessments (PRAs) of buildings only completed on the exterior of buildings. Two trees to the west of the site (TN18) were assessed from the other side of the fenceline within the grassland of (TN119). Areas outside of the red line boundary were also not accessible due to restricted access, with limited access to areas of woodland to the north of the site within the boundary of ditch.

To determine presence or likely absence of protected species usually requires multiple visits at suitable times of the year. This survey focuses on assessing the potential of the site to support species of note, which are considered to be of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity with reference to those given protection under UK or European wildlife legislation, from only a single visit. This report cannot, therefore, be considered a comprehensive assessment of the ecological interest of the site. However, it does provide an assessment of the ecological interest present on the day the site was visited and highlights areas where further survey work may be recommended.

3.0 RESULTS AND EVALUATION

3.1 PROTECTED SITES

Table 1 summarises designated sites within the study area and their distance from the proposed development site (Figures 2 and 3). International sites were reviewed within 10 km, and national, regional and local sites within 2 km. Biological records were reviewed within 2 km, and ancient woodland and priority habitats within 1 km.

Table 1. Statutory and non-statutory designated sites identified during the desk study

Site Name	Designation	Distance and Direction from Site	Reasons for Designation
Arcott Bridge Meadows	SSSI	1.82 km WSW	Arcott Bridge Meadows lie on the floodplain of the River Ray and are managed as hay meadow and pasture, supporting a wide range of plant species which are largely confined to such old, unimproved, neutral grassland. Parts of the site are seasonally waterlogged with the wettest areas characterised by species such as false fox-sedge <i>Carex otrubae</i>, brown sedge <i>Carex disticha</i> and soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>. Abundant herbs are present including tubular water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>, ragged-robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> and meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>. On the tops of the ridges and other drier soils, the meadow sward contains a high proportion of herbs including many species indicative of ancient, unimproved grassland including saw-wort <i>Serratula tinctoria</i>, pepper-saxifrage <i>Silaum silaus</i>, adder's-tongue <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>, green-winged orchid <i>Orchis morio</i>, carnation sedge <i>Carex panicea</i> and dropwort <i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>. The vegetation in and along the banks of the adjacent River Ray contains species which are becoming increasingly rare, both regionally and nationally. The bank grassland contains the nationally uncommon narrow-leaved water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>, a species now confined to a few sites in Britain.

Ancient Woodland and Priority Habitats

There are several UKBAP priority habitats within 1 km of the site including lowlands meadows which are located approximately 170 m south and further north of the site. Several parcels of deciduous woodland are located to the west, south and east of the site. Two parcels of traditional orchard are located southeast of the site with large areas of good quality semi-improved grassland present to the northeast (Figure 3).

Buglife B-Lines²

Part of the site is located within a Buglife target 'insect pathway' which extends from Oxford to Milton Keynes (Buglife, 2026a).

² B-Lines have been mapped by Buglife to address the problem of the loss of flowers and pollinators. The B-Lines are a series of 'insect pathways' running through our countryside and towns, along which Buglife are restoring and creating a series of wildflower-rich habitat stepping-stones. <https://www.buglife.org.uk/our-work/b-lines/b-lines/> Accessed April 2026.

3.2 HABITATS

3.2.1 UKHab Classification

The following habitats, as outlined in Table 2, have been identified through our field assessment³. A UKHab map can be found in Figure 4, with detailed Target Notes (TN) and Photographic Plates included in Appendix C and shown on Figure 5, as appropriate.

Table 2. Habitats

Habitat (UKHab Code)	Result	Importance Assessment
g3c Other neutral grassland <u>Secondary Codes:</u> 32 Scattered trees 106 Mown 108 Frequently mown	An area of neutral grassland to the west and rear of a row of Nissen huts, located within the northeastern corner of the site, was mown to short swards and comprised the following species: cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (O), creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> (O), primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i> (O), colt's-foot <i>Tussilago farfara</i> (R), common sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> (R), false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum</i> (R), <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> (R), meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> (R), smooth hawk's-beard <i>Crepis capillaris</i> (R), soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> (R) and common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> (LA) (TN102). Occasional bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. and goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> (R) were present within the grassland. As the grassland continued south it transitioned a ruderal patch with common nettle (F), false-oat grass (F), cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> (O), creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> (O), dove's-foot crane's bill <i>Geranium molle</i> (O), lords-and-ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i> (O), yellow-wort <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> (O), common mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> (R) and rose <i>Rosa</i> sp. (R) (TN101). Neutral grassland, also mown, within the north-eastern corner of the site included chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i> (O), creeping buttercup (O), creeping cinquefoil (O), red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> (O), white clover (O), field woodrush <i>Luzula campestris</i> (R), red clover and meadow foxtail. Scattered oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. (O) and alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (O) were present throughout the grassland (TN109). Large patches of mown grassland were also present within the northwestern portion of the site and comprised many of the above species with bristly oxtongue <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> (R), broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> (R), common fumitory <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> (R), common ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> (R), daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> (R), dandelion <i>Taraxacum</i> agg. (R), field woodrush <i>Luzula campestris</i> (R), geranium	Local – Oxfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) priority habitat.

³ DAFOR scale: A semi-quantitative scale used to describe the relative abundance of species, where D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, and R = Rare. The scale provides an indication of relative occurrence within the survey area at the time of survey, rather than absolute population size.

Habitat (UKHab Code)	Result	Importance Assessment
	<i>Geranium</i> sp. (R), ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> (R), lesser celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i> (R), meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (R), oil-seed rape <i>Brassica napus</i> (R), spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (R), yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (R), and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> (LA) (TN119). The grassland adjacent a row of Nissen huts within the northwestern portion of the site continued alongside the security fencing and included the aforementioned species with common field-speedwell <i>Veronica persica</i> (R), great mullein <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> (R), <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> (R), rose (R), ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (R), blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> (R), and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (R) (TN113 and TN154). Patches of ruderal neutral grassland were present towards the east of the site with common nettle (A) false oat-grass (F), cock's-foot (O), tufted hair-grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> (O), broad-leaved dock (R), cleavers (R), common field-speedwell (R), common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (R), cow parsley (R), creeping cinquefoil (R), daisy (R), garlic mustard <i>Alligria petiolata</i> (R), geranium (R), greater burdock <i>Arctium lappa</i> (R), hairy bitter-cress <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> (R), lords-and-ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i> (R), meadow foxtail (R), primrose (R), red campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (R), wild teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> (R), white dead-nettle <i>Lamium album</i> (R), and soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> (LA). Scattered ash (R), blackthorn (R), and goat willow (R) were scattered throughout (TN120 and TN129).	
g3c5 Arrhenatherum neutral grassland <u>Secondary Codes:</u> -	The majority of the grassland within the southern half of the site was abundant with false oat-grass and included the following species: blackthorn (O), cock's-foot (O), common nettle (O), bristly oxtongue (O), broad-leaved dock (R), cleavers (R), cow parsley (R), cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (R), creeping thistle (R), garlic mustard (R), goat willow (R), hairy bitter-cress (R), hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> (R), lords-and-ladies (R), meadow vetchling <i>Lathurus pratensis</i> (R), red campion (RO), rose (R), white dead-nettle (R), wild teasel (R), yarrow (R), spear thistle (R), tufted hair-grass (R), and soft rush (LA) (TN133, TN140, and TN121).	Site-level
g3c7 Deschampsia neutral grassland <u>Secondary Codes:</u> -	An area of wet, tussocky grassland with abundant tufted hair-grass was present towards the west of the site, between a large area of scrub and a row of Nissen huts. Species here included cock's-foot (F), false oat-grass (R), bramble (O), ground-ivy (O), blackthorn (R), broad-leaved dock (R), common knapweed (R), common nettle (R), common ragwort (R), creeping cinquefoil (R), daisy (R), agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> (R), hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (R), hogweed (R), meadow foxtail (R), meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (R), pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i> (R), primrose (R), rosebay willowherb <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> (R), silverweed <i>Potentilla anserina</i> (R), wild teasel (R), soft rush (LA) and wood small-reed <i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i> (LA) (TN142).	Site-level

Habitat (UKHab Code)	Result	Importance Assessment
h2a Native hedgerow <u>Secondary Codes:</u> 11 Hedgerow with trees	A hedgerow ran adjacent to a ditch and mown neutral grassland towards the northeast of the site and comprised bramble (A), blackthorn (F), goat willow (O), hawthorn (R) and rose (R) (TN104). This hedgerow continued round the back of the Nissen huts, following the site boundary line (TN106). A hedgerow comprising blackthorn (F), bramble (F), hawthorn (O), honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (R), and wild teasel (R) bordered the pond towards the southeast of the site. Semi-mature ash (R), elder (R), and wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> (R) were present within the hedgerow (TN125). A hedgerow of blackthorn (F), bramble (F), ash (O), hawthorn (O), rose (R) and weeping willow <i>Salix x sepulcralis</i> (R) was present towards the centre of the site (TN130). A hedgerow comprising common whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i> (A), yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> (F) and bramble (O) ran adjacent to the northwestern site boundary line (TN150).	National – UKBAP priority habitat National (England) – Section 41 habitat of principal importance (hedgerows) Local – Oxfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) priority habitat
h3a Blackthorn scrub <u>Secondary Codes:</u> -	A large patch of blackthorn (D) scrub was located towards the southwest of the site, interspersed with bramble (R), cleavers (R), common nettle (R), ground-ivy (R), hawthorn (R), honeysuckle (R) and lords-and-ladies (R). This was a defunct, unmanaged hedgerow that had encroached into the surrounding grassland fields (TN138).	Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority habitat (scrub)
h3d Bramble scrub <u>Secondary Codes:</u> -	A line of bramble (D) scrub followed the northeastern site boundary line within the area of mown neutral grassland. Species found amongst the scrub included wild teasel (O), blackthorn (R), bristly oxtongue (R), cleavers (R), cow parsley (R), creeping cinquefoil (R), docks <i>Rumex sp.</i> (R), false oat-grass (R), ground-ivy (R), hairy bitter-cress (R), hawthorn (R), hogweed (R), primrose (R), spear thistle (R), and white dead-nettle (R) (TN110). A defunct raised shrub bed located within the modified grassland towards the northeast of the site comprised bramble (A) scrub with blackthorn (F), rose (O) and wild teasel (R) (TN112). Several patches of bramble (D) scrub were adjacent to the large brick building towards the centre of the site (along the eastern aspect of the building) interspersed with ash (R), blackthorn (R), cock's-foot (R), cow parsley (R), creeping cinquefoil (R), elder (R), hairy bitter-cress (R), hawthorn (R), rose (R), common nettle (R), false oat-grass (LA) and rosebay willowherb (LA) (TN127 and TN131). A small patch of bramble scrub was also located along the western building wall (TN125). Another large patch of bramble (D) scrub was located towards the south of the site with hawthorn (F), blackthorn (O), cleavers (R), cock's-foot (R), common mouse-ear (R), creeping cinquefoil (R), geranium (R),	Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority habitat (scrub)

Habitat (UKHab Code)	Result	Importance Assessment
	ground-ivy (R), hairy bittercress (R), lesser hop-trefoil <i>Trifolium dubium</i> (R), meadow vetchling (R), rose (R), yarrow (R) and false oat-grass (LA) (TN136). A dense strip of bramble (D) scrub followed the northern site boundary line running alongside a ditch with false oat-grass (O), ash (R), blackthorn (R), broad-leaved dock (R), common nettle (R), creeping cinquefoil (R), goat willow (R), ground-ivy (R), hawthorn (R), lesser celandine (R), meadow foxtail (R), meadow vetchling (R), red campion (R), red fescue (R), and rosebay willowherb (R).	
h3h Mixed scrub <u>Secondary Codes:</u>	Two defunct shrub beds, now scrubby patches, were located roadside towards the northeast of the site and comprised bramble (A), common nettle (F), hawthorn (F), and goat willow (R) (TN107 and TN108). Mixed scrub was present between the two rows of Nissen huts towards the centre of the site and continued along the boundary line; species here included bramble (A), alder (O), hawthorn (O), blackthorn (R), goat willow (R), crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (R), butterfly-bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i> (R), great mullein (R), pendulous sedge (R), reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> (R), primrose (R), rose (R) and yarrow (R) (TN123, TN141). Scrub including many of the above species was adjacent to the southeastern site boundary, scattered mature trees were present within this area (TN122). The scrub continued along the boundary line, behind the back of the large brick building towards the south of the site (TN126) before ending at a large patch of scrub within the most-southerly point of the site. This large patch of scrub comprised false oat-grass (A), bramble (F), rose (F), ash (O), blackthorn (O), goat willow (O), hawthorn (O), pendulous sedge (O), soft rush (O), tufted hair-grass (O), wild teasel (O), bristly oxtongue (R), broad-leaved dock (R), cock's-foot (R), common knapweed (R), common sorrel (R), cow parsley (R), creeping buttercup (R), great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> (R), ground-ivy (R), hogweed (R), lords-and-ladies (R), meadow vetchling (R), red campion (R), reed sweet-grass <i>Glyceria maxima</i> (R) and yarrow (R) (T132). An additional large patch of mixed scrub was located towards the west of the site and comprised the above species with the addition of biting stonecrop <i>Sedum acre</i> (R), hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i> (R), herb-robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i> (R), sticky mouse-ear <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> (R) and wood small-reed <i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i> (R) (TN146). As this scrub continued south the ground became damp with scattered grasses present throughout the scrub, additional species here included agrimony (R), meadow buttercup (R), reed canary-grass (LA) and soft rush (LA) (TN145). Several patches of scattered scrub were present within the northwestern section of the site, including between the Nissen huts (TN114/TN115) and surrounding a reservoir (TN153).	Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority habitat (scrub)

Habitat (UKHab Code)	Result	Importance Assessment
u1b Developed land – sealed surface <u>Secondary Codes:</u> 800 Road	A large concrete pad was located within the northern section of the site. A smaller concrete pad, sparsely vegetated with ash (R), blackthorn (R), bramble (R) and elder (R) was located to the south, adjacent to the large brick building (TN137). Concrete access roads travelled through the site, travelling from east to west.	Site-level
u1b5 Buildings <u>Secondary Codes:</u> 817 Industrial building	Several buildings and structures were present on site; these have been categorised as follows: B1 – A brick building with a felted concrete, flat roof and UPVC windows. The structure was occupied and in active use (guard room). B2 – A metal building with a corrugated metal, pitched roof, in active use as a vehicle repair garage. B3 – An open metal barn with a pitched, corrugated metal roof used as machinery storage. B4 – A brick building with a single-pitch, corrugated asbestos roof and wooden windows. Building was derelict with damaged windows and roofing, and partially overgrown by vegetation. B5 – A large brick warehouse building with glass windows and multi-pitched corrugated asbestos roof. Building was in disuse, with some damage to windows and cladding. B6 – A brick building with a single-pitch corrugated metal roof and metal door. A former garage, building was in disuse and partially overgrown by vegetation. B7 – A brick building with a felted concrete, single-pitch roof and wooden windows. The building was in disuse and partially overgrown by vegetation. B8 – A brick warehouse building with a double pitched, corrugated asbestos roof and wooden windows. Building was derelict with damaged windows and roofing, and partially overgrown by vegetation. B9 – A brick building with a flat roof and UPVC windows. Although not in active use, the building was in good condition and may have been in recent use as a guard house. B10 – A small cabin of timber and plyboard construction with a flat roof and UPVC windows. The building was derelict and partially overgrown by vegetation. NH1-5 – Four groups of corrugated metal Nissen huts, in rows of six with the exception of NH3, which was a single Nissen hut. The Nissen huts were of corrugated metal sheet construction with no insulation.	Site-level

Habitat (UKHab Code)	Result	Importance Assessment
u1c Artificial unvegetated - unsealed surface <u>Secondary Codes:</u> -	A strip of gravelled surface ran through the concrete pad towards the northwest of the site, scattered with ash (R), biting stonecrop (R), blackthorn (R), bramble (R), dandelion (R), geranium (R), goat willow (R), hairy bittercress (R), hawthorn (R), and sticky mouse-ear (R) (TN155).	Site-level
r1 Standing open water and canals <u>Secondary Codes:</u> 45 Reservoir 49 Freshwater - artificial	A brick, circular water well reservoir was located towards the northwest of the site and was surrounded by bramble (A), blackthorn (R) and hawthorn (R) (TN13). A man-made pond was located to the southeast of the site; no aquatic flora was present (TN124).	Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority habitat
r1g Other standing water <u>Secondary Codes:</u> 50 Ditch	A drainage ditch ran along the site boundary line towards the northeast of the site. Aquatic vegetation within the ditch included meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (O), reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> (O) and water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> (O) (TN151).	Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority habitat

3.3 PROTECTED AND NOTABLE SPECIES

Data purchased from the BMERC confirmed the presence of a number of protected and notable species within 2 km of the site. In addition, a supplementary check of publicly available NBN Atlas data was undertaken to provide contextual information on species distributions, including records within the last 10 years (since 2016). Relevant data are discussed in Table 3 below. Further information on relevant species / environmental legislation and planning policy can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3. Species

Species	Legal protection	Result	Importance assessment
Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 6.	Desk Study The data search returned no records of badger within 2 km of the site. Field Survey No field signs of badger activity or presence were recorded on site during the survey. The neutral grassland, hedgerows and scrub on site provide secondary foraging habitat for badger. The site has good connectivity to woodland and arable pasture within the wider landscape, and anecdotal evidence suggests that the site is used for foraging and commuting purposes. The habitats and terrain on site are suitable for sett creation by badger.	National (UK) – Protection of Badgers Act 1992
Hazel Dormouse	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 Schedule 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedules 5 & 6; Natural Environment and Rural Communities 2006 Section 41.	Desk Study The data search returned no records of hazel dormouse within 2 km of the site. An additional search using the NBN Atlas found two records of hazel dormouse within 2 km of the site, observed in 2014 and 2010. Field Survey The plantation woodland adjacent to the site to the north was considered as ‘moderately’ suitable habitat for hazel dormouse (TN5). Hedgerows and scrub habitats on site are considered to offer ‘moderate to high’ suitability for hazel dormouse, with good connectivity to suitable habitats within the wider landscape.	International – European Protected Species (EPS) National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species

Species	Legal protection	Result	Importance assessment
Otter	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 Schedule 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedules 5 & 6; Natural Environment and Rural Communities 2006 Section 41.	Desk Study The data search returned no records of otter within 2 km of the site. Field Survey No evidence of otter was recorded within the site during the survey. The on-site ditch is considered unlikely to support sufficient prey resources to sustain otter use. While occasional scrub cover is present, it is not considered to provide suitable or attractive resting habitat in the absence of connectivity to watercourses. The nearest watercourse associated with the River Ray catchment is located at approximately 1.08 km from the site. Given this distance and the lack of connected aquatic corridors, the presence of otter within the site for commuting or opportunistic use is considered highly unlikely. As such, this species will not be considered further within this report.	International – European Protected Species (EPS) National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species
Water vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5; Natural Environment and Rural Communities 2006 Section 41.	Desk Study The data search returned no records of water vole within 2km of the site. Field Survey No direct evidence of water vole was found on site during the survey. The ditch located north of the site (which runs adjacent to the northeast site boundary), has a flowrate influenced by seasonality, therefore, is unlikely to provide suitable burrowing habitat for water vole. A section of ditch further west has steep, well-vegetated banks providing suitable habitat for water vole (TN8). The ditches adjacent to the site are hydrologically connected to watercourses within the wider landscape, providing movement corridors for water vole.	National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species
Other protected or notable terrestrial mammal species	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	Desk Study The data search returned no records of other protected or notable terrestrial mammals within 2 km of the site. Field Survey	National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance (harvest mouse <i>Micromys minutus</i>, brown hare

Species	Legal protection	Result	Importance assessment
		Evidence of deer grazing was found next to the ditch on site, and three roe deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> were seen during the survey. No other field evidence of protected or notable terrestrial mammal species was found on site. Overall, the site offers suitable habitat for a range of foraging, commuting and resting mammals.	<i>Lepus europaeus</i> and hedgehog) Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species (hedgehog)
Bats	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 Schedule 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedules 5 & 6; Natural Environment and Rural Communities 2006 Section 41.	Desk Study The data search returned no records of bats within 2 km of the site. Field Survey <u>Roosting</u> Buildings B4, B5, B7, B8 and B10 were assessed as having suitability for roosting bats, missing several panels to all sides of the building and as well as broken glass and open doors and windows allowing access. An assessment of roosting opportunities within the buildings could not be undertaken as the buildings were not safe to inspect internally. Several trees on and adjacent to the site were identified as having features suitable to host roosting bats, these are discussed below. The Nissen huts (NH1-NH5) on site had gaps between corrugated sheet panels, flue pipes and gaps in hanger doors which are considered suitable entrance/exit points for roosting bats. <u>Foraging and Commuting</u> The grassland, scrub, hedgerows and ditch on site will support a range of invertebrates, offering foraging opportunities for bats. Overall, the site was assessed as providing ‘high’ suitability for commuting and foraging bats.	International – EPS National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species
Birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	Desk Study The data search returned 25 records of birds within 2 km of the site including Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC5) red listed species: Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>, Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>, House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>, Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>, Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>, Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>, Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i> and Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>. Field Survey	National (UK) – UKBAP; Schedule 1 National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance (several species)

Species	Legal protection	Result	Importance assessment
		Several old pellets typical of Barn Owl were found outside the northern entrances of Nissen huts on site (TN15 and TN16), and red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i> and buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> were recorded incidentally during the survey. The longer swards of grassland, hedgerows and areas of scrub on site are considered likely to support a range of foraging and nesting bird species. The buildings and structures on site provide suitable nesting habitat for a range of bird species, with outer features offering suitable nesting opportunity for hirundine species. Due to the field evidence found on site and the extent of tussocky grassland on site which Barn Owl and other raptors are likely to be utilising, and some of the buildings may offer suitable nest sites.	Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species (several species)
GCN and Common Amphibians	GCN: Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 Schedule 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedules 5; Natural Environment and Rural Communities 2006 Section 41.	Desk Study The data search returned no records of GCN or other common amphibians within 2 km of the site. Field Survey No evidence of GCN or common amphibians was found on site during the survey. The areas of tussocky grassland, brash piles, hedgerows and scrub on site may be used by amphibians in their terrestrial phase. The ditch located adjacent to the northern site boundary may provide suitable breeding habitat and movement corridors for amphibians, with the submerged aquatic vegetation and slow flowrate providing suitable GCN egg-laying habitat (TN3). Access to the water well reservoir was restricted, however the lip of the reservoir was approximately 1m above ground level and likely inaccessible by GCN (TN151). The pond on site (TN124) and the pond to the south of the site (TN19) had no aquatic vegetation with an algae on the surface, as such, was considered to have negligible suitable to host breeding GCN at the time of survey.	International – EPS (GCN) National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance (common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>, natterjack toad <i>Bufo calamita</i>, pool frog <i>Pelophylax lessonae</i> and GCN) Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species (GCN)

Species	Legal protection	Result	Importance assessment
Reptiles	<i>Smooth snake and sand lizard</i>: Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 Schedule 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedules 5; Natural Environment and Rural Communities 2006 Section 41. <i>Adder, grass snake, slow worm and common lizard</i>: Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedules 5; Natural Environment and Rural Communities 2006 Section 41.	Desk Study The data search returned no records of reptiles within 2 km of the site. Field Survey Four common lizards <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> were sighted during the field survey. Two were observed on the scrubbed over concrete pad on site (TN17 and TN20), one on a disused railway track (TN10) within the site, and one north of the site (within the 50 m survey buffer) amongst a decaying log pile (TN9). The unmanaged, tussocky grassland, ruderal, ditch, and scrub mosaic across most of the site, along with disused railway track adjacent to the site provides suitable reptile basking habitat with surrounding grassland and scrub habitats offering refugia (TN1). Short, mown grassland and large concrete areas on site offer additional basking areas for reptiles. The ditch, scrub, tussocky grassland and plantation woodland habitats adjacent to the site to the north are suitable for foraging reptiles (TN4). Overall, habitats on site including areas of tussocky grassland, brash piles, ruderal herbs, hedgerows, scrub, and log and stone piles to (TN12) are considered optimal to support foraging, commuting and basking reptiles.	National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance (slow-worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i>, smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>, sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i>, grass snake <i>Natrix natrix</i>, adder <i>Vipera berus</i> and common lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i>) Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species (adder and common lizard)
Invertebrates	Some invertebrates are protected under Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Many invertebrates are also listed as rare and most threatened species under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).	Desk Study The data search returned nine records of invertebrates within 2 km of the site, including UKBAP species: brown hairstreak <i>Thecla betulae</i>, grizzled skipper <i>Pyrgus malvae</i>, lackey <i>Malacosoma Neustria</i>, small heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>, white-letter hairstreak <i>Satyrion w-album</i>, and grass rivulet <i>Perizoma albulata</i>. Field Survey Several invertebrates were identified during the field survey, including peacock butterfly <i>Aglais io</i> near the patch of common nettles (TN128). The grassland, hedgerows and scrub on site are considered likely to support a range of common and notable invertebrate taxa.	National (UK) – UK BAP National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance (several species) Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species (several species)

Species	Legal protection	Result	Importance assessment
Flora and Invasive Species			
Protected or notable flora	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (some).	Desk Study The data search returned no records of protected or notable flora within 2 km of the site. Field Survey No protected or notable flora was observed on site during the survey. Due to the time of year that the field survey was undertaken, it is a possible that less-dominant notable flora is present on site.	National (England) – Section 41 species of principal importance (several plant species) Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority species (several species)
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 9; The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (as amended); Environmental Protection Act 1990.	Desk Study The data search returned five records of invasive plant species within 2 km of the site, including wall cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>, butterfly bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i>, garden yellow archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argenteum</i>, and giant hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>. One record of grey squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> was noted approximately 1.7 km northwest of the site in 2018. Field Survey Butterfly bush was observed between Nissen huts to the northwest of the site. No other INNS were observed on site during the field survey.	Local – Oxfordshire LNRS priority action

3.4 GROUND LEVEL TREE ASSESSMENT

A total of 13 trees were identified on site as requiring further consideration for bat roost potential, as summarised in Table 4 below (Figure 6). Where access or visibility constraints were present (e.g. dense ivy, cavities obscured by structure/foliage), trees were precautionarily assigned to 'FAR' (further assessment required) pending closer inspection.

Table 4. GLTA Results

Tree ID	Tree Species	Roost Suitability	Number of Features *
1	Crack willow <i>Salix euxina</i>	PRF-M	2
2	Crack willow	FAR	3
3	Pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	PRF-I	1
4	Unknown	PRF-I	2
5	Crab apple	PRF-I	1
6	Crack willow	FAR	Unknown
7	Pedunculate oak	PRF-I	1
8	Unknown	PRF-I	1
9	Ash	PRF-I	1
10	Ash	PRF-I	2
11	Black poplar <i>Populus nigra</i>	PRF-I	1
12	Black poplar	PRF-I	2
13	Black poplar	PRF-I	1

* Note: "Number of Features" refers to the number of potential roost features identified (or suspected, where classified as FAR) during the ground-level assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 MITIGATION AND FURTHER SURVEY

All of the works outlined below in Table 5 should be assumed as likely requirements for the pre-planning stage to inform a planning application, unless otherwise stated.

Table 5. Mitigation and Further Survey / Assessment

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
Designated sites	The site is located within the SSSI impact zone associated with Arncott Bridge Meadows SSSI. As such, depending on the nature and scale of the proposals and the presence of impact pathways (for example through hydrological connectivity or pollution risk), consultation with Natural England may be required to confirm whether the development could result in effects on the designated site and whether any further assessment is necessary.	Specific mitigation requirements may be specified following consultation with Natural England. The site lies within Natural England's Cherwell (Ray to Thames) and Woodeaton Brook Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). While NVZ requirements principally relate to agricultural activities, the development should incorporate standard pollution prevention measures during construction to avoid impacts on surface water and groundwater quality, in accordance with Environment Agency guidance (Environment Agency, 2026). Standard measures to reduce noise, dust, lighting and pollution should be implemented through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), prepared in accordance with British Standard BS42020:2013+A1:2019, to ensure the protection of ecological receptors during construction.	No opportunities for enhancement are recommended.

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
Habitats	No further survey or assessment is recommended.	It is recommended that all mature trees and priority habitats (i.e. Section 41 habitat hedgerows and local priority habitats grassland and scrub) are retained where possible within the development. Where, possible, removed topsoil during construction should be reused during landscaping to minimise soil disturbance and retain soil biota.	Addition/enhancement of new/existing native habitats within the site are recommended. Biodiversity on site could be enhanced through appropriate landscape design that incorporates native planting and habitat creation.
Badger	Due to the presence of suitable sett creation, foraging and commuting habitats on site for badger it is recommended that pre-construction checks are undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist to confirm the continued absence of badger setts.	Badger are a common, widespread, and highly mobile species that can rapidly colonise areas not previously occupied. As the site contains areas of suitable habitat for foraging and sett creation within grassland and mixed scrub, it is recommended that precautionary working measures to avoid accidental harm to badgers and other mammals during the construction phase are included within the CEMP. • Pre-works checks undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist (SQE), to identify the presence of badger and their setts which may have been created since this ecological appraisal. • Information regarding badger (and other mammals) should be included within Toolbox Talks, the requirement for which is recommended to be captured within the CEMP. • Back-filling or coverage of excavations overnight or sloping the sides to 45° or less	The site could be enhanced by including native fruit and nut producing species within the landscaping to increase the food availability and protective cover for wildlife moving through the site.

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
		to provide an exit to any animal entering the excavation. • Checking the site/stored materials at the beginning of each working day. • Any temporarily exposed pipe system should be capped in a way as to prevent badgers or other mammals from gaining access. • Construction-phase and operational lighting should be designed to be wildlife-friendly, with sensors, timers and/or downlighters fitted to limited disturbance to badgers.	
Hazel Dormouse	Hazel dormice are fully protected under the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The habitats on site have potential to support dormouse, as such, further surveys are required to take in accordance with best practice guidance (Bright, et al., 2006) to fully inform the proposals and any licensing considerations. These surveys can take up to a year to complete and are recommended to be commenced as soon as possible.	Avoidance and mitigation measures, and licensing requirements are to be guided by the results of further surveys.	Recommendations for enhancements are to be guided by the results of further surveys.

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
Water vole	Water voles are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Habitats in proximity to the site have potential to support water vole. Should works take place within 10 m of ditches suitable for water vole, a targeted water vole survey will be required to confirm the presence or absence of water vole and inform any licensing requirements. If works are to be sited more than 10 m from ditches, a pre-commencement check by a suitably qualified ecologist is required. This will assess whether the site condition has changed and become more suitable for water vole since the walkover survey, and to confirm their presence or likely absence from the site prior to works commencing.	During construction, standard pollution prevention measures and good practice working methods are recommended, including back-filling or coverage of excavations when not in use and checking the site/stored materials at the beginning of each day. Alternatively, means of escape (such as a wooden ramp) could be provided. Similarly, open pipe works are recommended to be capped when not in use, to prevent entry of water vole. Lighting installed as part of both the construction phase and operational phase must be directed away from the ditch and associated banks to avoid potential disturbance and/or deterrence of water vole from suitable burrowing habitat.	Diverse grasses could be planted along waterbody banks which may increase foraging and sheltering opportunities as well as improving habitat connectivity to adjacent protected habitats.
Other protected or notable terrestrial mammal species	No further survey or assessment is required.	To avoid harm to hedgehogs during the construction phase of the development, it is recommended that a search by hand for hedgehogs is carried out immediately prior to removing any dense vegetation and brash piles. This can be completed by site staff but is recommended to be restricted to periods where hedgehogs are likely to be active if possible (April- October). If any hedgehogs are found, they should be moved to a safe area away from the development works, or, if	The inclusion of native trees and shrubs with a diverse structure within the landscape design, and retention of cut vegetation in brash piles at the site's peripheries will contribute to the resource available to hedgehogs for sheltering and hibernation (operational phase, when risks of harm from construction activities have ceased).

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
		hibernating, taken to a local hedgehog rescue centre. During construction, good practice working methods are recommended, including back-filling or coverage of excavations when not in use and checking the site / stored materials at the beginning of each day. Alternatively, means of escape (such as a wooden ramp) could be provided. Similarly open pipe works are recommended to be capped when not in use, to prevent entry of wildlife.	Hedgehog Highways (a 13 cm x 13 cm hole) should be created in fencing to facilitate hedgehog commuting.
Bats	Bats are fully protected under the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Further assessment is required to inform the proposals and any licensing requirements. Roosting Trees within the site and immediately adjacent to the site offer bat roosting potential. If plans involve the removal of any mature trees or proposed tree works (i.e. crown lifts) or disturbing activities (such as night-working or vibrations) within 20 m of trees with bat roost potential, then further nocturnal emergence and/or additional aerial climbing	Roosting Mitigation measures and any licensing requirements to be determined following the further assessments and specified within a bat survey report. If roosting bats are found, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence will be needed if proposed work will have impacts on EPS that would otherwise be illegal. The applicant may apply to Natural England with the assistance of an Ecologist for a EPS Licence. Bats in Trees It is recommended that trees with potential to support roosting bats are retained where practicable and protected through an interim precautionary buffer during construction, to be	Further enhancements will be provided following the further assessments and outlined within a bat survey report.

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
	surveys may be required to confirm presence or likely absence of roosting bats. Buildings B4, B5, B7, B8, and B10 were assessed as having suitability for roosting bats. If planned works are to impact these buildings, nocturnal surveys are required to fully inform licensing and mitigation options. These surveys take place seasonally between May and September. Foraging And Commuting The site was assessed as offering high foraging suitability, so bat activity surveys are required to fully inform the proposals. This will comprise one night-time bat walkover per season (spring, summer and autumn) as well as static monitoring between April and October.	refined following further assessment and informed by final design and method statements. Foraging and Commuting Mitigation for foraging and commuting bats is to be recommended following results of the activity surveys but is likely to include retention of the hedgerows and trees where possible, avoidance of lighting upon the hedgerows, trees and any other retained habitats, and avoidance of night works. A sensitive lighting scheme should be devised for the development, which avoids lighting sensitive receptors (mature trees and vegetated corridors). Technology such as cowls and hoods that limit light spill, timers and sensors should be used to minimise disturbance where lighting cannot be avoided, this should be designed in accordance with ILP Guidance Note GN08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (ILP, 2023).	
Birds	Breeding birds and their nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), while Schedule 1 species are further protected meaning it is an offence to disturb individuals of these species when they are 'at or near' an active nest. Following the field survey, it is considered likely that the site supports Schedule 1 species Barn Owl. As such, targeted surveys for Barn	Specific avoidance and mitigation measures will be determined following the recommended breeding bird surveys. Woodland, hedgerows, scrub, and scattered trees to be retained within the development, wherever possible. It is recommended that all ground clearance works are undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (generally accepted as March to September	Enhancements can be implemented on site by erecting bird boxes on existing mature trees. The retention or planting of native trees or hedgerow would provide further nesting opportunities, while enhancing grassland areas on site may increase the site's value for ground nesting birds.

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
	Owl are required. As traditional nest inspection methods are likely to not be feasible due to safety concerns with entering buildings, these will likely need to comprise nocturnal observational surveys during the late breeding season (usually June to July). Further surveys for breeding birds are recommended to fully inform the proposals, due to the suitability of the habitat to support Birds of Conservation Concern (Stanbury, 2021) red list bird species and local records for protected and priority species. These comprise six breeding bird surveys to be undertaken between March and early July by suitably experienced ecologists.	inclusive). If this is not possible, a nesting bird check undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist will be required to take place 24 hours prior to clearance works.	
GCN and Common Amphibians	GCN are fully protected under the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The ditch on site is considered suitable to support breeding GCN. Habitats on site including overgrown grassland, scrub and hedgerows could support GCN during their terrestrial phase. Further assessment (environmental DNA (eDNA) survey) of the ditch and reservoir on site is required to determine the presence of likely absence of GCN, and to determine	Mitigation measures and any licensing requirements to be determined following the further assessments, or as agreed through District Level Licensing.	Further enhancements will be provided following the further assessments and outlined within a GCN survey report.

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
	whether an EPSL is required to allow works to proceed legally. Alternatively, as the site is within a red risk zone, and there is potential for GCN to be impacted, a District Level Licence for GCN may be appropriate, whereby survey data is not required to inform the licence application, and mitigation measures are provided through financial contributions (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/great-crested-newts-district-level-licensing-schemes-for-developers).		
Reptiles	Reptiles are protected from killing and injuring under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and listed in the NERC Act, 2006. As common lizard has been confirmed on site, targeted reptile surveys are recommended to inform the likely distribution and relative abundance across the site and to design proportionate mitigation (e.g. working method, phasing, and any translocation requirements). Surveys should comprise seven visits during the active season (typically April to September), using artificial refugia and suitable weather conditions.	Mitigation measures to be confirmed following further survey for reptiles.	Enhancement measures to be confirmed following further survey.

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
Invertebrates	Given the desk study records of notable Lepidoptera within the local area and the site's location within a Buglife B-Line, the habitat mosaic on site (grassland, scrub, hedgerows, ditch margins and ruderal areas) has potential to support notable terrestrial invertebrates. As such, further terrestrial invertebrate surveys are recommended. These should comprise four survey visits to capture seasonal variation and account for the ephemeral nature of many species, typically undertaken during the main activity period (approximately April to September) and may be carried out alongside a butterfly transect during suitable weather conditions.	To reduce risks to terrestrial invertebrates, pollution and artificial lighting on site and within the surrounding landscape must be controlled. Measures should be adopted and outlined within the CEMP to prevent construction works from impacting offsite habitats.	Given the site's location within a B-Line, opportunities should be taken to enhance the site for pollinators and other invertebrates where possible (Buglife, 2026a). This could include increasing botanical and physical diversity of the site (e.g., wildflower planting within grassland, increasing number of woody species within existing tree lines, basking banks, sand piles and soil scrapes) and using day/night flowering species within soft landscaping.
Invasive species	No further survey or assessment is recommended.	Butterfly bush was identified on site during the field survey; this species is considered to be invasive in character. As such, it is suggested that it is controlled or eradicated from site. General precautionary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of INNS should be undertaken (such as clean, check, dry policy for tools and machinery before entering site), as outlined in an associated CEMP. Toolbox talks should be conducted prior to works to ensure the contractors are aware of the potential for invasive species on site. Best working methods, including pollution prevention methods, should be	Eradication of the butterfly bush identified on site is considered an enhancement. The site should be regularly monitored for invasive non-native species (INNS) during and post construction in order to prevent spread (and therefore an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act).

Ecological Receptor	Further survey / Assessment	Mitigation required	Opportunity for enhancement
		outlined in the CEMP to limit the spread of invasive plant species. In the event an invasive species is identified at any point during the works, findings should be reported to a suitably licenced ecologist.	

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The development proposals are located 1.8 km from Arcott Bridge Meadows SSSI, and as such, are within the associated impact zone. Consultation with Natural England may be required due to the presence of impact pathways (such as hydrological connectivity or pollution risk) to determine whether the development could result in effects on the designated site and its features.

The site included habitats which are suitable several protected and notable species. To fully inform avoidance and mitigation measures, and any licensing requirements, targeted surveys are recommended for hazel dormouse, Barn Owl, breeding birds, GCN, reptiles and terrestrial invertebrates. Pre-construction checks for badger and water vole have been recommended assess to determine whether site conditions have changed since the survey, and to confirm their presence or likely absence from the site prior to works commencing.

Several trees on site were found to have features suitable to host roosting bats. Any proposed tree works, or disturbing activities within 20 m of trees with bat roost potential will require further nocturnal emergence and/or additional aerial climbing surveys. Nocturnal emergence surveys may also be required on buildings with bat roost potential should they be impacted by works.

Butterfly bush is present on site; it is suggested that it is controlled or eradicated from site.

The incorporation of precautionary and habitat sensitive working methods within a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is considered appropriate at this stage.

Provided the measures within this report for further survey and mitigation can be adopted, it is anticipated that a design could be brought forward for this site that would be compliant with current local and national biodiversity planning policy.

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FIGURES

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

Figure 2 – National and Local Sites within 2km

Figure 3 – Priority Habitats within 1km

Figure 4 – UKHab Habitat Plan

Figure 5 – Target Note Locations

Figure 6 – GLTA Results



Site Location Plan

MOD015

Home Office

Legend

 Site boundary



Notes:

Drawn by: CD

Checked by: SK

Figure No. 1

Revision No. A

05 May 2026

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
Scale 1:10,000 @A3

British National Grid
NGR: 463053E 217814N

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National and Local Sites
Within 2 km

MOD015

Home Office

Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Site boundary buffer (2 km)
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



Data Sources:
[National Nature Reserves](#)
[Sites of Special Scientific Interest](#)
[Local Nature Reserves](#)

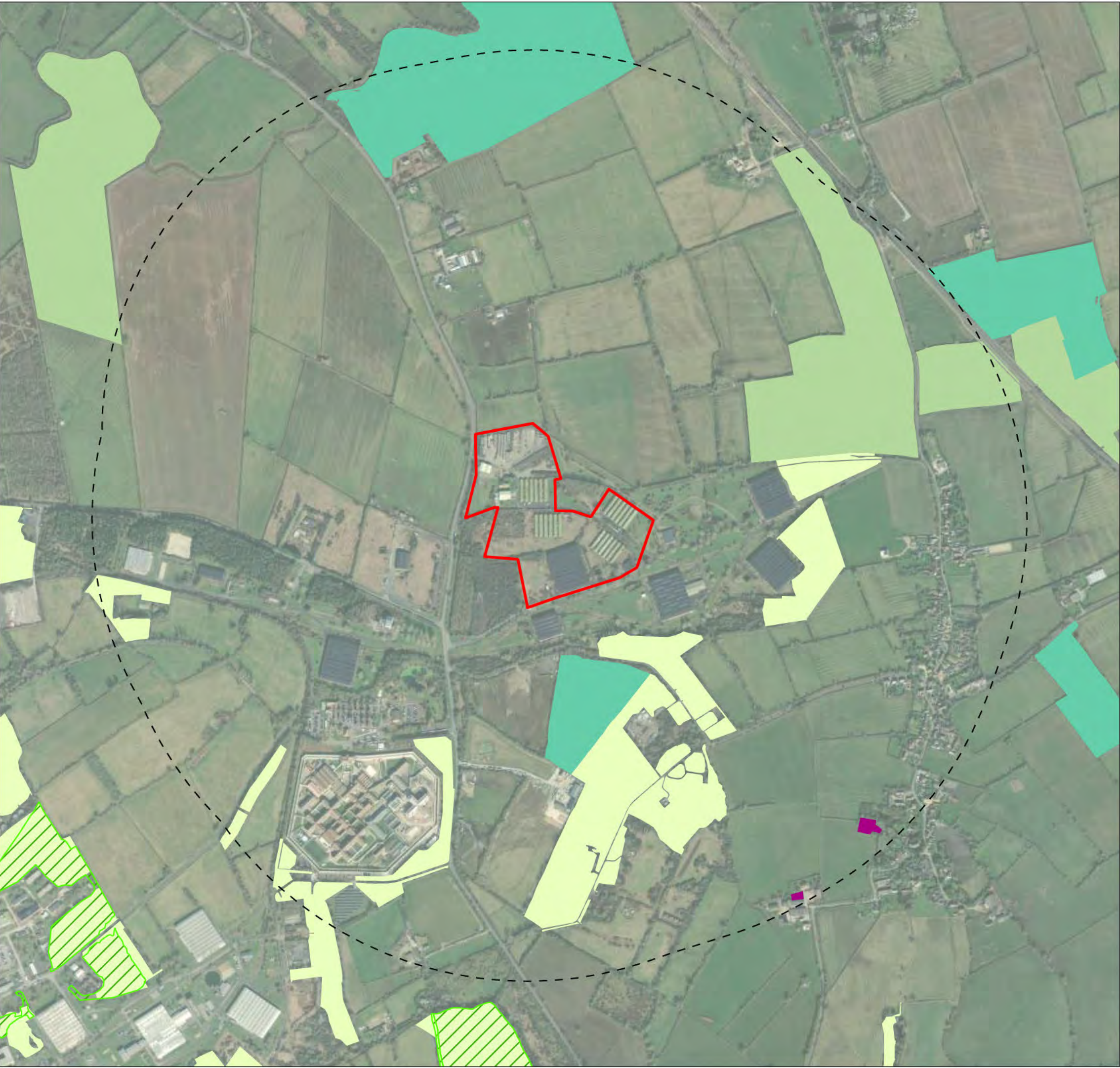
Notes:
Symbology similar to that used within the MAGIC Application

Drawn by: CD	Figure No. 2
Checked by: SK	Revision No. A
	27 March 2026

0 250 500 750 1,000 Meters	British National Grid
Scale 1:20,000 @A3	NGR: 463053E 217814N

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Priority Habitats within 1 km
MOD006



Home Office

Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Site boundary buffer (1km)
-  Deciduous woodland
-  Good quality semi improved grassland
-  Lowland meadows
-  Traditional orchard
-  Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

Data Sources:
[Priority Habitats Inventory](#)

Notes:

Drawn by: CD
Checked by: SK

Figure No. 3
Revision No. A
27 March 2026

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
Scale 1:10,000 @A3

British National Grid
NGR: 463053E 217814N

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UK Hab Habitat Plan

MOD015

Home Office



Legend

- Site boundary
- g3c - Other neutral grassland
- g3c5 - Arrhenatherum neutral grassland
- g3c7 - Deschampsia neutral grassland
- h3a - Blackthorn scrub
- h3d - Bramble scrub
- h3h - Mixed scrub
- r1g - Other standing water
- u1b - Developed land, sealed surface
- u1b5 - Buildings
- u1c - Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface
- h2a5 - Species-rich native hedgerow
- h2a6 - Other native hedgerows
- r1g - Other Standing Water
- u1e - Built linear feature
- w1g - Other woodland broadleaved

Secondary codes:	81 - Ruderal or ephemeral
10 - Scattered scrub	106 - Mown
11 - Hedgerow with trees	108 - Frequently mown
16 - Tall forbs	128 - Tall or tussocky sword
32 - Scattered trees	502 - Seasonally wet
33 - Line of trees	518 - Neglected
45 - Reservoir	530 - Ecotone
49 - Freshwater - artificial	532 - Scattered grass
50 - Ditch	612 - Fence

Notes: Symbology defined by UK Habs. <https://ukhab.org/ukhab-documentation/>

Drawn by: LD

Checked by: BJ

Figure No. 4

Revision No. A

13 May 2026

0 20 40 60 80 Meters
Scale 1:2,000 @A3

British National Grid

NGR: 463053E 217864N

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Target Note Plan

MOD015

Home Office

Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Target notes



Notes:

Drawn by: LD

Checked by: BJ

Figure No. 5

Revision No. A

13 May 2026

0 20 40 60 80 Meters
Scale 1:2,000 @A3

British National Grid
NGR: 463053E 217864N

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Ground Level Tree Assessment
MOD015



Home Office

Legend

 Site boundary

Tree Suitability

 PRF-M

 PRF

 FAR

Notes:

Drawn by: LD

Checked by: BJ

Figure No. 6

Revision No. A

13 May 2026

0 20 40 60 80 Meters
Scale 1:2,000 @A3

British National Grid
NGR: 463053E 217864N

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: REPORT CONDITIONS

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APPENDIX B: TARGET NOTES & SURVEY DATA

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

MOD015 - 26 MARCH – 10 APRIL 2026

Survey Details	
Surveyor	JC & MV
Project Number	
Project Name	MOD015
General Notes	

TN101

Description

101 - g3c ruderal

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	3 - Frequent
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	3 - Frequent
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	4 - Occasional
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	4 - Occasional
Dove's-foot crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	4 - Occasional
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	4 - Occasional
Yellow-wort	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	4 - Occasional
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	5 - Rare
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463153E, 217875N

Photos

TN103

Description

103 - bramble scrub outside site
Defunct bramble bush

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	1 - Dominant
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare
Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463152E, 217884N

Photos

TN102

Description

102 g3c grassland

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
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Photos

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	4 - Occasional
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	4 - Occasional
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	4 - Occasional
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	4 - Occasional
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	5 - Rare
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	5 - Rare
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	5 - Rare
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare
Smooth hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	5 - Rare
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	5 - Rare
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	6 - Locally abundant

British National Grid (m): 463169E, 217902N

TN104

Description			Photos
104 Hedgerow			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	2 - Abundant	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare	

British National Grid (m): 463165E, 217912N

TN105

Description			Photos
105 Unmanaged tussock grassland patch - Brash logs for reptile and amphibian refuge			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	2 - Abundant	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	3 - Frequent	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	3 - Frequent	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	4 - Occasional	
British National Grid (m): 463184E, 217925N			
TN106			
Description			Photos
Native hedgerow - Associated with ditch			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	3 - Frequent	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	4 - Occasional	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
British National Grid (m): 463227E, 217908N			
TN107			
Description			Photos
107- scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	2 - Abundant	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	3 - Frequent	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3 - Frequent	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare	
British National Grid (m): 463180E, 217849N			
TN108			
Description			Photos
108- scrub mature trees			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	3 - Frequent	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	3 - Frequent	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	4 - Occasional	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	4 - Occasional	
British National Grid (m): 463230E, 217809N			
TN109			
Description			Photos
109 Grassland			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	4 - Occasional	
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	4 - Occasional	
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	4 - Occasional	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	4 - Occasional	
Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	4 - Occasional	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	4 - Occasional	
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	4 - Occasional	
Field wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
British National Grid (m): 463258E, 217823N			
TN110			
Description			Photos
110- bramble scrub - Open spots for reptile basking			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	4 - Occasional	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i>	5 - Rare	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare	
Docks	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	5 - Rare	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare	
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	5 - Rare	
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	5 - Rare	
British National Grid (m): 463287E, 217813N			
TN111			
Description			Photos
111- grassland			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	2 - Abundant	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	3 - Frequent	
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	4 - Occasional	
Sticky mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	4 - Occasional	
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i>	5 - Rare	
Common field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	5 - Rare	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	5 - Rare	
Geranium	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
White stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
British National Grid (m): 463244E, 217788N			
TN112			
Description			Photos
112 bramble scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	2 - Abundant
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	4 - Occasional
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463264E, 217773N

TN113			
Description		Photos	
113- grassland			
Common Name	Latin Name		DAFOR
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>		2 - Abundant
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		4 - Occasional
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		4 - Occasional
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>		4 - Occasional
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		5 - Rare
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		5 - Rare
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>		5 - Rare
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>		5 - Rare
Common field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>		5 - Rare
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>		5 - Rare
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		5 - Rare
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>		5 - Rare
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>		5 - Rare
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>		5 - Rare
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>		5 - Rare
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		5 - Rare
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>		5 - Rare
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>		5 - Rare
Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>		5 - Rare
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		5 - Rare
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>		5 - Rare
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>		5 - Rare
Sun spurge	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>		5 - Rare

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

British National Grid (m): 463023E, 217923N

TN114

Description

Willow scrub

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Goat willow	Salix caprea	1 - Dominant
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	5 - Rare

Photos

British National Grid (m): 463021E, 217960N

TN115

Description

115- scrub between huts

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Goat willow	Salix caprea	2 - Abundant
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	4 - Occasional
Butterfly-bush	Buddleja davidii	4 - Occasional
Silver birch	Betula pendula	4 - Occasional

Photos

British National Grid (m): 463009E, 217930N

TN116

Description

116 - mown grassland - Same species list as 113

British National Grid (m): 462919E, 217894N

Photos

TN117

Description

117- mixed scrub patch with trees

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	3 - Frequent
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	3 - Frequent
Great willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	3 - Frequent

Photos

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	4 - Occasional
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4 - Occasional
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i>	5 - Rare
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	5 - Rare
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5 - Rare
Geranium	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	5 - Rare
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	5 - Rare
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 462920E, 217902N

TN118		
Description		Photos
118- mixed scrub with trees		
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	3 - Frequent
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3 - Frequent
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4 - Occasional
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	5 - Rare
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	5 - Rare
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	6 - Locally abundant

British National Grid (m): 462873E, 217916N

TN119		
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APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Description			Photos
119- mown grassland			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	2 - Abundant	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	3 - Frequent	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	4 - Occasional	
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	4 - Occasional	
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echiioides</i>	5 - Rare	
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5 - Rare	
Common fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	5 - Rare	
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	5 - Rare	
Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare	
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	5 - Rare	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	5 - Rare	
Field wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Geranium	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	5 - Rare	
Oil-seed rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>	5 - Rare	
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare	
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	5 - Rare	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	5 - Rare	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
British National Grid (m): 462847E, 217917N			

TN120				
Description		Photos		
120 gc3 ruderal				
Common Name	Latin Name			DAFOR
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>			1 - Dominant
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>			4 - Occasional
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>			5 - Rare

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 - Rare
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	5 - Rare
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463188E, 217714N

TN121		
Description	Photos	

121- gc3

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	2 - Abundant
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	4 - Occasional
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	4 - Occasional
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	5 - Rare
Common field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	5 - Rare
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	5 - Rare
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	5 - Rare
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	5 - Rare
Geranium	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	5 - Rare
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare
Greater burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	5 - Rare
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	5 - Rare
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	6 - Locally abundant
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	6 - Locally abundant

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
British National Grid (m): 463164E, 217740N			
TN122			
Description		Photos	
122- mixed scrub -surrounding field			
Common Name	Latin Name		DAFOR
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		3 - Frequent
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.		3 - Frequent
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		4 - Occasional
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		5 - Rare
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>		5 - Rare
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>		5 - Rare
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>		5 - Rare
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>		5 - Rare
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> sp.		5 - Rare
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		5 - Rare
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>		5 - Rare
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		6 - Locally abundant
British National Grid (m): 463186E, 217696N			
TN123			
Description		Photos	
123- mixed scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name		DAFOR
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		3 - Frequent
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.		3 - Frequent
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>		4 - Occasional
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		4 - Occasional
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>		5 - Rare
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>		5 - Rare

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Pendulous sedge	Carex pendula	5 - Rare
Reed canary-grass	Phalaris arundinacea	5 - Rare
Rose	Rosa sp.	5 - Rare
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463225E, 217789N

TN124

Description	Photos
124-pond No species present British National Grid (m): 463154E, 217712N	

TN125

Description	Photos
125- hedge with trees	

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	3 - Frequent
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	3 - Frequent
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	4 - Occasional
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	5 - Rare
Elder	Sambucus nigra	5 - Rare
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	5 - Rare
Wild cherry	Prunus avium	5 - Rare
Wild teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463163E, 217718N

TN126

Description	Photos
126- mixed scrub	

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
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APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	3 - Frequent	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	5 - Rare	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
British National Grid (m): 463139E, 217676N			
TN127			
Description		Photos	
127- bramble scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name		
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>		
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>		
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>		
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>		
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>		
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>		
British National Grid (m): 463131E, 217702N			
TN128			
Description		Photos	
128- grassland patch alongside building			
Common Name	Latin Name		
		DAFOR	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	2 - Abundant
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	4 - Occasional
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	4 - Occasional
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	5 - Rare
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	5 - Rare
Common field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	5 - Rare
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 - Rare
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	5 - Rare
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5 - Rare
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	5 - Rare
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463126E, 217734N

TN129

Description			Photos
129- gc3 ruderal			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	1 - Dominant	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	4 - Occasional	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	5 - Rare	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 - Rare	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare	
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	5 - Rare	
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	5 - Rare	
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	5 - Rare	

British National Grid (m): 463120E, 217807N

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

TN130			
Description			Photos
130- hedge with tree			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	3 - Frequent	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4 - Occasional	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
Weeping willow	<i>Salix x sepulcralis</i>	5 - Rare	
British National Grid (m): 463116E, 217828N			

TN131			
Description			Photos
131- bramble scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	1 - Dominant	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5 - Rare	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	5 - Rare	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
British National Grid (m): 463104E, 217779N			

TN132			
Description			Photos
132- mixed scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	2 - Abundant	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	3 - Frequent	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	3 - Frequent	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4 - Occasional
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	4 - Occasional
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	4 - Occasional
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	4 - Occasional
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	4 - Occasional
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	4 - Occasional
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	4 - Occasional
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	5 - Rare
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5 - Rare
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	5 - Rare
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	5 - Rare
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	5 - Rare
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	5 - Rare
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	5 - Rare
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare
Reed sweet-grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	5 - Rare
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	5 - Rare

British National Grid (m): 463020E, 217647N

TN133			
Description			Photos
133 g3c grassland			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	2 - Abundant	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	4 - Occasional	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	4 - Occasional	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional	
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	5 - Rare	
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 - Rare	
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	5 - Rare	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare	
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	5 - Rare	
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	5 - Rare	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	5 - Rare	
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	6 - Locally abundant	

TN134

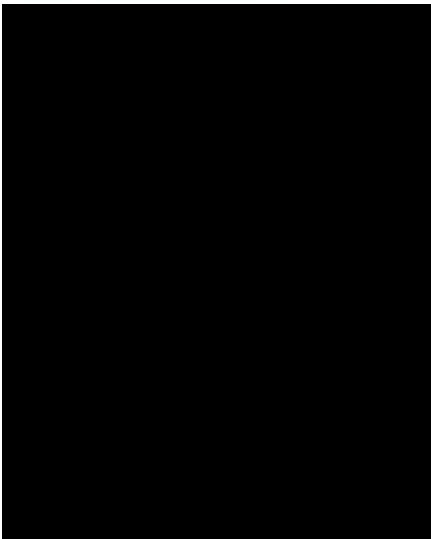
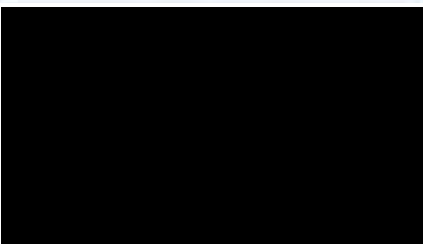
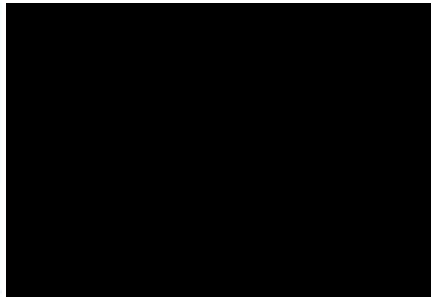
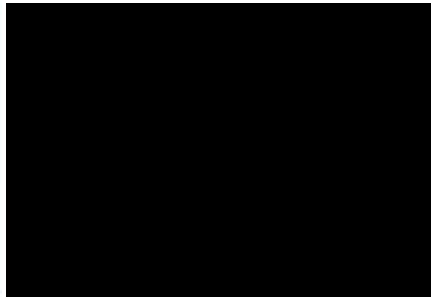
APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Description			Photos
134- bramble scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	1 - Dominant	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	5 - Rare	

TN135		
Description		
135- bramble scrub		
Common Name	Latin Name	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	

TN136		
Description		
136 bramble scrub		
Common Name	Latin Name	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare	
Geranium	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Lesser hop-trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	5 - Rare	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
TN137			
Description		Photos	
137- concrete pad - sparsely vegetated			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	5 - Rare	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5 - Rare	
TN138			
Description		Photos	
138 blackthorn scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	1 - Dominant	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	5 - Rare	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	5 - Rare	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	5 - Rare	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

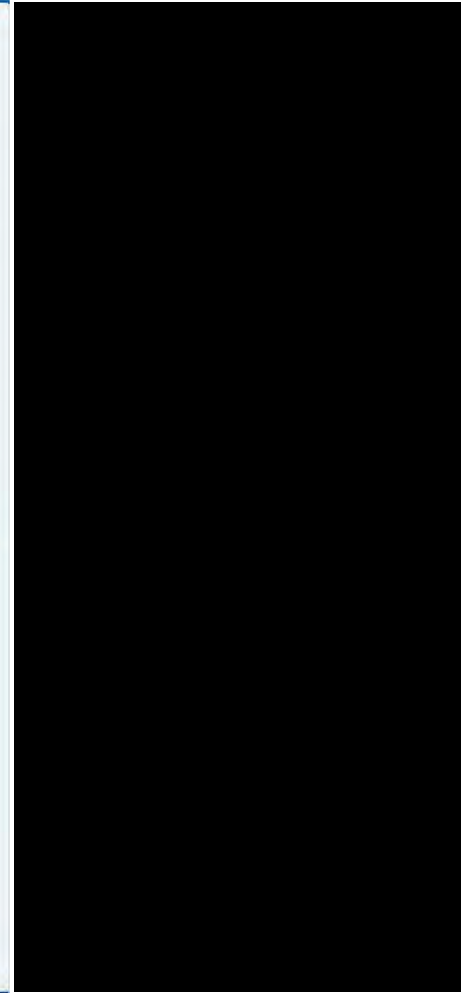
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	5 - Rare	
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TN140			
Description			Photos
140- false-oat grassland			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	2 - Abundant	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	4 - Occasional	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	5 - Rare	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 - Rare	
Geranium	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	5 - Rare	
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare	
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare	
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	5 - Rare	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	5 - Rare	
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	5 - Rare	
British National Grid (m): 462976E, 217787N			

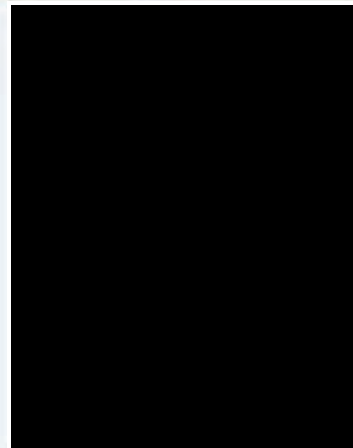
TN141			
Description			Photos
141- mixed scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <i>agg.</i>	2 - Abundant
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	4 - Occasional
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> <i>monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	5 - Rare
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5 - Rare
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	5 - Rare
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare



TN142				
Description			Photos	
142- grassland, tussock hair grass, seasonally wet				
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR		
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia</i> <i>cespitosa</i>	4 - Abundant		
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis</i> <i>glomerata</i>	3 - Frequent		
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum</i> <i>elatus</i>	3 - Frequent		
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <i>agg.</i>	4 - Occasional		
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma</i> <i>hederacea</i>	4 - Occasional		
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare		
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex</i> <i>obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare		



APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	5 - Rare	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare	
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	5 - Rare	
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	5 - Rare	
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	5 - Rare	
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	5 - Rare	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	5 - Rare	
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	5 - Rare	
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	5 - Rare	
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
Wood small-reed	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	6 - Locally abundant	

TN143		
Description		Photos
143-mixed scrub, sparse. Evidence of waterlogging		
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	3 - Frequent
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	3 - Frequent
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	4 - Occasional
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5 - Rare
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	5 - Rare
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	5 - Rare
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare
Reed canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	6 - Locally abundant
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	6 - Locally abundant
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	6 - Locally abundant

TN144	
Description	Photos

144- scrub

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	3 - Frequent
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	3 - Frequent
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	4 - Occasional
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare

TN145	
Description	Photos

145- mixed scrub

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - Frequent
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	3 - Frequent
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	4 - Occasional
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5 - Rare
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 - Rare
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	5 - Rare

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	5 - Rare	
Reed canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	6 - Locally abundant	
TN146			
Description			Photos
146- mixed scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	2 - Abundant	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	4 - Occasional	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare	
Biting stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>	5 - Rare	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	5 - Rare	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5 - Rare	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	5 - Rare	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	5 - Rare	
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare	

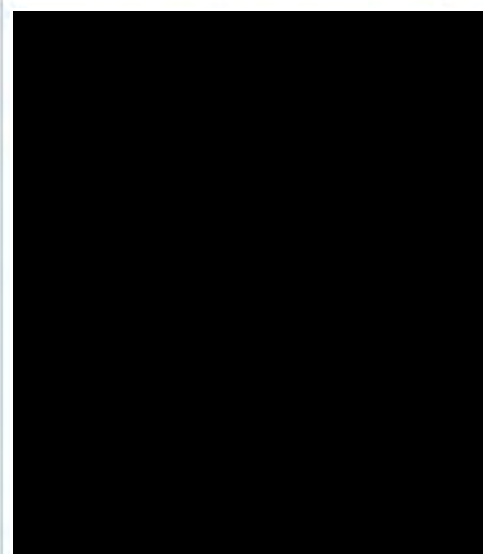
APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	5 - Rare
Sticky mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	5 - Rare
Wood small-reed	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	5 - Rare

TN147	
Description	Photos

147- mixed scrub

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	3 - Frequent
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional
Wood small-reed	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	4 - Occasional
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare
Common field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	5 - Rare
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	5 - Rare
Field madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	5 - Rare
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	5 - Rare
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare
Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	5 - Rare
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	5 - Rare



TN150	
Description	Photos

150- hedgerow/ tree line

Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR
Common whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	2 - Abundant
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	3 - Frequent
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	4 - Occasional

British National Grid (m): 462834E, 218061N



APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

TN151			
Description			Photos
Ditch among scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	2 - Abundant	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	4 - Occasional	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	4 - Occasional	
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	4 - Occasional	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	5 - Rare	
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	5 - Rare	

TN152			
Description			Photos
Bramble scrub either side of ditch			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	1 - Dominant	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	4 - Occasional	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	5 - Rare	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	5 - Rare	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	5 - Rare	
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	5 - Rare	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	5 - Rare	
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i>	5 - Rare	
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	5 - Rare	
TN153			
Description			Photos
H3h scrub around pond/tank			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	2 - Abundant	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3 - Frequent	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare	
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	5 - Rare	
TN154			
Description			Photos
Grass verge either side of security fence. Mown 10 scattered scrub			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	2 - Abundant	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	4 - Occasional	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	4 - Occasional	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	5 - Rare	
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	5 - Rare	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 - Rare	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	5 - Rare	
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	5 - Rare	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare	
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	5 - Rare	

APPENDIX B – SPECIES LISTS

Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	5 - Rare	
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	5 - Rare	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	5 - Rare	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	6 - Locally abundant	
TN155			
Description			Photos
Unsealed surface with weeds			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5 - Rare	
Biting stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>	5 - Rare	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	5 - Rare	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	5 - Rare	
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	5 - Rare	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5 - Rare	
Hairy bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	5 - Rare	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare	
Sticky mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	5 - Rare	

APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

MOD015 - 26 MARCH – 10 APRIL 2026

Survey Details	
Surveyor	JC & MV
Project Number	
Project Name	MOD015
General Notes	

TN1	
Description	Photos
Disused railway track- suitable reptile basking habitat, tussocky grassland and bramble in surroundings – NB see TN10 British National Grid (m): 463142E, 217876N	

TN3			
Description			Photos
Ditch, outside boundary. Egg laying material for GCN with minor flow - Evidence of deer use			
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	4 - Occasional	
Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	4 - Occasional	
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	4 - Occasional	
British National Grid (m): 463160E, 217905N			

TN4	
Description	Photos
Good suitability reptile habitat, tussocky grassland with surrounding plantation woodland, ditch, bramble scrub	

APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

British National Grid (m): 463138E, 217893N			
TN5			
Description		Photos	
Plantation woodland, moderate suitability dormice habitat			
British National Grid (m): 463150E, 217911N			
TN6			
Description		Photos	
Seasonally wet ditch- water vole neg suitability			
British National Grid (m): 463148E, 217943N			
TN7			
Description		Photos	
Large concrete pad, appears filled with rubble and concrete panels placed overtop (not hollow) - cracks and crevices present, low potential bat hibernation, but suitable reptile hibernacula			
British National Grid (m): 463078E, 217914N			

APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

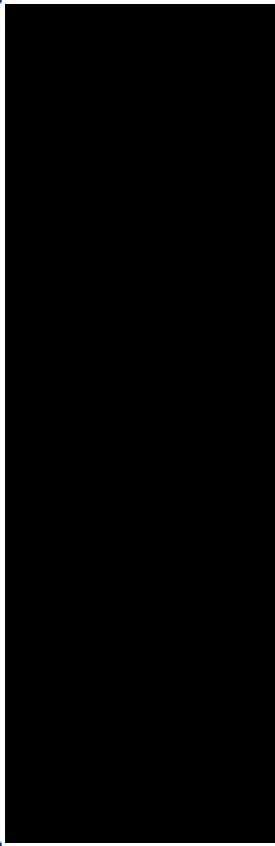
TN8	
Description	Photos
38- ditch with water vole suitability - steep banks (2m tall, 60 degrees W side, 45 degrees 1m tall E side), and vegetation (reeds, water mint, willowherb) British National Grid (m): 463049E, 217924N	
TN9	
Description	Photos
Common lizard sighting in decaying log pile British National Grid (m): 463056E, 217893N	

APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

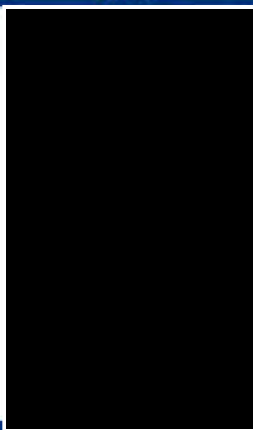
TN10			
Description		Photos	
Common lizard sighting on disused railway track			
British National Grid (m): 463056E, 217893N			
TN11			
Description		Photos	
Patch of bramble in grassland, <MMU			
British National Grid (m): 463036E, 217950N			

TN12															
Description		Photos													
Reptile/amphibian refugia, pile of logs and stone, overgrown with scrub and ruderals British National Grid (m): 463031E, 217900N															
TN13															
Description		Photos													
Pond /water well reservoir . Brick liner circular 8m diameter, impossible to access for newt survey. Lip 1.5m height above ground <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Latin Name</th> <th>DAFOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bramble</td> <td><i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.</td> <td>2 - Abundant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blackthorn</td> <td><i>Prunus spinosa</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hawthorn</td> <td><i>Crataegus monogyna</i></td> <td>5 - Rare</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> British National Grid (m): 462897E, 217957N		Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	2 - Abundant	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare		
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR													
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Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5 - Rare													
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5 - Rare													
TN14															
Description		Photos													
patch of bramble in grassland 133, <MMU															

APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

TN15			
Description		Photos	
3 possible barn owl pellets under light near N entrance of nissen hut. Old, likely 2025 season or older.			
TN16			
Description		Photos	
Several likely barn owl pellets under light near N entrance of nissen hut - multiple bays. Old, likely 2025 season or older.			

APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

TN17		
Description	Photos	
Common lizard sighting on edge of scrub and concrete pad		

TN18														
Description	Photos													
Semi mature, semi natural woodland outside fencing. Likely suitability for dormouse, badger and bat foraging, herp terrestrial habitat, birds														
<table><tr><th>Common Name</th><th>Latin Name</th><th>DAFOR</th></tr><tr><td>Ash</td><td><i>Fraxinus excelsior</i></td><td>3 - Frequent</td></tr><tr><td>Hawthorn</td><td><i>Crataegus monogyna</i></td><td>4 - Occasional</td></tr><tr><td>Oak</td><td><i>Quercus sp.</i></td><td>4 - Occasional</td></tr></table>	Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3 - Frequent	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional	Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	4 - Occasional		
Common Name	Latin Name	DAFOR												
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3 - Frequent												
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4 - Occasional												
Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	4 - Occasional												
British National Grid (m): 462914E, 217730N														

TN19	
Description	Photos
Pond for emergency water. No vegetation, surrounding scrub recently cleared. Algae covered. Neg suitability for GCN. Refugia adjacent to pond.	

APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

TN20			
Description		Photos	
Common lizard sighting			
British National Grid (m): 462898E, 217820N			

APPENDIX C: KEY LEGISLATION

Habitats Directive

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, or the 'Habitats Directive', is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 in response to the Bern Convention. Its aims are to protect approximately 220 habitats and 1,000 species listed in its several Annexes.

In the UK, the Habitats Directive is transposed into national law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales, and via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland.

Birds Directive

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) or 'Birds Directive' was introduced to achieve favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range. In this context, the most important provision is the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by Ministers, are then designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within six years. Public bodies must also help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The 2018 amendments mainly related to the impact of the *People Over Wind* decision and some implications arising for neighbourhood plan development and a range of other planning tools including Local Development Orders and Permission in Principle – see here for full details:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1307/note/made>

The 2019 amendments related to the EU exit. 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 remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant. The obligations of a competent authority in the 2017 Regulations for the protection of sites or species do not change – see here for full details:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111176573>

The Regulations make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5.

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the 'Bern Convention' and the Birds Directive are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times.

The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) intentionally:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

Or to intentionally do the following to a wild bird listed in Schedule 1:

- disturbs any wild bird while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
- disturbs dependent young of such a bird.

In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;
- interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places; and
- The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals.

Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to: intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant; unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8; or sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.

Following all amendments to the Act, Schedule 5 'Animals which are Protected' contains a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. Schedule 8 'Plants which are Protected' of the Act, contains 185 species, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the JNCC website.

Part 14 of the Act makes unlawful to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9.

It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.

Environment Protection Act 1990

The Act imposes a classification of soil and other waste containing viable propagules of invasive non-native plant species as controlled waste. This has been applied to Japanese Knotweed *Reynoutria japonica*, with the result that waste containing this species must be disposed of in accordance with the duty of care set out in section 34 of the Act.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

The main legislation protecting badgers in England and Wales is the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (the 1992 Act). Under the 1992 Act it is an offence to: wilfully kill, injure, take or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger; dig for a badger; interfere with a badger sett by, damaging a sett or any part thereof, destroying a sett, obstructing access to a sett, causing a dog to enter a sett or disturbing a badger while occupying a sett. The 1992 Act defines a badger sett as: "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger".

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 41 (S41) of this Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list (in consultation with Natural England) of Habitats and Species which are of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal (e.g. planning) functions. The S41 list includes 65 Habitats of Principal Importance and 1,150 Species of Principal Importance.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations were made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 and came into force in 1997. They introduced new arrangements for local planning authorities in England and Wales to protect important hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. Important hedgerows are defined by complex assessment criteria, which draw on biodiversity features, historical context and the landscape value of the hedgerow.

Birds of Conservation Concern

This is a review of the status of all birds occurring regularly in the United Kingdom. It is regularly updated and is prepared by leading bird conservation organisations, including the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The latest report was produced in 2021 (Eaton *et al*, 2021) and identified 70 red list species, 103 amber species, and 72 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

Red list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.

Amber list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.

Green list species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed.

Global IUCN Red List

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Threatened Species was devised to provide a list of those species that are most at risk of becoming extinct globally. It provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information about threatened taxa around the globe.

The system catalogues threatened species into groups of varying levels of threat, which are: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD), Not Evaluated (NE). Criteria for designation into each of the categories is complex, and consider several principles.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) identify habitat and species conservation priorities at a local level (typically at the County level), and are usually drawn up by a consortium of local Government organisations and conservation charities.

Some LBAP's may also include Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and/or Species Action Plans (SAP), which are used to guide and inform the local decision making process.

Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

This Act offers protection to all wild species of mammals, irrespective of other legislation, and focussed on animal welfare, rather than conservation.

Unless covered by one of the exceptions, a person is guilty of an offence if he mutilates, kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

Its application is typically restricted to preventing deliberate harm to wildlife (in general) during construction works etc.

National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the top tier of planning policy. The Framework provides guidance to local authorities and other agencies on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. Section 15 relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'.

Relevant policies in relation to planning application include Paragraphs:

"180. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate; d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

185. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should: a) identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and

local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

186. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles: a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate." – see here for full details:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>