



**Appendix B – Target Notes**



Target Note	Description	Grid reference	Location
TN1	A mature ash tree with rot holes, loose bark, broken limbs and old woodpecker nest holes	SK 4469 0772	Bagworth As2 (Map - Bagworth South)
TN1a	A mature ash tree with rot holes, loose bark, broken limbs and old woodpecker nest holes	SK 4471 0772	Bagworth As2 (Map - Bagworth South)
TN2	A mature ash tree with old woodpecker nest holes, rot holes and loose bark	SK 4460 0743	Bagworth As2 (Map - Bagworth South)
TN3	Mature ash tree with hollow broken limbs, bat roost potential	SK 4488 0743	Bagworth As2 (Map - Bagworth South)
TN4	Japanese knotweed on North verge of Main Street	SK 4456 0795	Bagworth As5 (Map - Bagworth South)
TN5	Mature ash tree with holes and splits in trunk and major limbs affording bat roost potential	SK 4456 0811	Bagworth As6 (Map - Bagworth Central)
TN6	Mature ash tree with broken limbs and rot holes	SK 4450 0835	Bagworth As7 (Map - Bagworth Central)
TN7	A large stand of Japanese knotweed	SK 4287 0562	Barlstone BARL01 (Map – Barlstone North)
TN8	Manure heap providing egg laying site for grass snakes	SP 4500 9631	Barwell As64 (Map – Barwell South)
TN9	Two brick stable buildings with loose tiles, affording bat roost potential	SP 4499 9641	Barwell As64 (Map – Barwell South)
TN10	Building with holes in roof and loose tiles affording bat roost potential	SP4339 9121	Burbage As117 (Map – Burbage South)
TN11	Mature ash tree with moderate bat roost potential	SP4344 9129	Burbage As119 (Map – Burbage South)
TN12	Potential veteran willow tree	SP 4378 9178	Burbage As121 (Map – Burbage South)
TN13	Potential veteran ash tree	SP 4472 9268	Burbage As134 (Map – Burbage Northeast)
TN14	Protected species evidence	SP 4478 9269	Burbage As134 (Map – Burbage Northeast)
TN15	Potential veteran ash tree	SP 4499 9273	Burbage As134 (Map – Burbage Northeast)
TN16	Badger latrine	SP4498 9284	Burbage As134 (Map – Burbage Northeast)



Target Note	Description	Grid reference	Location
TN17	Mistletoe growing on false acacia, mistletoe rare in Leicestershire	SK 3680 0528	Congerstone As508
TN18	Mature ash tree with small rot holes and loose bark	SK 3687 0531	Congerstone As508
TN19	Potential veteran oak tree	SK 3708 0570	Congerstone As511
TN20	Roesell's bush-cricket on hedge bank. This species has only recently colonised the Midlands, as it spreads northwards.	SK 4828 0291	Desford As202
TN21	Mature ash tree with bat roost potential	SP 4616 9810	Earl Shilton As217 (Map – Earl Shilton West)
TN22	Protected species evidence	SP 4670 9828	Earl Shilton As224 (Map – Earl Shilton North & Central)
TN23	Old barn with slate roof, loose slates providing bat roost potential	SP 4683 9827	Earl Shilton As224 (Map – Earl Shilton North & Central)
TN24	Mature hollow ash tree with bat roost potential	SK 5299 0644	Grobby As611 (Map – Groby South Central)
TN25	Mature hollow and rotting ash tree with bat roost potential	SK 5336 0653	Grobby As611 (Map – Groby South)
TN26	Mature oak tree with old woodpecker nest hole and damaged, rotting major limb	SK 5384 0761	Grobby As620 (Map – Groby East)
TN27	Large owl nest boxes on trees	SP 3843 9561	Higham on the Hill As285
TN28	Manure heap providing egg laying site for grass snakes	SP 4071 9315	Hinckley HIN05 (Map – Hinckley South west)
TN29	Japanese knotweed in ditch	SP 4083 9257	Hinckley HIN06 (Map – Hinckley South west)
TN30	Mature ash tree with holes in damaged limbs	SP 4384 9558	Hinckley HIN91 (Map – Hinckley North east)
TN31	Mature ash tree with rotting hollow trunk, rot holes and cracks	SP 4052 9514	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)
TN32	Mature oak tree with deep crack in dropped branch scar	SP 4003 9512	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)
TN33	Cracks in stonework on north side of canal bridge affording bat roost potential	SP 3983 9489	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)
TN34	Mature ash tree with bat roost potential	SP 4037 9487	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)



Target Note	Description	Grid reference	Location
TN35	Manure heap providing egg laying site for grass snakes	SP 3992 9477	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)
TN36	Water vole latrine	SP 3996 9411	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)
TN37	Mature ash tree with rot holes and other cavities affording bat roost potential	SP 3994 9406	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)
TN38	Badger latrine	SP 4003 9397	Hinckley As299 (Map – Hinckley North west)
TN39	Giant hogweed	SK 3931 0287	Market Bosworth As393 (Map – Market Bosworth South)
TN40	Giant hogweed	SK 3935 0284	Market Bosworth As393 (Map – Market Bosworth South)
TN41	Potential veteran oak tree with hollow trunk	SK 3949 0283	Market Bosworth As393 (Map – Market Bosworth South)
TN42	Potential veteran ash tree	SK 3996 0271	Market Bosworth As393 (Map – Market Bosworth South)
TN43	Badger latrines	SK 3912 0272	Market Bosworth As393 (Map – Market Bosworth South)
TN44	Cracks in stonework of bridge affording bat roost potential	SK 3911 0273	Market Bosworth As393 (Map – Market Bosworth South)
TN45	Mature rotting and hollow ash tree with high bat roost potential	SK 4022 0339	Market Bosworth As399 (Map – Market Bosworth North)
TN46	Mature rotting and hollow ash tree with high bat roost potential	SK 4022 0340	Market Bosworth As399 (Map – Market Bosworth North)
TN47	Mature ash tree with holes in trunk and major limbs	SK 4036 0333	Market Bosworth As399 (Map – Market Bosworth North)
TN48	Mature ash tree with hollow limbs	SK 4041 0338	Market Bosworth As399 (Map – Market Bosworth North)
TN49	Protected species evidence	SK 4043 0339	Market Bosworth As399 (Map – Market Bosworth North)
TN50	Potential veteran oak tree	SK 4046 0346	Market Bosworth As399 (Map – Market Bosworth North)



Target Note	Description	Grid reference	Location
TN51	Mature ash tree with two hollow limbs affording bat roost potential	SK 4019 3037	Market Bosworth As399 (Map – Market Bosworth North)
TN52	Derelict building with bat roost potential	SK 4887 1002	Markfield MARK03 (Map – Markfield Central)
TN53	Protected species evidence	SK 4829 1057	Markfield MARK08 (Map – Markfield North)
TN54	Japanese knotweed on west side of Occupation Road	SK 4177 0732	Nailstone NAI10
TN55	A large stand of Japanese knotweed	SK 4466 0389	Newbold Verdon NEW09 (Map – Newbold Verdon North west)
TN56	A brick building with tiled roof and gaps between tiles affording bat roost potential	SK 4427 0375	Newbold Verdon NEW10 (Map – Newbold Verdon North west)
TN57	Mature ash tree with loose bark and holes affording bat roost potential	SK 4494 0341	Newbold Verdon As444 (Map – Newbold Verdon South)
TN58	Eared Willow in eastern species-rich hedgerow of Kirby Lane	SK 4559 0347	Newbold Verdon As445 (Map – Newbold Verdon South)
TN59	Mature oak tree with areas of loose bark affording bat roost potential	SK 5081 0606	Ratby As488 (Map – Ratby North)
TN60	Mature hollow ash tree with bat roost potential	SK 5043 0615	Ratby As489 (Map – Ratby North)
TN61	Two mature ash trees growing together with splits in bark and areas of rotting wood	SK 4669 0986	Stanton-under-Bardon As529 (Map – S-u-B South)
TN62	Manure heap providing egg laying site for grass snakes	SK 4650 0981	Stanton-under-Bardon As529 (Map – S-u-B South)
TN63	Potential veteran ash tree with broken dead limb affording bat roost potential	SK 4639 1008	Stanton Under Bardon As706 (Map – S-u-B South)
TN64	Protected species evidence	SK 4642 1007	Stanton Under Bardon As706 (Map – S-u-B South)



## Appendix C – Site Results



**Appendix C1 – Site Results for Preferred Options Sites**

Preferred Options Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Bagworth	North	BAG01	2.9	Adjacent to dismantled railway.	Dense scrub, species-poor grassland but with semi-improved neutral grassland and pioneer vegetation associated with the railway line	Significant potential for reptiles and notable breeding birds in the scrub / woodland	Reptile survey, breeding bird survey	To be informed by species surveys	Significant potential for reptiles and notable breeding birds in the scrub / woodland	Reptile survey, breeding bird survey	To be informed by species surveys	Former railway sidings and directly adjacent land potentially of value to reptiles. Scrub potentially of value to notable birds.		
Bagworth	South	BAG02	0.2		Site mostly dense scrub and planted trees with some amenity grassland	None recorded	N/A	N/A	None recorded	N/A	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Bagworth	North	BAG04	0.1		Dense scrub and semi-improved grassland	Potential for reptiles	Reptile survey	N/A	Potential for reptiles	Reptile survey	N/A	Within area of former railway sidings, now scrubbing over, site potentially of value to reptiles		
Barlstone	North	BARL01	0.3		Garden and allotments, hedges of non-native species. Japanese knotweed present in quantity	Allotments have potential for reptiles, slow-worm in particular, and potentially invertebrates and badgers.	Detailed Phase 1 survey to inform further surveys; likely to include reptile survey	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed	Allotments have potential for reptiles, slow-worm in particular, and potentially invertebrates and badgers.	Detailed Phase 1 survey to inform further surveys; likely to include reptile survey	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed	Site of low ecological value except for allotments which provide potentially suitable reptile and invertebrate habitat		
Barlstone	East	BARL02	0.8		Site arable with a short section of species rich hedgerow (overlap with As40) and two species-poor hedgerows	House sparrow recorded. There are water vole records from nearby water bodies.	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Recommend detailed surveys of ditches and waterbodies to inform masterplan.	Retain species rich hedgerow within final design, and other hedgerows where possible.	House sparrow recorded. There are water vole records from nearby water bodies.	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Recommend detailed surveys of ditches and waterbodies to inform masterplan.	Retain species rich hedgerow within final design, and other hedgerows where possible.	Site value centred on species-rich hedgerow, remainder of site of low ecological value	Species-rich hedgerow	7 locally native species
Barlstone	West	BARL10	0.6		Arable with a species-poor hedgerow	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Barlstone	West	BARL11	0.2		Arable with species-poor hedgerows	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Barlstone	West	BARL18	0.1		Garage and concrete, species-poor hedgerow	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Barwell	West	BARW01	1.1		Works buildings, 1 boarded up, hard standing and ornamental shrubs	Boarded up building has potential for roosting bats and there are historical records for common pipit/relle from the site.	Bat appraisal of building	N/A	Boarded up building has potential for roosting bats and there are historical records for common pipit/relle from the site.	Bat appraisal of building	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Barwell	North	BARW03	0.0		Garden with ornamental shrubs and hard standing	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Barwell	Central	BARW04	0.1		Hard standing, garages, amenity grassland and short length of species-poor hedgerow	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Barwell	Central	BARW05	0.1		Garages, amenity grassland, one mature oak tree	None recorded	None	Retain mature tree where possible	None recorded	None	Retain mature tree where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Barwell	Central	BARW06	0.0		Hard standing, garden hedge, hawthorn hedge and young ash tree, house	None recorded, house has potential for roosting bats	Bat appraisal of house	Retain trees where possible	None recorded, house has potential for roosting bats	Bat appraisal of house	Retain trees where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Burbage	East	BUR30	0.1		Planted conifers, bare ground, pioneer species of disturbed ground	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	No significant ecological interest		
Burbage	East	BUR31	0.1		Site comprises driveway and garden with introduced shrubs	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	No significant ecological interest		
Burbage	Central	BUR33	0.1		Site developed, building and introduced shrubs	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of little ecological value		
Congerstone	Congerstone	CON01	0.3		Species rich hedgerows	Poor semi-improved grassland, 1 species-rich hedgerow	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS.	Retain species rich hedgerow	Poor semi-improved grassland, 1 species-rich hedgerow	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS.	Retain species rich hedgerow	Apart from species-rich hedgerow, site generally of low ecological value	Hedgerow on south side of Poplar Terrace	7 locally native species
Earl Shilton	North & Central	EAR04	0.2		Amenity grassland, garages and bare ground with garden hedges and planted trees	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site has low ecological value		
Grobby	West	GRO01	0.4		Species-poor grassland with bramble scrub, surrounded by garden fences. Planted trees and introduced shrubs along track	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Grobby	East	GRO02	0.8	Close to an area of Parish level grassland	Intensively horse-grazed semi-improved grassland with a species rich hedgerow (two others species-poor)	Dumcock recorded (Sect. 41 NERC Act)	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Grassland may also qualify - further surveys recommended	Retain hedgerow. Other recommendations may result from detailed grassland surveys	Dumcock recorded (Sect. 41 NERC Act)	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Grassland may also qualify - further surveys recommended	Retain hedgerow. Other recommendations may result from detailed grassland surveys	Main interest centred on species-rich hedgerow although the grassland could feasibly be herb-rich	South west boundary hedgerow & grassland.	7 locally native species plus 1 non-native, mature trees. Grassland would merit further survey but intensively horse-grazed so could be richer than meets the eye.



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Grobby	South	GRO21	4.4		Poor semi-improved grassland, intensively grazed by sheep, species-poor hedgerows and planted trees. Two ponds, concrete lined and dry. The other a fishing lake with planted marginal and floating vegetation. Stream along eastern boundary.	GCN potential in pond, and badger records from the site	GCN and badger survey	Retain hedgerows where possible. Further surveys to inform other recommendations.	GCN potential in pond, and badger records from the site	GCN and badger survey	Retain hedgerows where possible. Further surveys to inform other recommendations.	Site generally of low ecological value		
Higham on the Hill	Higham on the Hill	HIG01	0.9	Parish level pond and grassland to south	An improved pasture on hedge and furrow. The area is surrounded by species-poor hedgerows. Some large standards may have potential for roosting bats.	Large standards may have potential to support roosting bats.	Further detailed assessments of large trees is recommended.	Retain larger trees and hedgerows where possible.	Large standards may have potential to support roosting bats.	Further detailed assessments of large trees is recommended.	Retain large trees and hedgerows where possible.	Faint ridge and furrow pattern in fields, potential bat roosts on large trees, otherwise no particular ecological interest		
Higham on the Hill	Higham on the Hill	HIG02	0.2	Bat roosts known from the wider area	This site comprises improved grazed pasture. A barn is present at the site but does not have bat potential. Semi-nature trees are present on the front yard.	None	None.	Retain larger trees where possible.	None	None.	Retain larger trees where possible.	Site of low ecological significance.		
Higham on the Hill	Higham on the Hill	HIG10	0.3		Bank of the site comprises poor semi-improved grassland. The front contains a line of semi-nature trees.	None.	None.	Retain front row of trees if possible.	None.	None.	Retain front row of trees if possible.	Site of low ecological significance.		
Hinckley	South west	HIN01	0.2	Water vole records from the wider area along the Sketchley Brook	Garden, species-poor hedgerow, planted trees	Hedgehogs possible, bat roost potential in buildings	Bat appraisal of buildings	N/A	Hedgehogs possible, bat roost potential in buildings	Bat appraisal of buildings	N/A	Habitats artificial, other than bats & hedgerows, little ecological value		
Hinckley	South west	HIN02	1.6	Water vole records from the wider area along the Sketchley Brook	Improved and amenity grassland, dense scrub, species-poor hedgerows and planted trees. Adjacent railway embankment has potential for reptiles	Reptiles possible along northern site boundary, bat roost potential in buildings	Reptile survey of northern boundary hedgerow, bat appraisal of buildings	To be informed by species surveys	Reptiles possible along northern site boundary, bat roost potential in buildings	Reptile survey of northern boundary hedgerow, bat appraisal of buildings	To be informed by species surveys	Habitats artificial although potential for bats & reptiles.		
Hinckley	South west	HIN05	1.5	Immediately adjacent to the Ashby Canal LWS. Water vole records exist from further south. Close to an area of grassland previously designated as being of Parish level.	Amenity grassland, species-poor hedgerows, planted trees	Song thrush recorded and there are notable bird species records from the wider area. The meadow provides egg-laying habitat for grass snakes. Tall hedgerow alongside canal provides bat (roosting) commuting route. Buildings have bat roost potential.	Reptile survey of hedgerow alongside bat appraisal of buildings and mature trees. Further surveys may be required if habitat for grass snakes. Tall hedgerow alongside canal provides bat (roosting) commuting route. Buildings have bat roost potential.	Retain a suitable buffer from the canal and retain hedgerows where possible.	Song thrush recorded and there are notable bird species records from the wider area. The meadow provides egg-laying habitat for grass snakes. Tall hedgerow alongside canal provides bat (roosting) commuting route. Buildings have bat roost potential.	Reptile survey of hedgerow alongside bat appraisal of buildings and mature trees. Further surveys may be required if habitat for grass snakes. Tall hedgerow alongside canal provides bat (roosting) commuting route. Buildings have bat roost potential.	Retain a suitable buffer from the canal and retain hedgerows where possible.	Species-poor and largely artificial habitats but suitable habitat for grass snakes, bats and song thrush		
Hinckley	South west	HIN06	1.1		Improved grassland, species-poor hedgerows and planted trees. Japanese knotweed present.	None recorded on site although there are water vole records from the wider area along the Sketchley Brook.	Japanese knotweed survey	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed	None recorded on site although there are water vole records from the wider area along the Sketchley Brook.	Japanese knotweed survey	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed	Very little ecological value		
Hinckley	Central	HIN07	0.1		Concrete demolished buildings, buddleia scrub	Bat potential in remaining buildings and numerous bat roost records from the surrounding residential area.	Bat appraisal of buildings	N/A	Bat potential in remaining buildings and numerous bat roost records from the surrounding residential area.	Bat appraisal of buildings	N/A	Site of little ecological value		
Hinckley	Central-north west	HIN21	1.5		Amenity grassland, species-poor hedgerows, planted trees.	There are bluebell records from close by.	None	N/A	There are bluebell records from close by.	None	N/A	Site of little ecological value		
Hinckley	Central-West	HIN22	0.2		Mown species-poor grassland, concrete tall ruderal short lengths of hedgerow and planted trees.	Hedgehogs possible	None	N/A	Hedgehogs possible	None	N/A	Site of little ecological value		
Hinckley	Central-north east	HIN23	0.2		Amenity grassland, garden hedges, tall ruderal and planted trees.	Bat roost records from the wider area.	None	N/A	Bat roost records from the wider area.	None	N/A	Site of little ecological value		
Hinckley	Central-north west	HIN24	0.1		Bare ground, planted poplar trees, cisterns.	Hedgehogs possible	None	N/A	Hedgehogs possible	None	N/A	All habitats species-poor		
Hinckley	Central-north east	HIN25	0.1		Amenity grassland, planted trees.	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of little ecological value		
Hinckley	Central-south	HIN26	0.1		Amenity grassland, introduced shrubs.	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of little ecological value		

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Hinckley	North	HIN85	0.6		Improved grassland, species-poor hedgerows, mature trees and planted trees including conifers	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerows where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerows where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Hinckley	North east	HIN91	2.3	The site was previously designated as a Parish level grassland. Although now not considered likely to qualify as an LWS. Hedgerow previously designated as being of Parish level importance	Species rich hedgerow, all mature trees present. Grassland appeared to be species-poor, semi-improved. A wet ditch is present along green lane on northern boundary	Bat roost potential in mature ash tree on east boundary hedgerow. Wet ditch concrete lined so not suitable for water voles	Species rich hedgerows has previously been designated at Parish level. Retain. Bat appraisal of grassland is species poor	Retain species rich hedgerow. Further recommendations to be informed by further survey.	Bat roost potential in mature ash tree on east boundary hedgerow. Wet ditch concrete lined so not suitable for water voles	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS, and has previously been designated at Parish level. Retain. Bat appraisal of grassland is species poor	Retain species rich hedgerow. Further recommendations to be informed by further survey.	Hedgerow H2  Hedgerows and trees provide main ecological interest. Grassland considered unlikely to continue to qualify as an LWS	Hedgerow H2	3 to 4m in height and free-growing, 6 locally native species: Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field maple, Elder, ash, silver birch, hazel and dogwood. Parallel hedgerow within 15m (on north side of green lane – not species rich) and ditch for more than half hedgerow length as additional features also present. The ground flora was unexceptional.
Market Bosworth	South	MKBOS01	3.5		Improved grassland with a small pond, species-poor hedgerows and planted trees, tall hedgerow along railway line	Potential for badgers in tall hedgerow along railway line, GCN potential in pond	GCN survey of pond, badger survey	Retain hedgerows and ponds within final design.	Potential for badgers in tall hedgerow along railway line, GCN potential in pond	GCN survey of pond, badger survey	Retain hedgerows and ponds within final design.	Site generally intensively grazed and of limited ecological value		
Market Bosworth	South	MKBOS02	1.6	Includes a lake classified as a District level LWS. And woodland, and damp improved grassland formerly classified as of Parish importance	Ashty Canal and adjacent wet grassland and species rich hedgerows. Wet woodland with pond	Potential for protected species along the canal, potential for GCN and notable invertebrates in wet woodland with pond	Canal and adjacent wet grassland could still qualify as LWS. GCN survey and invertebrate survey of wet woodland with pond	Retain and stand off from canal. Retain wet woodland within final design. Further surveys required to inform recommendations	Potential for protected species along the canal, potential for GCN and notable invertebrates in wet woodland with pond	Canal and adjacent wet grassland could still qualify as LWS. GCN survey and invertebrate survey of wet woodland with pond	Retain and stand off from canal. Retain wet woodland within final design. Further surveys required to inform recommendations	Wet grassland and wet woodland with pond  potentially of high ecological value	The Ashty Canal and an area of semi-improved wet grassland between Ashty Canal, and disused railway line.	The Canal qualifies under Section 3.2. Large Rivers & Canals with 0 emergent plant species, greater pond sedge, lesser pond sedge, oval sedge, water dock, bulrush and reed canary grasses. Other non-qualifying species also present. The wet grassland is a former parish level (county level) site (grade C) merits further investigation as there are several species indicative of less improved swards such as Black Knapweed.
Market Bosworth	South	MKBOS04	0.1	Adjacent to LWS woodland	Strips of railway line, lined ephemeral vegetation	None recorded, vegetation too sparse to be of value to reptiles	None	N/A	None recorded, vegetation too sparse to be of value to reptiles	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Market Bosworth	South	MKBOS17	1.2		Arable field with species-poor hedgerows and one mature tree	Tree may have bat roost potential	Bat appraisal of tree	Retain hedgerows and mature tree where possible	Tree may have bat roost potential	Bat appraisal of tree	Retain hedgerows and mature tree where possible	Site generally of low ecological value		
Market Bosworth	South	MKBOS18	0.2		Damp, species-poor semi-improved grassland, intensively grazed, planted trees and species-poor hedgerows	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerows where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerows where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Marketfield	South	MARK02	0.5		Mainly dense bramble scrub with some species-poor grassland, garden hedgerows and planted trees	Site has potential for reptiles, bullfinch recorded.	Reptile survey, site too small to merit breeding bird survey	Retain mature trees where possible.	Site has potential for reptiles, bullfinch recorded.	Reptile survey, site too small to merit breeding bird survey	Retain mature trees where possible.	Main value of site is as potential reptile habitat		
Marketfield	Central	MARK03	0.3		Species-poor grassland, ephemeral communities, bramble scrub and planted trees. One remaining building.	Building has potential as a bat roost	Bat appraisal of building	N/A	Building has potential as a bat roost	Bat appraisal of building	N/A	Site generally of low ecological value		
Marketfield	North	MARK05	0.3		Garden with tarmac and planted non-native trees, mostly conifers.	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Marketfield	Central	MARK06	0.0		Garden with planted trees, mostly conifers.	None recorded, but known bat roosts nearby.	None	N/A	None recorded, but known bat roosts nearby.	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Marketfield	North	MARK08	1.5		Semi-improved neutral and acidic grassland covering the majority of the site, some dense scrub and planted trees, species-poor but tall hedgerows.	Evidence of badgers	Detailed survey of grassland to inform future management. May qualify as LWS. Badger survey	To be determined following further surveys	Evidence of badgers	Detailed survey of grassland to inform future management. May qualify as LWS. Badger survey	To be determined following further surveys	Site potentially of high ecological value	Semi-improved neutral and acidic grassland	Later especially contains LWS qualifying species, also early successional habitat species in area of thinner soils.

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Nailstone	Nailstone	NAI01	0.6		Semi-improved grassland, bramble scrub, derelict site, species-poor hedgerow	House sparrow recorded (UK BAP / NERC Sect. 41). Potential for reptiles at this site, especially slow-worm. Hedgerow also possible	Reptile survey	N/A	House sparrow recorded (UK BAP / NERC Sect. 41). Potential for reptiles at this site, especially slow-worm. Hedgerow also possible	Reptile survey	N/A	Site of most value as reptile habitat		
Nailstone	Nailstone	NAI10	0.0		Garden with planted trees. Japanese knotweed nearby on opposite side of road	None recorded, adjacent house has potential as bat roost	Bat appraisal of house	Ensure Japanese knotweed does not spread to site.	None recorded, adjacent house has potential as bat roost	Bat appraisal of house	Ensure Japanese knotweed does not spread to site.	Site generally of low ecological value		
Newbold Verdon	East	NEW01b	6.1	Adjacent to parish level grassland and woodland.	Largely arable with some improved and amenity grassland. Two species rich hedgerows (overlap with AS45)	Badger potential in adjacent Newbold Spinney	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Badger survey of adjacent woodland	Retain species rich hedgerows	Badger potential in adjacent Newbold Spinney	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Badger survey of adjacent woodland	Retain species rich hedgerows. Maintain appropriate buffer from adjacent grassland and woodland.	Main focus on species-rich hedgerows, otherwise of low value	Two species-rich hedgerows (H5 and H9)	7 and 9 locally native species respectively. H9 has woodland indicator species.
Newbold Verdon	North West	NEW09	0.2		Garages and bare ground with introduced shrubs, species-poor hedgerows. Mature tree of potential low value as bat roost. Japanese knotweed present	None recorded	None. Site small enough to confirm extent of Japanese knotweed	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed. Retain hedgerows where possible	None recorded	None. Site small enough to confirm extent of Japanese knotweed	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed. Retain hedgerows where possible	Low ecological value		
Newbold Verdon	North West	NEW10	0.0		Bare ground with adjacent ivy-covered farm building	Building has potential for roosting bats	Bat appraisal of building	N/A	Building has potential for roosting bats	Bat appraisal of building	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Newbold Verdon	South	NEW15	0.1		Species-poor grassland with bramble scrub (overgrown garden), wet ditch and seasonally wet area	Significant potential for reptiles (especially slow-worm) and amphibians, including GCN, Bullfinch and house sparrow recorded	Reptile survey, GCN survey, breeding bird survey	Dependent upon results of species surveys	Significant potential for reptiles (especially slow-worm) and amphibians, including GCN, Bullfinch and house sparrow recorded	Reptile survey, GCN survey, breeding bird survey	Dependent upon results of species surveys	Site of potential value to reptiles, GCN and small numbers of notable birds		
Ratby	South	RAT01	1.0		Rothley Brook & tributary site otherwise of artificial radiats with some poor semi-improved grassland, scrub and planted trees	Green woodpecker recorded, bat roost potential on remaining building	Rothley Brook could qualify as LWS. If brook to be impacted, recommend further surveys. Detailed bat assessment of building	Retain stand off from watercourse during works.	Green woodpecker recorded, bat roost potential on remaining building	Rothley Brook could qualify as LWS. If brook to be impacted, recommend further surveys. Detailed bat assessment of building	Retain stand off from watercourse during works.	No significant ecological interest	Rothley Brook	Has LWS qualifying physical features such as meanders, wet earthen banks (over cliffs), sections of cobble substrate. Rothley Brook within Charnwood was designated LWS in 2002/06.
Ratby	East	RAT02	3.4		Half of site developed, remainder species-poor grassland, tall lateral and straggling woodland	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Sheepy Magna	Sheepy Magna	SHE01	0.2		Site composed of dense scrub	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Sheepy Magna	Sheepy Magna	SHE02	0.5		Site improved grassland	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		
Stanton under Bardon	South	STA01	0.9		Species-poor semi-improved grassland, divided by fragmented species-poor hedgerows; also small area of gardens	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerows where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerows where possible	Site of relatively low ecological value		
Stanton under Bardon	North	STA06	0.2		Site largely artificial habitats with one species-poor hedgerow	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	None recorded	None	Retain hedgerow where possible	Site of low ecological value		
Twycross	Twycross	TWY01	0.6		Arable field	None recorded	None	N/A	None recorded	None	N/A	Site of low ecological value		



**Appendix C2 – Site Results for Alternative Options Sites**

Alternative Options Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Bagworth	South	A52	10.3	Badger records from the wider area	Arable with species-poor hedgerows although containing mature trees, small amount of dense scrub	Four trees with bat roost potential, tall western hedgerow provides good quality bat foraging route	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Four trees with bat roost potential, tall western hedgerow provides good quality bat foraging route	Bat appraisal of trees and activity survey, further survey for badger	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Largely artificial habitat, potentially of value to bats		
Bagworth	South	A55	1.1		Arable, species-poor hedgerows, small area of garden, Japanese knotweed present	None recorded. Badger records from the wider area	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed, retain hedgerow where possible.	None recorded. Badger records from the wider area	Badger survey	Remove and treat Japanese knotweed, retain hedgerow where possible.	Site of low ecological value		
Bagworth	Central	A56	1.5		Arable and species-poor grassland, adjacent pond with ruderal vegetation	GCN possible in pond, 1 tree with bat roost potential. Badger records from wider area	Retain mature tree with bat roost potential	GCN possible in pond, 1 tree with bat roost potential. Badger records from wider area	GCN survey, bat appraisal of tree, badger survey	Retain mature tree with bat roost potential	Site potentially of most value to GCN and bats		
Bagworth	Central	A57	1.6		Arable with species-poor hedgerows with planted trees. Pond on adjacent land to the south west	1 mature tree with bat roost potential. GCN potential in pond on adjacent land. Badger records from wider area	Retain mature tree and hedgerow	1 mature tree with bat roost potential. GCN potential in pond on adjacent land. Badger records from wider area	Bat appraisal of mature tree, GCN survey of pond on adjacent land (As6), detailed badger survey	Retain mature tree and hedgerow	Most of site of low ecological value, northern boundary hedgerow of potential value to bats. Hedgerows provide terrestrial habitat for amphibians		
Bagworth	Central	A58	13.3		1 species rich hedgerow along eastern boundary, other hedgerows species-poor. Site largely arable with small amount of dense scrub	Potential for reptiles in small area of dense scrub. Song thrush, yellowhammer and lesser redpoll recorded. Taller hedgerows of value to foraging bats. There are badger records from the wider area	Retain species rich hedgerow.	Potential for reptiles in small area of dense scrub. Song thrush, yellowhammer and lesser redpoll recorded. Taller hedgerows of value to foraging bats. There are badger records from the wider area	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Breeding bird survey of boundary hedgerows. Badger survey and consider bat activity survey	Retain species rich hedgerow.	Site potentially of value to reptiles and notable birds, species-rich hedgerow and eastern boundary hedgerow of value to foraging bats	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS	
Barlestone	East	A540	3.8		Semi-improved grassland with three sections of species-rich hedgerow (some overlap with BARL02), remainder of hedgerows species-poor but containing mature trees	None recorded	Retain species rich hedgerow	None recorded	Species-rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS - retain.	Retain species rich hedgerow	The site's ecological value is focused on the species-rich hedgerows and mature trees	2 species-rich hedgerows	7 locally native species
Barlestone	North	A545	2.4		1 species-rich hedgerow. Site dominated by poor semi-improved grassland with buildings and bare horse exercise areas	House sparrow and potential for roosting bats	Retain species rich hedgerow within final design	House sparrow and potential for roosting bats	Species-rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS - retain	Retain species rich hedgerow within final design	Main ecological interest is species-rich hedgerow	East side of Main Street / Washpit Lane	Species-rich hedgerow with 8 locally native species
Barlestone	North	A546	0.3		Poor semi-improved grassland and dense scrub	Badgers possible in scrub		Badgers possible in scrub	Badger survey		Site generally of low ecological value		
Market Bosworth	South	A5393	26.9		Asby Canal, adjacent woodland, wet grassland and species rich hedgerows. Invasive plant (giant hogweed) recorded. Arable fields to east, separated by species rich hedgerows.	Potential for protected species along the canal and tree with bat roost potential in internal hedgerow. There are badger and bat records from close by.	Further surveys required to inform recommendations. Treat and remove giant hogweed. Retain and stand off from canal.	Potential for protected species along the canal and tree with bat roost potential in internal hedgerow. There are badger and bat records from close by.	Canal, wet grassland woodland and 2 species rich hedgerows could still qualify as LWS. Further detailed habitat and species surveys would be required to inform any proposed development at this site	Further surveys required to inform recommendations. Treat and remove giant hogweed. Retain and stand off from canal.	Ecological interest focused on the wet grassland and canal, species-rich hedgerows and mature trees. Would recommend retention of western end of site, although lower constraints in eastern arable fields. Further surveys required to inform development.	The Asby Canal, 2 species-rich hedgerows, and an area of semi-improved wet grassland between Asby Canal, and disused railway line.	The Canal qualifies under Section 9.2 Large Rivers & Canals with 6 emergent plant species, greater pond sedge, lesser pond sedge, oval sedge, water dock, bulrush and reed canary-grass. Other non-qualifying species also present. The internal hedgerow and another along the southern boundary, both have 10 locally native species, and adjacent wet ditches. Internal hedge contains possible veteran oak tree with bat roost potential. The wet grassland is a former parish/district/country level site (Grade C) merits further investigation as there are several species indicative of less improved swards such as black knapweed.

Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Market, Bosworth	North	As399	4.7		Damp poor semi-improved grassland with species-poor hedgerows, small amount of scrub and mature trees. Pond within 300m	Three trees with bat roost potential, evidence of badgers on adjacent land. GCN potential in pond on adjacent land. Grass snake and bat records from close to site	Badger survey, bat appraisal of trees, GCN survey of pond, consider reptile surveys	Retain mature trees and hedgerows where possible	Three trees with bat roost potential, evidence of badgers on adjacent land. GCN potential in pond on adjacent land. Grass snake and bat records from close to site	Badger survey, bat appraisal of trees, GCN survey of pond, consider reptile surveys	Retain mature trees and hedgerows where possible	Main ecological value associated with boundary features and mature trees		
Barfstone	West	As63	24.5	Adjacent grassland marsh is a LWS, some of which overlaps the site. Common pipit roost close by and badger records from wider area.	Large arable fields with short section of species rich hedgerow. Scrub and wet ditches dissect site.	Potential for bats, badgers and other protected species.	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Recommend detailed phase 1 survey to further inform requirement for species surveys and any future site investigation.	Retain hedgerows and any nearby grassland and scrub wherever possible. Other enhancements to be determined following further surveys.	Potential for bats, badgers and other protected species.	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Recommend detailed phase 1 survey to further inform requirement for species surveys and any future site investigation.	Retain hedgerows and any nearby grassland and scrub wherever possible. Other enhancements to be determined following further surveys.	Arable fields of negligible value for ecology. However, adjacent grassland and hedgerows of more value. Further surveys required to inform assessment.	Hedgerow on west side of Bosworth Road	7 locally native species.
Barfstone	East	As623	3.2		Largely species-poor semi-improved grassland with four species rich hedgerows, remainder species-poor.	Building on site has bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Bat appraisal of building	Retain species rich hedgerow.	Building on site has bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Bat appraisal of building	Retain species rich hedgerow.	Main ecological interest is the species-rich hedgerows	8 separate hedgerows	Between 7 and 10 locally native species
Barwell	South	As102	10.5	Nearby Local Wildlife Sites include grassland, ponds and marshes.	Species-poor semi-improved grassland, but containing mature trees, one small (dry) pond	GCN potential in pond, terrestrial habitat of good quality. Suitable foraging habitat for barn owl. Yearly summer recorded (RSPB Red List)	Further surveys recommended for breeding birds and for GCN in the pond	Enhance pond area to hold water, and retain hedgerows where possible	GCN potential in pond, terrestrial habitat of good quality. Suitable foraging habitat for barn owl. Yearly summer recorded (RSPB Red List)	Further surveys recommended for breeding birds and for GCN in the pond	Enhance pond area to hold water, and retain hedgerows where possible	All habitats species-poor but suitable for protected and otherwise notable fauna		
Burbage	East	As110	15.4	Includes areas of grassland previously designated as being of Parish level importance	Poor semi-improved grassland with species-poor hedgerows. Grassland formerly designated at local level.	None recorded	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys. Detailed grassland survey to determine whether it remains locally important.	Retain hedgerows. Other enhancements to be determined following further surveys.	None recorded	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys	Retain hedgerows. Other enhancements to be determined following further surveys.	Habitats appear to be species-poor, but require further surveys to determine potential for protected and otherwise notable fauna and flora		
Market, Bosworth	North	As401	1.9		Poor semi-improved grassland with species-poor hedgerows, internal drain buried underground. Mature trees including a potential veteran oak adjacent to track (outside site)	One mature tree with bat roost potential, bat roosts are known from the wider area.	Bat appraisal of tree	Retain mature trees and hedgerows where possible	One mature tree with bat roost potential, bat roosts are known from the wider area.	Bat appraisal of tree	Retain mature trees and hedgerows where possible	Site generally of low ecological value		
Barwell	South	As64	11.5	Immediately adjacent to a number of Parish level sites, including grassland, ponds and marshes	Semi-improved grassland with a number of species-poor hedgerows. Trees suitable with potential to support bats and reptiles.	There is potential for species such as great crested newt, badger and reptiles	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys	Retain hedgerows where possible.	There is potential for species such as great crested newt, badger and reptiles	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys	Retain hedgerows where possible.	Further surveys required to inform assessment		
Barwell	South	As67	2.9	Immediately adjacent to a number of Parish level sites, including grassland, ponds and marshes	Semi-improved grassland with a species-rich hedgerow through the centre of the site.	There is potential for species such as great crested newt, badger and reptiles	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys	Retain species rich hedgerow within final design	There is potential for species such as great crested newt, badger and reptiles	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys	Retain species rich hedgerow within final design	Further surveys required to inform assessment	Hedgerow through centre of site	8 native species present including mature oak trees.
Burbage	East	As111	7.7	Includes a pond that was previously designated as being of Parish level importance. Adjacent area of grassland to the north of the site is a LWS.	Parkland with mature planted trees, one pond (another seems to have been filled in)	Some mature trees have bat roost potential & there are bat roost records in the wider area	Bat appraisal of mature trees & pond surveys for GCN	Retain mature trees & ponds within final development where possible	Some mature trees have bat roost potential & there are bat roost records in the wider area	Bat appraisal of mature trees & pond surveys for GCN	Retain mature trees & ponds within final development where possible	This site has significant potential for bats, including enhanced foraging / commuting routes. GCN possible in pond		
Burbage	South	As117	5.2		Species rich hedgerow, others species poor but with mature trees. Poor semi-improved grassland and two ponds surrounded by scrub including willow	GCN potential in ponds, with terrestrial habitat provided by hedgerows. Bat roost potential in buildings and maybe also in some mature trees there are also bat roost records in the wider area	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS. Retain GCN surveys of ponds, bat appraisal of buildings and mature trees	Retain and enhance hedgerow and ponds within final design.	GCN potential in ponds, with terrestrial habitat provided by hedgerows. Bat roost potential in buildings and maybe also in some mature trees there are also bat roost records in the wider area	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS. Retain GCN surveys of ponds, bat appraisal of buildings and mature trees	Retain and enhance hedgerow and ponds within final design.	Suitable habitat for GCN and potential bat roosting habitat.	Hedgerow on north side of A5 / B4109 intersection	The western extent is delimited by a mature oak tree as there is a newly planted hedgerow to the west of this which is too young to count as LWS. 7 locally native species. 2m in height and free-growing, ground flora unexceptional.
Burbage	South	As118	0.2	Immediately adjacent to a Parish level grassland	Scrub area surrounded by mature hedgerows, some of which could be species rich	Potential for GCN, badgers and foraging bats.	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys	Retain and enhance hedgerows within final design	Potential for GCN, badgers and foraging bats.	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys	Retain and enhance hedgerows within final design	Further surveys required to inform assessment		

Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Burbage	South	Act 19	16.6	Includes an area of grassland previously designated at parish level. It was not possible to determine its composition during this survey. Adjacent to a parish level pond.	Five sections of species rich hedgerow, 1 extending beyond survey area to the north. Grassland mown prior to survey but could support notable flora. Area of dense scrub, 4 ponds on adjacent land, 2 wet depressions on site	Tree sparrow, song thrush & mistle thrush recorded, adjacent fields suitable for foraging barn owls, green lane provides sheltered bat foraging/commuting route. GCN potential in ponds	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS recommend further surveys to determine. Retain. Further botanical assessment of grassland. GCN surveys of ponds / wet areas. Breeding bird survey and bat activity survey	Retain and enhance hedgerows, and grassland where possible within final design.	Tree sparrow, song thrush & mistle thrush recorded, adjacent fields suitable for foraging barn owls, green lane provides sheltered bat foraging/commuting route. GCN potential in ponds	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS recommend further surveys to determine. Retain. Further botanical assessment of grassland. GCN surveys of ponds / wet areas. Breeding bird survey and bat activity survey	Retain and enhance hedgerows, and grassland where possible within final design.	Green lane (along eastern boundary) of particular ecological interest, also species-rich hedgerows. Taller hedgerows provide habitat for notable fauna, ponds suitable for GCN and other amphibians	Species rich hedgerows where possible within final design.	Internal hedgerow immediately north of by/on/rimmed, has 9 locally native species (not including wild plum which is not considered native in Leicestershire). Tree sparrow and mistle thrush recorded. Hedgerow on western boundary of track, extending northwards beyond the survey area and of Bullingrove Lane in Skelchley. Five separate sections, at with at least 7 locally native species, mature trees and a parallel hedgerow within 15m at AS 121.
Burbage	South	Act 21	1.5		Species rich hedgerow, one pond in species-poor grassland. A large willow tree that may qualify as a veteran tree.	GCN potential in pond	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS further survey to confirm.	Retain and enhance hedgerow and pond	GCN potential in pond	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS further survey to confirm.	Retain and enhance hedgerow and pond	Ecological interest centred on species-rich hedgerow and small pond	Hedgerow on eastern side of track south of Bullingrove Lane. Nearby willow tree that may qualify as veteran track in AS 119.	1.5 - 2.5m in height, 7 locally native species, parallel with species-rich hedgerow on west side of track in AS 119.
Burbage	Central	Act 23	2.6		Poor semi-improved grassland, planted trees, managed species-poor hedgerows and adjacent trees	Bullfinch noted on site, bat roost records in proximity of the site	Unlikely to be many protected species issues.	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Bullfinch noted on site, bat roost records in proximity of the site	Unlikely to be many protected species issues.	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Most interest focused on hedgerows as habitat for butterflies (NERC Sect. 41)		
Burbage	Central	Act 26	1.4		Poor semi-improved grassland, managed species-poor hedgerows, planted poplar trees, barn and adjacent trees	Bat potential in barn and adjacent houses. Known bat roosts in the wider area	Bat appraisal of buildings	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Bat potential in barn and adjacent houses, there are known bat roosts in the wider area	Bat appraisal of buildings	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Potential bat roosts and foraging habitat, otherwise negligible ecological interest		
Burbage	East	Act 30	11.7	Adjacent to a parish level site containing grassland and a pond.	Poor semi-improved grassland defined by managed species-poor hedgerows, planted coniferous trees	Buildings have potential as bat roosts. As there are ponds in the area there is potential for great crested newts.	Recommend detailed Phase 1. Likely to require bat appraisal of buildings, GCN surveys of nearby ponds	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Buildings have potential as bat roosts. As there are ponds in the area there is potential for great crested newts.	Recommend detailed Phase 1. Likely to require bat appraisal of buildings, GCN surveys of nearby ponds	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Faint ridge and furrow pattern in northernmost fields, potential bat roosts in buildings, otherwise no particular ecological interest obvious.		
Burbage	East	Act 32	2.7	Ponds in wider area	One species rich hedgerow, all others species-poor, poor semi-improved grassland	Potential for white-tailed heron/break butterflies in hedgerows (UK BAP). Potential for GCN as ponds in wider area.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS, further survey to determine. Potential requirement for GCN surveys of nearby ponds	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Potential for white-tailed heron/break butterflies in hedgerows (UK BAP). Potential for GCN as ponds in wider area.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS, further survey to determine. Potential requirement for GCN surveys of nearby ponds	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	All ecological interest focused on hedgerows (both sp. rich and those with aims)	Hedgerow	2.5m in height, 7 locally native species, dry ditch adjacent hedgerow within 15m (not species-rich), ground flora unexceptional
Burbage	NE	Act 34	55.5	Numerous bird and bat roosts records in the wider area	Species rich hedgerow	Site largely improved cattle grazed field with three fields of tall semi-improved species-poor grassland. One species-rich hedgerow. Potential bat roost in two mature ash trees; also roost potential in buildings. Evidence of badgers found on site. There are numerous bat roost and bird records from the wider area.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS, further survey to inform. Badger survey and bat appraisal of trees and buildings.	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible. Retain mature trees where possible. Include multifunctional green space on site to reduce increases in visitor pressure on the nearby SSSI	Site largely improved cattle grazed field with three fields of tall semi-improved species-poor grassland. One species-rich hedgerow. Potential bat roost in two mature ash trees; also roost potential in buildings. Evidence of badgers found on site. There are numerous bat roost and bird records from the wider area.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS, further survey to inform. Badger survey and bat appraisal of trees and buildings.	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible. Retain mature trees where possible. Include multifunctional green space on site to reduce increases in visitor pressure on the nearby SSSI	Hedgerow on north side of green lane (track) leading eastwards from Aston Lane	Hedgerow is 5 to 6m in height, 7 locally native species, parallel hedgerow on south side of green lane, this with on veteran ash trees with bat roost potential.	
Burbage	Burbage Wood	Act 36	6.6	Immediately adjacent to Burbage Wood SSSI with numerous bird records, and water vole, great crested newt, and adder noted.	Arable with species-poor hedgerows	Woodland edges provide potential bat foraging habitat, suitable features for badgers	Detailed Phase 1 survey to inform requirement for further surveys. Likely to need bat activity survey, GCN survey of nearby waterbodies, and reptile survey	Retain & enhance hedgerows where possible. Include multifunctional green space on site to reduce increases in visitor pressure on the nearby SSSI	Woodland edges provide potential bat foraging habitat, suitable features for badgers	Detailed Phase 1 survey to inform requirement for further surveys. Likely to need bat activity survey, GCN survey of nearby waterbodies, and reptile survey	Retain & enhance hedgerows where possible. Include multifunctional green space on site to reduce increases in visitor pressure on the nearby SSSI	Species-rich habitats of most value to foraging bats. However, site is immediately adjacent to Burbage Common SSSI, and therefore would need to consider direct and indirect impacts on the adjacent Burbage Wood SSSI		

Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Burbage	Burbage Wood	As138	5.8	Numerous bird and bat roosts records in the wider area	Improved grassland with some semi-improved / tall ruderal, 1 species rich hedgerow, others species-poor	Improved grassland, 1 species-rich hedgerow with mature trees. Pond on adjacent land	Survey of hedgerow, bat activity survey, GCN survey of pond on adjacent land	Retain & enhance hedgerows where possible. Include multifunctional green space on site to reduce increases in visitor pressure on the nearby SSSI	Improved grassland, 1 species-rich hedgerow with mature trees. Pond on adjacent land	Survey of hedgerow, bat activity survey, GCN survey of pond on adjacent land	Retain & enhance hedgerows where possible. Include multifunctional green space on site to reduce increases in visitor pressure on the nearby SSSI	Apart from species-rich hedgerow, site generally of low ecological value, although it is close to Burbage Wood SSSI, and any development should consider impacts on this nationally important site	Hedgerow on east side of site	8 locally native woody species.
Markfield	North	As14	3.0	Adjacent to grassland designated to Parish level	Grassland and mature hedgerows, access to site limited	Badger records from site, and known bat roosts close by. Habitats may also be suitable for reptiles and GCNS	Recommended surveys of grassland in May-July. Detailed phase 1 survey recommended to inform requirement for further habitat and species surveys.	Retain hedgerows. Other enhancements to be determined following further surveys.	Badger records from site, and known bat roosts close by. Habitats may also be suitable for reptiles and GCNS	Recommended surveys of grassland in May-July. Detailed phase 1 survey recommended to inform requirement for further habitat and species surveys.	Retain hedgerows. Other enhancements to be determined following further surveys.	Further surveys required to inform assessment. Majority of site likely to be of low ecological value		
Nailstone	Nailstone	As422	1.6		Improved grassland with some semi-improved / tall ruderal, 1 species rich hedgerow, others species-poor	Known bat roost close by, and barn owls recorded from the village. Badger and great crested newt recorded from the wider area.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS. Consider further surveys for bat, badger and GCN	Retain hedgerow	Known bat roost close by, and barn owls recorded from the village. Badger and great crested newt recorded from the wider area.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS. Consider further surveys for bat, badger and GCN	Retain hedgerow	Apart from species-rich hedgerow, site generally of low ecological value	East road side hedgerow opposite Emside Farm	8 locally native woody species.
Newbold Verdon	North west	As440	0.4		Garden with introduced shrubs and planted trees	House has potential for roosting bats, garden provides sheltered foraging conditions	Bat appraisal of house	Retain hedgerows within final design and stand off from stream	House has potential for roosting bats, garden provides sheltered foraging conditions	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS.	Retain hedgerows within final design and stand off from stream	Site considered to be of potential value to bats		
Newbold Verdon	South	As443	15.3	Adjacent to parish level scrub.	Site is mainly a large arable field, with some species rich hedgerows	There are bluebell records from the site, and known bat roosts close to the site	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS.	Retain hedgerows within final design and stand off from stream	There are bluebell records from the site, and known bat roosts close to the site	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS.	Retain hedgerows within final design and stand off from stream	Apart from species-rich hedgerow, site generally of low ecological value	Eastern boundary hedgerow has 9 locally native species, including mature trees, 6m in height	Eastern boundary hedgerow has 9 locally native species, including mature trees, 6m in height surrounding route. Hedgerow adjacent to stream has 8 locally native species, stream probably doesn't qualify
Newbold Verdon	South	As444	6.7		Arable field with pond (not accessed during survey). Species rich hedgerows and a stream.	Potential for badgers on site, and GCN in the pond. There are numerous bat records from the wider area	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Recommend GCN surveys of ponds in the area, and detailed badger survey. Further surveys may be required of the stream depending upon the works	Retain hedgerows and ends within final design. Ensure stream is buffered during works and within final development	Potential for badgers on site, and GCN in the pond. There are numerous bat records from the wider area	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Recommend GCN surveys of ponds in the area, and detailed badger survey. Further surveys may be required of the stream depending upon the works	Retain hedgerows and ends within final design. Ensure stream is buffered during works and within final development	Apart from species-rich hedgerows and stream, site generally of low ecological value	East hedgerow of green lane & hedgerow adjacent to stream	East has 8 locally native species, parallel hedgerow has 8 locally native species, sheltered bat foraging-commuting route. The hedge on to the stream has 8 locally native species, stream probably doesn't qualify.
Newbold Verdon	South	As445	24.2	Adjacent to Newbold Spiney a Parish level LWS and bordering a grassland LWS, now re-sown	Arable with some improved grassland, 3 species rich hedgerows (1 up with NEWOTB) plus 1 species rich hedgerow on directly adjacent land. Wet ditch with wetland vegetation	Eared willow (5th modern county record, on county scrub plants register). Water vole potential along wet ditch, potential for badgers	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS was previously designated to Parish level. Water vole survey of ditch, badger survey	Retain hedgerow and wet ditch with suitable buffer	Eared willow (5th modern county record, on county scrub plants register). Water vole potential along wet ditch, potential for badgers	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS was previously designated to Parish level. Water vole survey of ditch, badger survey	Retain hedgerow and wet ditch with suitable buffer	Main ecological value focused on linear habitats hedgerows and ditch and also on Newbold Spiney. Existing LWS (fish) now re-sown with re-grass and unlikely to still qualify	Hedgerow with has 7 locally native species, while that has 12 locally native species including 1 Red Data Book species - eared willow (Salix aurita) - 5th modern county record.	
Newbold Verdon	East	As448	2.1		Species rich hedgerow on road side, site largely arable delimited by species poor hedgerows including some of introduced shrubs	House sparrow recorded (UKBAP / NERC Sect. 41)	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS.	Retain hedgerow within final design	House sparrow recorded (UKBAP / NERC Sect. 41)	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS.	Retain hedgerow within final design	Ecological interest focused on species-rich hedgerow, otherwise of low value	Bedford Road - north hedgerow	9 locally native species plus 5 rarer, ground flora unexceptional.
Ratby	Show on Groby south map	As499	3.5	Includes Parish level grassland and stream. Badger records close by.	Species rich hedgerow & grassland in flood basin, small section of arable field, stream with mature trees	Water vole potential along the stream. Notable birds include song thrush and bullfinch	Species rich hedgerows and flood basin likely to still qualify as LWS. Further surveys of grassland in floodbasin to inform management, water vole survey of stream, breeding bird survey	Retain stand off from watercourse during works. Retain hedgerows. Further recommendations to be informed by species surveys. Retain grassland in floodbasin where possible	Water vole potential along the stream. Notable birds include song thrush and bullfinch	Species rich hedgerows and flood basin likely to still qualify as LWS. Further surveys of grassland in floodbasin to inform management, water vole survey of stream, breeding bird survey	Retain stand off from watercourse during works. Retain hedgerows. Further recommendations to be informed by species surveys. Retain grassland in floodbasin where possible	Site potentially of high ecological value (except for arable field to west)	Western boundary hedgerow to green lane & flood basin	9 locally native species plus 2 non-native species, also stream and mature trees. Flood basin: Semi-improved Neutral Grassland with habitat indicators of less improved swards such as glaucous sedge, black knapweed, common sorrel, greater burnet-saxifrage - merits further botanical survey (former parish / district / county level site).



Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Congerstone	Congerstone	Ac508	1.6		Intensively grazed improved grassland with species-poor hedgerows and planted trees. Site also includes Fox-Cover Farm buildings, stage bay, yard and garden. Pond on adjacent land	Mistletoe recorded adjacent to site, 1 of only 6 records in Hinkley & Bosworth. GCN potential in pond on adjacent land. Grass snake records from wider area	Phase 1 survey recommended to determine scope of protected species surveys required. GCN survey of pond & reptile survey. Detailed bat assessment of farm buildings	Retain hedgerows where possible.	Mistletoe recorded adjacent to site, 1 of only 6 records in Hinkley & Bosworth. GCN potential in pond on adjacent land. Grass snake records from wider area	Phase 1 survey recommended to determine scope of protected species surveys required. GCN survey of pond & reptile survey. Detailed bat assessment of farm buildings	Retain hedgerows where possible.	Site generally of low ecological value, although further surveys may provide further information		
Congerstone	Congerstone	Ac511	1.3	Broadleaved woodland to north of site is a Local Wildlife Site.	Tall species-poor semi-improved grassland with fringes of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland along the northern edge and one species rich hedgerow. Stream within woodland dry at time of survey. An oak tree in the north east corner of the site has potential to qualify as veteran.	Potential for badgers within the woodland, site also provides sheltered foraging habitat for bats	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Detailed phase 1 survey of site to inform further survey requirements, likely to include badger survey, and possibly bat survey	Retain hedgerow, and suitable stand off from stream and woodland	Potential for badgers within the woodland, site also provides sheltered foraging habitat for bats	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Detailed phase 1 survey of site to inform further survey requirements, likely to include badger survey, and possibly bat survey	Retain hedgerow, and suitable stand off from stream and woodland	Species-rich hedgerow, mature trees and woodland provide main ecological interest	Barton Road North Hedgerow. A nearby oak tree may qualify as a veteran tree.	8 locally native species including 4 mature oak trees
Desford	Desford	Ac201	3.8		Arable with one species-rich hedgerow, remainder species-poor or garden hedgerows	There may be a small pond on site, this could not be confirmed during survey - if so, it may be suitable for GCN, Yellowhammer	Species-rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS - further survey to determine. GCN surveys may be required.	Retain and enhance hedgerow where possible	There may be a small pond on site, this could not be confirmed during survey - if so, it may be suitable for GCN, Yellowhammer	Species-rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS - further survey to determine. GCN surveys may be required.	Retain and enhance hedgerow where possible	Site value focused on species-rich hedgerow	Hedgerow on east side of Peckleton Lane	8 locally native woody species
Desford	Desford	Ac202	6.1		Large arable field, delimited by species-poor hedgerows. A stream along the northern boundary with plantation woodland	Bullfinch recorded during survey and there are records for nearby bat roosts	Badger survey of woodland. Stream considered likely to qualify as LWS or to support water voles due to very low flow	Retain a buffer from stream and woodland during works. Retain and enhance these features and hedgerows	Bullfinch recorded during survey and there are records for nearby bat roosts	Badger survey of woodland. Stream considered likely to qualify as LWS or to support water voles due to very low flow	Retain a buffer from stream and woodland during works. Retain and enhance these features and hedgerows	Main ecological interest focused on stream and planted woodland		
Desford	Desford	Ac203	3.5		Arable field with species-poor hedgerows and planted trees	None noted during site visit. There is a record for a mitter's bat roost nearby, and bluebell records.	None	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	None noted during site visit. There is a record for a mitter's bat roost nearby, and bluebell records.	None	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Site of very low ecological value		
Ratby	South	Ac474	27.9		Rothley Brook & Tributary. Site arable and semi-improved grassland with dense scrub and tall dispersed grasses along disused railway line. Small caravan sits in the artificial ponds adjacent to the stone walls. Caravan site now derelict	Water vole potential along the water courses, but most potential in derelict buildings, water courses on the water side. There are records of bat roosts in the wider area. GCN potential on ponds and adjacent to residential habitat. Potential for breeding kingfisher along Rothley Brook.	Rothley Brook could qualify as LWS. Bat appraisal of derelict buildings, water vole survey on water courses. GCN surveys on ponds	Retain stand off from watercourse during works. Other recommendations to be determined following further surveys	Water vole potential along the water courses, but most potential in derelict buildings, water courses on the water side. There are records of bat roosts in the wider area. GCN potential on ponds and adjacent to residential habitat. Potential for breeding kingfisher along Rothley Brook.	Rothley Brook could qualify as LWS. Bat appraisal of derelict buildings, water vole survey on water courses. GCN surveys on ponds	Retain stand off from watercourse during works. Other recommendations to be determined following further surveys	Ecological value focused on derelict railway line, water courses and boundary features. Further surveys required to fully inform assessment	Rothley Brook and Tributary	Both have LWS qualifying physical features such as meanders, vertical earth banks (river cliffs), sections of silted substrate. Rothley Brook within Charnwood WLS in 2005/06. Suitable kingfisher breeding/foraging habitat
Ratby	South	Ac475	2.4		The Rothley Brook and tributary run across this field of semi-improved grassland	A detailed survey would be required, particularly along the brook to determine whether any protected or notable species were present. There are white clawed crayfish records from the wider area.	Rothley Brook could qualify as LWS. Retain stand off from watercourse during works.	Detailed survey required to inform mitigation	A detailed survey would be required, particularly along the brook to determine whether any protected or notable species were present. There are white clawed crayfish records from the wider area.	Rothley Brook could qualify as LWS. Retain stand off from watercourse during works.	Detailed survey required to inform mitigation	Brooks offer potentially suitable habitat for a number of species. Detailed survey required to inform mitigation	Rothley Brook and Tributary	Both have LWS qualifying physical features such as meanders, vertical earth banks (river cliffs), sections of silted substrate. Rothley Brook within Charnwood WLS in 2005/06.
Ratby	North	Ac488	22.4		Largely arable with small fields of poor semi-improved grassland and amenity grassland on recreation ground. Site delimited by species-poor hedgerows, some with mature trees	Skylark recorded on arable land. There are slow worm records from the site with bat roosts and badger setts known from close by.	Detailed phase 1 survey to inform further surveys. Likely to recommend breeding bird survey, badger survey and reptile surveys	Retain hedgerows where possible within final design	Skylark recorded on arable land. There are slow worm records from the site with bat roosts and badger setts known from close by.	Detailed phase 1 survey to inform further surveys. Likely to recommend breeding bird survey, badger survey and reptile surveys	Retain hedgerows where possible within final design	Habitats generally species-poor but has potential to support a notable farmland bird breeding assemblage		
Ratby	North	Ac489	18.7	Immediately adjacent to Parish level/march to west	Site largely composed of species-poor semi-improved grassland, some with ridges and furrow pattern. Watercourses potentially of significant ecological value. Ponds on site	Suitable habitat for water vole and white-clawed crayfish. Yellowhammer recorded. 1 mature tree with bat roost potential. Ponds on site may support GCN. Numerous bat records from the wider area	Watercourses could qualify as LWS. Otherwise white clawed crayfish and water vole surveys would be required. Breeding bird survey and GCN surveys recommended	Retain stand off from watercourses during works	Suitable habitat for water vole and white-clawed crayfish. Yellowhammer recorded. 1 mature tree with bat roost potential. Ponds on site may support GCN. Numerous bat records from the wider area	Watercourses could qualify as LWS. Otherwise white clawed crayfish and water vole surveys would be required. Breeding bird survey and GCN surveys recommended	Retain stand off from watercourses during works	Although the terrestrial habitats are generally species-poor the site has potential to support notable breeding farmland birds. The water courses represent the most significant ecological interest on this site	Two water courses, along east and south boundaries including gravel substrate, exposed tree roots and earth banks, they also provide good quality bat foraging / commuting routes.	Contain physical LWS qualifying features including gravel substrate, exposed tree roots and earth banks, they also provide good quality bat foraging / commuting routes.

Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Earl Shilton	West	Ae215	0.1		An area including allotments	Water bodies in the wider area. Potentially suitable for reptiles and GCN	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include reptiles and GCN	Dependent upon further surveys	Water bodies in the wider area. Potentially suitable for reptiles and GCN	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include reptiles and GCN	Dependent upon further surveys	Likely to be some ecological value		
Sheepy Magna	Sheepy Magna	Ae519	2.3		An arable field with a margin of poor semi-improved grassland along the eastern border. One large oak present at the northern edge of the area.	Large oak has low potential for bats and should be inspected further.	Detailed inspection of large oak for bats recommended.	Retain large trees.	Large oak has low potential for bats and should be inspected further.	Detailed inspection of large oak for bats recommended.	Retain large trees.	Site generally of low ecological value; however, mature oak provides potential habitat for bats.		
Earl Shilton	West	Ae217	24.5		Fields of improved grassland with species poor hedgerows.	Potentially suitable for badgers, reptiles, bats and GCN	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include badgers, reptiles and GCN	Retain buffer from brook and retain scrub area on site within final design	Potentially suitable for badgers, reptiles, bats and GCN	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include badgers, reptiles and GCN	Retain buffer from brook and retain scrub area on site within final design	Likely to be some ecological value, particularly along the brook		
Earl Shilton	North & Central	Ae224	6.9		Species poor semi-improved grassland with some patches of scrub and tall ruderal habitats.	Potentially suitable for species such as GCN. Evidence of badgers (found), and trees suitable to support roosting bats.	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include badgers and GCN	Dependent upon further surveys	Potentially suitable for species such as GCN. Evidence of badgers (found), and trees suitable to support roosting bats.	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include badgers and GCN	Dependent upon further surveys	Likely to be some ecological value		
Earl Shilton	North & Central	Ae253	0.3		Appears to comprise improved grassland with a small patch of scrub.	Potentially suitable for badgers and GCN	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include badgers and GCN	Dependent upon further surveys	Potentially suitable for badgers and GCN	Detailed phase 1 survey to determine requirement for further habitat and species surveys - may include badgers and GCN	Dependent upon further surveys	Site likely to be of low ecological value		
Grobby	South	Ae254	12.0		Large arable field surrounded by species-poor, mostly intensively managed hedgerows. Small triangular field of species-poor grassland with scattered scrub.	House sparrow recorded, mostly associated with hedgerows and adjacent land. Badger potential at this site, and badger records known from the wider area.	Detailed Phase 1 to inform any proposals. Badger survey likely to be required	Retain a buffer from the adjacent grassland and stream.	House sparrow recorded, mostly associated with hedgerows and adjacent land. Badger potential at this site, and badger records known from the wider area.	Detailed Phase 1 to inform any proposals. Badger survey likely to be required	Retain a buffer from the adjacent grassland and stream.	Site generally of low ecological value, what value there is associated with the dismantled railway line to the east and grassland to the west.		
Marfield & Field Head	South	Ae279	20.3		Cattle-grazed improved grassland planted with hedges and trees. One species-rich hedgerow remains. Species-poor, tree-lined adjacent land. Tree-lined water course along southern boundary	Proximal adjacent land offers suitable breeding sites for GCN, potential for badgers in woodland areas. The species-rich hedgerow running down the centre of the site provides a good to the southern edge of the ASD for foraging and commuting bats and other species. Bat roosts and red kites are known from the wider area.	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Retain GCN survey of ponds on adjacent land. Badger survey of woodland, bat activity survey	Retain and enhance hedgerows and woodland through centre of site	Proximal adjacent land offers suitable breeding sites for GCN, potential for badgers in woodland areas. The species-rich hedgerow running down the centre of the site provides a good to the southern edge of the ASD for foraging and commuting bats and other species. Bat roosts and red kites are known from the wider area.	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Retain GCN survey of ponds on adjacent land. Badger survey of woodland, bat activity survey	Retain and enhance hedgerows and woodland through centre of site	Main ecological interest is focused on species-rich hedgerows, woodland areas and boundary features	Hedgerow along North side of green lane (opposite planted woodland), and hedgerow on east side of Rabby Lane	9 locally native species plus bullock (Prunus plus medica sap /stiffle) which does not count in LWS criteria although it is a notable species in the county Hedgerow on east side of Rabby Lane has 6 locally native species
Stanton Under Barton	South	Ae529	4.5		Site largely species-poor semi-improved grassland. One species-rich hedgerow, others species-poor some fragmented. Wet ditch along eastern boundary.	Dung heap at southern end of site provides egg-laying habitat for grass snakes. Two trees with bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Retain survey along wet ditch and around dung heap, bat appraisal of trees and activity survey along hedgerows	Retain species rich hedgerow and suitable buffer from wet ditch	Dung heap at southern end of site provides egg-laying habitat for grass snakes. Two trees with bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Retain survey along wet ditch and around dung heap, bat appraisal of trees and activity survey along hedgerows	Retain species rich hedgerow and suitable buffer from wet ditch	Main ecological value of the site is boundary features (hedgerows and ditch)	Hedgerow on east side of Main Street at southern end of village	9 locally native species plus sycamore
Stanton under Barton	South	Ae530	0.2		Site composed of poor semi-improved grassland with garden hedgerows and planted trees.	None recorded, house has potential for roosting bats	Bat appraisal of house	N/A	None recorded, house has potential for roosting bats	Bat appraisal of house	N/A	Site generally of low ecological value		
Stanton Under Barton	South	Ae706	1.3		Poor semi-improved grassland with wet flush, planted mixed woodland and species-poor hedgerows. Artificial pond on directly adjacent land	Active badger sett and foraging signs. 1 mature tree with bat roost potential and there are bat records from the wider area.	Badger survey, bat appraisal of tree	Retain woodland and hedgerows as dark corridors within final design	Active badger sett and foraging signs. 1 mature tree with bat roost potential and there are bat records from the wider area.	Badger survey, bat appraisal of tree	Retain woodland and hedgerows as dark corridors within final design	Site of value to badgers and bats		
Grobby	West	Ae270	1.5		Intensively horse-grazed grassland with species-poor hedgerows	None recorded	Further bat activity survey would establish whether the grassland is species-rich	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	None recorded	Further bat activity survey would establish whether the grassland is species-rich	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	As the grassland is so intensively grazed, it is not possible to determine whether it is species-rich on current knowledge		

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Sibke Godding	Sibke Godding	As43	1.3		Site mostly arable with species-poor hedgerows although 1 species-rich and semi-natural broad-leaved woodland in the centre along the water course.	Potential for water vole along the water course and badger in woodland/scrub areas. There are records of red kite in the area	Species-rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS - Retain. Water vole survey and badger survey.	Retain species rich hedgerow and water course with suitable buffer	Potential for water vole along the water course and badger in woodland/scrub areas. There are records of red kite in the area	Species-rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS - Retain. Water vole survey and badger survey.	Retain species rich hedgerow and water course with suitable buffer	Main ecological value centred on water course and woodland/scrub areas plus the species-rich hedgerow	1 species-rich hedgerow on west side of Bosworth Road	7 locally native species, including a mature oak tree	
Grobby	South	As61	11.0	Adjacent to grassland of parish level importance	Arable farmland with a block of plantation woodland and two species rich hedgerows. Remainder of hedgerows species-poor. Mature trees present, also on directly adjacent land	Potential badger sett in woodland, 1 tree on adjacent land with significant bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Badger survey and bat appraisal of tree	Retain species rich hedgerow and woodland with suitable buffer	Potential badger sett in woodland, 1 tree on adjacent land with significant bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Badger survey and bat appraisal of tree	Retain species rich hedgerow and woodland with suitable buffer	Main ecological interest focused on the species-rich hedgerows and area of woodland	Two contiguous southern boundary hedgerows	Each with 7 locally native species.	
Grobby	East	As62	11.5		Two arable fields with a species rich hedgerow along Anstey Lane. Site dissected by Rothley Brook with scattered mature trees and small areas of scrub	One mature tree with bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Retain. Rothley Brook could also qualify on physical features. Recommendation detailed bat appraisal of tree	Retain and enhance water course and hedgerow	One mature tree with bat roost potential	Species rich hedgerows could qualify as LWS. Retain. Rothley Brook could also qualify on physical features. Recommendation detailed bat appraisal of tree	Retain and enhance water course and hedgerow	Main ecological features comprise the brook and hedgerow	South hedgerow on Anstey Lane, also Rothley Brook could feasibly qualify on physical features	7 locally native species in hedgerow, verge has meadow cranes s'oil and tall fescue - would merit further botanical survey.	
Higham on the Hill	Higham on the Hill	As285	1.9	Grassland, including a large pond	Grassland, including a large pond	Pond could support breeding GCN. Common pipistrelle roost in the wider area	GCN survey of ponds on site and in wider area	Retain pond and hedgerow	Pond could support breeding GCN. Common pipistrelle roost in the wider area	GCN survey of ponds on site and in wider area	Retain pond and hedgerow	Site may be of some ecological value, further surveys required.			
Sibke Godding	Sibke Godding	As44	3.0		Site predominantly arable with a small area of maintained amenity grassland on the Rosway side. The amenity grassland is surrounded by semi-mature trees. Site was not fully accessible.	Larger trees along southern boundary of the arable field may hold bat roost potential. Hedgerows and may also provide suitable burrowing areas for badgers.	Full assessment of inaccessible hedgerows recommended. Detailed assessment of larger trees also recommended to check for bat roost potential.	Retain trees and hedgerows where possible	Larger trees along southern boundary of the arable field may hold bat roost potential. Hedgerows and may also provide suitable burrowing areas for badgers.	Full assessment of inaccessible hedgerows recommended. Detailed assessment of larger trees also recommended to check for bat roost potential.	Retain trees and hedgerows where possible	Site generally of low ecological value.			
Hinckley	North West	As29	118.6	The Asby Canal which runs through the site is designated a District Level. The site includes a pond and designated District level. The disused railway running along the site has been designated at Parish level, as has an area of scrub on the western side of the site.	Site predominantly arable with semi-improved grassland. Small area of plantation woodland and hedgerows many species poor, although five were species rich. Two natural ponds and two artificial ponds.	Water vole records are known from along canal, which also supports include wetland vegetation which is scarce in the county. Mature trees are one of the store bridges over the canal there is evidence of badger badgers foraging on the site, there are known records from the wider GCN have also been recorded nearby, and there is potential for them to breed in the water bodies. Habitat suitable for reptiles is present on the site.	Species rich hedgerows and semi-improved neutral grassland could qualify as LWS - Retain. Water vole survey of canal only affecting this habitat. Bat appraisal of 2 mature trees and one bridge. GCN survey of water bodies, badger survey	Retain a suitable buffer from the canal and disused railway, and retain the species rich hedgerow.	Water vole records are known from along canal, which also supports include wetland vegetation which is scarce in the county. Mature trees are one of the store bridges over the canal there is evidence of badger badgers foraging on the site, there are known records from the wider GCN have also been recorded nearby, and there is potential for them to breed in the water bodies. Habitat suitable for reptiles is present on the site.	Species rich hedgerows and semi-improved neutral grassland could qualify as LWS - Retain. Water vole survey of canal only affecting this habitat. Bat appraisal of 2 mature trees and one bridge. GCN survey of water bodies, badger survey	Retain a suitable buffer from the canal and disused railway, and retain the species rich hedgerow.	Retain a suitable buffer from the canal and disused railway, and retain the species rich hedgerow.	Aspart from species-rich hedgerows, the main ecological interest of this site is west of (and including) the canal. If development were to proceed on this site, it would be feasible to retain those features within the masterplan	Length of Asby Canal is 600m. Lengths of hedgerow, also semi-improved neutral grassland west of canal	Canal qualifies under Section 3(2) Large Rivers & Canals with 5 emergent plant species. Cyperus sedge, greater pond-sedge, reed sweetgrass, Auzubus water dock. Also qualifies under the scope of Red Data Book species. Each of the hedgerows has at least 7 local and 6 species. Good indicator of less improved swards and may also qualify as LWS on species assemblage
Hinckley	North	As301	3.5	Parish level hedgerow running along eastern boundary of site	Arable, species-poor hedgerows including some of introduced species pond on adjacent land	GCN possible in pond, tall hedgerows provide terrestrial habitat and linkage to surrounding countryside	GCN survey of ponds on site and in wider area	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	GCN possible in pond, tall hedgerows provide terrestrial habitat and linkage to surrounding countryside	GCN survey of ponds on site and in wider area	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Some potential for GCN but otherwise of low ecological value			
Hinckley	North east	As303	10.4		Species rich hedgerow potentially meeting LWS criteria. 3 others also species rich but not meeting LWS. All others species poor. Mature trees in hedgerows, planted trees around farm. Poor semi-improved grassland, 1 pond (dry) within site. 3 others on adjacent land	Potential for GCN in ponds, bat roost potential in buildings and also possible in mature trees. There are known bat roosts for pipistrelle and brown long eared bat close by.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS. Bat appraisal of buildings and mature trees. GCN survey of ponds, including those on adjacent land (within 500m)	Retain hedgerow and pond within final design	Potential for GCN in ponds, bat roost potential in buildings and also possible in mature trees. There are known bat roosts for pipistrelle and brown long eared bat close by.	Species rich hedgerow could qualify as LWS. Bat appraisal of buildings and mature trees. GCN survey of ponds, including those on adjacent land (within 500m)	Retain hedgerow and pond within final design	Ecological interest focuses on hedgerows and mature trees and also pond, suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians east of farm	Hedgerow	4m+ height and free-growing but trimmed on road side. 7 locally native species including 1 mature oak tree. Ground flora unexceptional	
Bagworth	North	As16	0.6		Species-poor grassland and gardens with species-poor hedgerows, planted trees	Bat roost potential in building	Bat appraisal of building	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Bat roost potential in building	Bat appraisal of building	Retain and enhance hedgerows where possible	Habitats artificial, of low ecological value			

Settlement	Map	Site Ref	Area (Ha)	Designated Sites	Habitats and Flora	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Potential protected and notable fauna	Further Survey Recommendations	Enhancement Recommendations	Ecological Assessment	Potential LWS	PLWS description
Sibke Goding	Sibke Goding	AS534	8.1	Badger records & bat records, with water vole in the wider area	Site access was limited. Appeared to comprise predominantly poor semi-improved grassland with several unimportant hedgerows and mature trees. Site also contains a pond or wet area, but full inspection was not possible.	Larger trees may have potential for bats. Inaccessible hedgerows may be important.	Detailed assessment of trees for bat potential recommended, together with assessment of all site hedgerows.	Retain large trees and hedgerows where possible.	Larger trees may have potential for bats. Inaccessible hedgerows may be important.	Detailed assessment of trees for bat potential recommended, together with assessment of all site hedgerows.	Retain large trees and hedgerows where possible.	Site of moderate ecological value, particularly for mature trees and hedgerows, and potentially the pond also.		
Sibke Goding	Sibke Goding	AS537	8.1		Hedgerows of the Wykin Lane are species rich. Access was restricted, but remainder of the site appeared to contain improved and poor semi-improved grassland as well as several species-poor hedgerows.	Species-rich hedgerows may qualify as "important". Mature trees may support bats and badgers may hedge rows and nearby woodlands for setts digging.	A full assessment of all hedgerows on site is recommended. A further detailed assessment of trees and hedgerows is recommended to look for bats and badgers.	Retain large trees and hedgerows, particularly species rich trees.	Species-rich hedgerows may qualify as "important". Mature trees may support bats and badgers may hedge rows and nearby woodlands for setts digging.	A full assessment of all hedgerows on site is recommended. A further detailed assessment of trees and hedgerows is recommended to look for bats and badgers.	Retain large trees and hedgerows, particularly species rich trees.	Site of moderate to high ecological value due to presence of species-rich hedgerows and habitat availability for bats and badgers..	Hedgerow remains a parish level designation quality, with potential for extension of the designated site.	Hedgerow along the Wykin Lane varies in height from 2.5m to approximately 7m tall. Species noted in the first previously designated length were wild privet, hazel, ash, hawthorn, crab apple, blackthorn, oak and field maple and English elm. Immediately south of the previously designated section the species composition comprises blackthorn, hawthorn, goat willow, holly, field maple, ash, crab apple and English elm. A ditch is associated with these hedgerows.
Sibke Goding	Sibke Goding	AS542	0.8		Grazed poor semi-improved pasture bordered by species-poor hedgerows.	Larger trees and hedgerows may provide roosting and burrowing locations bats and badgers.	Due to access restriction, it is recommended that further detailed hedgerows surveys are undertaken. Mature trees should also be assessed for bat roost potential.	Retain large trees and hedgerows.	Larger trees and hedgerows may provide roosting and burrowing locations bats and badgers.	Due to access restriction, it is recommended that further detailed hedgerows surveys are undertaken. Mature trees should also be assessed for bat roost potential.	Retain large trees and hedgerows.	Site generally of low ecological value.		

















## **Appendix D – Phase 1 Habitat Codes**

Based on: Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2003). Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit. JNCC: Peterborough.





Symbol	Habitat	Description
	Target notes	Used to provide supplementary information on features of interest
	Scattered scrub	Occasional scrubby plants such as bramble
	Coniferous tree	Evergreen trees such as pine
	Broadleaved tree	Deciduous trees, which lose their leaves over winter, such as oak
	Species-rich intact hedgerow	Continuous hedgerow containing many species of plants
	Defunct species-rich hedgerow	Broken hedgerow containing many species of plants
	Species-poor intact hedgerow	Continuous hedgerow containing few species of plants
	Defunct species-poor hedgerow	Broken hedgerow containing few species of plants
	Open water ditch or stream	Water course, with arrow denoting direction of flow
	Marginal vegetation	Vegetation growing adjacent to/emerging from water's edge
	Wall	Man-made boundary feature, such as dry stone wall
	Dry ditch	Ditch feature lacking water
	Fence	Man-made boundary feature, such as barb wire fencing
	Ephemeral or short perennial	Short growing areas of weeds, often associated with derelict urban habitats
	Open water	Standing water such as ponds, lakes and canals
	Flush	Spring habitat on gently-sloping ground
	Swamp	Tall vegetation, such as bulrush, usually in standing water
	Tall ruderal	Tall weedy vegetation, such as stinging nettles



	Invasive plant	Non-native plants which are detrimental to UK habitats, such as Japanese knotweed
	Dense or continuous scrub	Blocks of scrubby plants, such as bramble
	Buildings within allocated sites	Man-made structures, such as houses
	Introduced shrub	Non-native shrubs, often planted, such as laurel
	Bare ground	Bare soil not supporting vegetation
	Arable	Farmed land, such as crops
	Hard standing	Man-made surface, such as car park
	Acid grassland	Grassland occurring in acidic conditions (<pH5.5), usually unenclosed hill-grazing land
	Unimproved neutral grassland	Rare lowland grassland occurring in neutral conditions (~pH6), usually with many species of plants
	Neutral semi-improved grassland	Grassland with many species of plants
	Poor semi-improved grassland	Grassland with few species of plants
	Amenity grassland	Heavily managed grassland, such as garden lawn
	Improved grassland	Farmed grassland treated with herbicide with few species of plants
	Plantation broadleaved woodland	Planted woodland containing deciduous trees, such as oak

# Hinckley & Bosworth: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey



	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	Stands of trees, not obviously planted, containing deciduous trees, such as oak
	Plantation mixed woodland	Planted woodland containing evergreen and deciduous trees, such as pine and oak plantation





**Appendix E – Biodiversity and Environmental Legislation, Conventions & Threatened Lists**



## **Introduction**

The UK has ratified a number of Conventions and implemented legislation pertaining to the protection of biodiversity and habitats, either independently or as member state of the European Union. These are defined and summarised below.

Lists of threatened, endangered and extinct species are also provided, together with a summary explanation of each.

### **Bern Convention (1982)**

The *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (the *Bern Convention*) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and was ratified in 1982. Its aims are to protect wild plants and animals and their habitats listed in Appendices 1 and 2 of the of the Convention, and regulate the exploitation of species listed in Appendix 3. The regulation imposes legal obligations on participating countries to protect over 500 plant species and more than 1000 animals.

To meet its obligations imposed by the Convention, the European Community adopted the *EC Birds Directive* (1979) and the *EC Habitats Directive* (1992 – see below). Since the Lisbon Treaty, in force since 1<sup>st</sup> December 2009, European legislation has been adopted by the European Union.

### **Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)**

The UK *Biodiversity Action Plan* (UKBAP – UK Steering Group, 1995; UK Biodiversity Group, 1998 - 2000) lists and prioritises habitats and species and sets national targets to be achieved. The intent of the UKBAP, however, is much broader than the protection and enhancement of less common species, and is meant to embrace the wider countryside as a whole.

The UKBAP has recently undergone a review (Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group, June 2007) resulting in the identification of 391 ‘Priority’ Species Action Plans (SAPs), 45 ‘Priority’ Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans.

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

### **Birds Directive (BD)**

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

### **Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)**



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

The latest report was produced in 2009 (Eaton *et al*, 2009) and identified 52 red list species, 126 amber species, and 68 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

- Red list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.
- Amber list species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.
- Green list species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed

### **Bonn Convention**

*The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* or 'Bonn Convention' was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979 and came into force in 1985. Participating states agree to work together to preserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection to species listed in Appendix I of the Convention. It also establishes agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II.

In the UK, the requirements of the convention are implemented via the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), *Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985*, *Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985* and the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (CRoW).

### **Global IUCN Red List**

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

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

### **Habitats Directive**



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

In the UK, the *Habitats Directive* is transposed into national law via the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* in England, Scotland and Wales, and via the *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended)* in Northern Ireland.

### **Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA 1992)**

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

The 1992 Act defines a badger sett as: "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger"

### **Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)**

*Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation* (2005 – PPS9) is a document produced by the UK government to advise Local Planning Authorities on policies concerning the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.

Paragraph 14 of the document states that 'Development proposals provide many opportunities for building-in beneficial biodiversity or geological features as part of good design'. When considering proposals, local planning authorities should maximise such opportunities in and around developments, using planning obligations where appropriate.'

### **Species of Principal Importance in England**

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

### **The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010**

This is the main piece of legislation which transposes the *Habitats Directive* into national law. The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the *Habitats Directive* respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by the



European Commission, are then designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within six years.

The Regulations also make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5 (see Table B1).

**Table B1 Schedules of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010**

Schedule 2 – European Protected Species of Animals		Schedule 5 – European Protected Species of Plant	
Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
Horseshoe bats	Rhinolophidae - all species	Dock, Shore	<i>Rumex rupestris</i>
Common bats	Vespertilionidae - all species	Killarney Fern	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
Wild Cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Early Gentian	<i>Gentianella anglica</i>
Dolphins, porpoises and whales	Cetacea – all species	Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Creeping Marshwort	<i>Apium repens</i>
Pool Frog	<i>Rana lessonae</i>	Slender Naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>
Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Fen Orchid	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Fisher's Estuarine Moth	<i>Gortyna borellii lunata</i>	Floating-leaved Water-Plantain	<i>Luronium natans</i>
Newt, Great Crested	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Yellow Marsh Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		
Lesser Whirlpool Ram's-horn Snail	<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>		
Smooth Snake	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>		
Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>		
Natterjack Toad	<i>Bufo calamita</i>		
Marine Turtles	<i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> , <i>Eretmochelys</i>		



Schedule 2 – European Protected Species of Animals		Schedule 5 – European Protected Species of Plant	
Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
	<i>imbricata</i> , <i>Dermochelys</i> <i>coriacea</i>		

The 2010 Regulations consolidate and update the *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994* (the 1994 Regulations) and any amendments. It also contains new provisions to implement aspects of the *Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009* (the “Marine Act”), giving powers to the Marine and Coastal Access Act and Marine Enforcement Officers.

**The Hedgerow Regulations 1997**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:



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

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

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

Table B2 provides a comprehensive list of plant species listed in this schedule. It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.

**Table B2 Invasive plant species listed in Schedule 9 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended)**

Common name	Scientific name
Perfoliate Alexander’s	<i>Smyrniun perfoliatum</i>
Red algae	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>
Variegated yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>
Yellow azalea	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Entire-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>
Himalayan cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Hollyberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>
Small-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
False Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Purple dewplant	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>



Common name	Scientific name
Fanwort or Carolina water-shield	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Hottentot fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Giant kelp	<i>Macrocystis</i> spp.
Giant knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Hybrid knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> × <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Few-flowered garlic	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Floating pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Duck potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Floating water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> × <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
Giant rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Japanese rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Green seafingers	<i>Codium fragile</i>
Californian red seaweed	<i>Pikea californica</i>
Hooked asparagus seaweed	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
Japanese seaweed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Laver seaweeds (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> spp





Common name	Scientific name
Australian swamp stonecrop or New Zealand pygmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Curly waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> spp.



## Appendix F – Ecological Survey Seasons

# Ecology Survey Calendar

This calendar is intended as a guide only but indicates the time periods when different surveys can be carried out. Please speak to one of our ecologists before scheduling any work.

- Optimal
- Sub-optimal
- No Survey



**WYG Group**  
creative minds safe hands



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PHASE 1												
BOTANICAL SURVEYS	Lower plants only (mosses & liverworts)											
FUNGI				Early species only					Waxcaps and other late species only			Lower plants only (mosses & liverworts)
BREEDING BIRDS												
WINTERING BIRDS												
MIGRATORY BIRDS												
BADGERS	Survey methods are possible throughout the year, vegetation can obscure evidence in the Summer											
BAT ROOST ASSESSMENT	Tree and building roost inspection (surveys possible all year round)											
BAT SURVEYS	Hibernation surveys only		Activity and emergence surveys to be spaced throughout the season									
DORMICE	Nut search only	Nest search only										
INVERTEBRATES	Traps and hair tube surveys Optimal period varies between species, consult our team before scheduling											
OTTERS	Surveys possible all year round, weather and vegetation cover can be limiting factors											
WATER VOLES	Burrow survey only	Initial survey	Surveys possible all year, weather and vegetation cover can be limiting factors									
REPTILES	Surveys are possible March to October. Weather and temperature vary the optimal period. Surveys usually take approximately one month to complete											
GREAT CRESTED NEWTS	4 aquatic surveys; must include 2 surveys mid-April to mid-May		Aquatic survey for juveniles & terrestrial survey possible									
WHITE-CLAWED CRAYFISH	Weather dependant		No survey - females release offspring									



**Appendix G – Suggested planting list (trees and shrubs)**



Locally Native Tree and Shrub Species	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Bullace	<i>Prunus domestica ssp instititia</i>
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Eared willow	<i>Salix aurita</i>
English elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Purging buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild (crab) apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>



Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Non-native Tree and Shrub Species	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Buddleja	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cedar of Lebanon	<i>Cedrus libani</i>
Cherry-laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Cherry-plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Common lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Common whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Deodar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
Domestic apple	<i>Malus pumila (domestica)</i>
Duke of Argyll's tea-plant	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
False acacia	<i>Pseudacacia robinia</i>
Garden privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Grey alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Grey poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Hybrid black poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
Lawson's cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Leyland cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>



Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Red horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus carnea</i>
Scot's pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Swedish whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Western hemlock-spruce	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Wild plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>



### Gardening for bats

Aim at having flowers in bloom throughout the year, including both annuals and herbaceous perennials. Below are some suggestions, but this is not an exhaustive list. Flowering times are approximate, varying dependent on region. Regular dead-heading extends flowering period in many flowers.

A=annual, HA= hardy, annual, HHA=half-hardy annual, P=perennial, W=wild flower.

Flowers for borders			
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum</i>	P	March
Marigolds	<i>Calendula</i>	H/A	March-October
Aubrietia	<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	P	March-June
Honesty	<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>	HB	March
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	A/P	March-May
Elephant ears	<i>Bergenia</i>	P	April
Wallflowers	<i>Erysimum</i>	B	April-June
Cranesbills	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	P	May-September
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	P	May-
Poppies	<i>Papaver sp.</i>	A	May- July
Dame's violet	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	P	May-August
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	P	May-Sept
Poached egg plant	<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>	HA	June-August
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	P	June-September
Phacelia	<i>Phacelia ciliata</i>	HA	June-September
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	P	June-August
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	B	June-September
Candytuft	<i>Iberis umbellate</i>	HA	June-September
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	B	June-July
Blanket flowers	<i>Gaillardia</i>	P	June -
Verbena	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	HHA	June-October
Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	P	July-August





Night-scented stock	<i>Mattiola bicornia</i>	HA	July-August
Pincushion flower	<i>Scabious</i> sp.	A/P	July-September
Cherry pie	<i>Heliotrope</i>	HHA	July-October
Mexican aster	<i>Cosmos</i> sp.	A/P	July-October
Cone flower	<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.	A/P	August-November
Mallow	<i>Lavatera</i> sp.	P	August-October
Michaelmas daisy	<i>Aster</i> sp.	P	August-September
Ice plant 'Pink lady'	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	P	September
<b>Herbs – both leaves and flowers are fragrant</b>			
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		July-September
Bergamot	<i>Monarda didyma</i>		June-September
Sweet Cicely	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>		April-June
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>		July-September
Feverfew	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>		June-September
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>		May-September
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		March-May
Lemon balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>		
Coriander	<i>Coprianrum sativum</i>		June-August
Lavenders	<i>Lavendula</i> sp.		
Marjoram	<i>Origanum</i> sp.		
<b>Trees, shrubs and climbers important to insects</b>			
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		large gardens only
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>		Suitable for coppicing
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		Suitable for coppicing
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Small
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>		Suitable for coppicing
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		Suitable for coppicing
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> sp.		Grow a variety for succession



Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>		Climber
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>		Climber
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>		Climber
Buddleja	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>		Shrub
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>		Shrub
Gorse	<i>Ulex sp.</i>		Shrub
<b>Plants for pond edges and marshy areas</b>			
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	W	June-August
Meadow sweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	W	June-September
Lady's smock	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	W	April-June
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	W	July-September
Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	W	July-September
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	W	March-May
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	W	June-September
Creeping Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularium</i>	W	May-August
Fringed water lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	W	June-September
Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	W	June-September

Allow part lawns to grow long in summer and cut in autumn, removing the clippings. Avoid using fertilisers. Compost heaps are food producers of insects too.

(Source: 'Gardening for bats', Bat Conservation Trust, 2004)