

Land at Cedars,
Carlton Husthwaite, North Yorkshire

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & BNG Assessment

July 2023

Report reference	1844
Revision	01
Prepared by	Alice Rowe
Approved by	Thomas McQuillan
Issue date	14 th July 2023

This report is valid for a period of 12 months from the issue date.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Methodology.....	4
3	Results	6
3.1	Desk Study	6
3.2	Preliminary Ecological Field Survey.....	7
3.2.2	Habitats	7
3.2.4	Birds	8
3.2.5	Bats	8
3.2.6	Great Crested Newt	8
3.2.7	Other Fauna	8
4	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	9
4.1	Protected Sites	9
4.2	Habitats	9
4.3	Birds	9
4.4	Bats	9
4.5	Great Crested Newt	10
4.6	Other Fauna	10
5	Net Gain for Biodiversity.....	11
5.1	Methodology.....	11
5.2	Habitat Retention / Creation / Enhancement	11
5.3	BNG Results	12
	Appendix 1. Legislation and Conservation Context.....	13
	Appendix 2. Photographs.....	14
	Appendix 3. Habitat Maps.....	15
	Appendix 4. NEYEDC Records & Proposed Plans.....	16

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1.1 This report presents the results of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal & Biodiversity Net Gain assessment undertaken on land at Cedars, Carlton Husthwaite, North Yorkshire, YO7 2BJ in relation to the proposed development of a single residential dwelling¹. The study area (see Figure 1) extends to approximately 677 sqm and is centred at approximate grid reference SE49847655.
- 1.1.1.2 The aims of this assessment were to identify the habitat types present on the site, to assess the potential for protected / notable species to occur and to make any recommendations for further surveys or assessments which may be required to inform a proposed residential development at the site.
- 1.1.1.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey was conducted on 29th June 2023 by Thomas McQuillan MCIEEM and Alice Rowe. A desk-based study was also undertaken to obtain existing ecological records for the site and the surrounding area.
- 1.1.1.4 This document also presents a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Feasibility Assessment. In accordance with DEFRA guidelines², the DEFRA Biodiversity Small Sites Metric 4.0³ has been used to calculate the baseline value of the site (before development) and indicative values for the post-development habitat features in order to calculate the indicative Total Net Unit Change.

Figure 1. Site Location (aerial imagery dated 2020)



¹ Proposed layout included in Appendix 4. To include 1no. detached residential bungalow dwelling and landscaping. Outline Planning Application.

² Natural England Joint Publication JP040. The Small Sites Metric (Biodiversity Metric 4.0) - User Guide. Natural England. First published March 2023. Updated May 2023.

³ <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6047259574927360>

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1.1 North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (NEYEDC) was contacted for searches of protected sites and records of protected species within a 2 km radius of the site.

2.1.1.2 In addition, the following data sources were searched for statutorily protected sites and additional ecological data of relevance to the assessment such as off-site waterbodies:

- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC).
- Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 mapping.
- Aerial imagery (dated 2001 - 2019).
- QGIS 3.16.

2.2 Personnel

2.2.1.1 The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey was undertaken by Thomas McQuillan MCIEEM^{4 5} and Alice Rowe. The Habitat Condition Survey and BNG Calculations were undertaken by Thomas McQuillan MCIEEM; a suitably qualified ecologist with over 12 years' experience of ecological consultancy in the UK.

2.3 Preliminary Ecological Field Survey

2.3.1.1 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site was conducted on 29th June 2023 in accordance with the standard survey methodology⁶.

2.3.1.2 The habitats on the site were assessed and categorised in order to provide baseline information and subsequent interpretation of the ecological value of the site. In addition, the site was searched for evidence of protected / notable species and assessed in terms of its potential to support protected / notable species such as Badger, Great Crested Newt, Water Vole, reptiles and bat species. Any trees would be inspected from ground level for evidence of bats and for potential bat roost features, using close-focussing binoculars.

2.4 Habitat Condition Survey to inform Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

2.4.1.1 To inform the Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations, the habitat types and condition of the habitats within the site were assessed during the site visit in accordance with the standard methodology^{2 7}. The habitats on the site were assessed and categorised in order to provide baseline information and subsequent interpretation of the ecological value of the site.

2.4.1.2 The latest version of the DEFRA Biodiversity Small Sites Metric⁸ has been used to calculate the baseline value of the site (before development) and the post-development value in order to calculate the Total Net Unit Change.

⁴ Natural England Class Licence Registration No. 2015-10756-CLS-CLS - CL18 Level 2 (Bats).

⁵ Natural England Class Licence Registration No. WML- CL08:2015-16681-CLS-CLS (Great Crested Newts).

⁶ Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Second Edition. December 2017. CIEEM, Winchester.

⁷ Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2020). The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 1.1 at <http://www.ukhab.org/>

⁸ <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6047259574927360>

2.5 Relevant Policies

2.5.1.1 The following was reviewed as part of the BNG assessment:

Hambleton Local Plan. Hambleton District Council. E3: The Natural Environment. 6.46 Biodiversity Net Gain.

2.6 Limitations

2.6.1.1 The survey was undertaken within the optimum season for habitat surveys (April to September). During the survey it was possible to identify a significant proportion of the plant species present and to categorise the habitat types. There were no access restrictions. Overall, there were no significant limitations.

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1.1 Information provided by NEYEDC is reproduced in Appendix 4 with key information is summarised below.

3.1.2 *Internationally / Nationally Protected Sites*

3.1.2.1 NEYEDC confirmed that there are no internationally or nationally protected sites within 2 km of the site.

3.1.3 *Locally Designated Sites*

3.1.3.1 NEYEDC confirmed that there are no Local Nature Reserves (LNR) or Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserves within 2 km of the site.

3.1.3.2 There is one SINC within the search area, as follows:

- Snape Wood SINC located at grid reference SE505786 ~1.99 km north-east of the site.

3.1.4 *Priority Habitats*

3.1.4.1 Several small parcels of UK Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland are scattered throughout the 2 km search area, beyond the village boundary. There are also two small parcels of Traditional Orchard within the search area, one area is located in Central Husthwaite with another area located approximately 1.58 km east of the site.

3.1.5 *Species Records*

3.1.5.1 Please note the paucity of records for certain areas may be attributed to lack of survey and recording input rather than a limited number of species within an area.

Birds

3.1.5.2 NEYEDC provided three records of Swift and one record of Tawny Owl between 2011-2017 within the 2 km search area. Swift is listed on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern⁹.

West European Hedgehog

3.1.5.3 NEYEDC provided one record of Hedgehog (dated 2000) located grid reference SE493748 approximately 1.7 km south of the site.

European Water Vole

3.1.5.4 NEYEDC provided two records of European Water Vole (dated 1975 and 1985) within 2 km of the site

Eurasian Otter

3.1.5.5 NEYEDC provided no records of Eurasian Otter within 2 km of the site.

Amphibians and Reptiles.

3.1.5.6 NEYEDC provided no records of amphibians within 2 km of the site.

⁹. Stanbury, A., *et al* (2021) The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. British Birds 114: 723-747.

3.2 Preliminary Ecological Field Survey

- 3.2.1.1 Please also refer to the Baseline Habitat Map at Appendix 3; Figure 2 and photos included at Appendix 2. The site is located near the southern boundary of the rural village of Carlton Husthwaite, in the Hambleton district of North Yorkshire, approximately 7 miles east of Thirsk. The site is approximately 80 m above sea level. Residential dwellings and gardens are located to the north and south of the site, with an area of compacted gravel used for parking to the west and agricultural farmland to the east.
- 3.2.1.2 The dominant habitat in the local area beyond the village of Carlton Husthwaite is agricultural farmland. Mature trees and hedgerows are generally dispersed in the local area and predominantly act as border features for the surrounding agricultural fields. The A19 is located 1.52 km west of the site at the nearest point. Based on aerial imagery the land within site (habitats and use) has changed little since at least 2001.

3.2.2 Habitats

- 3.2.2.1 The baseline habitats on the site are shown in Figure 2 - Baseline Habitat Map at Appendix 3.

Vegetated Garden

- 3.2.2.2 Vegetated Garden form the main body of the site and includes areas of rough and mown grassland, vegetable beds, flowers and shrubs. The garden is managed, with pathways mown and the vegetable beds tendered to.
- 3.2.2.3 During the survey, the following species were recorded within the garden habitat; Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*, Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, Oxeye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Ryegrass *Lolium*, Cocks-foot *Dactylus glomerata*, Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Broad-leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Fringed Willowherb *Epilobium ciliatum*, Teasel *Dipsacus*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, Hedge Woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, False Oatgrass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Herb Bennet *Geum urbanum*, Bristly Oxtongue *Helminthotheca echioides*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Wild Strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, Garden Lupine *Lupinus polyphyllus*, Lilly *Lilium*, Carnation *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Ladys Thumb *Persicaria maculosa*, Common Groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, Dwarf Morning Glory *Convolvulus tricolor*, Poppy *Papaver rhoeas*, Cornflower *Centaurea cyanus*, Common Olive *Olea europaea*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus*, Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* and Portuguese Cherry Laurel *Prunus lusitanica*.
- 3.2.2.4 Shrub planting occurred along the western region of the site and included Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, Willow *Salix sp.* and Portuguese Cherry Laurel *Prunus lusitanica*.

Native Hedgerow

- 3.2.2.5 A mature native hedgerow forms the northern boundary of the site. Species present within the hedgerow include Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Common Osier *Salix viminalis*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Ivy *Hedera helix* and Hazel *Corylus avellana*. The hedgerow is unmanaged and has subsequently become outgrown. There are no standard trees within the hedgerow, although several of the hedge plants have become tall due to a lack of management. The hedgerow is a consistent feature with no gaps. A footpath runs along the northern edge of the hedgerow.

Fencing

- 3.2.2.6 Wooden agricultural fencing is located on the eastern, western and southern edges of the site. A timber gate is located within the north-east corner of the site.

Other Features

3.2.2.7 A polytunnel is located in the north-west region of the site. This measures ~ 7 m x 3.5 m and is in use, containing a mixture of tomato plants and grape vines. A compost heap is located adjacent to the native hedgerow on the northern edge of the site.

3.2.2.8 A mature Walnut *Juglans regia* tree, which is located within the neighbouring property to the north overhangs the north-west corner of the site.

3.2.3 *Birds*

3.2.3.1 A very limited range of birds was observed during the survey. The only species observed within and adjacent to the site were House Sparrow, Blackbird and Robin. No Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England¹⁰ were recorded at the site.

3.2.3.2 A range of common birds are likely to nest in the northern boundary hedgerow and trees. Due to the small size of the site and current use (garden), it is unlikely to be used by ground nesting birds such as meadow pipit and skylark. The site is highly unlikely to be a location used by significant assemblages of breeding or wintering birds.

3.2.4 *Bats*

3.2.4.1 The polytunnel within the site offers no roosting habitat for bats. No features suitable for roosting bats were recorded within the Walnut *Juglans regia* tree, which overhangs the north-west corner of the site. None of the shrubs / hedgerow plants were recorded to hold features suitable for roosting bats. In terms of foraging and commuting habitats, the mature outgrown hedgerow on the northern boundary of the site provides suitable habitat for foraging and commuting bats.

3.2.5 *Great Crested Newt*

3.2.5.1 There are no ponds or waterbodies present within site. Based on analysis of Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial imagery, two potential waterbodies have been identified within 500 m of the site. These include:

- A small pond (0.04 ha) positioned approximately 115 m north-west of site with moderate tree cover. Grid Reference SE4972476608. Habitats between this pond and site are fragmented with Back Lane and residential dwellings acting as minor dispersal barriers.
- A small pond (250 sqm) positioned 230 m south-east of site with no tree cover. Grid Reference SE5005776455. Habitats between this pond and site include agricultural fields. There is no minor or major barriers to dispersal between this pond and the site.

3.2.5.2 Based on the distances between the site and ponds in the local area, the presence of barriers to dispersal between the site and one of the ponds, and the small size of the site (0.0677 ha) it is considered very unlikely that Great Crested Newts will occur at the site.

3.2.6 *Other Fauna*

3.2.6.1 No evidence of Badger was identified at the site. Small numbers of Brown Hare and Hedgehog could potentially use the habitats within the site for resting/sheltering purposes on a temporary basis. Based on the nature of the habitats at the site, it is considered very unlikely that reptiles will occur.

3.2.6.2 No suitable habitats for resident populations of Water Vole or Otter have been identified within the immediate vicinity of the site.

¹⁰ Species listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 as Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Protected Sites

- 4.1.1.1 Given the absence of protected sites within 1 km of the site, no significant impacts on protected sites are predicted.

4.2 Habitats

- 4.2.1.1 The hedgerow and vegetated garden at the site are assessed as being of value at the site level only. No ancient or veteran trees are present at the site.

Recommendations

- 4.2.1.2 It is recommended that the northern boundary hedgerow be retained, where possible, as part of the development. A small section of the native hedgerow on the northern boundary of the site will be lost to allow for the construction of the site access. As shown on the proposed layout, additional native hedgerow and tree planting will be included as part of the project.
- 4.2.1.3 It would be recommended that native species are included within the landscape design plan for the site along with additional habitat features such as hedging and tree planting.
- 4.2.1.4 Care should be taken to ensure no artificial lighting is directed onto the habitats surrounding the site.

4.3 Birds

- 4.3.1.1 Based on the nature of the habitats within and adjacent to the site, the site is not likely to support notable assemblages of birds during the breeding and non-breeding periods. A range of common birds are likely to nest in the hedgerow and trees bordering the site.

Recommendations

- 4.3.1.2 Where possible, any works affecting potential bird nesting areas (hedgerows, trees, grassland etc.) should be undertaken outside the main bird nesting period of March to August (inclusive). If this is not possible, any such works undertaken within the bird nesting period (March to August inclusive) should be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist. The supervising ecologist should advise all site personnel of the potential presence of nesting birds, their legal protection and the need to minimise disturbance of nesting birds. If active nests are present, they must be retained in situ undisturbed until the nests are no longer active. A nest is classed as active when it contains eggs or chicks and whilst being built.
- 4.3.1.3 To enhance the nesting opportunities for birds within the site the following is recommended:
- 1no. House Sparrow artificial nesting box to be installed on the eastern elevation of the dwelling or garage; this feature is to be installed > 3 m from ground level.

4.4 Bats

- 4.4.1.1 The polytunnel within the site offers no roosting habitat for bats. No features suitable for roosting bats were recorded within the Walnut *Juglans regia* tree, which overhangs the north-west corner of the site.
- 4.4.1.2 None of the shrubs / hedgerow plants within the site were recorded to hold features suitable for roosting bats.
- 4.4.1.3 In terms of foraging and commuting habitats, the mature outgrown hedgerow on the northern boundary of the site provides suitable habitat for foraging and commuting bats. It is not considered that the loss of a small section of the hedgerow on the northern boundary of the site, to allow for the creation of the site access, will impact foraging/commuting bats.

Recommendations

- 4.4.1.4 To enhance the roosting opportunities for bats within the site the following is recommended:
- 1no. artificial bat roosting brick (Ibstock Bat Box 'C' or similar) to be installed on the western, eastern or southern elevation of the dwelling; this feature is to be installed > 4 m from ground level. The positioning of the bat brick should be guided by an experienced ecologist to increase the chance of occupancy (avoiding overhanging vegetation, artificial light etc).
- 4.4.1.5 It is recommended that a Sensitive Lighting Strategy should be developed in order to maintain dark corridors for bats along the site boundaries.

4.5 Great Crested Newt

- 4.5.1.1 NEYEDC provided no records of Great Crested Newts within 2 km of the site.
- 4.5.1.2 There are no ponds or waterbodies present within site. Based on analysis of Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial imagery, two potential waterbodies have been identified within 500 m of the site.
- 4.5.1.3 Based on the distances between the site and ponds in the local area, the presence of barriers to dispersal between the site and one of the ponds, and the small size of the site (0.0677 ha) it is considered very unlikely that Great Crested Newts will occur at the site.
- 4.5.1.4 No further surveys or mitigation measures are considered necessary.

4.6 Other Fauna

- 4.6.1.1 No evidence of Badger was identified at the site. Small numbers of Hedgehog and possibly Brown Hare could potentially use the habitats within the site for resting/sheltering purposes on a temporary basis.
- 4.6.1.2 Based on the nature of the habitats at the site, it is considered very unlikely that reptiles will occur. No suitable habitats for resident populations of Water Vole or Otter have been identified within the immediate vicinity of the site.

Recommendations

- 4.6.1.3 Standard mitigation measures should be followed for Brown Hare and Hedgehog (i.e. pre-commencement ecological toolbox talk).
- 4.6.1.4 Where possible, excavations must not be left overnight unless securely covered or provided with an earth or timber ramp not less than 300 mm wide and no steeper than 45 degrees (to allow for escape of trapped animals i.e., Rabbit). Any excavations should be checked each morning before any works begin on the site to be checked for trapped animals.

5 Net Gain for Biodiversity

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1.1 The latest version of the DEFRA Biodiversity Small Sites Metric¹¹ has been used to calculate the baseline value of the site (before development) and the post-development value in order to calculate the Total Net Unit Change.

5.2 Habitat Retention / Creation / Enhancement

5.2.1.1 Habitat Baseline and Proposed Habitat maps are shown in Appendix 3, as based on the indicative site layout plan.

5.2.1.2 The initial BNG calculations include the creation of developed land; sealed surface, vegetated garden, native hedgerow, and trees (9no. small size).

5.2.2 Developed Land; Sealed Surface

5.2.2.1 260 sqm of Developed Land (Sealed Surface) will be created comprising of the new dwelling and associated areas of hardstanding.

5.2.3 Vegetated Garden

5.2.3.1 417 sqm of Vegetated Garden to be created throughout the site and surrounding the proposed buildings and drive.

5.2.4 Native Hedgerow

5.2.4.1 81 m of Native Hedgerow (moderate condition) to be created along the eastern, western and southern boundary of site.

5.2.4.2 The hedge will be planted as bare-root '1u1' trees (grown for 1 year, undercut and grown on for another year before lifting) as a double row at 5 plants per metre. Each tree will be planted using the standard 'slit planting' technique during the winter months (November to March) and will be fitted with a rabbit guard (the use of bio-degradable rabbit guards will be considered). Trees to be planted ASAP upon receipt from supplier and 'heeled-in' before planting if necessary. The trees will be of native British stock and provenance and will be sourced from a reputable supplier. A list of reputable suppliers of suitable native trees can be found at: <http://www.floralocale.org/HomePage>

5.2.4.3 Proposed new hedge planting mix:

- *Acer campestre* Field maple (up to 20%)
- *Corylus avellana* Hazel (up to 20%)
- *Crataegus monogyna* Hawthorn (20% - 50%)
- *Ilex aquifolium* Holly (up to 10%)
- *Malus sylvestris* Crab apple (up to 10%)
- *Prunus avium* Wild plum (up to 10%)
- *Prunus spinosa* Blackthorn (10% - 25%)
- *Quercus robur* Pedunculate oak (5% - 20%)
- *Rosa canina* Dog rose (5% - 10%)
- *Sorbus aucuparia* Rowan (5% - 20%)
- *Viburnum opulus* Guelder rose (up to 20%).

¹¹ <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6047259574927360>

- 5.2.4.4 12-24 months after planting, any trees that are either dead, missing, severely damaged or dying shall be supplementary planted using the methods detailed in above. Any tree ties and/or rabbit guards will be removed and correctly disposed between Year 5-10 after planting.
- 5.2.4.5 All native hedges within the site will be trimmed not more than once every 2 years (only during January to February) to a height of not less than 3 metres and a width of not less than 1.5 metres.
- 5.2.4.6 Long-term management of all hedges at the site will involve minimum intervention. Evidence suggests that bats use of hedgerows increases when they are not intensively managed; linked to increase in food and wind break effect.

5.2.5 *Rural Tree*

- 5.2.5.1 A total of 9 no. rural trees (small size) will be planted as part of the project.
- 5.2.5.2 Proposed species mix:
- *Acer campestre* Field Maple
 - *Betula Pendula* Silver birch
 - *Prunus avium* Wild Cherry
 - *Sorbus aucuparia* Rowan
- 5.2.5.3 Trees will be planted between November and March at least 2 m apart. Guidance on planting to include: Carry out preparation and planting while soil and weather conditions are suitable. Do not plant in periods of wet weather when working the soil would result in a loss of structure, or during periods of heavy frost or strong winds.
- 5.2.5.4 Native species specified shall be of local provenance and preferably from seed collected from semi-natural parent trees within the appropriate region of provenance zone as set out in the Forestry Commission Practice Note “using local stock for planting native trees and shrubs”. Stock shall be materially undamaged, sturdy, healthy and vigorous, of good shape and without elongated shoots, and free from pests and diseases, discolouration, weeds and physiological disorders. Plants shall have been grown in a suitable environment and hardened off. The root system shall be to the requirements of the National Plant Specification containing a fully fibrous and balanced, branched system. Containerized or container grown trees must be free from circling or girdled roots – these should be rejected if apparent.
- 5.2.5.5 Trees to be planted to a depth of 400 mm and staked. The overall length of the stake shall be sufficient to ensure that they are firm when driven into the soil and that the top of the stake extends above ground level to approximately one third of the tree's height. Stakes should be whole sections of softwood timber 50 mm. to 75 mm. top diameter, peeled and pressure treated in accordance with BS 4072. Use ties with a spacer and of a type that can be adjusted as the tree grows. Position one tree tie approximately 50 mm from the top of the stake to hold the tree, ensuring that tree and stake do not touch in any place. Each tree will be planted using the standard ‘slit planting’ technique and will be fitted with a rabbit guard (the use of bio-degradable rabbit guards will be considered). Trees to be planted ASAP upon receipt from supplier and ‘heeled-in’ before planting if necessary. The trees will be of native British stock and provenance and will be sourced from a reputable supplier. A list of reputable suppliers of suitable native trees can be found at: <http://www.floralocale.org/HomePage>.

5.3 *BNG Results*

- 5.3.1.1 The BNG Habitat and Hedgerow Unit net change based on the indicative layout plan would result in:
- Habitat Units. Change of +0.0641 Habitat Units (positive; equivalent to a gain of 49.88 %).
 - Hedgerow Units. Change of +0.2551 Hedgerow Units (positive; equivalent to a gain of 277.32 %).
- 5.3.1.2 The full BNG calculations are presented in a separate excel document.

Appendix 1. Legislation and Conservation Context

European Protected Species (GCN, Otter, all Bats)

Great Crested Newt (GCN), otter and all British bat species are fully protected through The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 as European Protected Species (EPS). They also receive some protection through inclusion in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Under the legislation, it is an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill a GCN, otter or bat. It is an offence to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a GCN, otter or bat. It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb a GCN, otter or bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or obstruct access to any structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

It is also an offence to deliberately disturb a GCN, otter or bat; in particular any disturbance which is likely (a) to impair their ability - (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or (ii) in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or (b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

The 'appropriate authority' (Natural England in England) has powers to issue licences for various purposes including - (a) scientific or educational purposes... and (e) preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment. The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence under this regulation unless they are satisfied - (a) that there is no satisfactory alternative, and (b) that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. It is an offence for any person authorised by virtue of a licence to which this paragraph applies to contravene or fail to comply with any condition which the licence requires him to comply with.

Nesting 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 take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or its eggs. Bird species listed in Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act, e.g. barn owl, receive further protection which makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb these species while building a nest or in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or to disturb dependent young of such a bird.

Appendix 2. Photographs

Photo 1: Application site – view from north



Photo 2: Application site – view south-west



Photo 3: Northern boundary of site – view south



Appendix 3. Habitat Maps

Figure 2. Baseline Habitat Map

Figure 3. Proposed Habitat Map

Figure 2: Baseline Habitat Types













-  Native hedgerow (23 m)
-  Red Line Boundary
-  Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (35 m²)
-  Vegetated garden (642 m²)

Figure 3: Proposed Habitat Types



-  Red Line Boundary
-  Native hedgerow
 - 19 m retained
 - 81 m Proposed
-  Native Hedgerow Lost (4 m)
-  Proposed Small Rural Tree (9 no. trees, 366 m²)
-  Developed land; sealed surface (260 m²)
-  Vegetated garden (417 m²)

Appendix 4. NEYEDC Records & Proposed Plans



Our Ref: E07367
Your Ref: Cedars, Carlton Husthwaite
On behalf of: Quants Environmental
Date: 06/06/2023
Search area: 2km from SE49847655

NEYEDC Site Data Search

Internationally Designated Sites

The following internationally designated site boundaries were searched:

- Ramsar sites published May 2017, revised February 2023
- Special Areas of Conservation published July 2017, revised February 2023
- Special Protection Areas published January 2019, revised February 2023

There are no internationally designated sites in or partly within the search area.

Nationally Designated Sites

The following nationally designated site boundaries were searched:

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty published January 2017, revised August 2020
- National Nature Reserves published April 2017, revised December 2022
- National Parks published August 2016, revised February 2019
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest published January 2019, revised February 2023

There are no nationally designated sites in or partly within the search area.

Locally Designated Sites

The following locally designated site boundaries were searched:

Local Nature Reserves

published April 2017, revised February 2023

There are no Local Nature Reserves in or partly within the search area.

North Yorkshire SINC (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation)

Version: North Yorkshire SINC v10.0, August 2022

The following North Yorkshire SINC are in or partly within the search area, and are shown on the accompanying map.

Site Name	Site Ref	Grid Reference	Status
Snape Wood	SE57-18	SE505786	SINC

A leaflet explaining about North Yorkshire SINC is available to download from the NEYEDC web site: <https://www.neyedc.org.uk/ecologists> under the heading Local Wildlife Site data.



Our Ref: E07367
Your Ref: Cedars, Carlton Husthwaite
On behalf of: Quants Environmental
Date: 06/06/2023
Search area: 2km from SE49847655

Deleted SINCs

North Yorkshire SINCs that have been deleted by the North Yorkshire and York SINC Panel have been surveyed and assessed against the SINC selection guidelines and found not to qualify. These sites are still listed in this report. In many cases just because a site has not met the high criteria for designation as a SINC it does not mean that it has no added value for wildlife. The SINC assessment is usually based on a botanical survey of the habitat and does rarely includes surveys for other taxa, including protected species, which the site may support. It may also be important for connectivity or as part of a wider habitat network. It may be possible to enhance the value of the site for wildlife with certain types of management, which could bring the site up to the standard required for designation as a SINC.

Citations

Citations, where available, are at an additional cost of £25 per site and include a habitat map, site description, botanical species list and scores/evaluation against the SINC criteria. The additional cost for citations is passed back to and used by the North Yorkshire and York SINC Panel to maintain the SINC system, including the survey and re-survey of sites. If citations are required, please email info@neyedc.co.uk and list the sites using the reference and name listed above.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserves published January 2019

There are no Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserves in or partly within the search area.

Priority Habitats

The following site-based habitat boundaries were searched:

Ancient Woodland Inventory published July 2013, revised January 2020

There are no woodlands identified on the Ancient Woodland Inventory in or partly within the search area.

Priority Habitat Inventory published December 2022

The following areas of priority habitat are in or partly within the search area and are shown on the accompanying map

Habitat type	Location description
Deciduous woodland	Several small polygons throughout the search area.
Traditional orchard	Two small polygons in central Carlton Husthwaite, one at SE513772, and a small group at SE431768.



Our Ref: E07367
Your Ref: Cedars, Carlton Husthwaite
On behalf of: Quants Environmental
Date: 06/06/2023
Search area: 2km from SE49847655

NEYEDC Species Data Search

Enclosed is a spreadsheet of species records found within the search area. For protected, priority and invasive species an abbreviation of the relevant designation(s) is listed in the 'Species Records' worksheet, with the full designation title on the second worksheet 'Designations'.

Please note that NEYEDC is not a definitive resource of species records; a lack of survey information for any particular area or lack of species records for a taxonomic group does not necessarily mean that there is no nature conservation interest present. It is always recommended that a site survey is carried out in order to assess any ecological interest that might be present before proceeding with any development.

By default, the species search returns data for the past 50 years, but if older records are required these may be obtained from NEYEDC upon request.

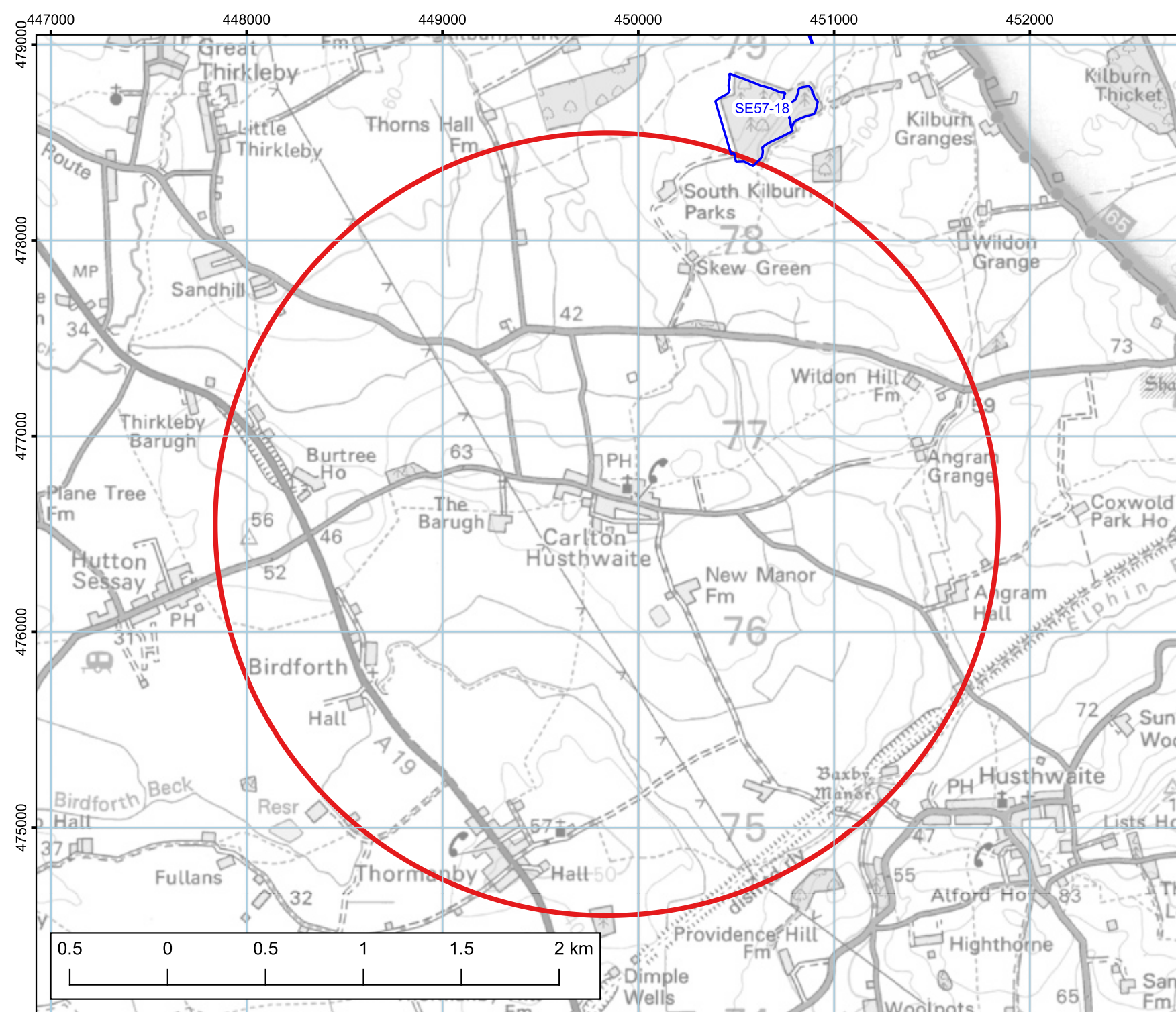
Bats

In addition to the records shown on the enclosed spreadsheet there are known to be records within the search area held by the North Yorkshire Bat Group, but which NEYEDC are currently unable to pass on. For further information on these records please contact the North Yorkshire Bat Group directly, see below.

Local Bat Group contact details:

North Yorkshire: Nick Whelan, Recorder
records@nybats.org.uk
www.nybats.org.uk

East Yorkshire: Roger Curtis, Recorder
rogercurtis196@btinternet.com
<https://eastyorkshirebatgroup.wordpress.com/>



Local Sites

Client: Quants Environmental



Client ref: Cedars, Carlton Husthwaite

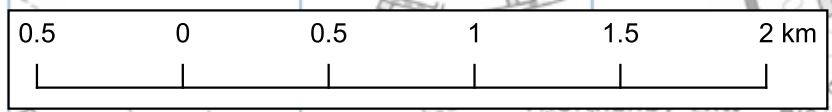
Our ref: E07367

Search area: 2Km from 449840,476550

Map created on: 2023-06-09

Legend

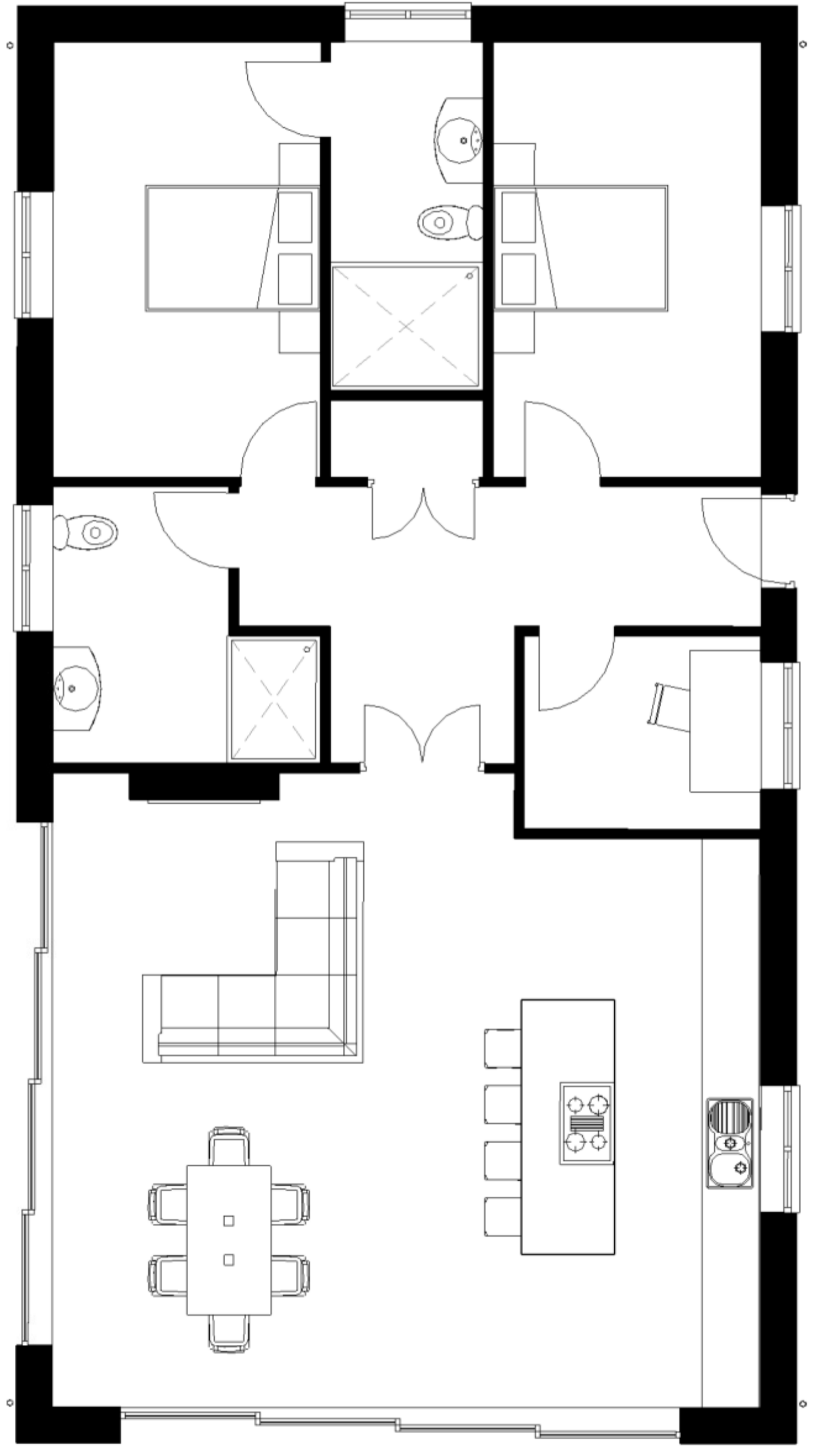
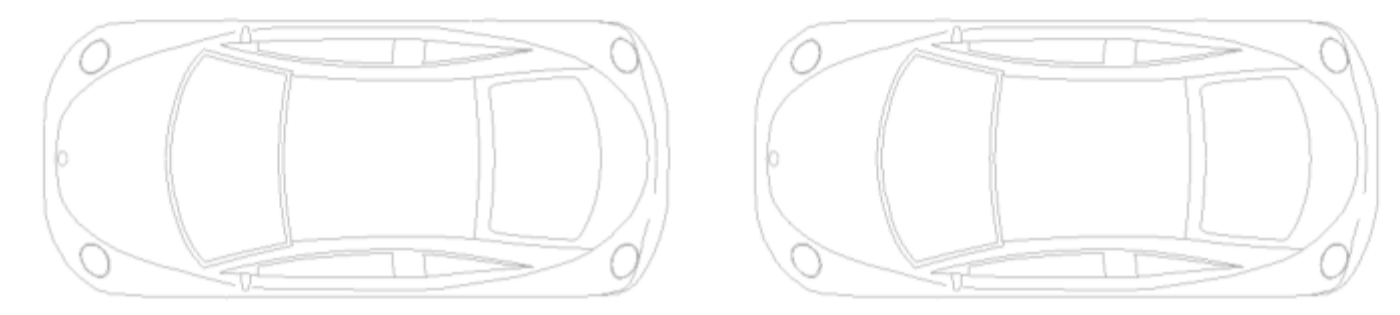
-  North Yorkshire SINCS
-  Search Area



Do not scale from this drawing for construction or acquisition purposes. Responsibility is not accepted for errors made by others in scaling from this drawing. All construction information must be taken from figured dimensions only. All dimensions and levels must be checked on site and discrepancies between drawings and specification must be reported to HG2 Architects Ltd.
© Copyright HG2 Architects Ltd.



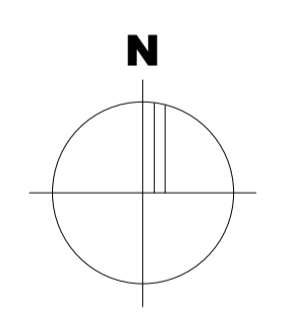
Proposed Site Plan
1 : 200



Proposed Floor Plan
1 : 50

A 30.03.23 JCE JCE Revised in line with client comments

Rev. Date	Drawn	Check	Description
	JCE	JCE	HG2 Architects, Studio 26, Harrogate Business Centre Hammerain House, Harrogate, HG2 8ER Telephone: 01423 876302 Web: www.hg2.co.uk



This drawing is purely for discussion purposes only. It is not to be taken as a proposal for construction detailing, and instead it is primarily intended to convey the overall spatial layout of the building or parts of it. Please refer to the developed production information drawings for detail, construction and measurement purposes.

PRELIMINARY ISSUE

Project Title:
Proposed Bungalow to Rear of The Cedars,
Carlton Husthwaite, North Yorkshire

Client:
Mr Hill

Drawing Title:
Proposed Conceptual Plans

File Number: R237
Drawn By: JCE
Checked By: JCE
Scale@A1: As indicated **Date:** 01/16/23
Dwg No: SK01 **Rev:** A

