

# PEA: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

**Site:** 16 BENNET ROAD, READING,  
RG2 0QX

**Ref:** 776952 / SJ1

**Client:** W3 Construction



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|                                                          |                                    |
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- February 2026 -

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| Revision | Description | Date |
|----------|-------------|------|
| /        | /           | /    |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SJ Ecology & Environment was commissioned by W3 Construction to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of 16 Bennet Road, Reading, RG2 0QX. Full planning permission is sought from Reading Borough Council for the Erection of workshop building (Class B2) following demolition of existing building (Sui Generis).

The PEA was carried out in February 2026 and comprised a desk-based study and an extended Phase 1 habitat survey, following the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Guidelines (CIEEM, 2017) and standard methodologies set out in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual (UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018).

The proposed area encompasses approximately 0.35 hectares and includes developed Land; sealed surfaces, buildings and mixed scrub. Pre-degraded habitats were also noted such as modified grassland and urban trees. These habitats, whilst not currently present on site in a recognisable form, were identified as having been removed or significantly degraded as a result of recent site activities. The site is located within the south of Reading within a large industrial estate. The wider landscape is characterised by both commercial and residential development and a large recreational ground. The surrounding area also includes areas of grassland, mature trees and hedgerows, with the latter providing some ecological connectivity to the wider landscape.

Habitats on the site have the potential to support various protected and/or notable species. This report outlines essential measures to safeguard wildlife during site clearance and construction, ensuring compliance with relevant wildlife legislation and minimising ecological impacts. In addition, recommendations are provided to enhance the site's biodiversity value post-development, delivering long-term ecological benefits.

Full details of these recommendations can be found beginning on Page 18 of this report. For ease of reference, a summary of key ecological considerations and proposed measures is provided in the table below.

This report has been prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. The results and recommendations presented reflect the professional opinion of the author, based on information supplied by the client, details of the proposed development, and the findings of the desk study and field survey work.

## REPORT INFORMATION

|                        |                                                                    |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site Address           | 16 Bennet Road, Reading,<br>RG2 0QX                                |
| Central Grid Reference | SU 71293 70092                                                     |
| Report Author          | Sam James BA ( <i>Hons</i> ) MA<br>PGDip ( <i>Ecology</i> ) ACIEEM |
| Report Reviewer        | NS BSc ( <i>Hons</i> )                                             |

| Ecological Feature            | Further Work/Recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Applicable Timescales |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bats (Roosting)               | One bat box (e.g. Schwegler 1FR Bat Tube or Integrated Eco Bat Box Crevice) per unit built / renovated or tree felled should be placed on or within the buildings post-development or trees within the land ownership.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | n/a                   |
| Bats (Foraging and Commuting) | Work should be sympathetic to this group of species by the provision of a sensitive lighting scheme. The lighting scheme should be produced during the design scheme and implemented during and post-construction.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | n/a                   |
| Breeding Birds                | Reasonable Avoidance Measures are recommended during site clearance and construction. Any vegetation removal (e.g., hedgerows, ivy, shrubs, trees) and building demolition / conversion must avoid the nesting bird season (typically March to September inclusive) or otherwise be checked by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to clearance / construction to check for nesting birds if undertaken during the nesting season. A minimum of one box should be erected on or within the buildings post- development or trees within the site. Suggestions for bird boxes include sparrow boxes (e.g., Schwegler 1SP), swift boxes (e.g., Ibstock Eco- Habitat for Swifts), starling boxes (e.g., Woodstone Starling Nest) and generalist boxes (e.g., Woodstone Build-In Box) (see Appendix 5). | March to September    |

## 1) INTRODUCTION

SJ Ecology & Environment was commissioned by W3 Construction to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of 16 Bennet Road, Reading, RG2 0QX. Full planning permission is sought from Reading Borough Council for the Erection of workshop building (Class B2) following demolition of existing building (Sui Generis). The PEA was carried out in February 2026 and comprised a desk-based study and an extended Phase 1 habitat survey, following the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Guidelines (CIEEM, 2017) and standard methodologies set out in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual (UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018).

The proposed area encompasses approximately 0.35 hectares and includes developed Land; sealed surfaces, buildings and mixed scrub. Pre-degraded habitats were also noted such as modified grassland and urban trees. These habitats, whilst not currently present on site in a recognisable form, were identified as having been removed or significantly degraded as a result of recent site activities. The site is located within the south of Reading within a large industrial estate. The wider landscape is characterised by both commercial and residential development and a large recreational ground.

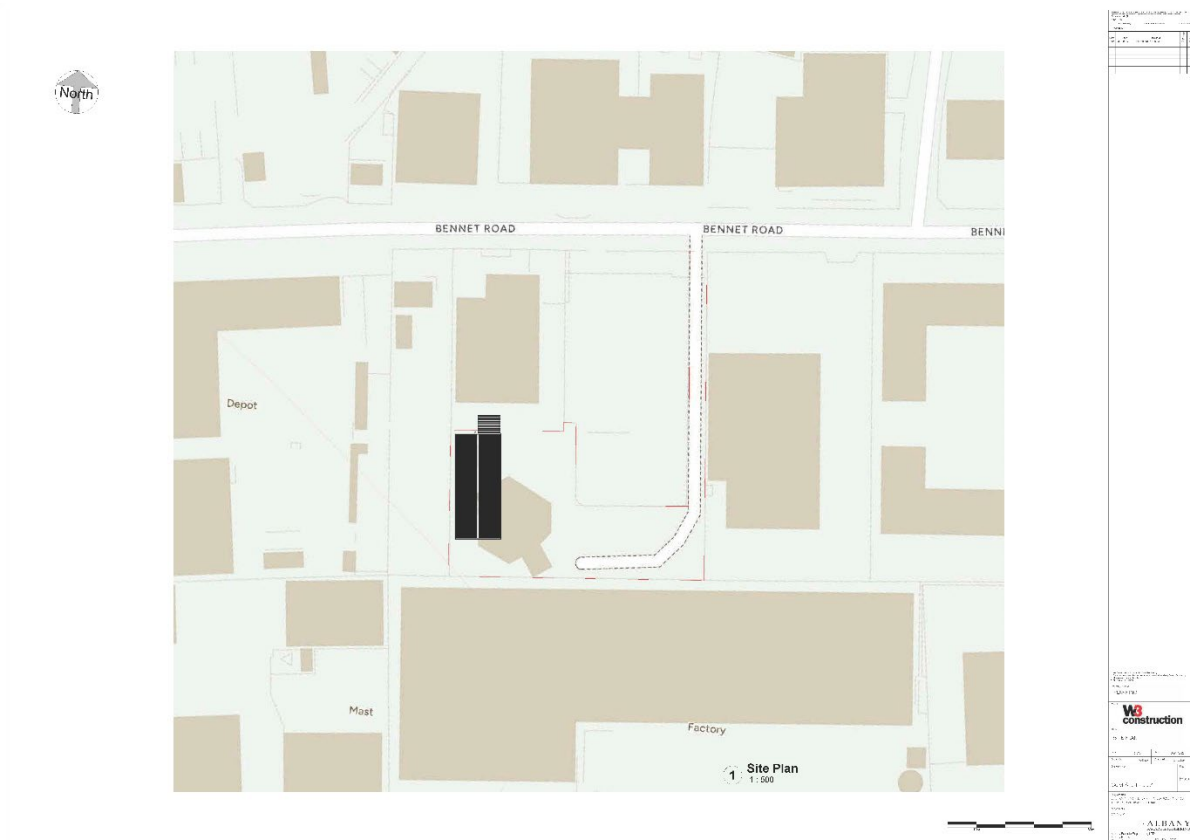


**Figure 1: Proposed Site Plan (W3 Construction, OCM-AFE-P- 007)**

## 2) METHODS

The purpose and aims of the survey were to:

- To undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (including third-party data search) to determine the potential for protected species and/or habitats of conservation value.
- Analyse the results of a third-party biological record search to identify any protected / notable records and nature conservation designations within the local vicinity.
- Determine how the proposed works may impact on these species, habitats, designated sites or areas of nature conservation interest.
- Identify the requirement for further survey work, mitigation, compensation and / or assessment where necessary and propose suitable enhancements.

### Desk Study Methodology

Existing ecological and nature conservation data relevant to the site was collated from various sources including the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) online database. Biological data for this assessment was not obtained due to timescales, however, as the project is small-scale with minimal potential impact to habitats. It is believed that obtaining this information is unlikely to significantly change the report's recommendations. The evaluation and the recommendations included here are deemed substantial and suitable. Records were collated from various sources including the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) online database. MAGIC Maps was used in February 2026 to undertake a 2km search for statutory designated sites for nature conservation and European Protected Species Mitigation Licences. MAGIC Maps was also used in February 2026 to assess whether the site may fall within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zone (IRZ). All sites and record locations are given at an approximate distance from the site and coarse resolution records have not been analysed. Some records have been given at approximate distances or not included in the report where they are considered confidential; however, none of these records are relevant to the proposed development site.

### The Ecological Survey Methodology

The survey was carried out on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February 2026 arriving at 12:30. The weather was 10°C, overcast, with scattered clouds and light winds (1/2 Beaufort Scale). Precipitation was not encountered during the survey.

The survey was completed in accordance with the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Guidelines (CIEEM, 2017) and standard methodology published in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual (UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018). The survey involved walking over the site, mapping the main habitat types (in accordance with minimum mappable habitat sizes) and compiling a botanical species list and target notes to identify particular areas of interest or concern. Observations on the presence, or potential presence, of other certain protected species (e.g., badgers, nesting birds, reptiles and dormouse) and invasive / non-native species were recorded also. Riparian species (e.g., otter, water vole and white-clawed crayfish) have not been included in the assessment as there are no suitable water features on or adjacent to the site to support these species. The survey does not aim to be a comprehensive assessment of the presence or otherwise of all protected species on the site. There are a wide range of protected species, many of them can occur on one site and most require specialist expertise to locate them and / or seasonally constrained survey techniques to confirm their presence, and this is outside of the scope of this instruction. Phase 2 assessments and surveys have been recommended where appropriate.

Hedgerows on the site were assessed following methodology provided in the Hedgerow Survey Handbook (DEFRA, 2007). Where relevant, a native hedgerow was defined as species-rich if the structural species included at least five native woody species in a surveyed 30m section of the hedgerow. The results were then compiled and assessed against qualifying criteria provided within the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan / NERC Act (2006). Further information regarding legislation, policy and methodology for species relevant to this site and provided in full within Appendix 1 of this report. This is not considered to be an exhaustive list and it may be misleading to rely upon them as the information provided may not be up to date at the time of reading. Where there is doubt as to the current legal position then it is best to seek expert legal advice.

### **Preliminary Roost Assessment**

Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) was carried out in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Guidelines, 4th Edition (Collins, 2023). The survey included external inspections of the buildings on site, undertaken using binoculars and ladders where appropriate. External inspections focused on identifying potential bat access points into the structures and any external features that may be suitable for roosting (e.g. lifted or damaged tiles, cracks in mortar, gaps under eaves, soffits, and ridge tiles. Each structure was described in terms of its construction, condition (with regard to potential for roosting bats), and age (where known). The aim of the assessment was to record direct evidence of bats or to identify features with potential to support them, including features that could provide hibernation opportunities.

## Zone of Influence

The zone of influence refers to the geographic extent of potential impacts of a proposed development. Given the small-scale nature of the development, the zone of influence is considered to be 250m from the application boundary for amphibians and reptiles, 30m for terrestrial mammals such as badgers, and within the area of impact for birds and bats. All other impacts are considered within the site boundary unless otherwise specified.

## Site Evaluation

Following the preliminary survey, the site can be classified into one of six groups to establish whether the site is considered to hold ecological value at an international, national, regional, county, district or local / site scale (see Table 1). Targeted survey work is usually required to establish the significance of protected species within the site and this evaluation is only a guide.

**Table 1. This table has been constructed following the CIEEM EcIA Guidelines (CIEEM, 2018). It contains definitions of the evaluation brackets thereby indicating the importance of each habitat type and their possible habitat status.**

| Ecological Value     | Description / Example                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>International</b> | An internationally designated site or candidate site. This includes habitats or species listed within Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar Sites, listed under Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive. |
| <b>National</b>      | Sites that are designated at a UK level. This includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest, supporting nationally threatened or rare species.                                                                               |
| <b>Regional</b>      | Can include a significant population or number of any nationally important species at a regional level.                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Country</b>       | Can include a feature identified as of critical importance within Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006).                                                                                                                         |
| <b>District</b>      | Can include a regularly occurring, locally significant population or number of a regionally important species. A Key Habitat type included within the Biodiversity Action Plan or NERC Habitat of Principal Importance.      |
| <b>Local / Site</b>  | Designated sites for nature conservation such as Local Wildlife Sites or viable habitat / species populations considered of value at a county level (Local Biodiversity Action Plan species).                                |

## **Survey Limitations**

There are a small number of limitations, but it is considered that an accurate assessment of the site has been obtained:

- The desk study and field survey does not produce a comprehensive plant or animal species list as this will be limited by factors that influence their presence (such as activity and dormancy periods). However, an assessment can be made of the habitats within the survey area particularly given that the majority of the habitats are considered to be modified. It has also been possible to ascertain their corresponding nature conservation value and the potential for them to support any protected or priority species.

## **Report Lifespan**

Given the transient nature of the subject, the survey results are considered valid for up to 18 months.

### 3) RESULTS

#### **Desk Study – Statutory Sites**

MAGIC maps returned no record of statutory sites for nature conservation within a 2km radius of the proposed site.

The Natural England Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zones layer, available via the MAGIC website, was reviewed to assess whether the site lies within any zones where proposed development might affect nearby SSSIs (or the SSSI components of SACs, SPAs, etc.). At this location, the Impact Risk Zone indicates that certain types of development, would trigger consultation with Natural England.

The Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI IRZs) indicate that at the location selected, the proposed development is unlikely to have a harmful effect on terrestrial Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites that they underpin. Therefore, consultation with Natural England is not required.

#### **Desk Study – Non-Statutory Sites**

MAGIC maps returned no records of non- statutory sites for nature conservation within a 2km radius of the proposed site.

The proposed development is small in scale. With the planned implementation of best practice construction measures, such as controls for water and dust pollution, no impacts are anticipated to these sites. A Construction Environmental Management Plan should be agreed with the local authority to ensure all potential risks are appropriately managed throughout works.

#### **Desk Study – Priority Habitats**

MAGIC maps identified 42 records of priority habitat sites for nature conservation within a 2km radius of the proposed site, the majority comprising Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Wood-pasture and Parkland and Deciduous Woodland. The closest record is Deciduous woodland (PHID47071810\_017027511) located 450m W from the site. A Construction Environmental Management Plan should be agreed with the local authority to ensure all potential risks are appropriately managed throughout works and to safeguard the adjacent habitat.

### **Desk Study – Magic Maps (MAGIC)**

A review of MAGIC Maps revealed five European Protected Species (EPS) licence applications within a 2km radius of the site.

- GCN; EPSM2010-1708; 06/2010-06/2012 – 1.0km NE
- BAT; BLE, C-PIP; 2015-14868-EPS-MIT; 12/2015-11/2018 – 1.2km NW
- BAT; 2015-15933-EPS-BDX; C-PIP; 09/2015-10/2015 - 1.3km SE
- BAT; EPSM2009-1119; C-PIP; 10/2009-08/2021 – 1.2km SE
- BAT; 2015-15548-EPS-MIT; C-PIP, S-PIP; 11/2015-10/2020 – 1.4km W

These results have been considered as part of the recommendations relating to bats in this report.

### **UK Habitat Classification Survey and Habitat Evaluation**

The results of the UK Habitat Classification Survey are presented below. The habitats on the site have been evaluated as having site value in relation to the immediate surroundings and a regional context.

Planning consent will be sought from Reading Borough Council, following a review of local guidance to determine the habitats' strategic significance. The Biodiversity Net Gain Guidance Document for the Local Planning Authorities was consulted.

Where no relevant plan, strategy, or policy exists, professional judgment may be used to classify habitats as having medium strategic significance, particularly if they provide a link between other strategic locations. Ecologist consultants may apply their judgment to this determination, but a strong justification will be required.

The following habitats and ecological features were recorded within or immediately surrounding the site:

- *U; Urban; u1; Developed Land; Sealed Surface; u1b*
- *U; Urban; u1; Developed Land; Sealed Surface; Buildings; u1b5*
- *G; Grassland; g4; Modified Grassland*
- *H; Heathland & Shrub; h3; Mixed Scrub; h3h*
- *W; Woodland & Forest; w1; Tree (Urban); 200*

**Table 3. Habitats and features within and immediately surrounding the site.**

| Habitat/<br>Feature                                                                                                                                                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>U; Urban; u1;<br/>Developed Land;<br/>Sealed Surface; u1b</b>                                                                                                     | Areas of sealed, impervious surfaces forming the paths, access road and car parking areas. Vegetation cover is minimal, consistently below 10%. The hard material is in moderate condition, showing negligible cracking and weed growth (under <10% Cover), limited opportunities for natural successional growth.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>U; Urban; u1;<br/>Developed Land;<br/>Sealed Surface;<br/>Buildings; u1b5</b>                                                                                     | The site includes a building. Permanent enclosed structure with a sealed, impervious foundation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>U; Urban; Artificial<br/>unvegetated,<br/>Unsealed Surface;<br/>u1c; Bare Ground;<br/>510 / G; Grassland;<br/>g4; Modified<br/>Grassland /<br/>(pre-degraded)</b> | Areas of bare ground comprising exposed soil are present, primarily associated with failed grassland planting. These areas lack vegetation cover and are subject to regular disturbance and compaction. Habitat likely species-poor (<9 species per m <sup>2</sup> ) grassland, dominated by a few fast-growing grasses. These areas are characterised by an abundance of Rye-Grasses <i>Lolium spp</i> and less than abundant Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> . These areas are mainly intensively managed verges with no variation in sward height, with more than >5% physical damage and >10% bare ground, due to high levels of access and poor management activities. |
| <b>H; Heathland &amp;<br/>Shrub; h3; Mixed<br/>Scrub; h3h</b>                                                                                                        | A compact area of pioneer scrub is present in the south-west corner of the site. The habitat comprises a mix of predominantly native species but is strongly dominated by bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i> , with evidence of recent regrowth following disturbance, suggesting the area has previously been degraded. The scrub is relatively dense but structurally simple, with limited species diversity and little vertical layering, consistent with early successional vegetation developing on disturbed ground.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>W; Woodland &amp;<br/>Forest; w1; Tree<br/>(Urban); 200 /<br/>(pre-degraded)</b>                                                                                  | Urban trees were not present on site at the time of survey and are considered likely to have been removed prior to the assessment. They are therefore included as a pre-degraded habitat to reflect former site conditions. The original condition of these trees is unknown; however, based on the highly urbanised context, it is likely that more than 20% of the canopy cover would have extended over hardstanding, with rooting areas constrained by surrounding built surfaces and site use. As such, any former trees would likely have been subject to typical urban pressures.                                                                                                                               |

## Invasive Weeds Assessment

An assessment was undertaken to identify any invasive plant species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). No confirmed Schedule 9 species were recorded during the survey. However, this does not guarantee their absence, as some species may be seasonal, obscured by other vegetation, or located in areas that were not fully accessible at the time of inspection.

## EVALUATION FOR PROTECTED AND NOTABLE SPECIES

Observations regarding the presence of, or opportunities for, any other protected, rare, or notable faunal species were made during the site visit.

### ROOSTING BATS

There is no known bat roosts recorded within the building inside the application boundary. The building was assessed and found not to have features offering potential suitability for roosting bats, as detailed in the table below. Evidence of bats - such as urine staining was not found and no live or dead individuals or droppings was observed externally on any of the buildings during the survey.

**Table 3. Descriptions of the Building and it's suitability for roosting bats.**

| Feature                                                                                                                                                                                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Suitability       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>B1</b><br><br> | Building 1 (B1) is a detached workshop with an attached garage/storage unit. The structure comprises brick and concrete panel walls which terminate below the roof line, leaving a continuous open gap between the wall heads and the roof canopy. Internally, smaller rooms are present along the north and eastern elevations, likely used for storage or office space. High-level windows are present along the upper walls, although many are broken, missing, or damaged. The roof is supported by a central steel truss system with timber boarding above; the main roof is pitched, while the smaller sections have | <b>Negligible</b> |

|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|    | <p>flat roofs finished with asphalt shingle or rubberised covering. The building does not contain a separate enclosed roof void.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |
|    | <p>Overall, the building is in low to moderate condition. The external brickwork and concrete panels are intact, with no significant cracks, crevices, or defects that could provide roosting opportunities. The roof covering appears tightly sealed with no discernible gaps or voids. A timber soffit runs around the roofline, with some lifted or incomplete panels; however, these areas are fully exposed and lack enclosed cavities, rendering them unsuitable for bat roosting. The underside of the roof structure is entirely visible from within the building, allowing a comprehensive inspection of all potential features.</p> |  |
|   | <p>A thorough internal and external inspection was undertaken, and no evidence of bats was recorded. No droppings, staining, feeding remains, scratch marks, or other field signs associated with bat use were observed.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
|  | <p>Suitability: Negligible. The building provides no obvious features suitable for roosting bats. While a very small element of uncertainty always remains, bats occasionally using atypical features, no further surveys are considered necessary.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |

### COMMUTING/FORAGING BATS

The site is adjacent to suitable habitat for commuting and foraging bats, such as mature trees. These features provide limited suitability for bats in their own right as well providing connective corridors / stepping-stone habitats to the local and wider environment such as residential gardens, pockets of woodlands and waterbodies. However, these habitats are not

well connected, and any development is restricted to areas of less interest to bats such as areas of hardstanding and existing buildings. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the development will impact upon any areas important for commuting / foraging bats. Mitigation measures have been provided in the next section which details the requirements for any new artificial lighting to ensure that impacts to foraging and commuting bat species remains negligible. These recommendations also include strict lighting guidelines to ensure that no external lighting is left on during evening hours throughout the construction period.

### ***AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES***

The site includes small areas of grassland and scrub but is largely dominated by hardstanding and intensively managed/damaged habitats. While these features may provide some limited opportunities for common reptile species, the overall extent and quality of suitable habitat is poor and fragmented. The site is therefore considered to have low potential to support reptiles. The site has a negligible potential to support the rarer reptiles such as adder, smooth snakes and sand lizards. Further survey work is not recommended, though Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) should be implemented during works to minimise potential impacts.

### **GREAT CRESTED NEWTS (GCN)**

The site is not adjacent to habitats which would provide suitable areas for great crested newts in their terrestrial phases. Other habitats such as the mown modified grassland, hardstanding, buildings are considered sub-optimal for these species. The areas of impact are likely to be restricted to sub-optimal habitats only.

Given the scale of the works and the fact that the areas of impact are limited to sub optimal habitats, along with the overall low suitability of onsite habitats for great crested newt (GCN), further survey work is not recommended. However, Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) should be implemented during works to minimise any potential impacts in the unlikely event that GCN are encountered.

### ***BADGER***

Sett-building opportunities are limited across the majority of the site as it is flat and lacks cover. No signs of badger activity, such as latrines, tracks, badger highways, or snuffle holes, were present. Foraging and commuting opportunities are possible on the site, though unlikely due to a secure 1.8m high fence, there are also better opportunities in the local and

wider environment (e.g., within woodland). No evidence of badgers was identified during the survey. However, precautionary working methods should be carried out pre-construction and during construction. Any other impacts to badgers are considered negligible, and no further survey work is required.

### **NESTING BIRDS**

The assessment was not undertaken during the active breeding bird season. Three bird species were seen and / or heard incidentally during the survey. These included magpie *Pica pica*, blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus* and blackbird *Turdus merula*. All the aforementioned birds are green listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) i.e., birds not showing moderate or severe declines. The building and adjacent trees provide areas suitable for nesting birds. The site is unlikely to support ground nesting birds given the modified and closed nature of the site, frequent disturbance and the number of predator perches (e.g., fence posts and trees). Given the likely small-scale nature of the proposed works, nesting birds should be considered further for their legal protection only. Any clearance / renovation / demolition should be timed to avoid the nesting bird season (typically March to September inclusive). Further recommendations for mitigation and enhancements measures relating to nesting birds has also been provided.

### **HAZEL DORMOUSE**

There are no granted European Protected Species (EPS) Mitigation Licences for hazel dormouse on MAGIC within a 1km radius of the site. The site features and is adjacent to no suitable habitat for Hazel Dormouse, such as woodland and hedgerows. Hazel dormice are not considered further in this report.

### **INVERTEBRATES**

The peripheral habitats may support important invertebrate assemblages, but these are all set to be retained and unimpacted by the development. The remainder of site is unlikely to impact rare and / or notable invertebrates due to the limited diversity of plants and number of modified habitats. No other triggers were identified to suggest that the development will impact any protected or notable assemblage of invertebrates. They are not considered further in this report other than for possible enhancements.

### *OTHER SPECIES*

It is possible that hedgehogs may utilise the site for foraging and commuting with preference likely given to the vegetated areas and boundary habitats. Precautionary working methods are considered sufficient for small mammals including hedgehogs and this will ensure there are no breaches in legislation during site clearance / construction activities.

#### **4) RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendations for measures to avoid impacts on identified features of nature conservation interest, as well as opportunities for ecological enhancement, are provided below. The survey findings should be used to inform and guide any future development proposals.

##### **Habitats**

In line with local and national policy, the proposed development should seek opportunities to incorporate ecological enhancements. A Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) could be considered and secured as a condition of planning. Dust prevention measures must also be detailed in a CEMP to ensure no adverse effects to adjacent habitats.

The development must also ensure that best practice measures are effectively implemented to ensure the protection of adjoining habitats. Chemicals must be securely stored on areas of hardstanding / another sealed surface, following COSHH guidelines. All those working on the site should have access to spill kits and appropriate training in their use.

It is recommended that the loss of trees is avoided as far as possible. Where this is not possible, losses should be minimised and compensated for appropriately by way of replacement tree planting elsewhere on the Site. As far as possible trees should be of native species, local provenance and appropriate to the soil/drainage conditions on the Site. Replacement of trees should be designed to maintain connectivity around and/or within the Site, in particular for bats and birds which are likely to be using the area, and as far as possible should be unlit.

##### **Roosting Bats**

The current proposals indicate that the building (B1) is affected by the proposals. Due to the negligible suitability of B1 for roosting bats, no further surveys are required.

If bats or evidence of bats (e.g., droppings, dead bats and/or staining) are found, then stop work immediately and contact an ecologist. An appropriate protection / mitigation strategy will need to be designed and submitted to the local planning authority. A European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence application will also be required.

A minimum of one bat box (e.g. Schwegler 1FR Bat Tube or Integrated Eco Bat Box Crevice) should be placed on or within the buildings post-development or trees within the site in

accordance with the retailer's instructions (see Appendix 7). The boxes should be at least 4m above ground level, away from lights and not placed above / near windows.

### **Foraging and Commuting Bats**

The site is adjacent to some habitat which could support commuting / foraging bats. The requirements of any future lighting must be assessed and implemented in line with best practice guidance to inform a sensitive lighting strategy. Such guidance should include construction work being limited between the hours of dawn and dusk, site specific lighting practices (e.g., low-light levels and use of timers) and the avoidance of light spill onto boundaries and adjoining habitats.). These documents contain further information: BCT and ILP (2023) and Matthews et al. (2015).

The planting and buffering of existing habitats, including hedgerows and nectar-rich species, is encouraged and should be incorporated into any landscape plans. Species for linear features could include hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, field maple and spindle. Night flowering plants such as honeysuckle, evening primrose, field scabious and vervain will benefit the invertebrate prey of bats.

### **Badgers**

During the construction period, precautionary mitigation measures should be implemented to avoid potential harm to badgers. These measures should include:

- Storing oils, fuels, and chemicals in sealed containers and ensuring they are not left out overnight.
- Covering any trenches overnight or providing a means of escape for any animals that may fall in, such as a ramp.
- Capping any open or exposed pipework to prevent animals from gaining access.

These recommendations aim to protect badgers and ensure compliance with legal obligations during the development process.

### **Amphibians and Reptiles**

Given the nature of the site and the ability to manipulate the site to reduce the likelihood of encountering great crested newts (e.g., through phased clearance and eliminating places of shelter), no further survey work is necessary. The site has a negligible potential to support

the rarer reptiles such as adder, smooth snakes and sand lizards. The site only has the ability to support a small number of common and widespread reptiles and phased clearance and eliminating places of shelter will be sufficient for all amphibians and reptiles as well as small mammals (e.g., hedgehogs). In the event of encountering a great crested newt, then works should cease and the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist should be sought.

### **Breeding Birds**

Any vegetation removal (e.g., hedgerows, ivy, shrubs, trees) or building demolition must avoid the nesting bird season (typically March to September inclusive) or otherwise be checked by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to clearance / construction to check for nesting birds if undertaken during the nesting season. If any nests or evidence of nesting is found, then suitable buffer zones will have to be implemented until the chicks have fledged or until the nest has been confirmed as redundant. The netting of any suitable bird nesting habitat is prohibited (CIEEM and RSPB, 2019).

A minimum of one box should be erected on or within the buildings post-development or trees within the site. Suggestions for bird boxes include sparrow boxes (e.g., Schwegler 1SP), swift boxes (e.g., Ibstock Eco-Habitat for Swifts), starling boxes (e.g., Woodstone Starling Nest) and generalist boxes (e.g., Woodstone Build-In Box) (see Appendix 5).

### **General Recommendations**

Planting additional trees, hedgerows and shrubs as part of a landscaping scheme should comprise native and locally appropriate species. If possible, species that provide pollen, nectar and fruit should form part of the landscaping to provide a food source for common birds. Species which could be considered include hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, dog-rose, wayfaring tree, sweet-briar, dogwood, common buckthorn and guelder rose. Any hedgerows and trees to be retained must be protected in line with the British Standard: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (BS5837:2012).

These working methods are appropriate for mammal species of principal importance including hedgehogs as well as other species (e.g., herpetofauna):

- Any taller vegetation must be trimmed in a phased manner prior to work commencing. All vegetated areas should be checked as it is cleared to ensure there are no protected / notable species. After the vegetation is cleared, the vegetation must then be kept close to ground level and must be maintained in that condition until the development is complete.

- Prior to works commencing, any log piles, brash piles and stone piles must be removed carefully. If any species are discovered, then an ecologist should be contacted to advise or relocate the animal(s) to a suitable location, where appropriate.
- Work on the site may create rubble piles which may have the potential to be utilised as places of rest or shelter. Such debris must be removed from the site immediately or placed into skips prior to removal, or on pallets if to be reused.
- Escape routes must be provided within any pits dug for the foundations. Such ramps must be no steeper than 45 degrees in angle and must be constructed using rough wooden planks. Any excavations left open overnight must be checked first thing in the morning prior to works recommencing.
- Any exposed open pipes should be capped to prevent hedgehogs and other small mammals from gaining access.
- Undertake clearance and construction work between dawn and dusk in daylight hours.
- All vegetation and piles (e.g., brash, wood and deadwood) should be checked by hand prior to clearance / removal.
- If burning any cleared vegetation, carry this out immediately after piling to prevent hedgehogs from moving in prior to burning.
- If protected species are unexpectedly discovered, works must cease immediately, and a suitably qualified ecologist must be contacted. An appropriate protection / mitigation strategy will need to be designed and submitted to the local planning authority. A European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence application may also be required.

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## **CAVEAT**

Any and all information supplied to SJ Ecology & Environment by/on behalf of the client is assumed to be accurate unless otherwise informed. This advice is limited to the observations made on the date of inspection as detailed herein and any deletion, editing or alteration will result in the advice being null and void in its entirety. This advice in its entirety may be deemed null and void if remedial works are undertaken on any area of the site, on or after the date of the survey. No liability is assumed by the author or by SJ Ecology & Environment for any misuse, misinterpretation or misrepresentation of this advice. This advice is not valid in adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to 'force majeure' or unpredictable events. No responsibility is assumed either by the author of this advice or SJ Ecology & Environment for any legal matters that may arise as a consequence. Neither the author nor SJ Ecology & Environment will be required to attend court or give testimony as part of this agreement. The responsibility for any works undertaken on the basis of the recommendations of this advice does not form part of this agreement.

## **APPENDIX 1 – RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

Please note, the below legislation and planning policy is not exhaustive, and this does not constitute legal advice.

### **Bats**

Bats are a European Protected Species. Individual bats and their roosts have strict protection and are listed in Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive 1992 (transposed into law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017). Some bats have a higher conservation concern in Europe. The habitats supporting these species can be designated as Special Areas of Conservation and the bat species concerned are then listed under Annex II of the Habitats Directive. Species listed on Annex II include the barbastelle, Bechstein's bat, greater horseshoe and lesser horseshoe.

Substantial penalties, which include fines and custodial sentences, are now in place for offenders under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The actions and activities that are prohibited are:

- Deliberate capture, injury or killing of a bat,
- Damage or destruct a breeding site or resting place (even if currently vacant),
- Possess, control, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, of any bat or any part of a bat or anything derived from one, and
- Deliberate disturbance of a bat, in particular disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to: survive, breed or reproduce; rear or nurture their young; hibernate; migrate; or affect the local distribution or abundance of the species.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which is the primary legislative Act covering wildlife in the UK, affords protection to all the species of bats in the UK. Various amendments have been made to the Act and recent changes include an offence for the reckless damage of roosts or disturbance of bats. Legal precedence also ensures that roost sites are protected on a regular basis year on year regardless of whether bats are present at the time of inspection.

Many bats are described as being of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biological diversity under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The NERC Act places a biodiversity duty upon local and national government departments to ensure the conservation of biodiversity. The National Planning

Policy Framework (NPPF) also sets out the government's planning policies within England and this aims to promote and ensure sustainable development.

An assessment of any structures and trees within the site was also conducted. The assessment of the structures and trees follows best practice guidelines and techniques and the report has been written in line with recommendations within the new bat survey guidelines (Collins, 2023).

Any structures are initially assessed to have either high, moderate, low, negligible or no suitability to support roosting bats. This is based on the presence of suitable roosting features and also includes an assessment for bat evidence (e.g., feeding remains, staining, bat droppings and individual bats). The categories are allocated irrespective of the presence of a roost. For example, if a bat roost is confirmed to be present then the categorisation still stands but confirmed roost should be added (e.g., high suitability – confirmed roost). Structures assessed to have none or negligible roosting potential do not usually need further surveys. However, those with Low, Moderate or High potential or Confirmed will require additional surveys to confirm if bats are present and to characterise the roost. Buildings are categorised as follows:

- No ('none') suitability – no habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels). No further surveys necessary.
- Negligible suitability – no obvious features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use and apparently unsuitable features on occasion. No further surveys necessary.
- Low suitability - a structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide appropriate conditions (i.e., space, protection, shelter) and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e., unlikely to be used as a maternity roost and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site but could be used by individual hibernating bats). One presence / absence survey between May and August.
- Moderate suitability - a structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their appropriate condition (i.e., size, shelter, protection) and surrounding habitat. However, it is unlikely to support a roost of high conservation value (with respect to roost type only such as maternity or hibernation). Two presence / absence surveys, which have to be three weeks apart, between May and September with at least one survey between May and August.

- High suitability - a structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their conditions (i.e., size, protection, shelter) and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation roosts e.g., maternity or classic hibernation site. Three presence / absence surveys (including for confirmed roosts), which have to be three weeks apart, between May and September with at least two surveys between May and August.

A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) for bats was also conducted which searches for potential roosting features within trees from the ground. This is a baseline survey only that determines whether there is an available roosting resource (e.g., woodpecker holes, natural holes, knotholes loose bark, cracks and splits) and the need for further survey and/or mitigation. Any Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) are then categorised as either negligible (no noteworthy potential roosting features) or:

- PRF-I - PRF suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to the size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats (not a confirmed bat roost). No further surveys are necessary but precautionary method of works for removal and provision of roosting compensation is necessary.
- PRF-M - PRF suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony or known roost i.e., known roost present for example, through local records, evidence and sightings. Three climbing inspection surveys, at minimum three week intervals), are required for PRF-M features which should be undertaken May to September with at least two surveys between May and August. If climbing and inspection if not possible, then three dusk emergence surveys with night-vision aids will be required between May and September, with three-week minimum intervals), with at least two surveys between May and August. If a maternity colony is identified, then less invasive methods, such as dusk emergence surveys with night-vision aids should be employed.

The assessment of the site to support commuting and foraging bats follows best practice guidelines and techniques and the report has been written in line with recommendations within the new bat survey guidelines (Collins, 2023). The site is categorised as follows:

- Negligible suitability – no habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats. No survey effort required to establish the habitat value.
- Low suitability – habitats that could be used by low numbers of commuting bats such as an isolated gappy hedgerow or suitable, yet isolated, habitat that could be used by foraging bats such as individual trees. Survey efforts includes one Night-

time Nat Walkover survey per active season (Spring – April/May, Summer – June/July/August and Autumn – September/October) and static automated surveys which include data collected over a five-night period in each aforementioned season.

- Moderate suitability – habitats that are well connected to the wider landscape that could be used by commuting bats such as tree lines and hedgerows or by foraging bats such as open water and scrub. Survey efforts includes one Night-time Nat Walkover survey per active season (Spring – April/May, Summer – June/July/August and Autumn – September/October) and static automated surveys which include data collected over a five-night period in each month from April to October.
- High suitability – habitats that are well connected to the wider landscape that are highly conducive to commuting bats such as river valleys and woodland edge or by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland and grazed parkland. Survey efforts includes one Night-time Nat Walkover survey per active season (Spring – April/May, Summer – June/July/August and Autumn – September/October) and static automated surveys which include data collected over a five-night period in each month from April to October.

## **Badgers**

Badgers and their setts are afforded strict protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This Act consolidates past badger legislation and, in addition to protecting the badger itself, makes it an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct badger setts. Badgers are also protected under Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and listed under Appendix III of the Bern Convention, as a species that is in need of protection but may be hunted in exceptional instances. Only badger setts that are currently in use are covered by wildlife legislation.

Surveys are undertaken in line with guidance in Surveying Badgers by Harris *et al.* (1989). A 30-metre zone of influence is considered appropriate for this species based on their known tolerance for disturbance. Any evidence (e.g., badger setts, latrines and snuffle holes) and suitability is noted by the surveyor as well as any disused holes.

## **Birds**

All wild birds in the UK are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or to take, damage or destroy the nest or its eggs.

Some bird species, such as the barn owl, are listed in Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act and receive further protection, making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb these birds whilst building a nest or in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or to disturb dependent young of such a bird.

The NERC Act (2006) inserts a new schedule into the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) to protect the nests of some bird species that regularly re-use their nests, even when the nests are not in use. This protection currently applies to golden eagle, white-tailed eagle and osprey. Bird surveys are carried out in accordance with Bird Monitoring Methods (RSPB) (Gilbert *et al.*, 1998).

## **Reptiles**

All British reptiles are listed under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are therefore protected from intentional killing or injury. This is largely as a consequence of a national decline in numbers associated with habitat loss.

Two scarcer native British reptiles (smooth snake and sand lizard), are afforded 'full' protection. This legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, disturb, take, possess or sell these species (in all life stages). It is also illegal to damage, destroy or obstruct access to places they use for breeding, resting, shelter and protection.

All species of reptile are priority species in the UKBAP and have been adopted as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) in England (Section 42 in Wales).

Assessments consider information and methodology provided within the Reptile Habitat Management Handbook (Edgar *et al.*, 2010) and the Herpetofauna Workers Manual (Gent and Gibson, 2003).

## **Amphibians**

Great crested newts and their habitats are fully protected by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) and partially protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it an offence to kill, injure or capture great crested newts, their young or eggs, or destroy / damage their ponds or places of shelter used for breeding or protection. The great crested newt is also a Priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) and had been adopted as a Species of Principle Importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006.

The natterjack toad is fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 making it a European Protected Species. The natterjack toad is also a priority species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

The pool frog is protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats &C.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). As a European protected species, the deliberate capturing, disturbing, injuring or killing of this species is prohibited, as is damage or destruction of its breeding sites or resting places. The pool frog is also a priority species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan due to a 100% decline over 25 years (1980-2005).

Common toads are also designated UKBAP species due to a serious decline of populations across large areas of southern, eastern and central England, thought to be mainly due to changes in habitat management, mortalities on the roads, and climate change.

Great crested newt site assessments are undertaken in accordance with English Nature (2001) and Langton *et al.* (2001). Any aquatic and terrestrial habitats on the site and in the immediate vicinity were assessed for their suitability for use by great crested newts. Great crested newts have been known to travel up to 500m between breeding ponds and suitable habitats. However, they are more likely to remain between the breeding pond and up to 250m away if there are suitable terrestrial habitats. Therefore, a desk-based search was undertaken prior to the ecological survey for ponds up to 250m from the site using aerial imagery and OS mapping. The terrestrial habitat between the site and these ponds, and therefore connectivity to the site, was also considered (if applicable). Major barriers such as major roads or fast-flowing watercourses are likely to prevent dispersal of great crested newts to the wider environment.

Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessments provide a mechanism by which the suitability of a pond to support great crested newts can be objectively assessed in order to assist the identification of ponds potentially supporting this species (Oldham *et al.*, 2000). For the HSI assessment, the locations of waterbodies within a 250m radius of the site were identified from online aerial photographs and a 1:10,000 scale OS map. A HSI assessment was undertaken on each waterbody with ecological connectivity. To make the HSI assessment, the standing waterbody is scored in relation to 10 suitability indices: location, waterbody area, pond drying, water quality, shade, waterfowl presence, fish presence, number of standing waterbodies in the local area, terrestrial habitat, and macrophyte cover. Each of these features is awarded a score between 0 and 1, and a final score is calculated, also between 0 and 1. This final score enables the standing waterbody to be ranked in terms of its suitability (poor <0.5, below average 0.5 - 0.59, average 0.6 - 0.69, good 0.7 – 0.79 or excellent > 0.8) and an estimate made of the predicted presence of great crested newts within the standing waterbody. The presence of any great crested newt eggs or individual great crested

newts were also recorded if applicable as well as the descriptions of the aquatic and surrounding terrestrial habitats. Further surveys, in the form of eDNA surveys or traditional methods (e.g., bottle trapping) may be required, if presence / absence and a population assessment is required. A general assessment for other amphibians was also undertaken.

### **Dormice**

Common dormice and their habitats are fully protected by both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017). This legislation makes it an offence to kill, injure, disturb or capture dormice, or destroy or obstruct their resting or breeding places.

The dormouse is also a priority species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and has been adopted as a species of Principal Importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (section 42 in Wales) and so is protected from any adverse effects as a result of development.

### **Hedgehogs**

Hedgehogs are UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species, and therefore must be taken into consideration as part of development planning.

### **All Mammals**

The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 offers protection to all wild species of mammal, irrespective of other legislation, and focuses on animal welfare, rather than conservation. Unless covered by one of the exceptions, one is guilty of an offence if they mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, 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 and similar.

### **The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)**

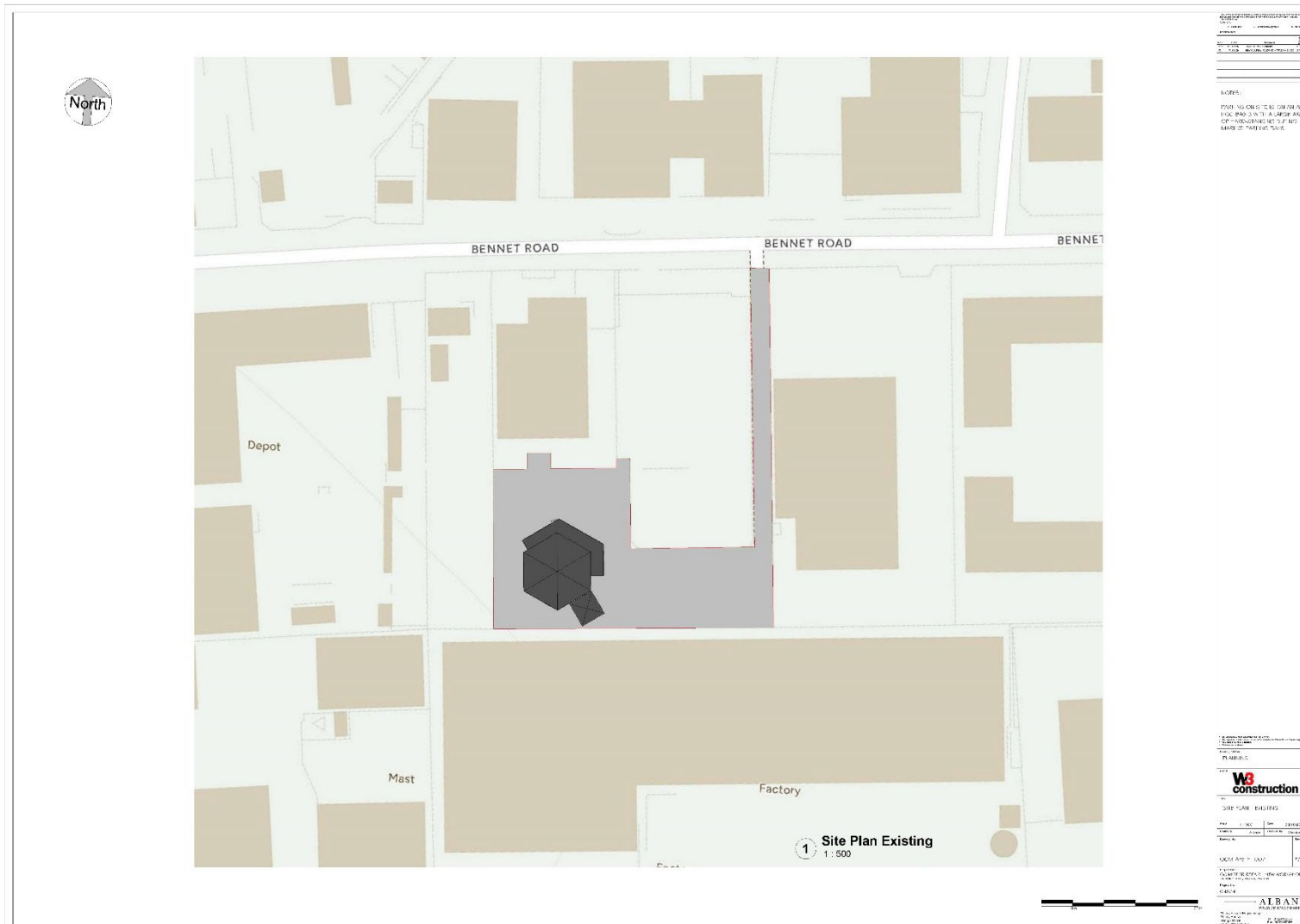
The Act and its various amendments have been created from pre-existing legislation and support the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations (2017, as amended) in implementing the Berne Convention (1979) and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds. The schedules within this Act provide a list of protected species and habitats as

well as prohibited actions. The Act also contains measures for controlling invasive non-native species under Schedule 9 and amendments to a number of laws including public rights of way. Further details have been provided above for specific species.

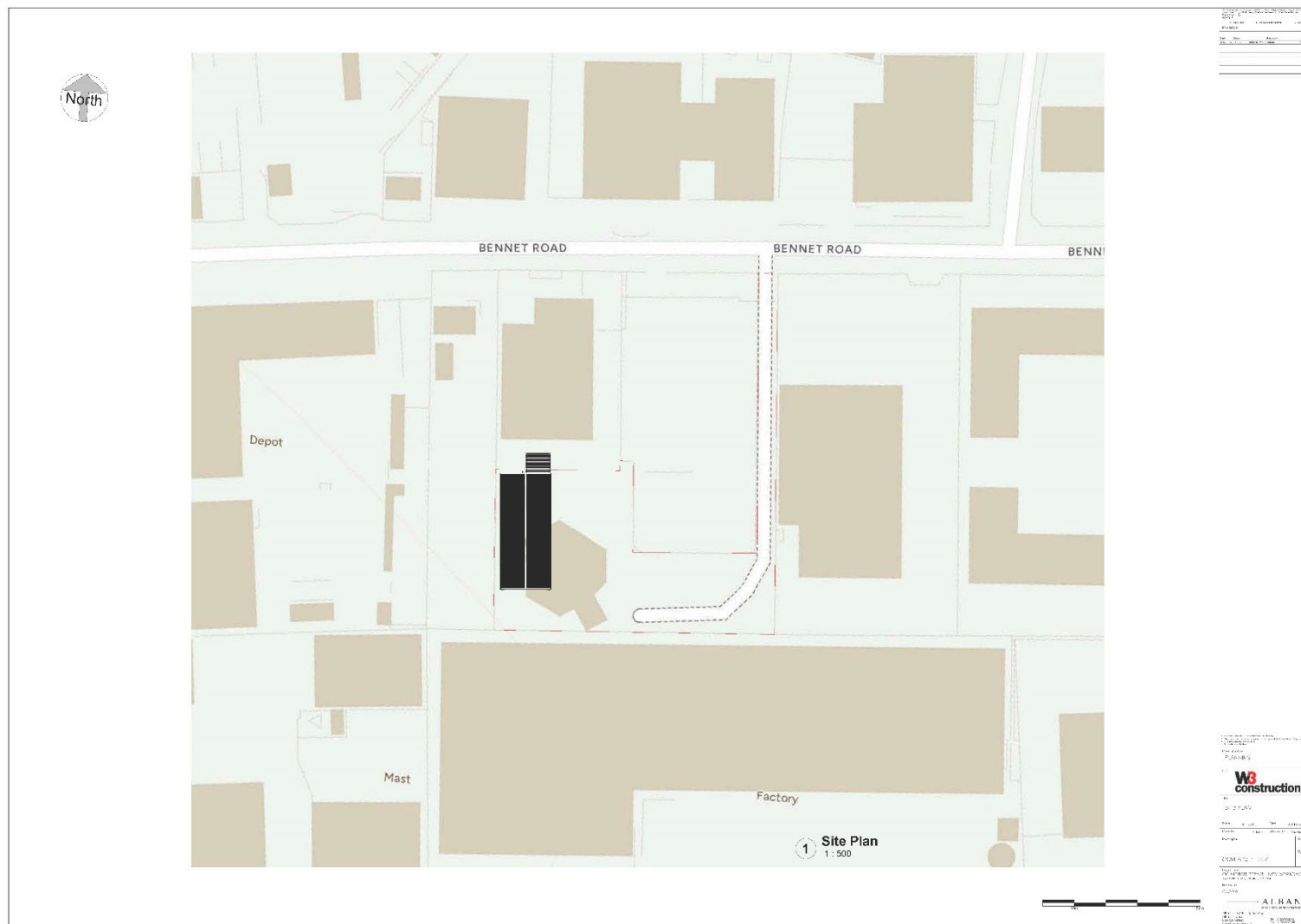
### **The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)**

These Regulations are the primary method by which the Council Directive 92/43/EEC under Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the 'Habitats Directive') is transposed for England and Wales and their territorial seas. These Regulations form the basis for implementation of Europe's nature conservation policy through habitat and species level protection. It also requires the designation of European sites known as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). Taken collectively with the Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which are underpinned by the Birds Directive, these form the Natura 2000 Network of protected sites. Public bodies must exercise their nature conservation responsibilities in order to ensure compliance with these Regulations. These Regulations also require conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species through selection process which are afforded protection under the Habitats Directive. The Regulations contain provision for the appropriate management of sites such as the control of damaging operations special nature conservation orders and restoration orders. The Regulations offer strict protection to European Protected Species under Schedule 2 and plants under Schedule 5. Such offences may include the deliberate capture, killing, disturbance or trade of these animals. Similarly, plants listed under schedule five are typically protected from picking, collection, cutting destruction or trade.

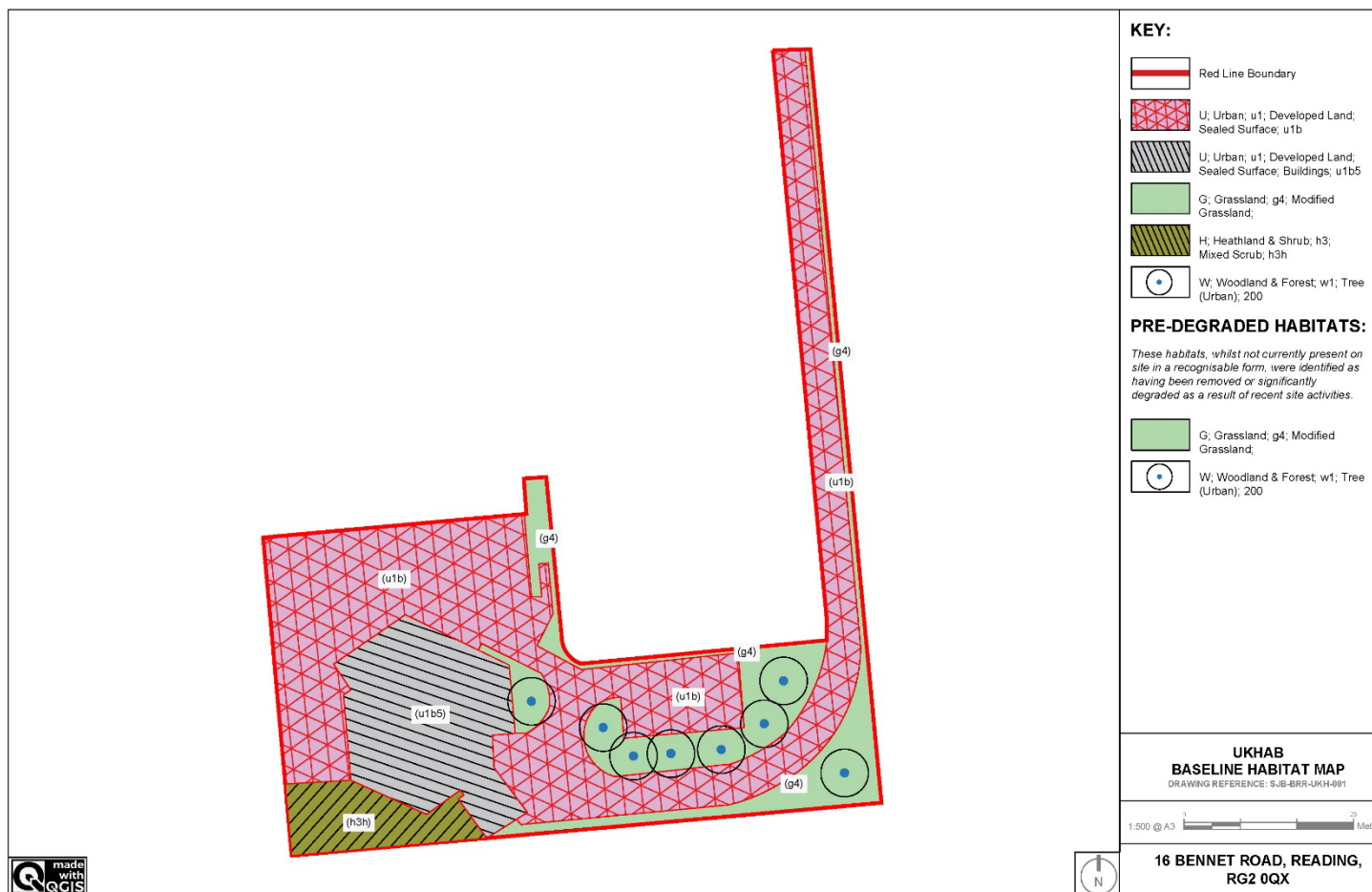
## APPENDIX 2 – EXISTING SITE LAYOUT



## APPENDIX 3 – PROPOSALS



## APPENDIX 4 – UKHAB SURVEY (EXISTING)



**APPENDIX 5 – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**



*View facing north on the access road*



*View facing the southern boundary*



*View facing west across the site*



*View of the southern boundary*



*View of the scrub to the rear of B1*



*View of B1 facing west*

## APPENDIX 6 – ENHANCEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



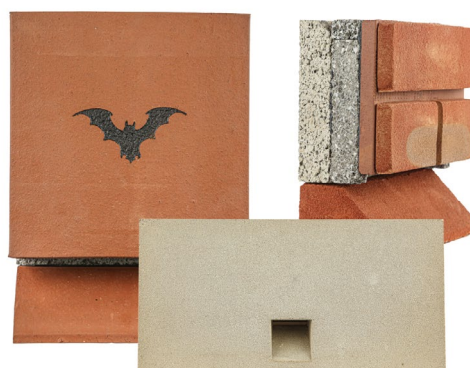
WoodStone Build-In Open Nest Box



Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace



Ibstock Eco-Habitat for Swifts



Integrated Eco Bat Box, Crevice



Schwegler 1FR Bat Tube



Invertebrate Tower / Log Pile

## **END OF REPORT**

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