

Bats				
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL data and local records			
	A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. There is one EPSLs within a 2km radius of site as detailed below:			
	EPSL reference	Bat species affected	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence
	2015-16549-EPS-MIT	Common Pipistrelle	~1.2km north	Destruction of a resting place
	Foraging and commuting habitat			
	The site comprises small buildings with areas of developed land sealed surface with ruderal vegetation and scattered trees. These areas provide limited opportunities for foraging and commuting bats. The vegetated gardens immediately surrounding the site provide greater albeit still limited opportunities for foraging bats. Within the wider landscape however, the habitats present within Drinkwater Park including deciduous woodland, grassland and ponds provide ideal habitats for foraging and commuting bats. The river that runs through this park would also be suitable as a commuting routes for local bat populations. Therefore, given the limited suitability on site and the presence of more ideal habitats in the wider landscape, the site is considered to have low suitability for foraging and commuting bats.			
	Roosting habitat			
	Buildings and trees to be impacts by the proposed development are assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats below. There are a total of 2 buildings on site: two garages (B1 and B2). No evidence of roosting bats was identified on or within B1 and B2.			

	Building One (B1) – Overview and Assessment B1 is a single storey detached garage with a corrugated metal gabled roof and panelled walls finished with pebble dash rendering. The corrugated metal was in good condition, fitting flush against the walls with no visible gaps that could provide internal access. Both the metal doors and the wooden door frame were secure, with no gaps present. Additionally, the pebble dash rendering was intact, with no openings. Furthermore, the corrugated metal roof is likely to cause significant fluctuations in internal temperature, making the structure less favourable for roosting bats. As a result, B1 is assessed as having negligible suitability for roosting bats. Building Two (B2) Overview and Assessment. B2 is a single storey detached garage featuring a gabled roof constructed from corrugated metal and panelled walls finished with pebble dash rendering. The corrugated metal was in good condition and sat flush against the walls, leaving no visible gaps for internal access. The metal doors were secure, as was the wooden door frame, both of which prevented any potential entry points. Additionally, the pebble dash rendering was intact, with no gaps present. Furthermore, the corrugated metal roof is likely to cause considerable fluctuations in internal temperature, making the structure even less conducive to roosting bats. Based on these factors, B2 is assessed as having negligible suitability for roosting bats. Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) T1 and T2 are anticipated to be felled as part of the proposed development. Therefore, a ground level tree assessment was undertaken, to identify any features which could be utilised by bats as a roost. However, given the size and age of the trees, no features, such as lifted barks, deadwood, knotholes or dense ivy were present. Therefore, both T1 and T2 have negligible suitability for roosting bats.
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<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within this B1 and B2 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in this location as a result of the proposed development. Roosting habitat [Trees] T1 and T2 will be felled to facilitate the development. No features were identified on this tree and as such there are unlikely to be any impact to bats as a result of felling. Foraging and commuting habitat The proposed development will result in the loss of small areas of scattered trees and areas of hardstanding with ruderal vegetation but given their low value and the presence of more extensive areas of foraging and commuting habitat in the locality, this is likely to be inconsequential for bats. Artificial lighting The proposed development may lead to an increase in the amount of current lighting of surrounding habitats or the retained building without mitigation. This may disturb commuting bats.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Roosting habitat [Buildings] In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop, and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. Roosting habitat [Trees] In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop, and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice.

	Foraging and commuting habitat No further surveys are required. Artificial lighting A low impact lighting strategy will be adopted for the site during post-development which outlines the areas of the site that will be retained as dark corridors. Parameters can be found on the Bat Conservation Trust website: https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/lighting-2 Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of two bat boxes at the site will provide additional roosting habitat for bats. The bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the new dwellings. They will be suitable for pipistrelles (which have been identified locally through EPSL data). Suitable bat boxes include Habibat Bat Box, Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box or similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light.
Birds	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	Buildings No evidence of nesting birds was identified on or within B1 and B2. Both are deemed to provide negligible habitat value for nesting birds due to a lack of suitable nesting sites or access points. Trees and vegetation No bird nests were identified within the scattered trees on-site; however, they all offer nesting opportunities and nest-building resources for birds.

	Overwintering birds Due to the small size of the site and the extent and type of the habitats recorded, the site not considered suitable to support a significant assemblage of protected and/or notable birds.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Buildings/trees No impacts are anticipated on nesting birds as a result of the proposed development. Overwintering birds None foreseen.
<i>Recommendations</i>	Buildings/trees None required. Overwintering birds None required. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The installation of a minimum of two bird boxes on newly constructed buildings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole.

Reptiles											
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL data and local records										
	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for protected reptiles within 2km of the site.										
	Habitat suitability										
	There is no suitable habitat present on site for reptiles due to a lack of habitats such as scrub and rank grassland which would offer refuge for these species. Further, the site is surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings) which is considered sub-optimal for reptile migration and therefore reptiles are considered unlikely to migrate from any nearby suitable habitats to the development site. As such it is likely that reptiles are absent from the development site.										
Foreseen Impacts	No impacts are anticipated on reptiles as a result of the proposed development.										
Recommendations	None required.										
Amphibians											
Summary of Survey Findings	EPSL and survey data										
	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for great crested newts within 2km of the site. Further, no positive class survey licence return or DLL historic survey data (2017 – 2019) were present within 2km of the site.										
	<table><tr><th>EPSL reference</th><th>Distance from site</th><th>Impacts allowed by licence</th></tr><tr><td>EPSM2013-6663</td><td>~1.3km west</td><td>Destruction of a resting place</td></tr><tr><td>2020-46281-EPS-MIT</td><td>~1.6km north</td><td>Damage to a resting place</td></tr></table>		EPSL reference	Distance from site	Impacts allowed by licence	EPSM2013-6663	~1.3km west	Destruction of a resting place	2020-46281-EPS-MIT	~1.6km north	Damage to a resting place
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	Aquatic habitat suitability (including ponds within 500m) Great crested newts (GCN) exist in metapopulations and are known to utilise ponds and their connecting terrestrial habitat during their life cycle; great crested newts are typically found within terrestrial habitats up to 500m from breeding ponds (Langton et al. 2001). No ponds are present on site or within 500m of the site. Terrestrial habitat suitability No habitats on site provide suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians given the lack of optimal habitat (i.e. scrub, rank grassland). In addition, given the urban nature of the site and its surroundings it is unlikely that amphibians will migrate on to site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	Given the lack of suitably connected breeding ponds within 500m of the site, the presence of GCN on-site is considered unlikely and therefore impacts to amphibians as a result of the proposed development are deemed to be acceptably low.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Badger	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	No badger setts were noted on site or within a 30m radius of the site. The site is considered unsuitable for badgers given the lack of suitable sett excavation areas/ground. Further, there is limited suitable badger foraging habitat on site given the lack of fruiting trees/scrub. The site is also surrounded by urban development (i.e. roads and buildings), which is sub-optimal habitat therefore reducing the likelihood of badgers being present within the surrounding area of the site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on badgers as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is identified, works must cease and advice must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Riparian animals	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for otters or water voles within 2km of the site. There are no water courses on or connected to the site. There are also no riparian habitats present on site or within an influencing distance.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on riparian animals as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None required.
Hazel dormouse	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	EPSL data and local records A review of the MAGIC database returned no granted EPSL records for hazel dormice within 2km of the site. Habitat suitability The site lies outside of the know current range for hazel dormice and there are no suitable habitats within the development area. As such it is considered likely that hazel dormice are absent from site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	No impacts are anticipated on hazel dormice as a result of the proposed development.
<i>Recommendations</i>	None foreseen.
Other e.g. hedgehog	
<i>Summary of Survey Findings</i>	The ruderal vegetation present on site provides limited foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs. The site offers no opportunities for hedgehogs to shelter on site.
<i>Foreseen Impacts</i>	The ruderal vegetation along with the scattered trees will be removed during construction. The loss of such habitats is likely to be inconsequential to local hedgehog populations owing to their low value and the presence of more extensive habitat locally. However, construction activities could result in the death or injury of hedgehogs, if present.
<i>Recommendations</i>	A precautionary working method will be implemented during construction, including the following measures: Any excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.

	• The use of night-time lighting will be avoided, or sensitive lighting design will be implemented to avoid light spill on to retained habitats which hedgehogs could use. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development should be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations. If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be allowed to disperse of their own accord or, if at immediate risk, should be moved by hand to a sheltered, vegetated area away from disturbance. Suggested biodiversity enhancements The following habitat creation and enhancement opportunities could be incorporated into the proposed development which would be beneficial for hedgehogs: • Planting fruit bearing trees and species-rich grassland to increase foraging opportunities. • Creation of brash piles or installation of hedgehog houses in shady areas. • Installation of gaps under boundary fencing to enable hedgehogs to move freely through the site.
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