

**Hinckley & Bosworth Borough
Council**

**Hinckley & Bosworth
Borough Phase 1
Habitat Study of Proposed
Allocation Sites**

Final report

Prepared by LUC

May 2020

Part 8: Drawings (figure 7.17 to figure 7.18, Appendix A (Glossary),
Appendix B (Assessment site lists), Appendix C (Assessment site
proforma), Appendix D (Assessment site 1 to assessment site 60))

Hinckley & Bosworth Phase 1 Habitat survey

Figure 7.17: Groby and Ratby Assessment Site RAG (Red, Amber, Green) Status

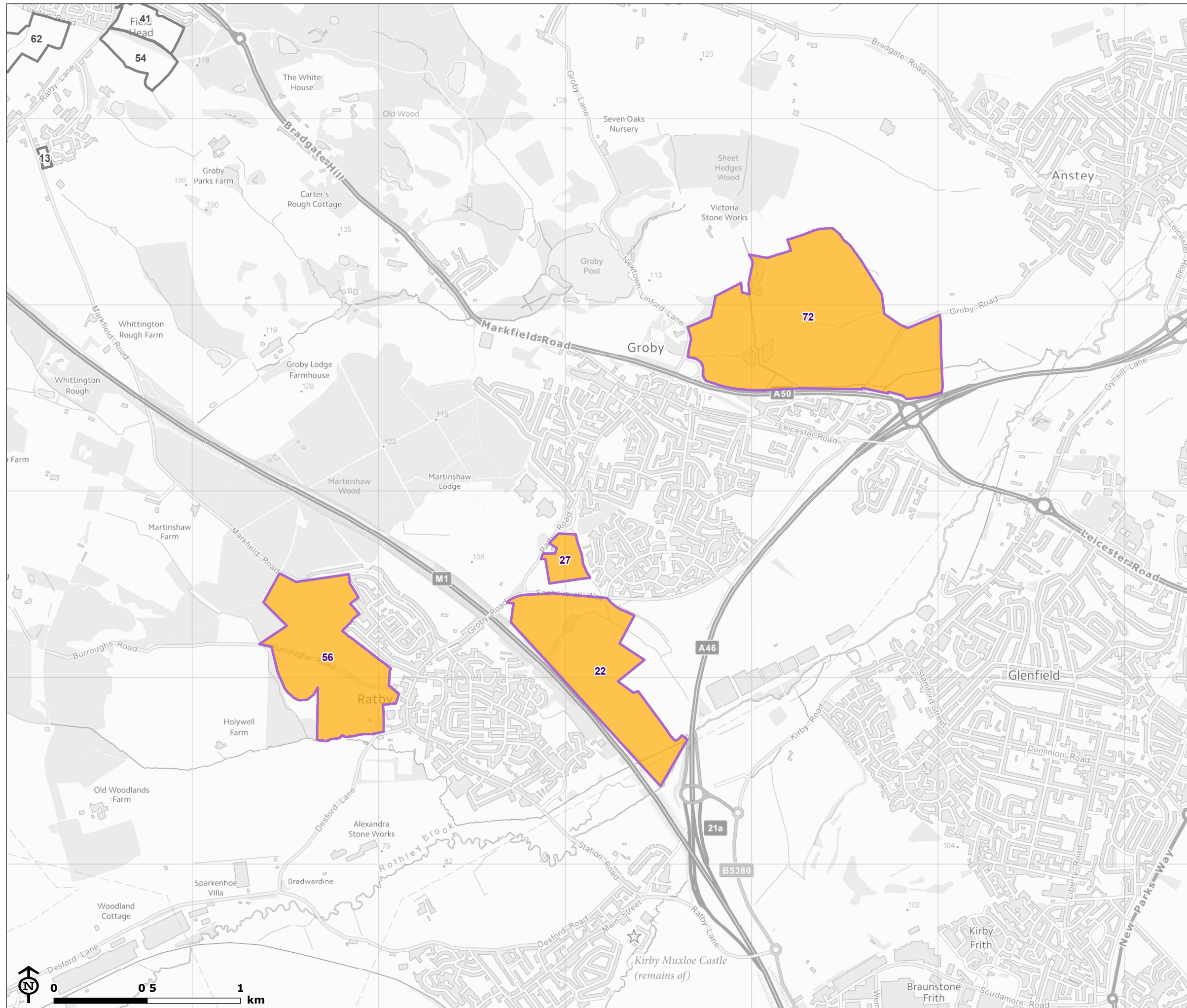
- Assessment site
Assessment site RAG status
 Red
 Amber
 Green

Corresponding LUC ID and Council ID

22: AS1008	56: LPR107
27: LPR30	72: Various

Map Scale @A3: 1:20,000

LUC



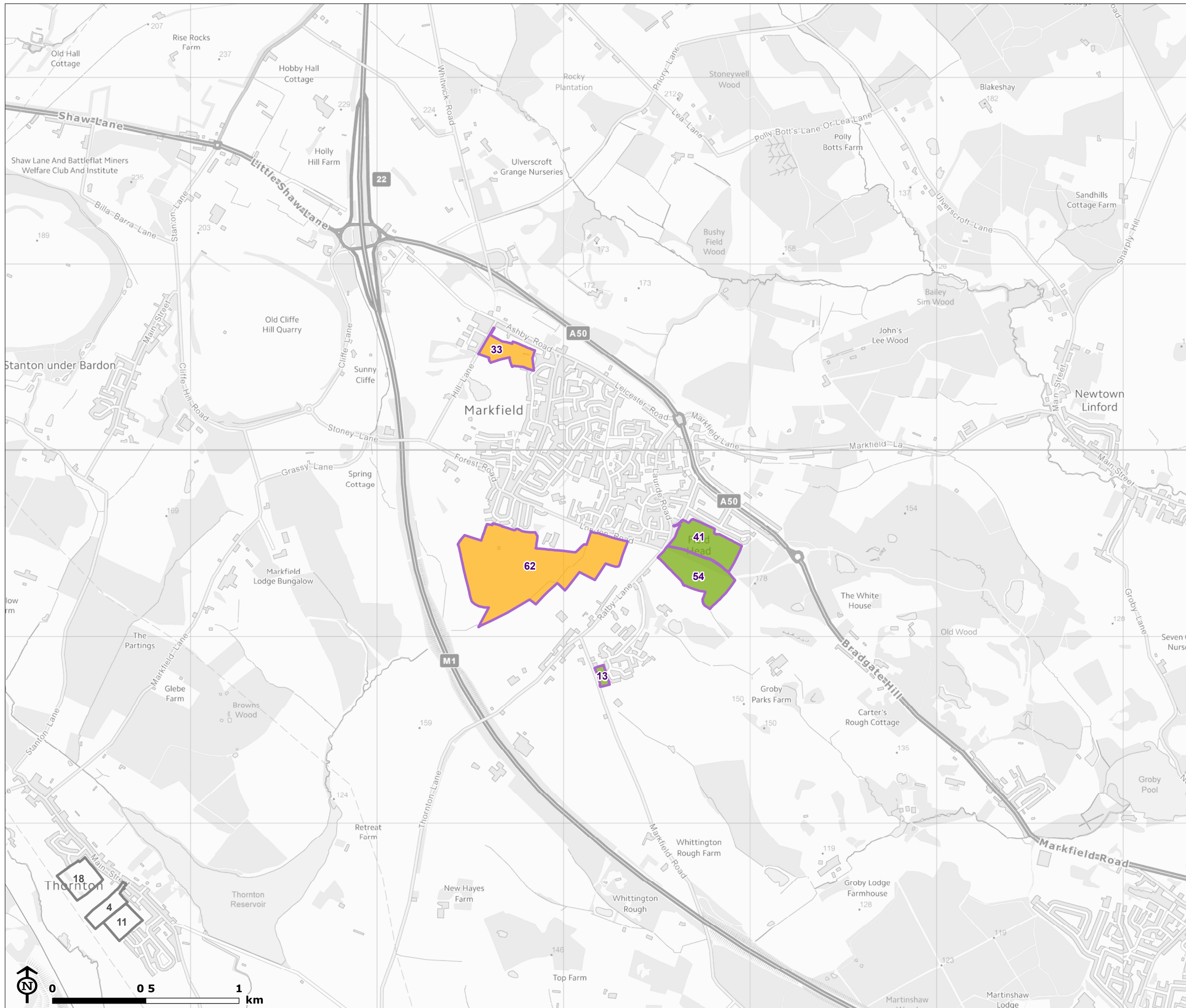
**Hinckley & Bosworth
Phase 1 Habitat survey**

Figure 7.18: Markfield Assessment Site RAG (Red, Amber, Green) Status

- Assessment site
- Assessment site RAG status**
- Red
- Amber
- Green

Corresponding LUC ID and Council ID

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13: AS407 | 54: LPR96 |
| 33: LPR43 | 62: LPR94 |
| 41: LPR70 | |



Map Scale @A3: 1:20,000



Appendix A

Glossary

Term	Description
Adaptive management	"Modification of activities in light of experience from rigorous monitoring" (CIEEM, 2018 ²⁴).
ANGSt (Accessible Natural Green Space Standards)	<p>Published by Natural England in 2010, ANGSt recognises the value of greenspaces, principally in relation to the 'cultural' ecosystem services of health, wellbeing, etc. ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have access to natural greenspace as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5min walk) from home; • At least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; • One accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; • One accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus <p>A minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserve (LNR) per 1,000 population.</p>
Biodiversity	The variability among all living organisms - terrestrial and aquatic - and the ecosystems that they are part of. Biodiversity includes the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (CIEEM, 2018).
Biodiversity metric	<p>A proxy measure or index of biodiversity to allow comparison over time or space. Metrics are used in recognition that it is not possible to finitely inventory the state of all biodiversity present.</p> <p>In relation to development, the metric is used as a measure of predicted impact(s) on habitats and how much new or restored habitat, and of what type, is required to deliver sufficient net gain. Use of metrics does not replace the need for a detailed biodiversity assessment (as would accompany any individual planning application) or monitoring.</p>
Biodiversity net gain (BNG)	<p>"Development that leaves the environment in a measurably better state than beforehand" (DEFRA, 2018).</p> <p>The point at which the quality and/or quantity of habitats or species increases in comparison to the original condition or baseline i.e. enhancement over and above the level required to mitigate or compensate for detrimental impact. "BNG must be defined relative to an appropriate reference scenario" (BBOP, 2018²⁵).</p>
Biodiversity off-set	Compensation for the unavoidable and immitigable loss, fragmentation or other detrimental effect on an ecological receptor. Off-setting seeks to ensure that no net loss in ecological value is achieved.
Ecological network	"An ecological network can be understood as a number of core, well connected, high quality areas of well-functioning ecosystems, together with those parts of the intervening landscape that are 'wildlife-friendly' and which, collectively, allow wildlife to thrive" (NERR082, 2020 ²⁶).
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities, and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (CIEEM, 2018).
Ecosystem services	<p>Benefits provided to people by natural capital (ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain). Services broadly comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisioning services e.g. food, fibre, fuel and clean water; • Regulating services e.g. climate control, flood regulation, carbon storage, pest control and pollination;

²⁴ CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessments in the UK & Northern Ireland, 3rd Ed. CIEEM Winchester, UK

²⁵ BBOP (2018) Business Roadmap to Biodiversity Net Gain. Business & Biodiversity Offset Programme, Forest Trends Association, Washington DC, USA

²⁶ NE (2020) Natural England Research Report NERR082: Nature Networks: A Summary for Practitioners
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5144804831002624>

Term	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural services e.g. recreation, spiritual, educational, intrinsic and aesthetic value. <p>Supporting services (e.g. soil formation, photosynthesis, biodiversity) originally distinguished are now typically seen as functions or processes associated with natural capital 'stocks'.</p> <p>Ecosystem services may be described as 'flow'.</p>
Favourable conservation status (of a species)	When "Population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced in the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its population on a long-term basis" (Habitats Directive, Article 1(i)).
Fragility	One of the Ratcliffe criteria (Ratcliffe, 1977) used to describe nature conservation value.
	"Some habitats and geological features are more sensitive to change and are at greater risk of being lost or damaged due to the direct or indirect impacts of climate change, human activities or other influences" (MHCLG, 2019 ²⁷).
Geodiversity	The variability of rocks, minerals, fossils, landforms, geomorphological processes and soils which collectively underpin the habitats and species which develop thereon. Protection of geodiversity and biodiversity typically sit together, for example, protection of SSSI under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 or protection of non-designated assets in the NPPF.
Green infrastructure	<p>"A network of multifunctional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities" (NPPF, 2019²⁸).</p> <p>"A strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. Designed and managed as a multi-functional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality-of-life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability. Its design and management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and landscape types" (NE, 2010²⁹).</p> <p>"Green infrastructure is the ecological framework for environmental, social, and economic health – in short, our natural life support system" (Benedict & McMahon, 2006³⁰).</p> <p>Note that green infrastructure may include artificial features such as green roofs, green bridges, wildlife under/overpasses or fish ladders.</p> <p>Green infrastructure is the tool by which ecosystem services can be planned and delivered through policy.</p>
Mitigation hierarchy	The mitigation hierarchy underpins planning policy and decision making. It requires that potential adverse impacts be avoided or, where this is not possible, mitigated and, as a final resort, compensated (off-set).
Natural capital	"The elements [, assets or 'stocks'] of nature that directly and indirectly produce value or benefit to people [i.e. ecosystem services. Natural capital may include] ...ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, minerals, the air and oceans, as well as natural processes and fluctuations" (NCC, 2016 ³¹).
Naturalness	One of the Ratcliffe criteria (Ratcliffe, 1977) used to describe nature conservation value.
	"The degree to which a site supports natural features, including rock exposures revealing underlying geology, or demonstrates active or past natural processes" (MHCLG, 2019 ³²).
Replacement	Creation of an acceptable substitute habitat for that which has or would be lost, fragmented or otherwise detrimentally affected.

²⁷ MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment – Standard Criteria for LWS <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment>

²⁸ MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, London, UK <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-2>

²⁹ NE (2010) Nature Nearby: Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance

³⁰ Benedict, M.A. & McMahon, E. (2006) Green Infrastructure: Linking landscapes & communities. Island Press, Washington DC.

³¹ NCC (2016) Natural Capital Protocol. Natural Capital Coalition, London, UK www.naturalcapitalcoalition.org/protocol

³² MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment – Standard Criteria for LWS <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment>

Term	Description
Restoration	The process of assisting the recovery of an area or ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed. The aim of ecological restoration is to re-establish the composition, structure and function to a close approximation of its pre-degraded state.
Site integrity	“The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of species for which it was classified” (Government Circular ODPM 2005 ³³).
Typicalness	One of the Ratcliffe criteria (Ratcliffe, 1977) used to describe nature conservation value. “Areas that exemplify a type of habitat, geological feature, or a population of a species, that is characteristic of the natural components of the landscape in which they are found” (MHCLG 2019 ³⁴).

³³ ODPM (2005) Government Circular: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations & Their Impact within the Planning System. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, London, UK www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-and-geological-conservation-circular-06-2005

³⁴ MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment – Standard Criteria for LWS <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment>

Appendix B
Assessment Site Lists

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

Table B.1: Summary of Assessment Sites

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
1	AS5 etc.	Preferred	Bagworth				Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry	
2	AS12	Preferred	Bagworth				Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Quarry	
3	AS16/1027	Preferred	Bagworth				Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Quarry	
4	AS32	Preferred	Thornton				Bardon Hill Quarry, Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Ulverscroft Valley	
5	AS66	Preferred	Barwell				Burbage Wood & Aston Firs	
6	AS455	Preferred	Barlestone				Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes	
7	AS466	Preferred	Desford				Botcheston Bog	
8	AS519	Preferred	Sheepy Magna				Birches Barn Meadows, Sheepy Fields	
9	AS585	Preferred	Witherley				Bentley Park Wood, Boon's Quarry, Illing's Trenches, Woodlands Quarry	
10	AS586	Preferred	Witherley				Bentley Park Wood, Boon's Quarry, Illing's Trenches, Sheepy Fields, Woodlands Quarry	

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
11	AS33	Preferred	Thornton				Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Ulverscroft Valley	
12	AS201	Preferred	Desford				Botcheston Bog	
13	AS407	Preferred	Markfield				Bardon Hill, Benscliffe Wood, Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley	
14	AS303	Preferred	Hinckley				Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow	
15	AS589	Preferred	Witherley				Bentley Park Wood, Boon's Quarry, Illing's Trenches, Woodlands Quarry	
16	AS616	Preferred	Sheepy Magna				Birches Barn Meadows, Sheepy Fields	
17	AS618	Preferred	Sheepy Magna				Birches Barn Meadows, Sheepy Fields	
18	AS686	Preferred	Thornton				Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Ulverscroft Valley	
19	AS809	Preferred	Burbage				Burbage Wood & Aston Firs	

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
20	AS392	Preferred	Market Bosworth					Ashby Canal
21	AS1050	Preferred	Market Bosworth					Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes
22	AS1008	Preferred	Groby					Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Groby Pool & Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley
23	AS1021	Preferred	Hinckley					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
24	LPR10	Preferred	Twycross					Ashby Canal, River Mease, Sheepy Fields
25	LPR18	Preferred	Congerstone				River Mease	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes, Sheepy Fields
26	LPR29	Preferred	Newbold Verdon					Botcheston Bog
27	LPR30	Preferred	Groby					Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Groby Pool & Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley
28	LPR31	Preferred	Hinckley					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
29	LPR35	Preferred	Desford					Botcheston Bog
30	LPR36	Preferred	Burbage					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
31	LPR39	Preferred	Stoke Golding					Kendall's Meadow
32	LPR41	Preferred	Stoke Golding					Kendall's Meadow
33	LPR43	Preferred	Markfield					Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Beacon Hill, Hangingstone and Out Woods, Benscliffe Wood, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Charnwood Lodge, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Holly Rock Fields, Rocliffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood & The Brand
34	LPR50	Preferred	Hinckley					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs
35	LPR16	Preferred	South of Burbage					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs
36	LPR64	Preferred	Twycross				River Mease	Ashby Canal, River Mease, Sheepy Fields
37	LPR65	Preferred	Twycross				River Mease	Ashby Canal, River Mease, Sheepy Fields
38	LPR24	Preferred	Peckleton					Botcheston Bog
39	LPR37	Preferred	Desford					Botcheston Bog
40	AS1030	Preferred	Nailstone					Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes
41	LPR70	Preferred	Markfield					Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Beacon Hill, Hangingstone and Out Woods, Benscliffe Wood,

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
							Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Roecliffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood & The Brand, Ulverscroft Valley,	
42	LPR71	Preferred	Bagworth				Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Quarry	
43	AS53	Preferred	Barlestone				Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes	
44	LPR72	Preferred	Barlestone				Ashby Canal	
45	LPR75	Preferred	Barwell				Burbage Wood & Aston Firs	
46	AS445	Preferred	Newbold Verdon				Botcheston Bog	
47	AS134	Preferred	Burbage				Burbage Wood & Aston Firs	
48	LPR26	Preferred	Burbage				Burbage Wood & Aston Firs	
49	LPR79	Preferred	Congerstone				Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes, Sheepy Fields	
50	LPR80	Preferred	Congerstone				Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes, Sheepy Fields	
51	LPR83	Preferred	Desford				Botcheston Bog	
52	LPR119	Preferred	Desford				Botcheston Bog	

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
53	LPR90	Preferred	Higham on the Hill					Boon's Quarry, Kendall's Meadow
54	LPR96	Preferred	Markfield					Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Benscliffe Wood, Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Roeclyffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood & The Brand, Ulverscroft Valley
55	LPR100	Preferred	Newbold Verdon					Botcheston Bog
56	LPR107	Preferred	Ratby					Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley
57	LPR44	Preferred	Burbage					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs
58	AS1015	Preferred	Burbage					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs
59	LPR9	Preferred	Mkt Bosworth					Ashby Canal, Kendall's Meadow
60	AS237	Preferred	Earl Shilton					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Croft and Huncote Quarry, Croft Hill, Croft Pasture
61	AS58	Preferred	Barwell					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
62	LPR94	Preferred	Markfield					Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Benscliffe Wood, Botcheston Bog,

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
								Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool & Woods, Roeclyffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood & The Brand, Ulverscroft Valley
63	AS540	Preferred	Stoke Golding					Kendall's Meadow
64	AS541	Preferred	Stoke Golding					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
65	AS1031 etc.	Preferred	Hinckley					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
66	AS200	Strategic	Peckleton Common					Botcheston Bog
67	LPR16	Strategic	South of Burbage					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs
68	LPR24	Strategic	Peckleton Common					Botcheston Bog
69	LPR88	Strategic	Fenny Drayton					Bentley Park Wood, Boon's Quarry, Illing's Trenches, Kendall's Meadow, Sheepy Fields, Woodlands Quarry
70	LPR102	Strategic	Norton Juxta Twycross				River Mease	Alvecote Pools, Ashby Canal, Birches Barn Meadows, River Mease, Sheepy Fields
71	Various	Strategic	Earl Shilton					Burbage Wood & Aston Firs, Croft and Huncote Quarry, Croft Hill, Croft Pasture

Appendix B
 Assessment Site Lists
 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Phase 1
 April 2020

LUC ID	HBBC ID	Site Type	Settlement	Broad Cohort			SAC within 5km	SSSI within 5km
				Urban & Peri Urban	Rural Settlement	New Settlement		
72	Various	Strategic	Groby				Benscliffe Wood, Bradgate Park & Cropston Reservoir, Groby Pool & Woods, Roecliffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood & The Brand, Ulverscroft Valley	

Appendix C

Example Assessment Site Proforma

LUC ID:

HBBC ID:

2014 survey ID:

Survey access:

Full/ partial/ view from adjacent land/
no access



Phase 1 habitat map

SSSI within 5km:	Completed using GIS
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	Completed using GIS
LNRs within 2km:	Completed using GIS
LWS within 2km:	Completed using GIS
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Completed using GIS
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Completed using GIS
Ancient woodland within 2km:	Completed using GIS
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Completed using GIS
Planning status:	Completed using GIS: green wedges/ green belt
NE Habitats network classification on site:	Completed using GIS
Priority habitats within 1km:	Completed using GIS

LLR BAP habitats on site: *As many LLR BAP habitats are ticked here as relevant to the site*

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: Phase 1 habitat description including range of habitat types present, their rarity, condition, extent and connectivity, and species diversity.

Land use: Brief description completed on site.

Management: Brief description completed on site

LUC ID:

HBBC ID:

2014 survey ID:

Survey access:

Full/ partial/ view from adjacent land/
no access

LUC

Management score:

Highly Beneficial/ Beneficial/ Neutral/ Detrimental/ Highly Detrimental determined on site

Connectivity score:

High/ Moderate/ Low based on DEFRA 2.0 BNG Metric

Species records within 1km:

Completed using GIS

Invasive species:

Recorded on site

Potential phase 2 surveys:

Aquatic habitats

Botanical/hedgerows

*As many species are ticked here
as relevant to the site*

Badger

Otter

Bats

Reptiles

Birds

Water vole

Key sensitivities:

Ecological features identified through desk study and field survey of key concern in relation to potential impacts associated with development.

Opportunities on site:

Recognising the need to deliver BNG as part of any future development, opportunities outlined for habitat retention, reconnection and enhancement. Hedgerow gap planting, extension and diversification

Opportunities for connectivity:

Opportunities specifically relating to optimising connectivity on site and into the local landscape.

Consideration of 2014 data:

Summary of any changes in the habitat types or conditions recorded on site in comparison to 2014. Where LWS criteria have been assessed, the specific features of value are listed.

Overall assessment:

Overall assessment of the desk study and field survey information collated above. Where relevant, LWS criteria requiring further detailed consideration are highlighted.

Measures for the retention, protection and enhancement of the identified features – both on site and in the local landscape – which any future development should seek to deliver are recommended. Recommendations are typically habitat-focussed, reflecting the extent of survey (Phase 2 surveys not completed) and emphasis of a 'network approach' to maintain and enhance the ecological resource of the borough.

In conclusion, reasoning behind the RAG status is given, reflecting on the criteria prescribed for the study.

RAG status:

Identified using the criteria prescribed for the study.

Appendix D
Completed Assessment Site
Proformas

LUC ID:

1

Settlement:

Bagworth

HBBC ID:

AS5

Survey access:

View from adjacent land

2014 survey ID:

As7 North portionAs6 Central portionAs5 South portion

LUC



Assessment site: 1
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS5 etc.

Assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

A J1.1 Arable

J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing

J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)

J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

J5 Other habitat

TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:

Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry

SSSI IRZ overlapping site:

None

LNRs within 2km:

None

LWS within 2km:

Yes

LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):

None

Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):

None

LUC ID: 1 Settlement: Bagworth
 HBBC ID: AS5 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: As7 North portionAs6 Central portionAs5 South portion



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by arable land use with smaller sections of buildings and hard standing. A tree line of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and mature poplar *Populus sp.* dog-legs through the centre of the site. Hedges are found in the arable sections of the site and consist of hawthorn, elder *Sambucus nigra*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and have trees within of birch *Betula sp.* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. The buildings within the site are predominantly barns and hall structures.

Land use: Arable
 Management: Hedgerow cutting
 Mangement score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bluebell, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Greylag Goose, Hobby, Marsh Harrier, Pipistrelle, Quail, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Tree line, hedges
 Opportunities on site: Grassland creation
 Hedgerow gap planting, extension and diversification
 Opportunities for connectivity: Strengthen hedgerow connectivity to woodland in south

LUC ID: 1 Settlement: Bagworth
HBBC ID: AS5 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: As7 North portionAs6 Central portionAs5 South portion

LUC

Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by intensive arable farmland.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain the established hedges and mature trees to ensure continued connectivity within the site.
- Enhance the hedgerow network through native species planting and increased connectivity, e.g. between woodlands at Bagworth New Wood and area around Tapa House.
- Creation of woodlands on the site as this site falls within the National Forest.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 2
 HBBC ID: AS12
 2014 survey ID: AS12

Settlement: Bagworth
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 2
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS12

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)/
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- B4 Improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- J1.2 Amenity grassland
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J4 Bare ground
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Quarry
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 2 Settlement: Bagworth
 HBBC ID: AS12 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: AS12



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland fens, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: Predominately comprised of mixed deciduous woodland habitat, with a mix of species and locally dominant stands of birch trees *Betula* sp. This habitat is present in a wide strip following the west, north and north east boundaries. The rest of the site is formed of private residence, small brick walled stables and a field for horse pasture. During the time of survey the area of grassland was being grazed by horses.

Land use: Horse pasture
 Management: Grazing of grassland, and tree management along the train line to the north east
 Management score: Detrimental
 Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Pipistrelle, Quail, Redwing, Smooth Newt,
 Invasive species: None
 Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: Woodland habitat, providing movement corridor and nesting opportunities for birds and foraging/commuting for bats among other wildlife. Buildings and stables present provide opportunity for potential nesting birds and roosting bats.

Opportunities on site: Creation of more varied structure within the woodland. Enhancement of grassland habitat, areas to be left ungrazed to allow wildflower to flourish.

Opportunities for connectivity: Retention of the woodland edge along the train line in the north east, which provides an important section of connectivity and movement corridor for species to navigate neighbouring arable habitat. Root protection zones to be established in all phases of construction.

LUC ID: 2 Settlement: Bagworth
HBBC ID: AS12 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: AS12

LUC

Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain broadly similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment:

Deciduous woodland priority habitat commensurate with or in close proximity to extensive canopy cover of the wider ecological network.

Any future development should seek to:

- Avoid any impacts upon the priority woodland habitat along the rail corridor to the north east, and the area which covers much of the west of the site. If other areas of the woodland on site are to be impacted by works and development, the retention of mature trees and reduction in the width would keep a portion of the corridor with high value trees present, and incorporating into design stage as buffer zones.
- Creation of woodlands on the site as this site falls within the National Forest area.
- The site could be enhanced through diversification grassland habitats and wildflower planting, potentially along the north east boundary of woodland - options for both seeding and management.
- The inclusion of bat and bird boxes within buildings on neighbouring trees, to provide nesting/roosting opportunities for those that are lost due to development.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID:

3

Settlement:

Bagworth

HBBC ID:

AS16/1027

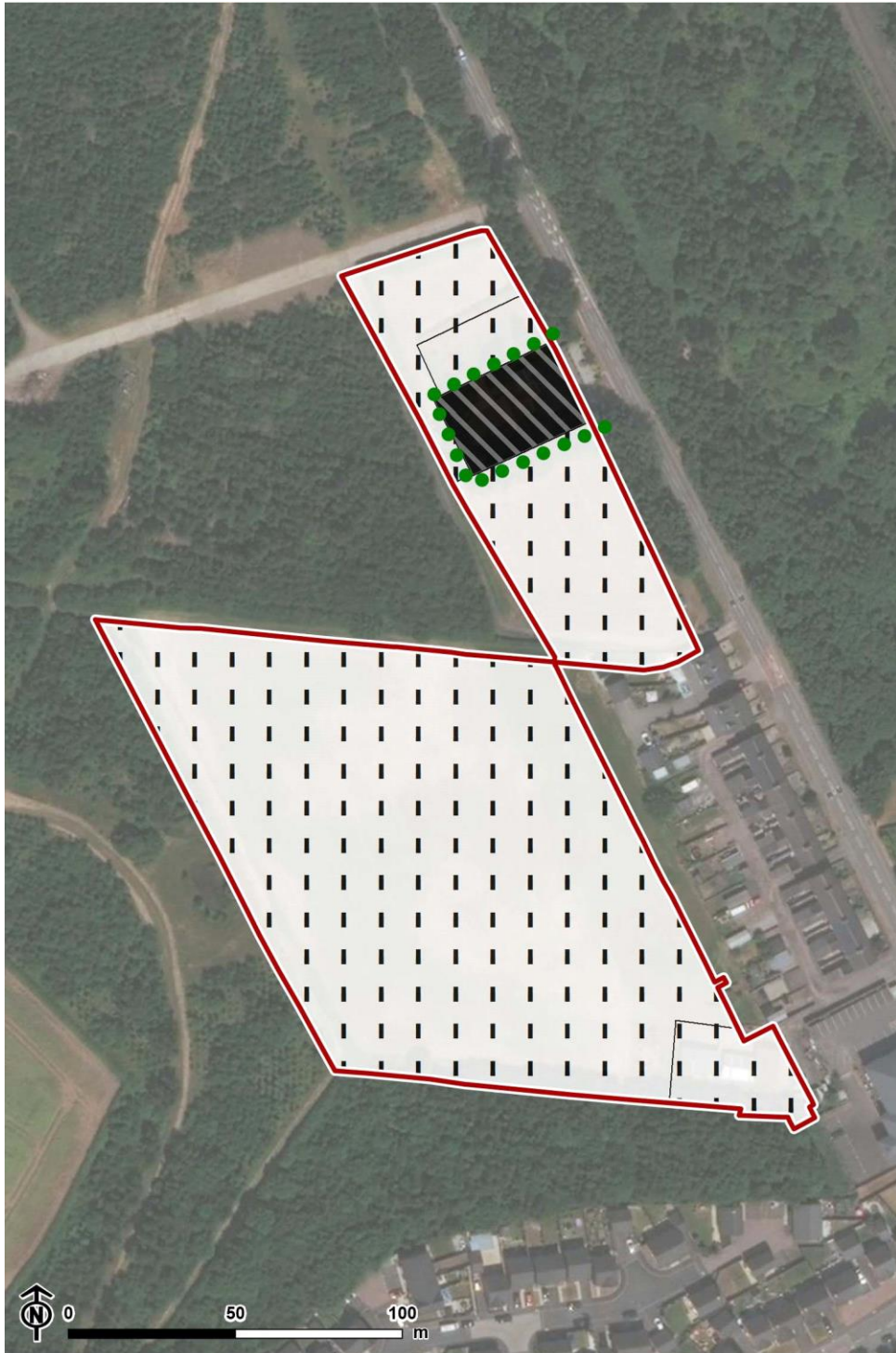
Survey access:

View from adjacent land

2014 survey ID:

As16 NE portion only

LUC



Assessment site: 3
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS16/1027

Assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

B4 Improved grassland

J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing

TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:

Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Quarry

SSSI IRZ overlapping site:

None

LNRs within 2km:

None

LWS within 2km:

Yes

LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):

Maynard Park Nature Reserve

Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):

None

LUC ID: 3 Settlement: Bagworth
 HBBC ID: AS16/1027 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: As16 NE portion only



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland fens, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site comprised of improved grassland throughout, this was predominately used for horse grazing pasture. The sward was grazed short, there was a small fenced area of grassland north of the private residence that itself is located in the north section of the site. The small fenced area of grassland was mown short at the time of survey. The private residence is formed of a large private home and hardstanding. It is surrounded by a shelter belt of mature birch *Betula* sp. trees. The site is bordered by Clay Quarry Wood to the north and west, with the north sections easterly side laying adjacent to Station Road. The southern section of the site was bordered by residential housing to the east and an extension of the Clay Quarry Wood to the south.

Land use: Horse grazing pasture and private residence with garden
 Management: Grazing of grassland, and tree management due to road and house proximity
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Common Frog, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Quail, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Whiskered Bat

Invasive species: None

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Mature trees located within the site and offsite along the boundaries

Opportunities on site: Grassland management to establish structure, balance and diversity. Wildflower meadow creation near the boundaries of the site.

Opportunities for connectivity: Retention of the treeline that borders Station Road. Root protection zones to be established in all phases of construction, with buffer zones present on the

LUC ID:	3	Settlement:	Bagworth
HBBC ID:	AS16/1027	Survey access:	View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID:	As16 NE portion only		



boundaries of Clay Quarry Wood.

Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain broadly similar to the 2014 survey, assuming medium-term change in grazing rotation.

Overall assessment:

The current land use for grazing is not complimentary to the maintenance of the p/hLWS within the east of the site. Nevertheless, these habitats are suitable for a range of protected and notable species as outlined above. Any future development should seek to:

- The site encompasses a p/hLWS in the east for grassland habitat; surveys should be conducted to ascertain whether the site still meets current LWS selection criteria. Mesotrophic grassland should be accommodated within any future development design and, where LWS criteria are met, long-term maintenance of the feature must be accommodated. This is of particular importance if development is to be taken forward in conjunction with adjacent sites.
- Seek to retain the hedgerows with suitable buffer from development and from artificial lighting. Particular consideration will need to be given to the layout of any internal road infrastructure.
- Retention ecological connectivity through the site, in particular as provided by the hedgerows and the associated network of grassland.
- The creation of canopy connectivity on or around the site should be carried out as this site falls within the National Forest area.
- Where protected species are found to be present, suitable mitigation measures may include the provision of replacement bat roosts to ensure favourable population status is maintained.
- Enhancement of habitat to provide additional opportunities for biodiversity, such as wetland habitats and invertebrate species.
- The incorporation of biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators) within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network. However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 4
 HBBC ID: AS32
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Thornton
 Survey access: Partial



CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bardon Hill Quarry, Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Ulverscroft Valley
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 4 Settlement: Thornton
 HBBC ID: AS32 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: na



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): Grassland
 Ancient woodland within 2km: GREAT WOOD
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site sits off The Orchards, Thornton. The site comprises of improved horse pasture grassland, with dock plants Rumex sp. scattered throughout. There are multiple buildings and small stables/shelters present in the north east. Within the hardstanding were areas of ruderal vegetation including bindweed Calystegia sepium and nettle Urtica dioica. Young ash Fraxinus excelsior and lime Tilia sp. trees bordered the fenced yard area.

Land use: Horse grazing pasture, and working farm yard/stables
 Management: Horse grazing and hedgerow management
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km:

Avocet, Barn Owl, Bat, Black Tern, Black-necked Grebe, Black-tailed Godwit, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Crossbill, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Rosefinch, Common Scoter, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, Fieldfare, Garganey, Goldeneye, Great Crested Newt, Green Sandpiper, Greenshank, Greylag Goose, Hen Harrier, Hobby, Kingfisher, Lesser Noctule, Little Gull, Little Ringed Plover, Long-tailed Duck, Marsh Harrier, Mediterranean Gull, Myotis Bat species, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Osprey, Otter, Peregrine, Pintail, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Scaup, Serotine, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Tundra Swan, Whimbrel, Whiskered Bat, Whiskered/Brandt's Bat, Whooper Swan,

Invasive species: None

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |

LUC ID: 4 Settlement: Thornton
HBBC ID: AS32 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na



Birds

Water vole

Key sensitivities:

Species rich hedgerows
Farm/stable buildings

Opportunities on site:

Grassland creation
Creation of refugia in association with semi-natural areas
the boundaries for reptiles and amphibians

Opportunities for connectivity:

Reduce grassland mowing alongside hedgerows to allow grassland sward
structure to diversify. Hedgerows already present link to watercourse linear
feature to the south west.

Consideration of 2014 data:

na

Overall assessment:

The current land use for grazing is not complimentary to the maintenance of the p/hLWS within the east of the site. Nevertheless, these habitats are suitable for a range of protected and notable species as outlined above.

Any future development should seek to:

- The site encompasses a p/hLWS in the east for grassland habitat; surveys should be conducted to ascertain whether the site meets current LWS selection criteria. Mesotrophic grassland should be accommodated within any future development design and, where LWS criteria are met, long-term maintenance of the feature must be accommodated. This is of particular importance if development is to be taken forward in conjunction with adjacent sites.
- Seek to retain the hedgerows with suitable buffer from development and from artificial lighting. Particular consideration will need to be given to the layout of any internal road infrastructure.
- Retention ecological connectivity through the site, in particular as provided by the hedgerows and the associated network of grassland.
- The creation of canopy connectivity on or around the site should be carried out as this site falls within the National Forest area.
- Where protected species are found to be present, suitable mitigation measures may include the provision of replacement bat roosts to ensure favourable population status is maintained.
- Enhancement of habitat to provide additional opportunities for biodiversity, such as wetland habitats and invertebrate species.
- The incorporation of biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators) within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 5
 HBBC ID: AS66
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 5
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS66

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B4 Improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J3.6 Buildings
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- G2 Running water
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Barwell Ash Trees East Of the Common
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Grassland

LUC ID: 5 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: AS66 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: SHEEPY WOOD
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: Green wedge
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: Dominated by apparently unmanaged grassland knee to waist height, tussocky in places. Full access was not gained and inspection was visual only and limited by thick hedges. The site supports a network of solid hedges with mature trees. These mature trees provide opportunities for bat and bird roosting. An area of scrub runs through the centre of the site and is dominated by bramble *Rubus* sp., this also provides opportunity for bird nesting.

Land use: None apparent
Management: None apparent.
Management score: Beneficial
Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Hobby, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole


Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerows bordering the south and west of the site.

Opportunities on site: Mowing regime to allow diverse sward structure. Wildflower creation and management. Pond creation (site is on a southern facing slope, pond at the bottom could collect rain water and be part of a SuDS strategy). Native tree, shrub and hedgerow planting.

Opportunities for connectivity: Enhance existing hedgerow network, incl strengthen & diversify species-poor hedgerow in east. Native and shrub planting. Maintain areas of scrub and tall grass swards to preserve connectivity.

LUC ID:	5	Settlement:	Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton	
HBBC ID:	AS66	Survey access:	Partial	
2014 survey ID:	na			

Consideration of 2014 data:

na

Overall assessment:

As a result of the current land use, the site is dominated by poor semi-improved grassland. Areas of scrub and hedgerows provide the primary ecological value in the site. Habitat present are suitable for foraging bats and badgers and the presence of reptiles. The habitats also provide opportunities for birds to nest and Phase 2 surveys should focus on the species mentioned.

Any future development should seek to:

- The site previously supported a LWS designated for grassland. Update surveys should be conducted to ascertain as to whether the site still meets LWS selection criteria. Species-rich grassland should be accommodated within any future development design and, where LWS criteria are met, long-term maintenance of the LWS must be accommodated.
- Retain and enhance (through native species planting) the hedgerows and associated mature trees and implement a suitable buffer to prevent damage from development.
- Retain ecological connectivity through the site, in particular as provided by the hedgerows and scrub.
- Consider retaining dense scrub running through centre of site to act as natural buffer to disturbance and enhance grassland to the west of the site, creating a wildlife area in keeping with the character of the borough.
- Where bats are found to be present, suitable mitigation measures should be carried out and may include provision of replacement bat roosts.
- Enhancement of habitat to provide additional opportunities for biodiversity, such as wetland habitats to increase diversity of invertebrate species.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and reduced mowing regimes in communal areas within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

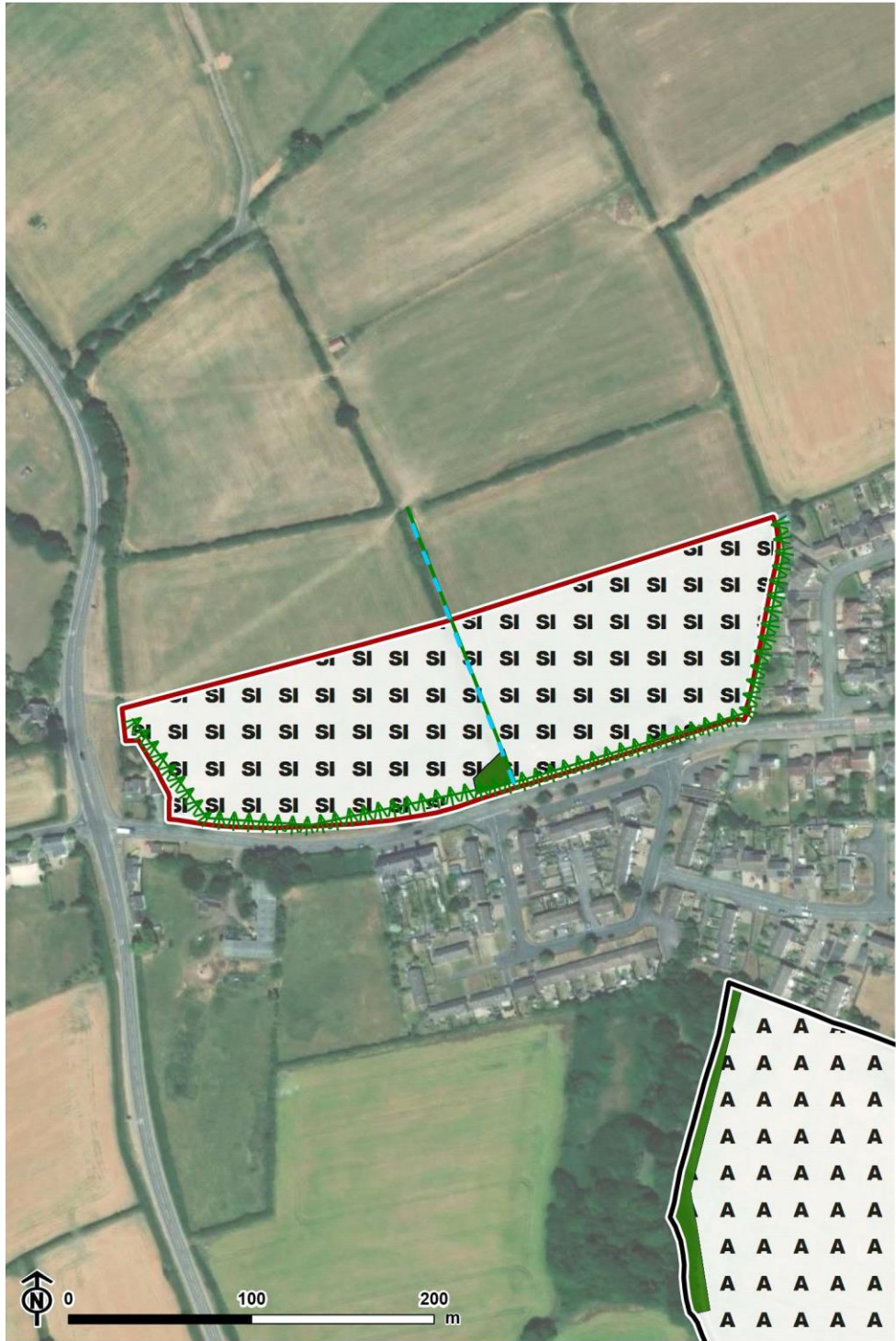
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 6
 HBBC ID: AS455
 2014 survey ID: AS455

Settlement: Barlestone
 Survey access: Full



- Assessment site: 6**
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS455
- Assessment site
 - Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
 - B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
 - A J1.1 Arable
 - J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
 - J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
 - J2.6 Dry ditch

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 6 Settlement: Barlestone
HBBC ID: AS455 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS455



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland fens, Lowland meadows

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

Dominated by poor semi-improved grassland with a native species-rich hedge with trees surrounding the fields on the south, west and east. The trees range from semi-mature to mature and could provide opportunities for bird roosting and nesting. A dry ditch runs through the centre of the site and along with a species-poor hedge, breaking the site into two distinctive fields. A small area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland can be found in the centre of the southern boundary. An area of standing water was recorded in the north of the site though it was not clear whether this is a permanent feature. There are anecdotal records of Great Crested Newt in the pond and badgers within the central hedgerow of the site.

Land use: None apparent
Management: Infrequent
Management score: Detrimental
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Firecrest, Lesser Noctule, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerow bounding site on west, east and south.

Opportunities on site: Reduced mowing regime. Wildflower seeding and management to reflect lowland meadow & lowland fen communities, as far as the existing soil type permits. Native shrub/tree planting. Pond creation/enhancement.

LUC ID: 6 Settlement: Barlestone
HBBC ID: AS455 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS455

LUC

Opportunities for connectivity: Native shrub/tree planting at periphery. Hedgerow enhancement. Reduced mowing, particularly along Site edges to encourage use by badgers as commuting corridors.

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment: The site is dominated by intensive farmland. Features of greatest ecological importance on the site include the linking network species-rich hedges and scrub. The small area of standing water is also of importance to the habitat mosaic. The habitats present on the site are suitable for the protected species mentioned above and Phase 2 surveys should consider bats, badgers and birds. Any mature trees on the site, within hedgerows, should be maintained and development should seek to retain hedgerows to provide mitigation of negative impacts on the protected species mentioned.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain hedgerows and ensure suitable buffer between these and development to maintain connectivity between/ through the site and to the wider area including woodland at Black Poplar LWS.
- Retain central scrub/hedgerow as buffer and designate western portion of the site as 'environmental area'.
- Conduct habitat improvements and enhancements in this area and limit recreational use.
- Improvement of grassland to create meadows which fit in with the wider character of the borough which is dominated by grassland and ponds in the west.
- Creation of wetlands to provide important stepping stones to the wider area including LWSs of standing water and streams found at Stream at Spinney Grange, Pond at Spinney Grange and Nailston Pond.
- If GCN are found to be present, suitable mitigation should be implemented such as translocation of individuals to replacement ponds created on or near the site, to retain favourable population status in the local area.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators) to create stepping stone for wildlife between residential area of Earl Shilton to the north and green space to the south.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 7
 HBBC ID: AS466
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
 Survey access: No access



Assessment site: 7
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS466

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- J1.1 Arable
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 7 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: AS466 Survey access: No access
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: Using aerial imagery the land appears to be arable field
Land use: Arable
Management: Ploughing, sowing etc.
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bluebell, Brambling, Common Pipistrelle, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Hobby, Pipistrelle, Red Kite

Invasive species: None

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: Mature trees and hedgerow
Opportunities on site: Grassland creation, additional tree planting
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network enhancement Ditch restoration

Consideration of 2014 data: na

LUC ID: 7 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: AS466 Survey access: No access
2014 survey ID: na



Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by active farmland. The hedgerow and associated trees which encircle the field supply the ecological value within the site. Phase 2 surveys should focus on birds, bats and badgers.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain the hedgerow of the site to maintain connectivity within the site and also to the wider area, especially to the south.
- Create good quality grassland, as far as soil allows, to increase the area covered by this priority habitat.
- Planting of native shrubs and trees to increase structural diversity on the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without significant adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

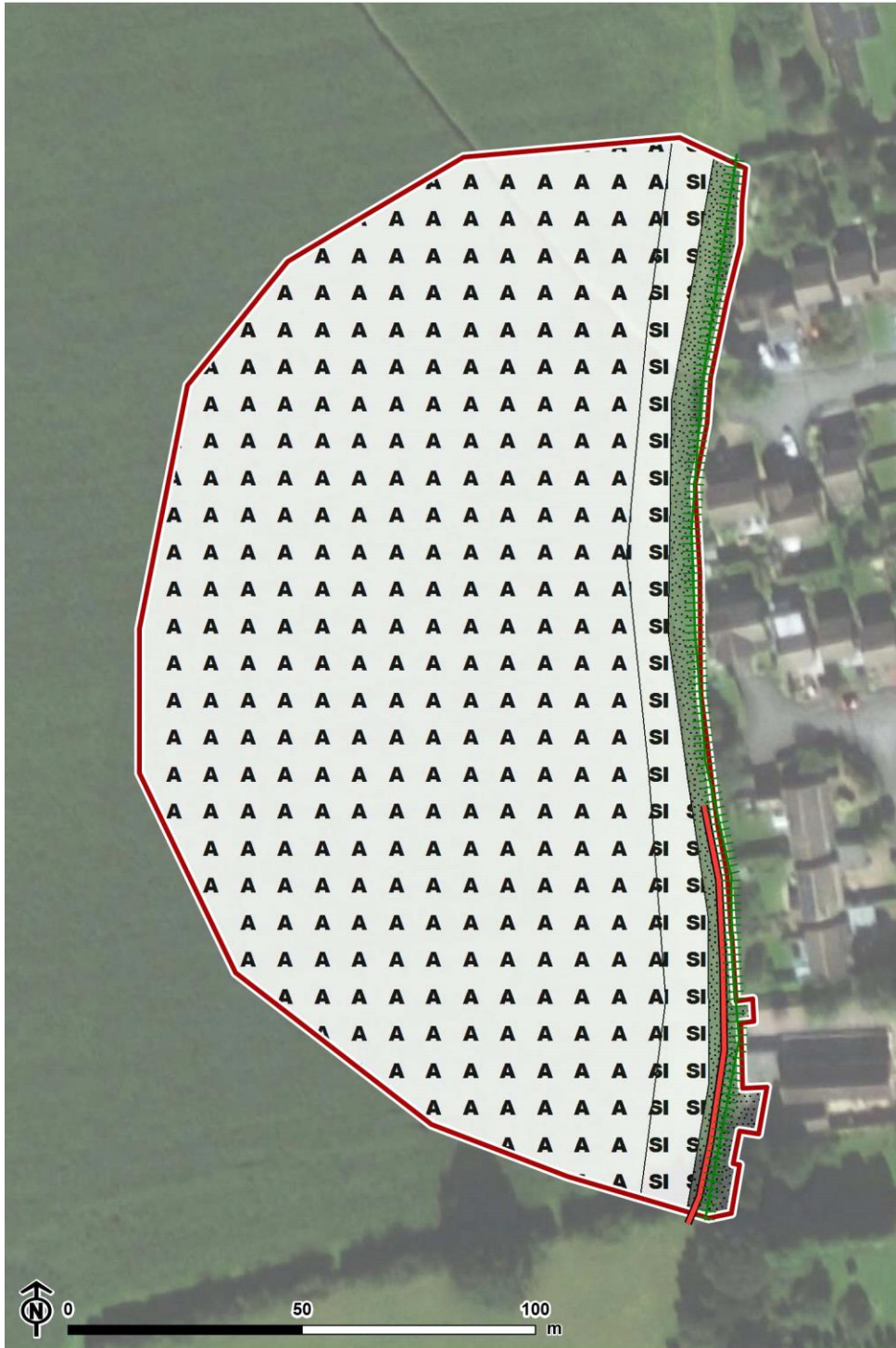
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement (biodiversity net gain (BNG)) is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 sets BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 8
 HBBC ID: AS519
 2014 survey ID: As519

Settlement: Sheepy Magna
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 8
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS519

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- SI B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- A J1.1 Arable
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J5 Other habitat

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Birches Barn Meadows, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Playing Field Oak
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 8 Settlement: Sheepy Magna
HBBC ID: AS519 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As519



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by intensive arable farmland. There is a thin strip of private residential gardens to the east of the site. The residential area is separated from the arable fields by a gappy species-poor hedge with semi-mature trees. There are no obvious features of ecological value on this relatively small site. A mature oak *Quercus* sp. lies just outside of the site to the north and is designated as a potential local wildlife site.

Land use: Arable. Public right of way
Management: Regular
Management score: Highly beneficial
Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Fieldfare, Kingfisher, Pintail, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing,

Invasive species: None observed

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: None

Opportunities on site: Hedgerow enhancement through native shrub/tree planting restoring hedge to intact status. Wildflower sowing, set aside section of arable field at border with residential area to create wildlife buffer zone and commuting corridor.

Opportunities for connectivity: Native shrub/tree linear features including hedgerow creation and enhancement. Strengthen connection between woodland to north and south of site and creating commuting corridor for badgers to travel between agricultural areas to the north (foraging) and river corridor to the south.

LUC ID: 8 Settlement: Sheepy Magna
HBBC ID: AS519 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As519

LUC

Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by farmland and does not possess any habitats of high ecological importance, though the gappy hedge and scattered trees to the east could provide areas for nesting birds and the walls here could also act as a buffer between the residential properties and animals using this field edge as a commuting route. The arable field may provide habitat for birds at certain times of the year. Phase 2 surveys should identify any use of the site by bats or birds especially in mature trees.

Any future development should seek to:

- Provide suitable buffers between development and the mature oak pLWS to the north of the site to retain its ecological features.
- Planting of native and species-rich hedges round the site, to ensure continued and improved connectivity between areas of woodland to the north and standing water to the south.
- Creation of species rich grassland meadow areas within the site could provide links to the wider grassland network, including those at Sheepy Magna Churchyard and Manor Farm Meadows.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators) within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without significant adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

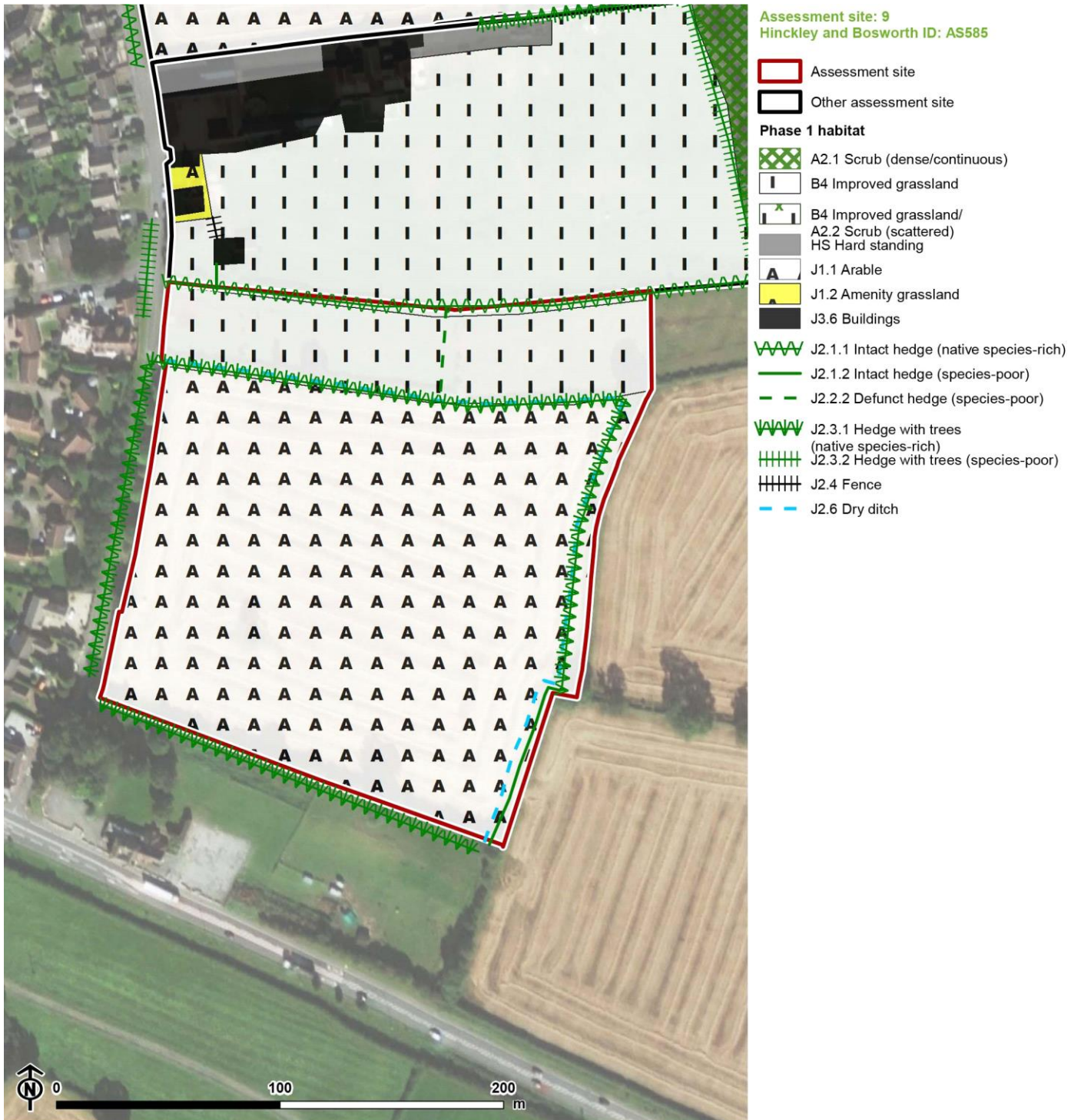
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement (biodiversity net gain (BNG)) is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 sets BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 9
 HBBC ID: AS585
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
 Survey access: Full



CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bentley Park Wood, Boon's Quarry, Illing's Trenches, Woodlands Quarry
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 9 Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
HBBC ID: AS585 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), QUARRIES WOOD SOUTH
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland meadows, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by intensive arable farmland with a strip of improved grassland running the length of the northern boundary. The site is surrounded on all sides by native species-rich hedges with trees. A length of hedge separates the improved grassland field from the arable field. The hedgerows are the primary ecological feature of importance, providing roosting and nesting potential for birds and commuting corridors for mammals. Running along the north boundary of the improved grassland and down its eastern edge is a dry ditch. A defunct hedge runs through the width of the improved grassland field, linking intact hedges to the north and south. A single mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* is present within the arable field.

Land use: Arable/Pastoral
Management: Regular
Management score: Highly beneficial
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Common Frog, Entire-leaved Cotoneaster, Japanese Rose, Nyctalus Bat species, Otter, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Slow-worm, Small Heath, Smew, West European Hedgehog, Yellow Archangel

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Species-rich hedgerows along periphery

Opportunities on site: Restoring dry ditches to have better water capabilities, pond creation, part of SuDs. Hedgerow enhancement via native shrub/tree planting with increased

LUC ID: 9 Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
HBBC ID: AS585 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



buffer between hedges and field margins. Wildflower seeding, consider utilising edges of field for wildlife.

Opportunities for connectivity:

Enhance hedgerows to increase opportunities for fauna species dispersal. Tree lines to establish connectivity across and Site and to adjoining land.

Consideration of 2014 data:

2014 - na

Surveyed as part of the 2019 Witherley Parish study - North portion of Site 9 overlies the Witherley study site 'Fenny Drayton 608/609'. Hedgerow crossing east-west through Site 9 meets LWS criteria (east of PROW, hedge supports 6 species per 30m, west of PROW supports 5.7 species per 30m plus 2 qualifying features).

Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by farmland. Native species-rich hedgerows and associated mature trees form the primary ecological value on the site, providing habitat corridors within otherwise closely managed farmland. These habitats are suitable for a small number of species as discussed above. Phase 2 surveys should focus on bats, badgers and birds. Development should retain these habitats to ensure mitigation can be implemented.

Any future development should seek to:

- Complete detailed hedgerow survey of all hedges on site. Those which meet the LWS criteria should be prioritised for retention. Hedgerow survey data will be used to inform design, mitigation and monitoring of future management.
- Safeguard the hedgerow network with suitable buffer from development. This is of particular importance in relation to any internal road infrastructure of future development.
- Habitat creation and enhancement may focus on bringing the improved grassland into a community nature area through planting of wildflowers, water feature/wetland, children's 'wild' play area, interpretation boards and allotments. Planting of native species to enhance hedgerows. This area could also act as a community wildlife area for the adjoining Site 15.
- Where bats are found to be present, suitable mitigation measures may include provision of replacement bat roosts (through bat boxes or bat bricks) to ensure favourable population status is maintained.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting of communal areas for pollinators) within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

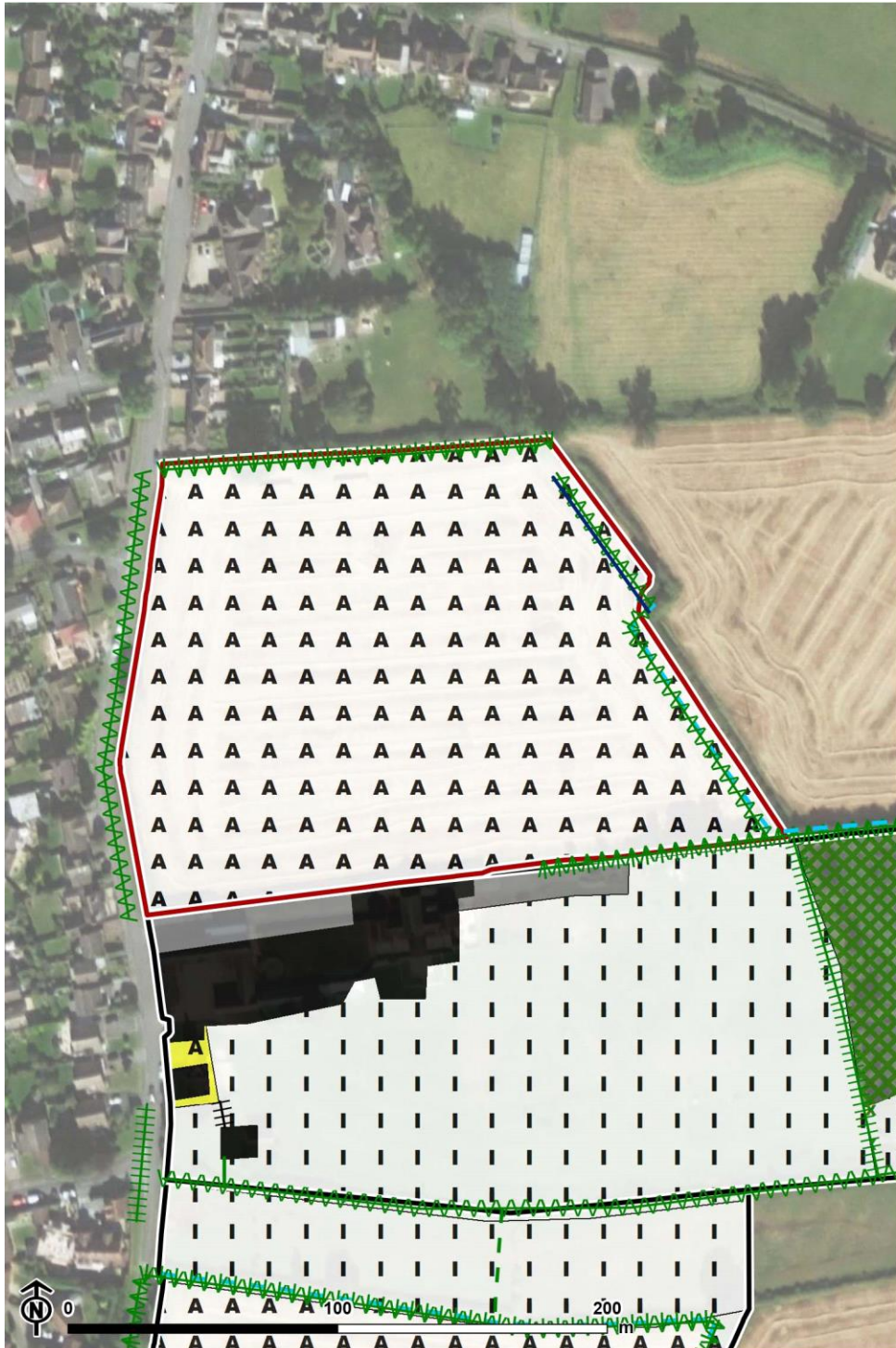
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 10
 HBBC ID: AS586
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 10
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS586

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B4 Improved grassland
- B4 Improved grassland/
A2.2 Scrub (scattered)
- HS Hard standing
- J1.1 Arable
- J1.2 Amenity grassland
- J3.6 Buildings
- G1 Standing water
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees
(native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bentley Park Wood, Boon's Quarry, Illing's Trenches, Sheepy Fields, Woodlands Quarry
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 10 Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
 HBBC ID: AS586 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: na



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is made up of a single arable field surrounded by hedges on all sides, with the exception of the south-west boundary which is bordered by houses and walls of residential properties, farm buildings and a local kennels. A single mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* is located on the western boundary of the site. A small patch of scrub and bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* occupies the north-western corner and a patch of bare ground occupies the north-eastern corner of the field. A dry ditch run along the southern half of the eastern boundary, the northern half of this field boundary was a ditch of standing water.

Land use: Arable
 Management: Regular
 Mangement score: Highly beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Common Frog, Entire-leaved Cotoneaster, Japanese Rose, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Small Heath, Smew, West European Hedgehog, Yellow Archangel,

Invasive species: None observed.

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Wet ditch.
Hedgerows.

Opportunities on site: Pond creation (SuDs). Hedgerow creation/enhancement through native

LUC ID: 10 Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
HBBC ID: AS586 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



shrub/tree planting. Wildflower seeding. Tree/ shrub planting to create more structure within the site.

Opportunities for connectivity:

Hedgerow creation and enhancement. Strengthening of tree lines to maintain and improve commuting networks.

Consideration of 2014 data:

na

Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by an arable field which itself has a relatively low ecological value. The hedging and mature trees surrounding the site are the primary sources of ecological value. Habitats found in the site are suitable for a range of protected species as detailed above. Subsequent surveys should focus on bats, birds, badger and GCN. Development should seek to retain the habitat which supports these species so that mitigation can be delivered.

Any development should seek to:

- Retain all hedgerows and include a suitable buffer between these and development to ensure a contained level of connectivity within the site and to the wider area.
- Retain and create habitats required by species identified as present by further surveys.
- Where bats or GCN are recorded, suitable mitigation is to be implemented including replacement bat roost or translocation of GCN.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators) within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Enhancement of habitat to provide additional opportunities for biodiversity, such as wetland habitat in the area of the wet ditch.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.
- Utilise existing field access to limit removal of hedge bordering main road.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 11
 HBBC ID: AS33
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Thornton
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 11
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS33

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Ulverscroft Valley
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Grassland

LUC ID: 11 Settlement: Thornton
HBBC ID: AS33 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: GREAT WOOD
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: Simple site of short grazed improved grassland field with scattered spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*. The site is adjacent to Site 4.
Land use: Grazing pasture
Management: Grazing
Management score: Highly beneficial
Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Avocet, Barn Owl, Bat, Black Tern, Black-necked Grebe, Black-tailed Godwit, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Crossbill, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Rosefinch, Common Scoter, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, Fieldfare, Garganey, Goldeneye, Great Crested Newt, Green Sandpiper, Greenshank, Greylag Goose, Hen Harrier, Hobby, Kingfisher, Little Gull, Little Ringed Plover, Long-tailed Duck, Marsh Harrier, Mediterranean Gull, Myotis Bat species, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Osprey, Otter, Peregrine, Pintail, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Scaup, Serotine, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Tundra Swan, Whimbrel, Whiskered Bat, Whiskered/Brandt's Bat, Whooper Swan

Invasive species: None

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities:

Opportunities on site: Creation of species rich and structurally diverse grassland, hedgerow network and trees. Creation of wildlife refugia.

LUC ID: 11 Settlement: Thornton
HBBC ID: AS33 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na

LUC

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: An open improved grassland field with intact hedgerows at the periphery. These habitats are suitable for a range of protected and notable species as outlined above.

Any future development should seek to:

- Seek to retain the hedgerows with suitable buffer from development and from artificial lighting. Particular consideration will need to be given to the layout of any internal road infrastructure.
- The north west border of the site abuts an hLWS designated for grassland habitat. Any impact on this area should be avoided and mesotrophic grassland accommodated within any future development design to recognise locally characteristic habitat.
- Retention of ecological connectivity through the site, in particular as provided by the hedgerows and the associated network of grassland.
- Creation of woodlands on the site as this site falls within the National Forest area.
- Where bats, GCN and reptiles are found to be present, suitable mitigation measures may include the provision of replacement bat roosts, translocation of GCN and reptiles to ensure favourable population status is maintained.
- Enhancement of habitat to provide additional opportunities for biodiversity, such as wetland habitats and invertebrate species. The incorporation of biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators) within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.

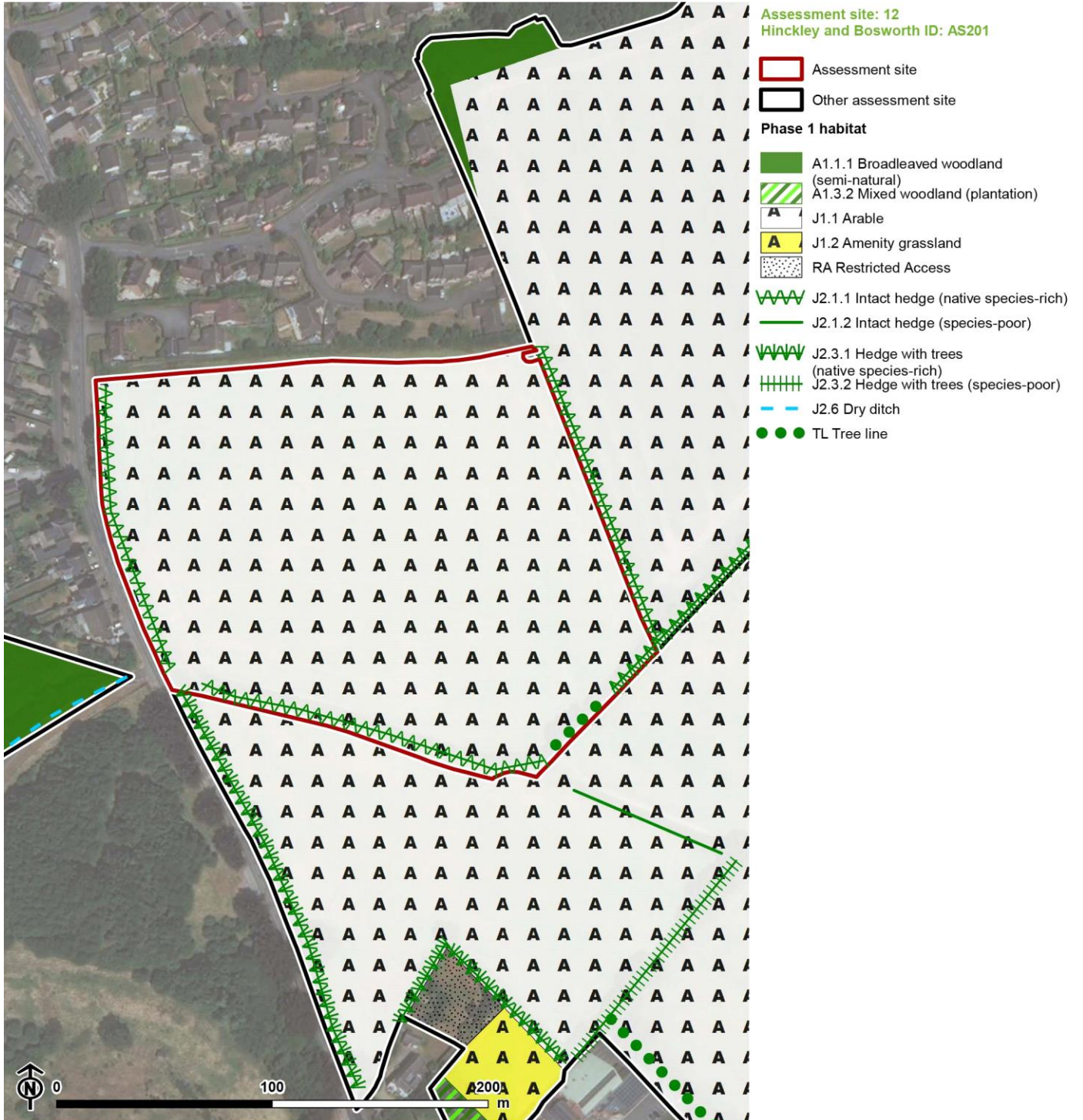
In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Green

LUC ID: 12
 HBBC ID: AS201
 2014 survey ID: As201

Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
 Survey access: Full



CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Desford, Peckleton Lane (East)
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 12 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: AS201 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As201



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site consists of a single arable field, bordered on the west and south by species-rich hedges. A small section of tree line runs along the southern boundary consisting of mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. Ash trees are also found on the western boundary of the site. The site lies to the south of the village of Desford.

Land use: Arable, Public right of way
Management: Ploughing, sowing etc.
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Hobby, Natterer's Bat, Pipistrelle, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerow, mature trees
Opportunities on site: Strengthen hedgerow network
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014. The hedgerow east of Peckleton Lane had been identified as a pLWS owing to the presence of eight locally native woody species.

LUC ID: 12 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: AS201 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As201



Overall assessment:

The hedges and mature trees found on the western and southern site boundaries provide the ecological value within the site.; that east of Peckleton Lane is recognised as a pLWS. Phase 2 surveys will focus on the hedgerow and associated species, including bats, birds and badgers. Any future development should seek to:

- The east boundary hedgerow requires detailed survey to ascertain whether the site still meets LWS selection criteria. Any access (including visibility splay) from the public highway must be carefully sited to minimise severance and habitat loss of the hedgerow network, taking into account development on adjacent sites . Any unavoidable impact must be appropriately compensated. Retained hedgerows must be protected within the development design, including extension, supplementary planting and use of appropriate buffers to promote resilience.
- Retain all mature trees to ensure appropriate mitigation can be achieved should it be required.
- Creation of meadow in communal green areas, as far as possible, through wildflower sowing and reduced mowing regime.
- Planting of native trees and shrubs within the site to increase structural diversity within the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 13
HBBC ID: AS407
2014 survey ID: AS703








Settlement: Markfield
Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 13
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS407

Assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

-  A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
-  B4 Improved grassland
-  HS Hard standing
-  G2 Running water
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bardon Hill, Benscliffe Wood, Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 13 Settlement: Markfield
 HBBC ID: AS407 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: AS703



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), COVER CLOUD, GREAT WOOD, JOHNS LEE WOOD, LAWN/OLD WOODS, MARTINSHAW WOOD ,
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is composed by two distinct areas of tall herb and fern with scattered scrub. Species in this area mainly were bramble *Prunus* sp., nettle *Urtica dioica* and great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*. These two areas are split by a section of tarmacked road which links residential properties to Ratby Road. The northern of these two parcels contained blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and dogrose *Rosa canina* alongside more ornamental species and was dominated by conifers on the eastern boundary. The southern of these two areas also contained a semi-mature oak tree *Quercus* sp. along with holly *Ilex* sp. and hazel *Corylus avellana*. Dense scrub and a semi-mature oak were the primary features of ecological value, providing bird nesting and feeding and cover for other mammals. A strip of improved grassland runs along the western edge of the site, dominated by perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* with red fescue *Festuca rubra*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and dock *Rumex* sp.. The site is bordered to the west by Ratby Road and to the north and east by residential properties. A defunct hedge lines the eastern and northern boundaries, buffering the field from the houses. A small area of running water from a drain flows for approximately 18 metres in the south-west corner.

Land use: None apparent. Former pasture for horse grazing.
 Management: None
 Management score: Neutral
 Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Bluebell, Common Frog, Common Toad, Great Crested Newt, Pipistrelle, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |

LUC ID: 13 Settlement: Markfield
HBBC ID: AS407 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: AS703



Birds

Water vole

Key sensitivities:

Loss of habitat for reptiles.
Removal of hedgerows.

Opportunities on site:

Creation of more varied, diverse valuable habitat for a wide range species. The majority of the site is bare. Improvement of hedgerows.

Opportunities for connectivity:

Augment boundary features and extend into the site where possible with linear (e.g. hedgerow) or stepping stone (tree planting, ponds) where possible.

Consideration of 2014 data:

AS303 - Previously semi-improved grassland in 2014, the north portion of the site supports buildings and bare ground in 2019. The north boundary was previously identified as a pLWS owing to hedgerow 3 to 4m in height and free-growing, 8 locally native woody species: parallel hedgerow within 15m and ditch for more than half hedgerow length also present. Ground flora unexceptional.

As303 - Habitat types across the accessible south of the site remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014. The north boundary hedgerow was previously identified as a pLWS. The extension the southern boundary hedgerow (west to adjacent Site 34) also identified as a pLWS, noted to support a hedgerow 4m+ with seven locally native woody species incl. a mature oak tree. Ground flora unexceptional.

Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by farmland. The scattered scrub and mature trees found in the site provide the greatest ecological value. These habitats are considered suitable for reptiles, which should be considered within the Phase 2 surveys.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain and enhance existing hedges to improve connectivity within the site.
- Enhance retained reptile habitats by leaving areas or grassland rough, with a reduced mowing regime. This enhancement in grassland quality will benefit the wider character of the area which has seven LWSs within 2km of this site designated for their grassland habitats.
- Creation of additional habitats such as wetlands or ponds to increase the invertebrate numbers to benefit reptiles.
- Creation of woodlands on the site as this site falls within the National Forest area.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure (such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators) within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 14 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
 HBBC ID: AS303 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: As303 (subsection thereof) AS303 (subsection thereof)



Assessment site: 14
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS303

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J3.6 Buildings/ J4 Bare ground
- J5 Other habitat
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Hinckley Playing Fields Hedge 2, Hinckley Playing Fields Hedge 1
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Hinckley Semi-Improved Grassland

LUC ID: 14 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: AS303 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As303 (subsection thereof) AS303 (subsection thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: ASTON FIRS, SHEEPY WOOD
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: Green wedge
NE Habitats network classification on site: Network enhancement zone 1
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland dry acid grassland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

Note that Site 14 encompasses Site 34 entirely. This site consists of an area of bare ground and buildings at the north which is a new school, currently under construction. To the south east of the site lies a field of semi-improved grassland which is a pasture field. The species present are perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, red clover *Trifolium pratense*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and Timothy *Phleum sp.* with occasional daisy *Bellis perennis* and dock *Rumex sp.*. To the south east is a field of improved grassland. The centre two fields in the site were not able to be accessed and were surrounded by high hedges so could not be visually surveyed. A private residence and horse training arena is located in the southern half of the site. A number of species-rich hedges were found throughout the site and included hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, oak *Quercus sp.* with bramble *Rubus sp.* and ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea* at the base.

Land use: Pasture, construction
Management: Grazing and mowing/harvesting
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Adder, Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Lesser Noctule, Myotis Bat species, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Polecat, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole, Western Barbastelle, White-letter Hairstreak

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerows and mature trees

LUC ID: 14 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: AS303 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As303 (subsection thereof) AS303 (subsection thereof)



Opportunities on site: Species-rich and structurally diverse grassland
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data: AS303 - Previously semi-improved grassland in 2014, the north portion of the site supports buildings and bare ground in 2019. The north boundary was previously identified as a pLWS owing to hedgerow 3 to 4m in height and free-growing, 8 locally native woody species: parallel hedgerow within 15m and ditch for more than half hedgerow length also present. Ground flora unexceptional.

AS303 - Habitat types across the accessible south of the site remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014. The north boundary hedgerow was previously identified as a pLWS. The extension the southern boundary hedgerow (west to adjacent Site 34) also identified as a pLWS, noted to support a hedgerow 4m+ with seven locally native woody species incl. a mature oak tree. Ground flora unexceptional.

Overall assessment: The site stands less than 300m from Burbage Common - a designated site recognised to serve a high level of recreational access for the current population. Any development must provide open space to accommodate the recreational needs of future residents, without incurring additional pressure on the Common. Where this cannot be evidenced, suitable alternative compensation must be provided. Mature trees, hedges and buildings provide ecological value by providing habitat suitable for protected species. Phase 2 surveys should focus on birds, bats, water vole and badgers.

Any future development should seek to:

- The north of the site has historically supported a LWS designated for grassland. Whilst some building development has in the interim occurred, the area should be surveyed in detail to ascertain whether the site still meets LWS selection criteria.
- Similar applies for the boundary hedgerows - particularly on the north and southern boundaries. Where LWS criteria are met, long-term maintenance of the feature must be accommodated. This is of particular importance if development is to be taken forward in conjunction with adjacent sites.
- The hedgerows should be prioritised for retention and enhancement, by extension, buffering and supplementary planting, to increase resilience of this habitat and optimise connectivity through the local landscape; notably to areas of priority and ancient woodland to the south.
- Retain all mature trees of value in themselves and as a basis for mitigation should protected species be recorded.
- Any development must accommodate the recreational needs of future residents without posing additional pressure on nearby designations. Where this is not possible, contribution to offsite enhancement would be appropriate.
- Enhancement of semi-improved grassland to create meadow habitat to complement the wider grassland resource of the locality.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact

LUC ID: 14 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: AS303 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As303 (subsection thereof)AS303 (subsection thereof)



assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 15
 HBBC ID: AS589
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 15
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS589

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B4 Improved grassland
- B4 Improved grassland/
A2.2 Scrub (scattered)
HS Hard standing
- J1.1 Arable
- J1.2 Amenity grassland
- J3.6 Buildings
- G1 Standing water
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees
(native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bentley Park Wood, Boon's Quarry, Illing's Trenches, Woodlands Quarry
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 15 Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
HBBC ID: AS589 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site consists of two distinct fields and a collection of homes, farm and kennel buildings. The largest field stretches from the western boundary and occupies the central section. This field is separated from the eastern field by a species poor hedge and trees. The western field is a mixture of improved grassland and scrub with an area of dense scrub at the border between the two fields. The eastern field contains a raised mound which is suspected to be compost. A large ivy covered ash *Fraxinus excelsior* is present at the far eastern edge of the site providing bat roosting opportunities. The buildings found in the north-west of the site are of red brick walls and slate roofs which though are in a good state of repair still offer bat and bird roosting opportunities due to gaps from their old age and traditional materials. The buildings are surrounded by small areas of hard standing and lawn. The whole site is surrounded by species-rich hedges, those to the north of the site contained trees.

Land use: Residential. Paddocks. Grazing
Management: Frequent
Management score: Beneficial
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Common Frog, Entire-leaved Cotoneaster, Japanese Rose, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Small Heath, Smew, West European Hedgehog, Yellow Archangel,

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerows
Buildings - Bat roosting potential

LUC ID: 15 Settlement: Witherley and Fenny Drayton
HBBC ID: AS589 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na



Opportunities on site: Reduced mowing regime combined with wildflower sowing. Native shrub/tree planting to enhance feeding opportunities for bats. Hedgerow network enhancement. Partial scrub clearance.

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerows and tree line creation/enhancement. Control scrub encroachment.

Reduced mowing regime

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: The site has a relatively low level of ecological value within the natural habitats present. With the buildings providing the greatest opportunity for wildlife usage. The gappy hedges are still important in the site as part of the wider habitat mosaic. Phase 2 surveys should focus on bat and bird presence in the buildings on the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain buildings currently on the site to ensure any bat roost potential is not lost. Any new construction should consider bat bricks in the design to enhance roosting potential in the area.
- Hedgerows should be maintained and enhanced through planting of native species, to provide bird nesting and roosting and commuting corridors for other species.
- Mature trees should be retained and buffer implemented.
- Enhancement of habitat to provide additional opportunities for biodiversity, such as wetland habitats and invertebrate species.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure, such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators in communal areas within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Green

LUC ID: 16 Settlement: Sheepy Magna
 HBBC ID: AS616 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: As616 - no assessment value



Assessment site: 16
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS616

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Birches Barn Meadows, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Newhall Farm Hedgerow
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 16 Settlement: Sheepy Magna
 HBBC ID: AS616 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: AS616 - no assessment value



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is composed of an area of improved grassland which forms a small section of a larger pastoral field. The site is bordered to the south by an intact but species-poor hedge and to the east by a simple wire fence.

Land use: Pasture
 Management: Regular
 Management score: Highly beneficial
 Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Fieldfare, Kingfisher, Pintail, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerow

Opportunities on site: Relaxed mowing regime. Wildflower sowing. Hedgerow network enhancement. Pond creation. Native tree/shrub planting. Orchard planting

Opportunities for connectivity: Native tree shrub planting. Hedgerow creation/enhancement. Relaxed mowing regime. Orchard planting

Consideration of 2014 data: No assessment available in 2014.

LUC ID: 16 Settlement: Sheepy Magna
HBBC ID: AS616 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: AS616 - no assessment value

LUC

Overall assessment:

The simple habitats present on site offer limited ecological opportunities for protected species.

Any future developments should seek to:

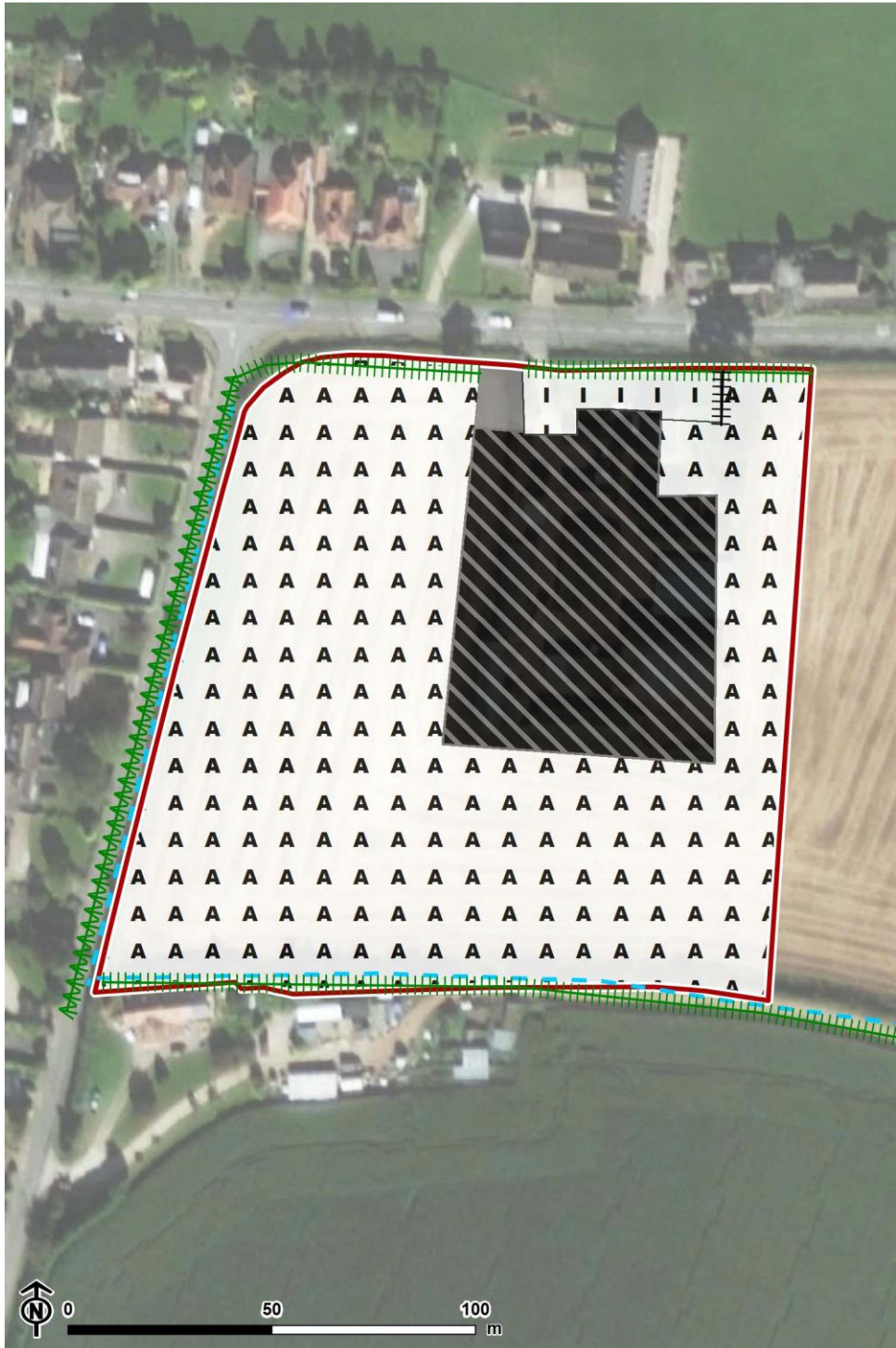
- Local hedgerows are recognised as LWS and those on site should be surveyed to determine whether the LWS criteria are met. Species-rich hedgerows and those meeting the LWS criteria should be prioritised for retention and protection.
- Severance of the hedgerow network should be minimised and access from the public highway (including minimised visibility splay) sited sensitively. Increase connectivity with the wider hedgerow network to increase resilience of the habitat.
- Habitat creation to optimise species and structural diversity, such as creation of wildflower areas to encourage invertebrates. This may include grassland enhancement and creation.
- Currently only two local grassland LWS occur within 2km of the site; an increase in good quality grassland in this area would benefit the borough character as a whole.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green



Assessment site: 17
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS618

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- A J1.1 Arable
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Birches Barn Meadows, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Ratcliffe Lane Hedgerow
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 17 Settlement: Sheepy Magna
 HBBC ID: AS618 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: AS618 - no assessment value



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by arable landuse. A large portion of the site is occupied by farm buildings consisting of a mixture of building materials including brick, slate, timber, corrugated metal and fibre cement. There are a mixture of houses, small outbuildings and large barns with hard standing in between each. An area of improved grassland lies between the farm buildings and the main road and a species-poor hedge with trees separates this grassland from direct contact with the main road. Hedges with trees border the site on the north, west and south with the western boundary being a continuation of the arable field which makes up the majority of the site area. The west and south hedge lines also accommodate dry ditches.

Land use: Farm. Paddocks. Arable
 Management: Regular
 Mangement score: Highly beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Fieldfare,Kingfisher,Pintail,Pipistrelle Bat species,Red Kite

Invasive species: None observed.

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerow

Opportunties on site: Wildflower sowing. Native shrub/tree planting. Dry ditch re-establishment via improving water-holding capabilities and planting marginal vegetation.
 Hedgerow enhancement.

LUC ID: 17 Settlement: Sheepy Magna
HBBC ID: AS618 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: AS618 - no assessment value

LUC

Opportunities for connectivity: Native shrub/tree linear features. Hedgerow enhancement.

Consideration of 2014 data: No assessment available in 2014.

Overall assessment: The west boundary hedge is an LWS and the wider network of hedges and trees provide ecological connectivity in the local landscape. The buildings on site provide not only bat roosting opportunities but also, potentially, for barn owl.

Any development should aim to:

- The hedgerows require detailed survey to determine their condition and inform the development design. Severance and length loss should be minimised and the network prioritised for retention, protection and increased connectivity.
- Retain tree lines and extend tree planting with a suitable buffer from any development. Along with the hedgerows, this buffer could be used as habitat enhancement through the sowing of wildflowers and a reduced mowing regime.
- Retain and create habitats on site to ensure that any requisite species mitigation can be delivered.
- Where bats or birds are found to be present, suitable mitigation measures may include provision of replacement roost / nest features to ensure favourable habitat is maintained. Building designs should consider the use of bird or bat bricks.
- Enhancement of dry ditch habitat to improve water retention, to provide additional opportunities for biodiversity such as amphibians and invertebrates.
- Creation of species-rich meadow habitat will benefit the wider area, further enhancing the west of the borough character.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators or creating a community area with allotments or traditional orchard within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

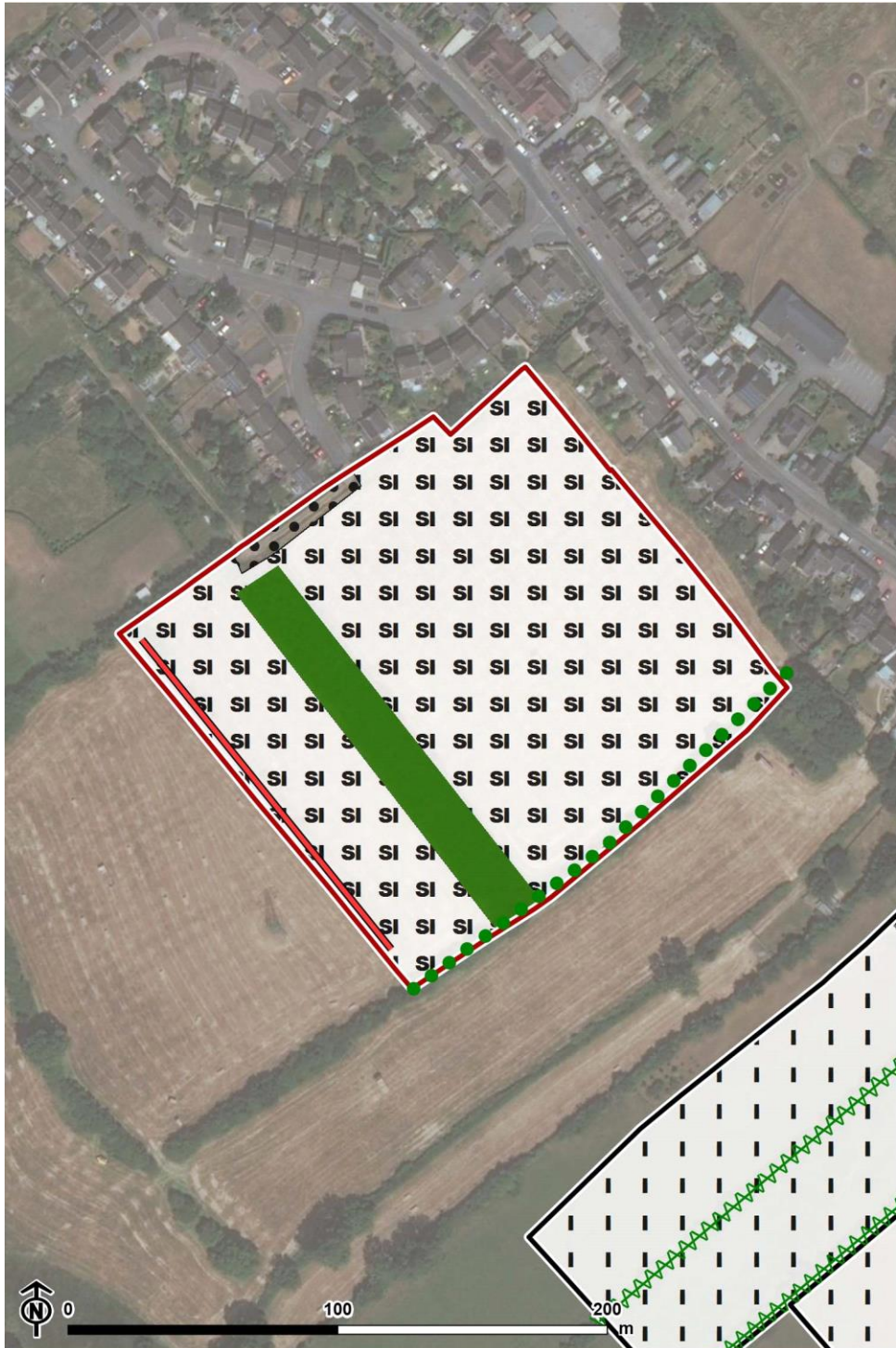
In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 18 Settlement: Thornton
 HBBC ID: AS686 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: na



Assessment site: 18
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS686

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- B4 Improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J4 Bare ground
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J5 Other habitat
- TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Botcheston Bog, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Ulverscroft Valley
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Thornton, Homestead Farm Veteran Oak

LUC ID: 18 Settlement: Thornton
 HBBC ID: AS686 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: na



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by semi-improved grassland which is currently used as pasture land. A small strip of broadleaf woodland runs through the site, between two fields. At the northern tip of this woodland lies an area of tall ruderal consisting of nettle *Urtica dioica* and thistle *Cirsium* sp.. An area of bare ground is at the northern boundary of the site and is an existing access track made of earth and gravel. A tree line of mixed broadleaf trees runs along the southern boundary of the site with a line of scattered trees on the western boundary.

Land use: Pasture
 Management: Grazing
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km:

Avocet, Barn Owl, Bat, Black Tern, Black-necked Grebe, Black-tailed Godwit, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Crossbill, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Rosefinch, Common Scoter, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, Fieldfare, Garganey, Goldeneye, Green Sandpiper, Greenshank, Greylag Goose, Hen Harrier, Hobby, Kingfisher, Lesser Noctule, Little Gull, Little Ringed Plover, Long-tailed Duck, Marsh Harrier, Mediterranean Gull, Myotis Bat species, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Osprey, Otter, Peregrine, Pintail, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Scaup, Serotina, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Tundra Swan, Whimbrel, Whiskered Bat, Whiskered/Brandt's Bat, Whooper Swan

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |

LUC ID: 18 Settlement: Thornton
HBBC ID: AS686 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na

LUC

Birds

Water vole

Key sensitivities: Woodland, hedgerows
Opportunities on site: Grassland creation, woodland protection and strengthening
Opportunities for connectivity: Trees network - at boundaries and through the site.

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: The trees and woodlands in this site provide a high level of ecological value and play an important part in the connectivity within the site and the wider area. The veteran oak on the south east boundary is recognised as a cLWS.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain all veteran and mature trees with appropriate buffer to ensure their long-term survival.
- Retain the woodland belt and optimise this resource by extension by extension with complementary habitats such as scrub, grassland and pond creation.
- Apply suitable buffer to all trees to protect from artificial lighting.- Firm measures must be in place to prevent any damage to the watercourses and ponds which form the LWS to the east of the site.
- Enhance & extend the woodland to target priority habitat quality; this site falls within the National Forest area.
- Enhance areas of grassland to achieve priority habitat quality.- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without significant adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement (biodiversity net gain (BNG)) is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 sets BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Green



Assessment site: 19
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS809

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Burbage, Lychgate Lane (South) Hedge
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 19 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID: AS809 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: ASTON FIRS, FREEHOLT WOOD

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This is a relatively small site which is dominated by improved grassland. A small strip of the eastern boundary of the site encompasses some residential buildings and to the north west is a small area of private gardens. Species-poor hedges run along the borders of all sides of this site. The north eastern section is dominated by leylandii with the other sections consisting of Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and bramble *Rubus* sp.. Oak *Quercus* sp. and ash *Fraxinus excelsior* trees are present in the south of the site.

Land use: Pasture

Management: Grazing

Management score: Neutral

Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km:

Barn Owl, Bat, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Frog, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Hobby, Noctule Bat, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Mature trees in the south hedgerow

Opportunities on site: Provision of bird and bat boxes. Increase species richness of northern hedgerow. Meadow creation.

Opportunities for connectivity: Connectivity to the wider landscape via the hedgerow to the north

Consideration of 2014 data: na

LUC ID: 19 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID: AS809 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by farmland. The hedges, trees and buildings provide ecological value within the site. Phase 2 surveys should focus on bats and birds.

Any future surveys should seek to:

- Retain all hedges to ensure continued connectivity within the site. Hedgerow forming the southern boundary of the site should be retained to ensure continued connectivity with hedges to the south and east which are pLWS.
- Retain all mature trees to ensure appropriate mitigation can be implemented.
- Ensure suitable buffer between development and trees/hedge to protected from any damage.
- Strengthen existing hedges through planting of native species.
- Communal areas should be sown with wildflower and have reduced mowing regime to encourage meadow habitat which is in keeping with the character of the borough.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 20

Settlement: Market Bosworth



HBBC ID: AS392

Survey access: View from adjacent land

2014 survey ID: AS392/1050 (subsection thereof)



Assessment site: 20
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS392

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.3.1 Mixed woodland (semi-natural)
- A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/
B4 Improved grassland
- G1 Standing water
- HS Hard standing
- J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch
- J5 Other habitat
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 20 Settlement: Market Bosworth
 HBBC ID: AS392 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: AS392/1050 (subsection thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: OLD COVERT
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by improved grassland pasture fields. In the south eastern corner of the site is a small section of priority level woodland (part of a larger area of woodland) which contains mature oak *Quercus* sp., ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* with a ground cover of ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*. Some small holly *Ilex* sp., birch *Betula* sp. and ash are also present. Mature oak and horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* are present in the south-west corner of the site. A strip of hard standing makes up an access road which cuts through the middle of this site. A small pond with tall reeds and a young willow *Salix* sp. is present at the western border of the site. Much of the site is separated by wooden fencing, however a small section of species-rich but gappy hedging runs along the south eastern border. This hedge is made of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, oak, holly, field maple *Acer campestre* and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Land use: Pasture fields
 Management: Grazing
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Avocet, Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Crossbill, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Hobby, Kingfisher, Little Ringed Plover, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Quail, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole,

Invasive species: None recorded

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Potential phase 2 surveys: | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Woodland

LUC ID: 20 Settlement: Market Bosworth
HBBC ID: AS392 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: AS392/1050 (subsection thereof)



Opportunities on site: Wetland and wildflower creation
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerows and woodland edge

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment: The woodland to the east of the site and pond to the west provide the primary source of ecological value within the site. Phase 2 surveys should focus on bats, birds, badgers and GCN.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain all woodland on the site to retain levels of this priority level habitat in the area.
- Protect woodland on eastern boundary by ensuring appropriate buffer to prevent any damage cause by any stage of the development.
- Retain pond on western boundary of site to ensure continued potential for biodiversity.
- Expand pond area with wetland planting surrounding to encourage invertebrates.
- Improve grassland to create meadow areas which are lacking in the area.
- Strengthen hedge in the south eastern boundary of the site by filling gaps with native species to form natural barrier between woodland and main road bordering the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Green

LUC ID: 21

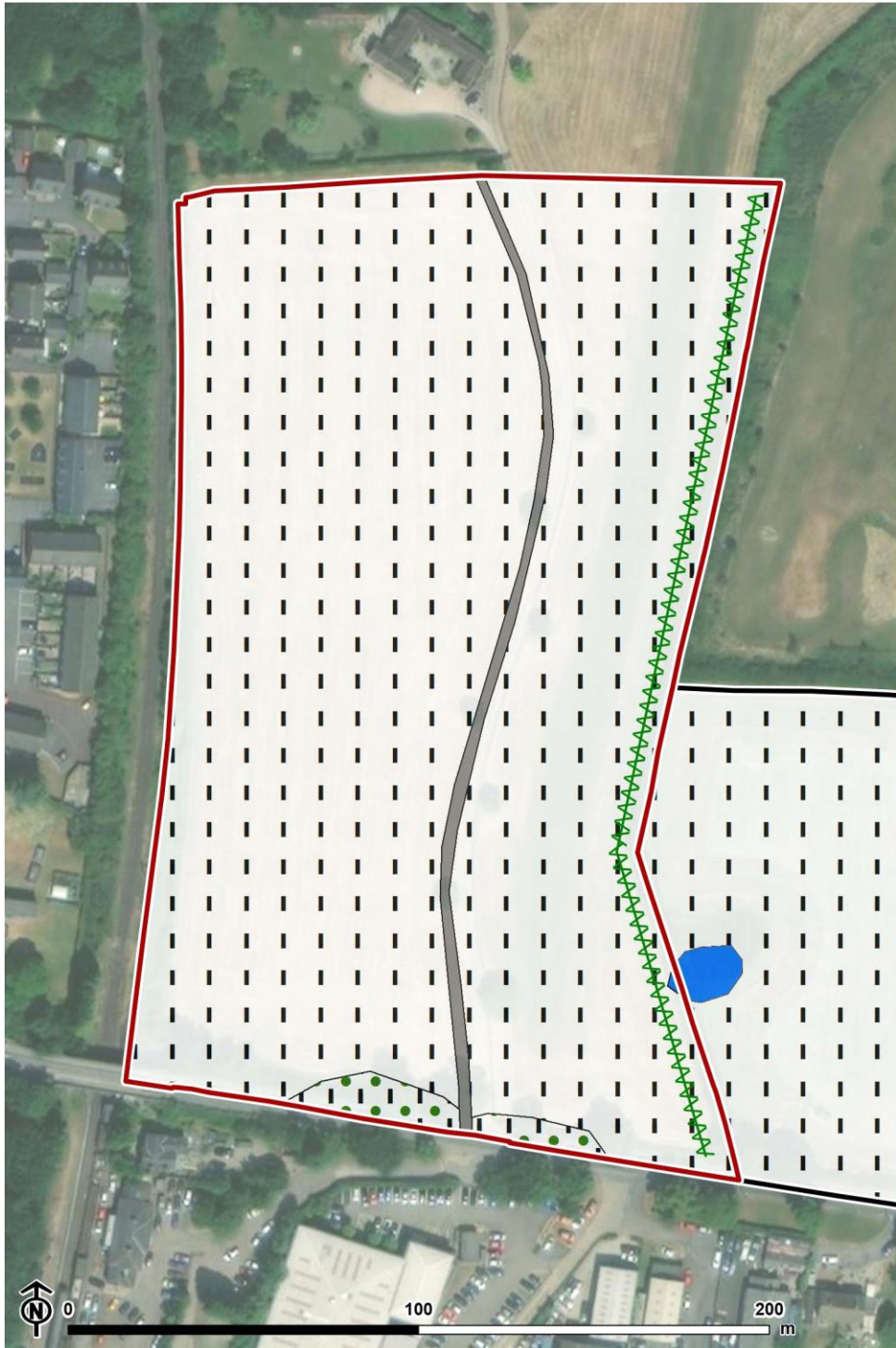
Settlement: Market Bosworth



HBBC ID: AS1050

Survey access: View from adjacent land

2014 survey ID: AS392/1050 (subsection thereof)



Assessment site: 21
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS1050

Assessment site

Other assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/

B4 Improved grassland

B4 Improved grassland

G1 Standing water

HS Hard standing

J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Sedgemere, Market Bosworth
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 21 Settlement: Market Bosworth
 HBBC ID: AS1050 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: AS392/1050 (subsection thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: OLD COVERT
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by improved grassland pasture fields. A small section of the southern boundary of the site encompasses an area of broadleaf scattered trees which are mature horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*. An existing access track snakes through the centre of the site, separating the fields within the site. A species-rich hedge runs along the length of the eastern boundary of the site, containing hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, oak *Quercus* sp., elder *Sambucus nigra* and bramble *Rubus* sp..

Land use: Pasture and access road
 Management: Tree management
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Avocet, Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Little Ringed Plover, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Otter, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Quail, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Mature trees and hedgerow
 Opportunities on site: Grassland creation, woodland extension
 Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerows and western boundary

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

LUC ID: 21 Settlement: Market Bosworth
HBBC ID: AS1050 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: AS392/1050 (subsection thereof)



Overall assessment:

The hedge to the east of the site and woodland to the south provide the primary source of ecological activity. Phase 2 surveys should focus on badgers, bats, birds and GCN.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain all mature trees to allow for mitigation should protected species be recorded.
- Retain species-rich hedge and apply suitable buffer to this to limit any damage during all phases of development.
- Strengthen area of broadleaf trees at the south of the site to create natural noise barrier between development and main road to the south.
- Creation of meadow habitat through wildflower sowing and reduced mowing regime. This could also form a link with the potential grassland LWS identified to the south-west of the site. Potential for creation of wet grassland SuDS features which would link to Sedgemere pLWS.
- Planting of native species of shrub and trees along western boundary to create natural noise buffer between site and railway and improve connectivity between priority woodland to the north and east of the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 22
 HBBC ID: AS1008
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Groby and Ratby
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 22
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS1008

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/
- A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- B4 Improved grassland/
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- HS Hard standing
- J1.1 Arable
- J4 Bare ground
- G2 Running water
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch
- TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir, Groby Pool and Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Kirby Frith
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Ratby Flood Meadow

LUC ID: 22 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
 HBBC ID: AS1008 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: na



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): Glenfield Grassland Between A46 and M1, Rough Grassland
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), GROBY POOL WOOD, LADY HAY WOOD, MARTINSHAW WOOD
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: Green wedge
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by intensive arable farming which lies between the M1 and the Leicester Western Bypass. Areas of semi-natural broadleaf woodland are found in the north and south of the site though they do not link. The woodlands have scarce understory and where this is present it is dominated by tall ruderal species including White dead-nettle *Lamium album* and Herb-robert *Geranium robertianum*. The southern section of the site is composed primarily of a mosaic of improved grassland and tall ruderal herb and fern. This area is bordered by broadleaf woodland and a small section of scrub. The northern three quarters of the site are dominated by arable landuse with edges on all sides of poor semi-improved grassland and scattered scrub mix. Fences criss-cross the site at multiple locations, acting as field boundaries. Many dry ditches also cut across the site at field margins. Running water is only found in the north-eastern section of the site and consists of two wet ditches. Intact species-rich hedges are found bordering the site on the north and one runs through the centre of the northern arable section. A defunct hedge is present in the very southern portion of the site.

Land use: Arable. Pastoral. Public right of way.
 Management: Regular
 Mangement score: Highly beneficial
 Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km:

Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish, Great Crested Newt, Greylag Goose, Hobby, Kingfisher, Long-eared Bat species, Noctule Bat, Osprey, Otter, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Slow-worm, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |

LUC ID: 22 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
HBBC ID: AS1008 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na



- Bats Reptiles
 Birds Water vole

Key sensitivities: Woodland. Hedgerows. Wet ditch.
Opportunities on site: Wildflower sowing, grassland management. Wet ditch re-establishment, pond creation (in line with SuDs). Staggered mowing regime along grassland edges. Managing sections as greenspaces i.e. horse grazed fields to the east. Woodland management i.e. copse cl
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerows, woodland the north and ditch network

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: The network of woodland and scrub, hedgerows and ditches which follow the field boundaries form the principal ecological value. The varied semi-improved, herb and fern grassland habitats are also of value within the overall mosaic. Given the extent of linear habitats along the field boundaries, severance and length loss to development and any internal road structure is anticipated to be inevitable. The requirement of the mitigation hierarchy to provide compensation and BNG on site, unless fully justified, brings this site into Amber status.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey of the rough grassland hLWS in the south of the site to inform habitat retention and restoration. LWS criteria should inform habitat management and detailed baseline data, any future monitoring.
- Similarly, hedgerow survey to inform Masterplanning of built development and transport infrastructure (vehicular and pedestrian).
- Buffer habitats between hLWS and development may include mesotrophic grassland (recorded in the hLWS bordering the east of the site) to reflect local character whilst limiting potential recreational impacts and increasing area of habitat, leading to an increase in resilience.
- Priority broadleaf woodland should be retained and brought into positive management; the role of these stepping stone habitats characteristic of the areas around Martinshaw Woods LWS, Burrough Woods LWS and Choyce's Rough LWS. Opportunities for habitat extension alongside the M1 should be explored.
- Areas of woodland should be maintained and strengthened and measures should be put in place to protect the woodland from potential impacts associated with construction and operational phases of development.
- Woodland and hedgerows should be strengthened with a suitable buffer implemented to prevent disturbance during construction. This should accommodate features used for bat roosting, foraging and dispersal.
- Creation of wetland habitats and enhancement of the ditch network to optimise opportunities for biodiversity such as invertebrates and amphibians.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and tree lines and hedgerows to provide noise buffers from the surrounding main roads within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network. However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

LUC ID:	22	Settlement:	Groby and Ratby
HBBC ID:	AS1008	Survey access:	Partial
2014 survey ID:	na		



- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 23
 HBBC ID: AS1021
 2014 survey ID: As299 (subsection thereof)

Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 23
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS1021

Assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

J1.1 Arable

J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

Ancient woodland within 2km: None

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

- LLR BAP habitats on site:
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is made of a section of arable field. It has a section of species-poor hedge running along the eastern edge which is dominated by Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. The site borders the A47 and on the other side of this main road lies an extensive area of residential properties which is the western boundary of Hinckley village.

Land use: Arable

Management: Regular. Hedgerow is likely to be managed frequently to ensure the adjacent A47 road is not impeded by it

Mangement score: Beneficial

Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Green Sandpiper, Kingfisher, Natterer's Bat, Noctule Bat, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Intact hedgerow (although species poor) providing ecological connectivity to wider area.

Opportunities on site: Diverse soft landscaping which will provide more ecological value in place of current arable farmland i.e. areas of open grassland. Native tree and shrub planting. Hedgerow planting and enhancement. Pond creation.

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow enhancement and new planting. Shrub and tree planting. Areas of taller grassland/wildflower meadow.

LUC ID: 23 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: AS1021 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: As299 (subsection thereof)



Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014. Note that Site 23 is a subset of the site previously surveyed in 2014.

Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by farmland. The hawthorn hedge supplies the primary ecological value on the site, providing connectivity within the local landscape. The site does not provide a large number of habitats and so provides a limited opportunity for protected species, as listed above. The requirement for Phase 2 surveys will be a function of the nature and scale of development proposed.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain the existing hedgerow and enhance species composition and structure through the planting of native species and creation of suitable buffer between hedge and development.
- Extension of hedgerow to the south and west of the site to further enhance connectivity within the site and the wider area.
- Access to the site should minimise hedgerow removal .
- Planting of native trees and shrubs on the site to increase structural diversity.
- Creation of new habitats to provide additional opportunities and connectivity for biodiversity. Pond creation would provide a further area of standing water, complementing the cluster of field ponds in the local area.
- Creation of species-rich grassland in the site would contribute to the wider character of the borough, including the LWSs of Clarendon Park Arboretum and Brodick Road Flood Retention Area, designated for grassland habitats.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 24
 HBBC ID: LPR10
 2014 survey ID: TWY02

Settlement: Twycross
 Survey access: Full



CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, River Mease, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 24 Settlement: Twycross
HBBC ID: LPR10 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: TWY02



Ancient woodland within 2km: GOPSALL WOOD, ORTON WOOD, SHEEPY WOOD

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is composed of an intensively managed section of arable field. A species-rich hedge runs along the southern boundary, composed of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, bramble *Rubus* sp. and some mature oak *Quercus* sp. trees. The eastern boundary of the site is a field margin of tall ruderal species.

Land use: Arable

Management: Ploughing, sowing etc.

Management score: Beneficial

Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Crossbill, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Green Sandpiper, Hobby, Noctule Bat, Osprey, Red Kite, Redwing, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Mature trees

Opportunities on site: Species rich and structurally diverse grassland and hedgerow creation

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network. Habitat enhancement along, and creation extending from, the treeline in the south of site, which extends west to Orton Wood.

Consideration of 2014 data: No habitat data available for 2014.

LUC ID: 24 Settlement: Twycross
HBBC ID: LPR10 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: TWY02



Overall assessment:

The site is relatively simple farmland habitat and ecological value comes from the hedge with trees which lies along the southern border of the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain the hedge and trees to ensure continued connectivity within the site.
- Enhance the tree line on the southern boundary to connect with primary woodland habitat at Orton Wood, to the west.
- Create wildflower rich grassland. Meadow priority habitats are lacking in the local area.
- Planting of native trees and shrubs to increase structural diversity within the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without significant adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement (biodiversity net gain (BNG)) is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 sets BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 25 Settlement: Congerstone
 HBBC ID: LPR18 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: AS510 - Northern half only



Assessment site: 25
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR18

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)/
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J1.2 Amenity grassland
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Congerstone, Poplar Terrace Hedge, Congerstone, Barton Rd Hedge
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 25 Settlement: Congerstone
HBBC ID: LPR18 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS510 - Northern half only



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This site is dominated by tall herb and fern. A portion of the centre of the site is an area of scrub which consists of dense bramble *Rubus* sp.. A very small section of land at the south western corner of the site is amenity grassland and is an area of mown grass. A species-rich hedge of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, field maple *Acer campestre*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, bramble *Rubus* sp. and ash *Fraxinus excelsior* extends along the northern boundary of the site. A species-poor section of hedge runs along the north western boundary, along the line of Barton Road. The hedge consists of hawthorn, field maple and blackthorn.

Land use: None apparent
Management: Hedgerow cutting on roadside
Management score: Beneficial
Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Grass Snake, Hobby, Hoopoe, Natterer's Bat, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Quail, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Dense scrub and hedgerows
Opportunities on site: Grassland creation. Hedgerow network extension and enhancement.
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerows

Consideration of 2014 data: In 2014, the northern half was recorded as semi-improved grassland bounded by species-poor intact hedgerows. The north east boundary with Poplar Terrace was

LUC ID: 25 Settlement: Congerstone
HBBC ID: LPR18 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS510 - Northern half only



identified in 2014 as a pLWS based on a hedgerow containing seven locally native woody species.
In 2019 the grassland had colonised to a mosaic of tall ruderal herbs and scrub, and the north east hedgerow supported trees.

Overall assessment:

The scrub and hedges supply the ecological value for the site, with herb and fern habitat adding to diversity within the wider area. This site was assessed as Green status, acknowledging that the extent of development therein must accommodate the pLWS, and protected species found to be present, and provide BNG.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain hedgerows to maintain connectivity within the site. The hedge forming the northern border of the site had been identified as a pLWS and should be prioritised for retention. Extend hedgerows in areas directly abutting the site to increase linkages throughout the area.
- Use existing access points to limit amount of hedgerow which is to be removed.
- Strengthen hedges, especially at border of road, to enhance connectivity and create natural sound barrier for development.
- Accommodate areas of semi-naturalised scrub and rough grassland within the site, in addition to more formal areas of soft landscaping or private residential garden.
- Create area of grassland which is of priority habitat quality.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

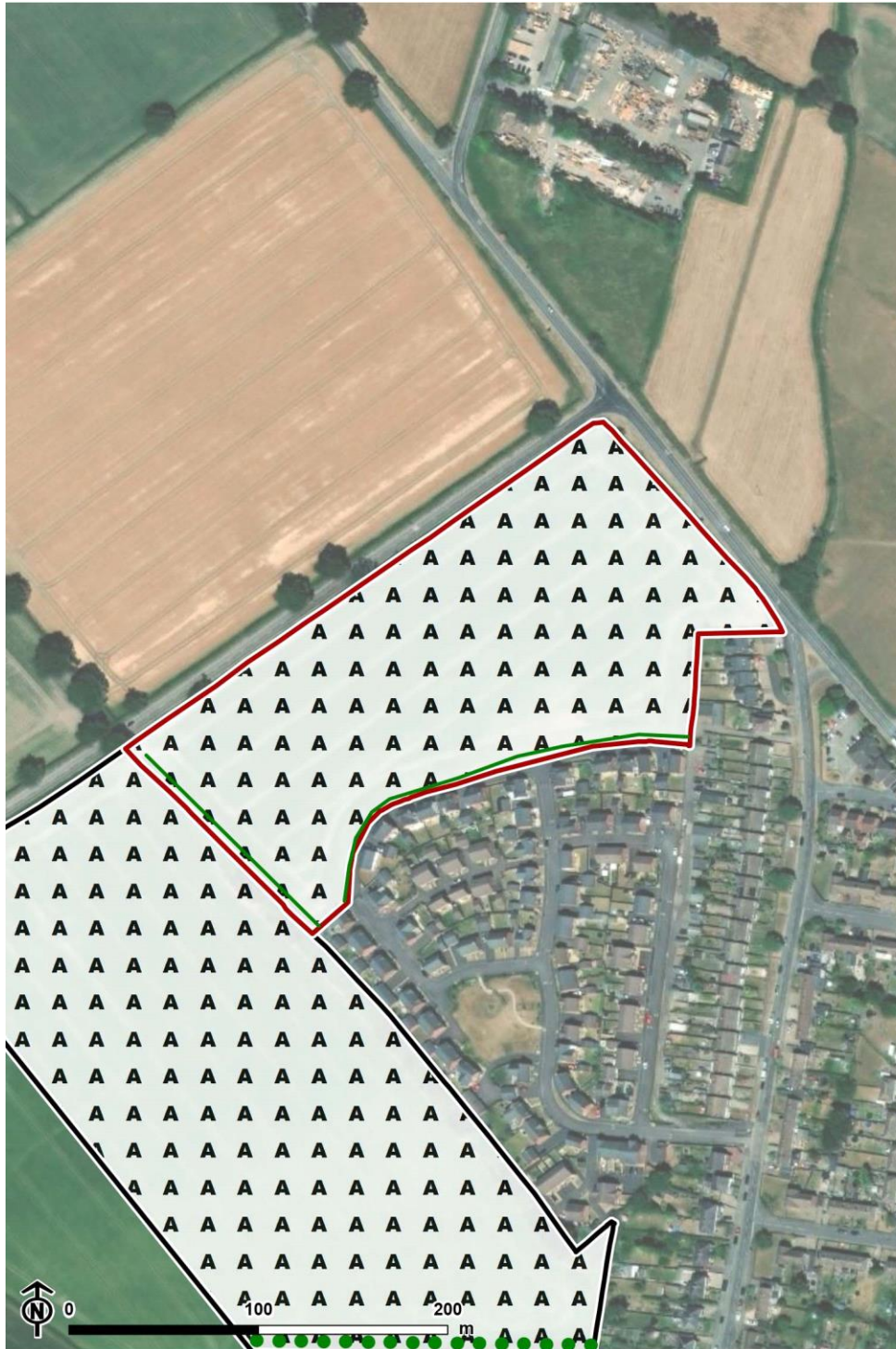
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 26
 HBBC ID: LPR29
 2014 survey ID: AS436 (subset thereof)

Settlement: Newbold Verdon
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 26
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR29

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

- J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- ● ● TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020

LUC ID: 26 Settlement: Newbold Verdon
 HBBC ID: LPR29 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: AS436 (subset thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This site is a very simple and relatively small site. It comprises of an arable field. A newly planted hedge runs along the southern boundary of the site at the field margin and a hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* hedge runs along the western boundary.
 The site is at the northern edge of Newbold Verdon village and is bordered on the south by residential properties. To the west is arable farmland, to the north the site is bordered by the B585 road and to the east by the B582.

Land use: arable
 Management: Hedge cutting
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Bat, Black Redstart, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, Grass Snake, Long-eared Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Polecat, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: mature hedgerow
 Opportunities on site: grassland
 Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

LUC ID: 26 Settlement: Newbold Verdon
HBBC ID: LPR29 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: AS436 (subset thereof)



Overall assessment:

This farmland site provides a limited level of ecological value. The hedge to the west provides all the value within the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain the hedges to the west and south of the site and ensure suitable buffer is implemented to prevent any impacts from the development.
- Sow wildflowers to create meadow areas which are a priority habitat and are lacking in the local area.
- Planting of native trees and shrubs to increase structural diversity within the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 27
 HBBC ID: LPR30
 2014 survey ID: AS498

Settlement: Groby and Ratby
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 27
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR30

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)
- HS Hard standing
- A J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.4 Fence

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir, Groby Pool and Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 27 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
 HBBC ID: LPR30 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: AS498



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), GROBY POOL WOOD, LADY HAY WOOD, LAWN/OLD WOODS, MARTINSHAW WOOD, SHEET HEDGES WOOD ,
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: Green wedge
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by poor semi-improved grassland which is tussocky in many places, with no obvious use. It is bordered on three sides by semi-natural broadleaf woodland and on the south-west and south by scrub. An area of scrub is also found in the northern section of the site. In the north west of the site is a single willow Salix sp. And a stand of three trees including poplar Populus sp., apple Malus sp. and oak Quercus sp.. The site lies to the south west of the town of Groby and borders the outer residential properties and the Groby Parish Cemetery.

Land use: None apparent
 Management: Has not been managed for a while. Likely to have been grazed on previously
 Management score: Neutral
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl,Bat,Bluebell,Brambling,Brown Long-eared Bat,Common Crossbill,Common Frog,Common Pipistrelle,Common Toad,Fieldfare,Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish,Greylag Goose,Hobby,Honey-buzzard,Long-eared Bat species,Mediterranean Gull,Myotis Bat species,Osprey,Otter,Peregrine,Pipistrelle,Pipistrelle Bat species,Quail,Red Kite,Red-throated Diver,Redwing,Slow-worm,Smooth Newt,Soprano Pipistrelle,Tundra Swan,Whimbrel,Whooper Swan,Wryneck

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

LUC ID: 27 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
HBBC ID: LPR30 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS498



Key sensitivities: Woodland, particularly along eastern edge.
Grassland

Opportunities on site: Pond creation.
Staggered mowing regime.
Native shrub tree planting.
Wildflower seed sowing.
Children's play area on hardstanding area.
Woodland copse clearance.

Opportunities for connectivity: Woodland and hedgerow enhancement through native shrub and tree planting.
Hedgerow creation

Consideration of 2014 data: Since survey in 2014, the trees and hedgerows have developed to a near-continuous wooded belt around the perimeter. The open grassland remains species-poor semi-improved.

Overall assessment: The woodland and scrub provide the primary source of biodiversity within the site with the semi-improved grassland and hedgerows also play an important role within the overall habitat mosaic on the site. The periphery of the site is marked by linear woodland, trees and scrub; access from the public highway would appear to incur some loss of woodland habitat which would need to be compensated on site. The site is therefore attributed Amber status.

Any future development should seek to:

- Minimise woodland loss, incorporate full compensation on site, and implement a suitable buffer on all retained woodland to prevent potential impact from development.
- Retain the woodland, hedgerows and associated scrub to maintain the connectivity within the site and the wider area. The site lies close to Martinshaw Wood LWS, for example, and together provide stepping stone habitat.
- Provision of adequate green space on site to avoid off-site cumulative impacts on Martinshaw Wood.
- Retain and create habitats on site to ensure that any requisite species mitigation can be delivered. More valuable habitats which should be avoided include the broadleaf woodland as outlined above.
- Where bats are identified, avoidance and mitigation measures should include a sensitive lighting strategy to avoid artificial illumination of roosts, foraging habitat or dispersal corridors.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators or communal allotments or traditional orchards within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

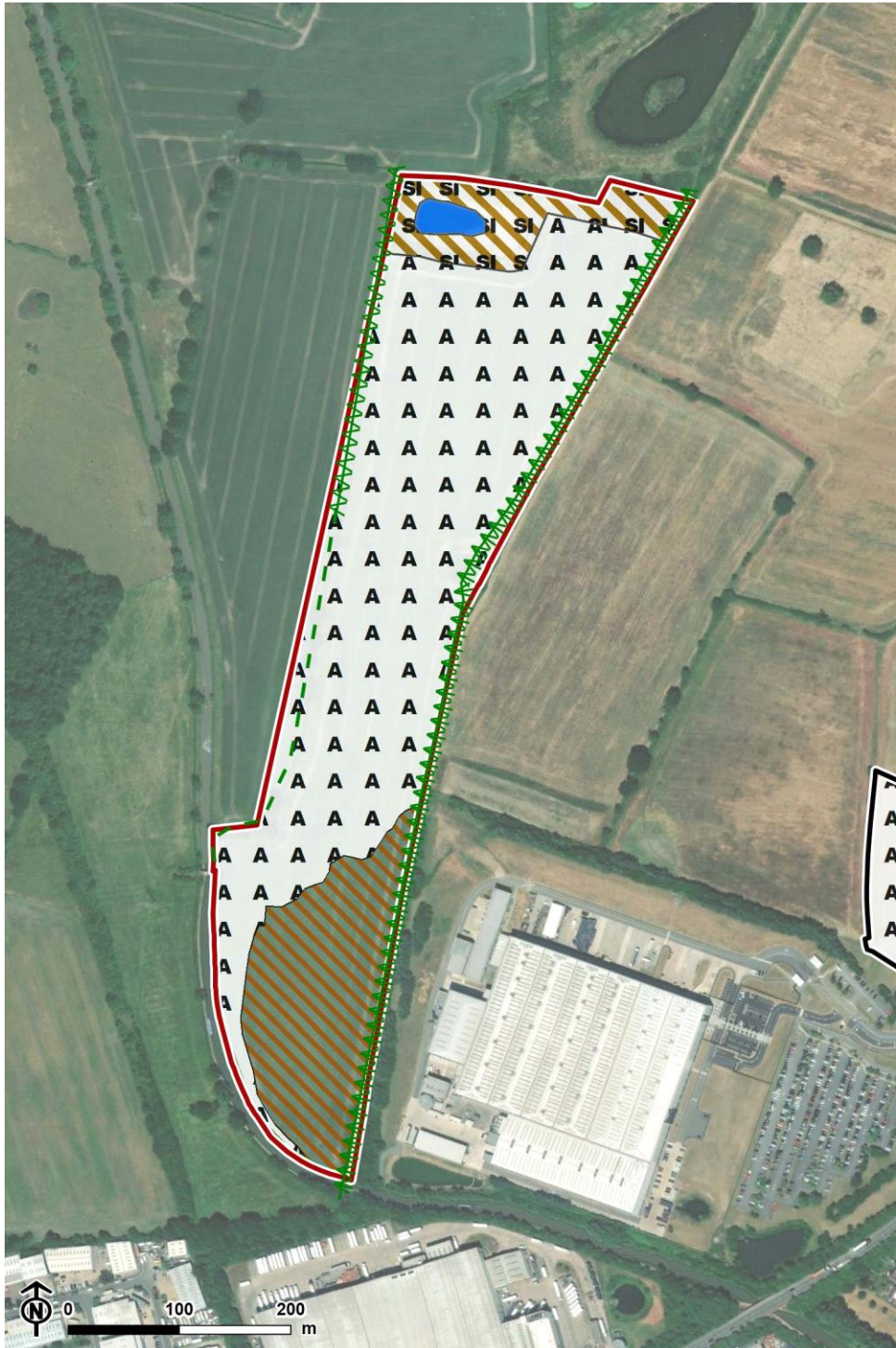
In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network. However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Amber

LUC ID: 28
 HBBC ID: LPR31
 2014 survey ID: As299 (subsection thereof)

Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 28
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR31

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- G1 Standing water
- J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs, Kendall's Meadow
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Hinckley Normandy Fields Mature Ash 1, Hinckley, Ashby Canal and Adjacent Grassland, Hinckley Hedgerow 1

LUC ID: 28 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
 HBBC ID: LPR31 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: As299 (subsection thereof)



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by arable land with areas of tall herb and fern to the north and south. The arable land also contained sections of tall herb and consisted mainly of teasel *Dipsacus fullonum* and thistle *Cirsium* sp.. A water body is found at the north of the site with little to no aquatic vegetation. Species-rich hedges line the east and north-west of the site. Areas of locally dominate scrub are found at the edges of the site and are made up of willow *Salix* sp., elder *Sambucus nigra*, bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis* and nettle *Urtica dioica*. The Ashby De La Zouch canal runs along the western boundary of the site and had been identified as a pLWS.

Land use: Arable
 Management: Regular
 Mangement score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km:

Barn Owl, Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Green Sandpiper, Kingfisher, Natterer's Bat, Noctule Bat, Otter, Pipistrelle, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole, West European Hedgehog, White Ermine

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Functionally connected to two LWS (hedgerow and canal with adjacent grassland).

LUC ID: 28 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: LPR31 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As299 (subsection thereof)

LUC

Opportunities on site: Waterbody enhancement i.e. marginal vegetation planting, increasing size of water body, aquatic vegetation planting. Improve connectivity to enrich borough important hedgerow and canal. SuDS to increase connectivity across the Site and provide sustainable

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedges - form connection with priority woodland to west

Consideration of 2014 data: Whilst the habitats remain broadly similar to those recorded in 2014, tall ruderal vegetation has established across the north and south-most parts of the site.

Note that Site 28 forms a subset of that surveyed in 2014.

The south western edge of the site bordering Ashby Canal was identified as a pLWS in 2014 owing to five emergent plant species: Cyperus sedge, greater pond-sedge, reed sweet-grass, bulrush and water dock. Also qualifies under the presence of Red Data Book species - a fresh water vole latrine was noted on site.

Overall assessment: The watercourse, pond, hedgerows and trees offer a high ecological value, and several of these components are recognised as LWS. Phase 2 surveys will cover a wide range of habitats and species. Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey should focus not only on protected species but on identification of any habitats recognised as integral to the LWS.
- All LWS must be prioritised for protection to ensure longterm viability, such as a generous buffer along the watercourse to accommodate wildlife and any recreational access.
- Recreational access should be sensitively planned within any development design, delineating areas for the preserve of wildlife, and carefully managed in the long-term.
- Retain all hedges and mature trees on site. Sensitive design of accesses and internal road layout will be required.
- Expand the pond and plant marginal vegetation to increase habitat for species. Link the pond with areas of standing water to the north by creating gaps in the hedges between. Create buffer zone to prevent access or damage to this newly created area.
- Strengthen hedges in other areas of the site to create permeability between the priority woodland to the west and the wider local landscape.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network. However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Amber

LUC ID: 29

Settlement: Desford and Peckleton



HBBC ID: LPR35

Survey access: View from adjacent land

2014 survey ID: na



Assessment site: 29
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR35

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J1.1 Arable
- J3.6 Buildings
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Hedgerows Between Kirkby Road and Desford Lane
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 29 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR35 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by intensively managed arable land. It consists of a single field with a residential property and a breeze block barn building. The buildings are surrounded by poor semi-improved grassland. The southern boundary of the site is lined with a hedge with a small number of trees. The western boundary consists of a tree line of a mixture of conifer and broadleaf. The trees are mainly semi-mature though some mature individuals are present. A small area of scrub consisting of bramble *prunus* sp. is found near the building in the site.

Land use: Arable
Management: None recorded
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Common Pipistrelle, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Hobby, Pipistrelle, Red Kite

Invasive species: None recorded

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: Species rich hedgerow
Opportunities on site: Grassland creation
Opportunities for connectivity: Using existing tree line to the west

Consideration of 2014 data: na

LUC ID: 29 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR35 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: na

LUC

Overall assessment:

The site is dominated by farmland. The tree line, species-rich hedge and buildings provide ecological value to the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain all tree line and hedges to ensure continued connectivity within the site. Of high importance is the hedgerow bordering the east of the site due to its connection to hedges directly to the south which have been identified as a pLWS. Extend the hedges to increase linkages into the wider area.
- Retain all mature trees to ensure mitigation can be supplied if required.
- Should bats or birds be recorded suitable mitigation should be implemented such as the installation of bat and bird boxes.
- Create meadow habitat in communal areas through wildflower sowing.
- Planting of shrubs and trees within the development to increase structural diversity within the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

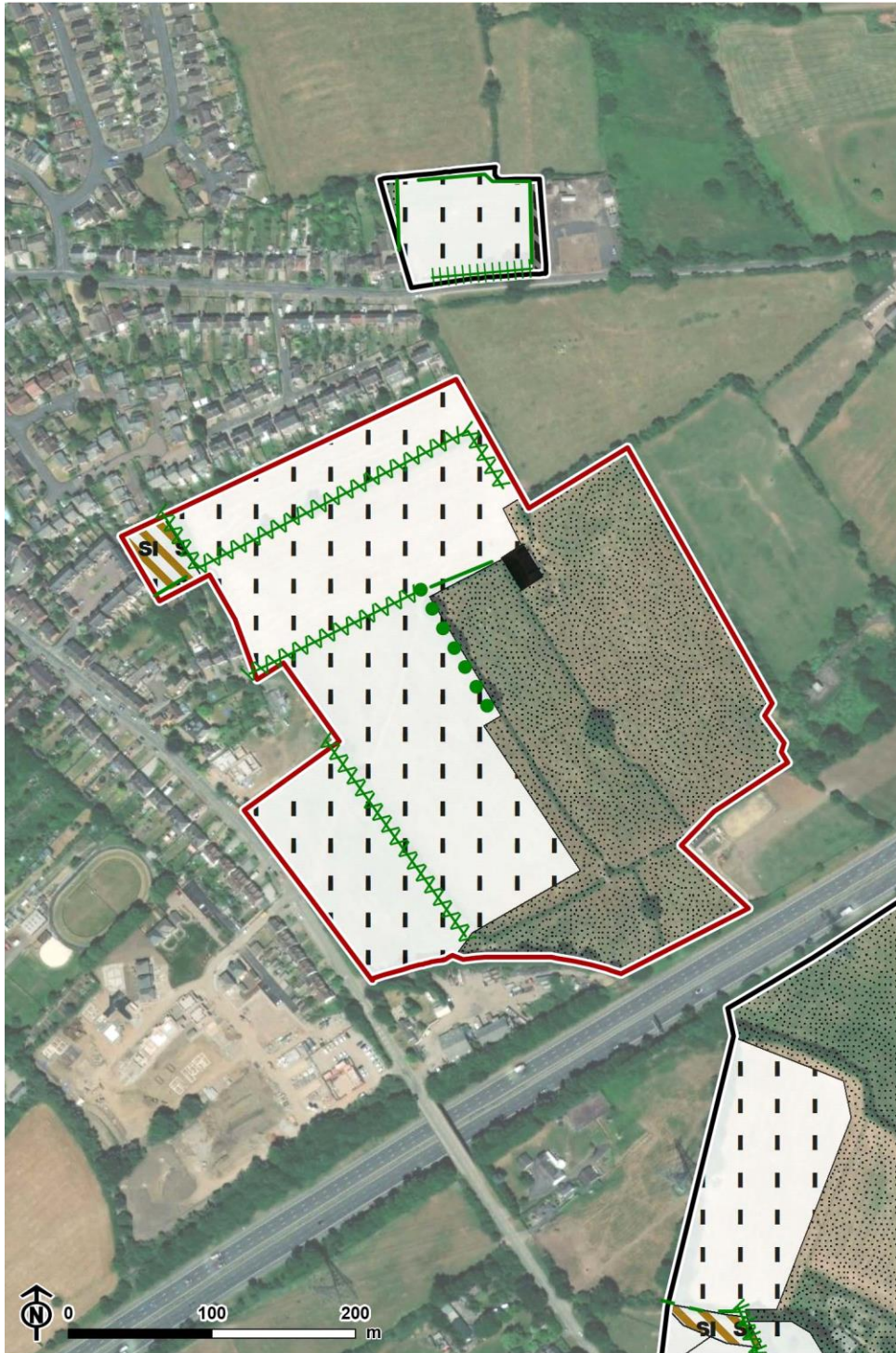
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 30
 HBBC ID: LPR36
 2014 survey ID: As130

Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 30
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR36

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J3.6 Buildings
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- ● ● TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Pond In An Improved Grassland

LUC ID: 30 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID: LPR36 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As130



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), ASTON FIRS
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is dominated by improved grassland used as cattle pasture. A small section of semi-improved grassland and tall herb and fern is present in the north west which appears to be an area of unused rough ground. The area consists of cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, with creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* and willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium*. The western portion of the site has fields which are separated by species-rich hedges which include hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and bramble *Rubus* sp.. A small length of mature trees is present at the centre of the site. Mature ash trees are found scattered throughout the site. At the south-east tip of the site lies a hLWS of a pond however this was not seen in the surveys due to restricted access.

Land use: Grazing pasture
Management: Grazing and hedge cutting
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Frog, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, Fieldfare, Hobby, Noctule Bat, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Whiskered/Brandt's Bat

Invasive species: None recorded

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: Mature trees and established hedgerows

Opportunities on site: Grassland diversification and wildflower creation. Wetland area in south east to join up to neighbouring pond. Wildlife refugia incl. bird and bat boxes.

LUC ID: 30 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID: LPR36 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As130

LUC

Opportunities for connectivity:

Along south section to keep connectivity between neighbouring fields. Wetland creation as noted above.

Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types which were accessible in 2019, remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment:

The mature trees and species-rich hedges provide the greatest ecological value on the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain hedges, especially those well established and species-rich.- Retain trees, especially in the south of the site.
- Enhance woodland belt at the south of the site to form direct connection with priority habitat woodland to the west.
- Enhance woodland belt at south of site to form natural noise barrier between site and M65 motorway.
- The site historically supported a LWS of a pond in an area of improved grassland at the south-east of the site. Surveys should be conducted to determine whether this still meets LWS selection criteria. Consider utilising this as a SuDS feature, enhancing the habitat.
- Create wetland or pond habitat to link with area directly east of site to enhance biodiversity on the site.
- Enhance grassland through planting and reduced mowing regimes to create areas of priority grassland habitat. These areas can be sensitively used as communal green spaces.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 31
 HBBC ID: LPR39
 2014 survey ID: As544

Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 31
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR39

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- SI B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- A J1.1 Arable
- VVVV J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- VVVV J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- HHHH J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Kendall's Meadow
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 31 Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
HBBC ID: LPR39 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As544



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland fens, Lowland meadows, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site comprises of a section of arable field with a thin strip of poor semi-improved grassland running along the west, south and east of the field margins. A small length of species-poor hedging with trees runs along the eastern boundary of the field. A very small area of tall ruderal habitat is present in the north west of the site.
The site is surrounded on the south and the west by residential properties of Stoke Golding.

Land use: Arable
Management: Regular. Arable field management and hedgerow maintenance
Management score: Highly beneficial
Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km:

Bat, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Hobby, Kingfisher, Myotis Bat species, Natterer's Bat, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None observed.

Potential phase 2 surveys:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities:

Hedgerows can provide ecological connectivity. Trees present within hedgerow can provide roosting/nesting opportunities

Opportunities on site:

Habitat diversification.
Wildflower meadow creation.
Native shrub/tree planting.
Loggeries.

LUC ID: 31 Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
HBBC ID: LPR39 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As544



Opportunities for connectivity: Enhance the established hedgerow and create further connections for this hedge to connect with the wider area. Create tree lines to connect with existing hedgerow and increase connectivity across the Site

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain broadly similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment: The majority of the site is an intensively managed arable field which in its current state is not of a high ecological value. The small length of hedge and tree on the eastern boundary of the site provide the primary ecological value on the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain and enhance hedgerow and trees and implement a suitable buffer to protect from development.
- Access should be from the west if possible to avoid any damage to existing hedge.
- Retain and create habitats on site to ensure any necessary species mitigation measures can be implemented.
- Where birds are found to be present suitable mitigation should be delivered through installation of bird boxes or bricks.
- Enhance the local character of the borough by creating meadow areas (as far as soil conditions allow). These will enhance not only the borough but the local area character where Kendall's Meadow SSSI and Meadow and Pond, Brook Farm LWS are within 2km of the site. Consider a less intense mowing regime in these areas.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators or community orchards within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 32
 HBBC ID: LPR41
 2014 survey ID: As537

Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
 Survey access: Full



- Assessment site: 32**
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR41
- Assessment site
 - Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
 - B4 Improved grassland
 - B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
 - J1.1 Arable
 - J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
 - J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
 - J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
 - J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
 - J5 Other habitat

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Kendall's Meadow
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Wykin Lane Hedgerow and Ash, Playing Field Oak, Stoke Golding New Cemetery, Playing Field Oak, Stoke Golding New Cemetery

LUC ID: 32 Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
 HBBC ID: LPR41 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: As537



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland fens, Lowland meadows, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is made up of four distinct fields of improved grassland, each separated from the other by hedges with trees. All but two hedges are native species-rich with trees; the hedge which separates the northern field from the southern three is a defunct and species-poor section. The thick line of broadleaf trees which runs along the eastern boundary of the site connects the residential area in the north with the wider green areas to the south, while avoiding main roads. Patches of locally abundant tall herb are found along the western boundary. The site contains a small section of a larger area of broadleaf woodland at the south east corner of the site. Directly west of the site is the pLWS of Stoke Golding Cemetery. A mature oak *Quercus* sp. at the north and a hedgerow at the west of the site have been identified as pLWS.

Land use: Pastoral
 Management: Infrequent
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km:

Barn Owl, Bat, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Hobby, Myotis Bat species, Natterer's Bat, Otter, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing, Serotine, Smooth Newt, Water Vole,

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Species rich hedgerows

LUC ID: 32 Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
HBBC ID: LPR41 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As537



Opportunities on site: Wildflower meadow creation.
Pond creation.

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow enhancement and creation. Native tree/shrub planting

Consideration of 2014 data: The extent of improved grassland is greater in 2019 in contrast to 2014; the northern half of the site previously supported areas of semi-improved and arable grassland.

Overall assessment: The network of native species-rich hedges and associated trees provide ecological value within the site and provide habitat for the protected species listed above.

Any future development should seek to:

- Minimise severance and length loss of hedgerows along the public highway and through the site interior.
- Detailed survey of hedgerows, including the pLWS along Wykin Lane to determine current condition and inform micro-siting of accesses. Management of the network should target LWS criteria. Baseline data should inform future monitoring.
- Retain the woodland and hedges, especially the broadleaf woodland corridor which runs along the eastern boundary and further south.- Firm measures to ensure the woodland on the eastern boundary and pLWS of hedges and trees is protected from development impacts from construction and operational phases. Increased linkages with pLWS and wider area should be provided where practicable.
- Ensure suitable buffers between the development site and the pLWS of Stoke Golding Cemetery.- Enhance grassland habitats through wildflower sowing and reduced mowing regime to create meadow areas which will improve the character of the local area. With Kendall's Meadow SSSI and two meadow LWSs located within 2km of the site, this is also in keeping with the wider character of the borough.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and usage of existing hedges as green fences within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Green

LUC ID: 33
HBBC ID: LPR43
2014 survey ID: As414

Settlement: Markfield
Survey access: View from adjacent land






LUC



Assessment site: 33
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR43

Assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

-  A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)/
RA Restricted Access
-  C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
-  HS Hard standing
-  RA Restricted Access
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:

Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Beacon Hill, Hangingstone and Out Woods, Benscliffe Wood, Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir, Charnwood Lodge, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Holly Rock Fields, Roecliffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood and The Brand,

SSSI IRZ overlapping site:

Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps

LNRs within 2km:

Billa Barra Hill Nature Reserve

LWS within 2km:

Yes

LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):

Hill Hole Meadow, Markfield Land Adj Cricket Ground

LUC ID: 33 Settlement: Markfield
 HBBC ID: LPR43 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: As414



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), BARNBY WOOD, BUSHY FIELD WOOD, COVER CLOUD, JOHNS LEE WOOD, LAWN/OLD WOODS, STONEYWELL WOOD, ULVERSCROFT WOOD,
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland dry acid grassland, Lowland fens, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: Approximately three quarters of the site was not surveyed due to restricted access and no visual assessment being possible due to hedges and residential gardens. The western section of the site was accessible from the main road and is comprised of tall herb and fern which is dominated by nettle *Urtica dioica*. The site is criss-crossed by intact but species-poor hedges, made up predominantly of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* with abundant holly *Ilex aquifolium* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*. Occasional oak *Quercus* sp. and ash *Fraxinus excelsior* were present in the hedges. A small area of scrub was identified in the north east corner of the site. The site also includes a section of Hill Lane at the very west of its extent. Aerial photography of the site indicates the remainder of the site is of a similar species composition, though this was not confirmed. The site is bordered to the north and east by residential properties and to the south by an equestrian centre. To the west of the site lies a commercial development.

Land use: None apparent
 Management: None
 Management score: Neutral
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Lizard, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish, Hobby, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Osprey, Otter, Palmate Newt, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None identified

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |

LUC ID: 33
HBBC ID: LPR43
2014 survey ID: As414

Settlement: Markfield
Survey access: View from adjacent land

LUC

Birds

Water vole

Key sensitivities:

Loss of and fragmentation of habitat used by reptiles.

Opportunities on site:

Grassland and woodland creation. At the moment it is overgrown with the same ruderal and scrub species.

Opportunities for connectivity:

NA

Consideration of 2014 data:

The majority of the site was not accessible in either 2014 or 2019. However, habitat types within those areas which could be surveyed remain broadly similar in 2019.

Overall assessment:

Though much of the site was not accessible for a detailed survey, the hedgerow network and mosaic of tall herb, fern and scrub is known to provide ecological value within the site. The habitats provide opportunities for protected species, as listed above. In the absence of more detailed information, it is appropriate to categorise this site as Amber status.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain and enhance existing hedgerows to maintain connectivity and provide mitigation options for identified protected species.
- Improve structural diversity within the site by planting native shrubs and trees.
- Creation of woodlands on the site as this site falls within the National Forest area.
- Manage tall ruderal grassland to create lowland grassland which is common in the local area; there are six LWS designated grassland sites within 2km.
- Creation of woodland to create additional ecological opportunities and enhance the site while remaining in keeping with the character of the borough.
- Creation of wetland habitat to increase area suitable for species found within water body at Hill Hole Meadow.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

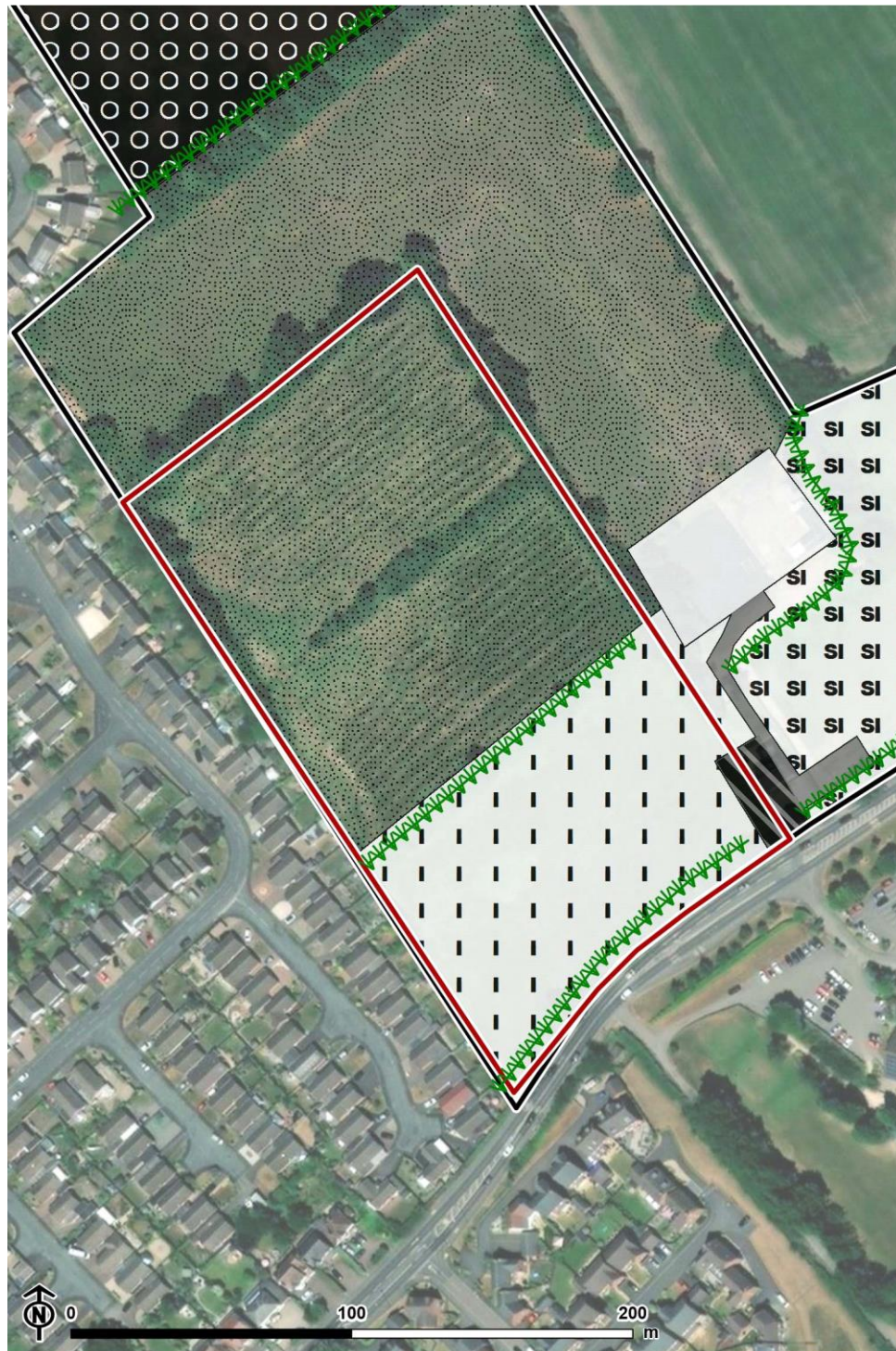
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 34
 HBBC ID: LPR50
 2014 survey ID: As303

Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 34
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR50

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

- B4 Improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J3.6 Buildings/ J4 Bare ground
- J5 Other habitat
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Hinckley Playing Fields Hedge 2
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 34 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: LPR50 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As303



Ancient woodland within 2km: ASTON FIRS, SHEEPY WOOD
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: Green wedge
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland dry acid grassland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

Note that Site 34 lies entirely within Site 14. This site is composed of an area of improved grassland at its southern half and an area of what appears to also be improved grassland to the north. The northern section was not surveyed due to access restrictions. Native species-rich hedges with trees line the north and south of the improved grassland section of the site, acting as breaks between fields. Hedges consist of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, oak *Quercus* sp. with bramble *Rubus* sp. and ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea* at the base.

Land use: Arable
Management: Harvested
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Adder, Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Lesser Noctule, Myotis Bat species, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Polecat, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole, Western Barbastelle, White-letter Hairstreak

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedges and mature trees
Opportunities on site: Grassland enhancement.
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

LUC ID: 34 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: LPR50 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As303

LUC

Consideration of 2014 data:

The hedgerow and grassland types recorded in accessible areas in 2019 are broadly similar to those of 2014, although a reduction to improved sward may have resulted from slight increase in grazing pressure. The southern boundary with Leicester Road was identified as a pLWS in 2014 owing to hedgerow 4m+ and free growing, trimmed road-side. Seven locally native woody species were recorded including 1 mature oak tree. Ground flora unexceptional.

Overall assessment:

The site stands less than 300m from Burbage Common - a designated site recognised to serve a high level of recreational access for the current population.

The hedges and associated trees form the main ecological value within the site, with grassland habitats contributing to the wider context.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey of the hedgerow pLWS on the southern boundary with Leicester Road. Access to the site off the road should be sited to avoid loss of the pLWS were possible. Future management and habitat creation as mitigation should target LWS criteria. Detailed baseline survey should inform future monitoring.
- Enhance existing grassland to create areas of priority stepping stone habitat in the locality.
- Whilst the site is relatively small, potential additive impact/s on Burbage Common must be assessed and fully mitigated. This is of particular importance if development is to be taken forward in conjunction with adjacent sites.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

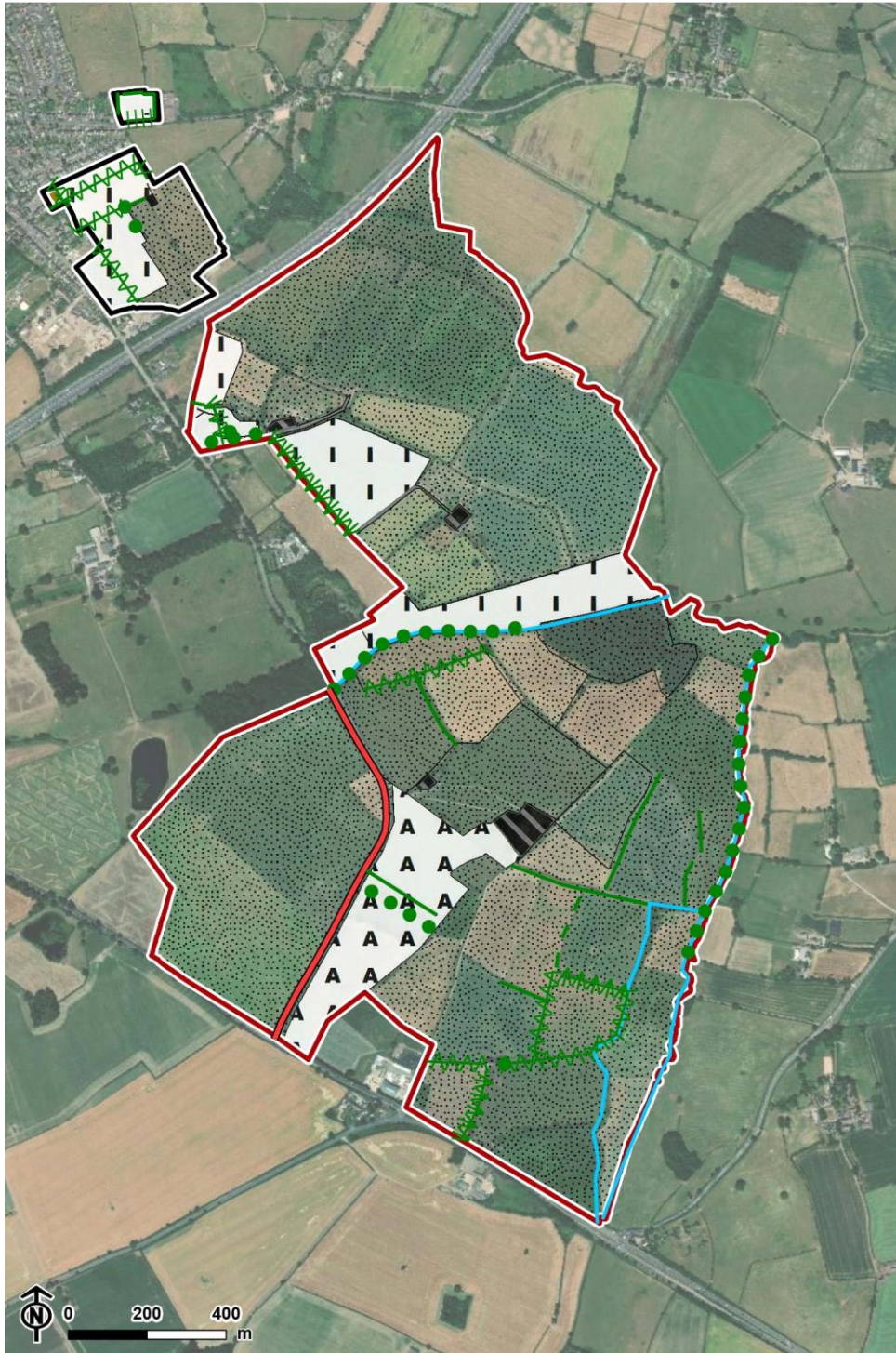
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 35
 HBBC ID: LPR16
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
 Survey access: Partial




Assessment site: 35
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR16

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
HS Hard standing
- J1.1 Arable
- J3.6 Buildings
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- G2 Running water
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J5 Other habitat
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Lutterworth Road Hedgerow, Lutterworth Road Verges, Lutterworth Road Hedgerow Oak and Ash, Pathside Hedgerow, Streamside Meadow, Burbage Marshy Grassland, Corner Ash Tree, Lutterworth Road Oak Tree, Triangle Fields Ash Tree, Burbage Hedgerows North Of A5

LUC ID:	35	Settlement:	Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb	
HBBC ID:	LPR16	Survey access:	Partial	
2014 survey ID:	na			

Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Smockington Hollow and Nearby Grasslands, Grassland, Smockington Hollow Stream On Parish Boundary, Semi-Improved Grassland, Wigston Parva Grassland W Of Cottage Farm, Stream Flowing Through Semi-Improved Grassland
Ancient woodland within 2km:	Ancient woodland (no name), ASTON FIRS, FREEHOLT WOOD
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Planning status:	None
NE Habitats network classification on site:	None
Priority habitats within 1km:	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |


Phase 1 habitat survey description: Note that this Site boundary matches that of Site 67. This large site is dominated by intensively managed arable farmland with pasture fields. The centre and north of the site has fields of improved and semi-improved grassland. A section of primary woodland habitat is present at the centre of the eastern boundary of the site, called Hogue Hall Spinney. A small section of floodplain grazing marsh falls within the site directly east of Hogue Hall Spinney woodlands. Soar Brook runs through the centre of the site and the south eastern boundary of the site follows the course of a branch of Soar Brook, with sections of mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* overhanging. Farm buildings are present on the site in the centre of the northern half and the centre of the southern half of the site. Hedges and tree lines criss-cross much of the site, acting as field separators. Mature trees on the site include oak *Quercus* sp. and horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*. Much of the northern section was not surveyed due to restricted access.

Land use:	Arable & pasture
Management:	Grazing and harvesting
Mangement score:	Neutral
Connectivity score:	Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Frog, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, Fieldfare, Greylag Goose, Heath Speedwell, Hobby, Noctule Bat, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Whiskered/Brandt's Bat

Invasive species: None recorded

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |

LUC ID:	35	Settlement:	Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb	
HBBC ID:	LPR16	Survey access:	Partial	
2014 survey ID:	na			

- Bats
- Reptiles
- Birds
- Water vole

Key sensitivities: Hedges
Woodland - Priority habitat quality
Stream connectivity

Opportunities on site: Enhancement of hedges
Extension of woodland
Wetland habitat

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: The site supports a series of hLWS and pLWS which encompass a significant proportion of the most important terrestrial and aquatic habitats on site. Detailed survey data will be required to inform any impact assessment and to determine the appropriate mitigation and BNG package. This will ensure that the functionality of ecological resources is maintained through construction and operational phases. Significant areas of public open space (POS) are anticipated to be required to support the future population at this scale. Given the extent of potentially important habitats, including LWS features, across the site, and requirement for POS, which are anticipated to strongly influence design, Red status is assigned. The woodland, hedge and streams all provide high ecological value within the site. These habitats have the potential to support a select number of protected species and Phase 2 surveys should focus on bats, birds (farmland, breeding and wintering assemblages) and badgers.

- Any future development should seek to:
- Detailed survey of all hLWS and pLWS features to determine current value. This information will inform early Masterplanning and , in the event that unavoidable impacts arise, appropriate mitigation or compensation.
 - Management should target LWS criteria where appropriate. Detailed baseline data should inform future monitoring.
 - Appropriate buffer zones to be provided around key features such as watercourses, ponds and woodland habitats, within which the habitat mosaic should support local conservation priority habitats where soil conditions etc permit, e.g. wet pasture flanking Soar Brook which helps reduce flood risk.
 - Strengthen and expand the tree line along the main Soar Brook to reduce risk of bank erosion, potentially reduce flood risk and for direct linking corridor between Hogue Hall Spinney and woods to the west of the B578 . Consider fencing or path network to decrease risk of bank erosion through recreational use.
 - Firm measures must be in place to protect Hogue Hall Spinney woods from impact from the development both during construction and operation phases.
 - Planting of native trees and shrubs to increase structural diversity in the site.
 - Retain and enhance the network of hedgerows an ditches, trees and copses to optimise connectivity and, where appropriate, buffer habitats of highest sensitivity.
 - Delineate recreational access to allow areas free from disturbance for protected and notable flora and fauns to thrive.
 - Incorporate natural play features, boardwalks and/or dipping platforms to encourage residents to engage with wildlife.
 - Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and communal green spaces within the development, which link to the wider landscape. - Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
 - Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, whilst development is not precluded, to achieve an acceptably sensitive design, would be strongly influenced by the need to accommodate the mitigation hierarchy and additional BNG. Red status principally refers to the

LUC ID:	35	Settlement:	Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID:	LPR16	Survey access:	Partial
2014 survey ID:	na		

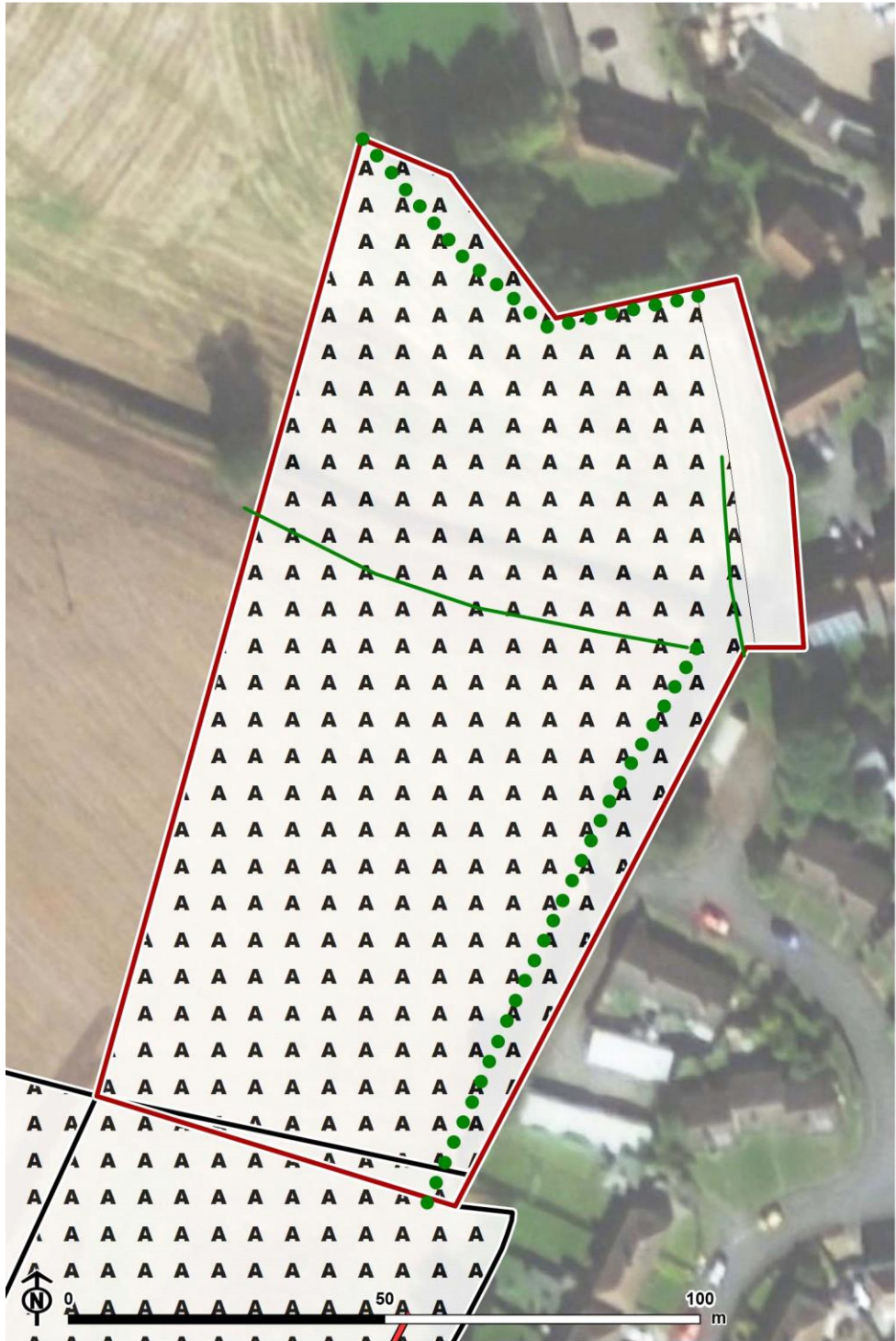


presence or close proximity of designated sites and/or habitats of high ecological value. Detailed survey and robust mitigation will be required to inform any development proposal and should be considered early to inform BNG calculation and viability studies. Impact assessment will need to evidence the mitigation hierarchy, which should be implemented from Masterplanning, through detailed design and any mitigation or compensation package. The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term. Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Red

LUC ID: 36 Settlement: Twycross
 HBBC ID: LPR64 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: As566 (subset thereof)



Assessment site: 36
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR64

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

- A J1.1 Arable
- J5 Other habitat
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J5 Other habitat
- ● ● TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, River Mease, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 36 Settlement: Twycross
HBBC ID: LPR64 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As566 (subset thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: GOPSALL WOOD, ORTON WOOD, SHEEPY WOOD

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland heathland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is composed of an intensively managed section of arable field. Tree lines border both the eastern and northern field boundaries on the site. These tree lines are composed of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex* sp., elder *Sambucus nigra*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and bramble *Rubus* sp. in the east and are dominated by *leylandii* in the north. Hedges are present in the northern portion of the site and are species poor, with holly and bramble dominating.

Land use: Arable

Management: Hedge machine cutting

Management score: Beneficial

Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Crossbill, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Green Sandpiper, Hobby, Noctule Bat, Osprey, Red Kite, Redwing, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: mature trees and intact hedgerows

Opportunities on site: Grassland creation, hedgerow enhancement, small woodland creation

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow through the site, linking with tree line to east.

Consideration of 2014 data: No habitat mapping data available for 2014.

LUC ID: 36 Settlement: Twycross
HBBC ID: LPR64 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As566 (subset thereof)



Overall assessment:

The ecological value of this relatively simple site comes from the hedges and tree lines found throughout.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain hedges and tree lines to ensure continued connectivity within the site. This will involve careful consideration of internal road layout.
- Enhance hedges and tree lines through planting of native species to improve connectivity and structural diversity within the site and also to hedges and tree lines to the south, forming a link to Orton Wood.
- Creation of wildflower-rich grassland.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 37 Settlement: Twycross
 HBBC ID: LPR65 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: As566 (subset thereof)



Assessment site: 37
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR65

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- J1.1 Arable
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J5 Other habitat
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, River Mease, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Sheepy Road Oak 2, Sheepy Road Oak 1
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 37 Settlement: Twycross
HBBC ID: LPR65 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As566 (subset thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: GOPSALL WOOD, ORTON WOOD, SHEEPY WOOD

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland heathland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is composed of an intensively managed section of arable field. The south of the site is bordered by a tree line with mature oak *Quercus* sp. and a single sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Two oaks in the southern tree-line have been identified as pLWS.

Land use: Arable

Management: Ploughing, sowing etc.

Management score: Beneficial

Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Crossbill, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Green Sandpiper, Hobby, Noctule Bat, Osprey, Red Kite, Redwing, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Mature trees

Opportunities on site: Grassland and hedgerow creation

Opportunities for connectivity: Treeline to the south, direct link to Orton Wood

Consideration of 2014 data: No habitat mapping data available for 2014.

LUC ID: 37 Settlement: Twycross
HBBC ID: LPR65 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As566 (subset thereof)



Overall assessment:

The mature trees at the south of the site provide the ecological value in the site. Any future development should seek to:

- Retain and protect mature trees on the site, with specific attention to ensuring the longevity of the two mature oaks identified as pLWS.
- Ensure sufficient buffer between trees, hedgerows and the development to avoid impacts and provide continued connectivity within the site.
- Enhance the tree line to the south through the planting of native species, extending this tree line west to form a direct link with priority woodland habitat at Orton Wood.
- Creation of wildflowers grassland to augment other retained and created features. Meadows are priority habitat and are lacking in the local area.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

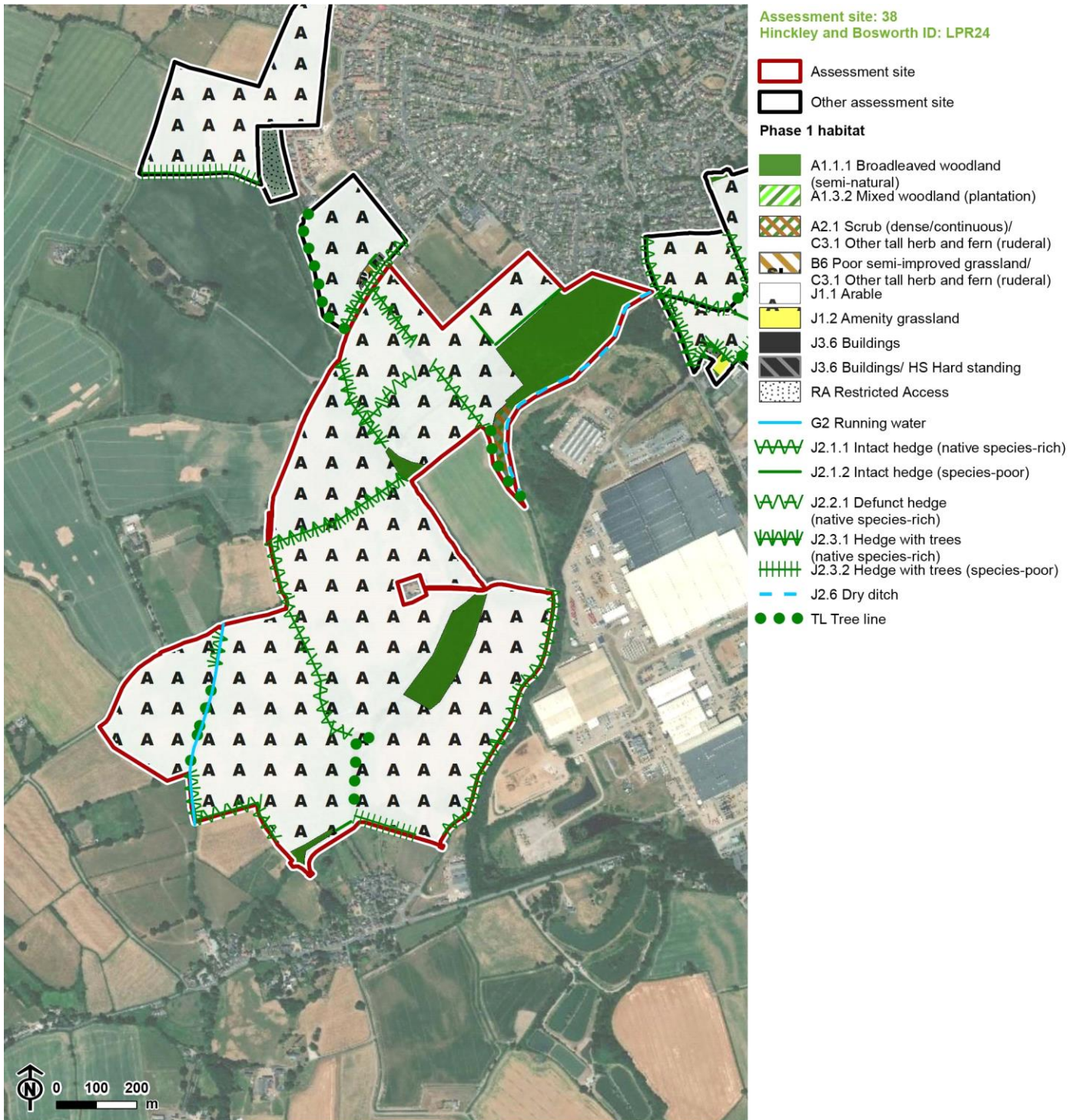
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 38
 HBBC ID: LPR24
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
 Survey access: Partial



CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Desford Lane Hedgerow Peckleton, Hedgerows Between Kirkby Road and Desford Lane, Desford Peckleton Lane (East)

LUC ID: 38 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
 HBBC ID: LPR24 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: na



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): Peckleton S Of Broomhills Farm, Pond, Hedgerow
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland dry acid grassland, No main habitat but additional habitats present, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

Note: Site boundary duplicates Site 68. The site is comprised of a number of intensively managed arable fields, sections of broadleaf woodland and a section of scrub. The scrub contains bramble *Rubus* sp.. The woodland area in the south east of the site is of a high quality and is classed as priority habitat. A number of hedges and treelines are found throughout the site, acting as separators between fields. Running water flows in a ditch in the south-west of the site. This ditch is fed by a pond to the west of the site at Stocks House Farm. A dry ditch runs along the north eastern boundary of the site, the banks of which are covered in gorse *Ulex europaeus*.

Land use: Arable
 Management: Ploughing, hedge cutting
 Management score: Neutral
 Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Hobby, Myotis Bat species, Natterer's Bat, Pipistrelle, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: mature trees, streams, species rich hedgerows,

LUC ID: 38 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR24 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: na



Opportunities on site: Grassland creation
Woodland connection and enhancement
Opportunities for connectivity: Connecting woodland areas. Hedgerows

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: The relatively large sections of broadleaf woodlands provide a high level of ecological value, particularly the parcel in the south east near Broomhills Farm. The hedges, treelines and stream also provide value within the site. Phase 2 surveys should focus on bats, birds (farmland, breeding and wintering assemblages) and badgers.

Any future development should seek to:

- Ensure robust measures are in place to protect priority woodland habitat near Broomhills Farm from potential impacts associated with construction and operational phases of development.
- Enhance woodland south of Desford to bring the area up to priority woodland standard.
- Detailed survey of the pond pLWS in the north of the site. Protection and enhancement of this feature will be required nevertheless. Management should target LWS criteria. Baseline data should inform future monitoring.
- Retain and enhance hedgerows and treelines through planting of native species to maintain and improve connectivity within the site and to the wider area. This should prioritise the hedges bordering the west and east which have been identified as pLWS. Site access from the public highway to minimise habitat loss (and so too, the need for compensation elsewhere on site).
- Planting of woodland belt to allow direct connectivity between woodland at Broomhills Farm and that surrounding industrial area to the east.
- Create lowland meadow habitat, where soil conditions are conducive.
- Protect aquatic habitats from potential impacts during construction and operation.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators, communal green space and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Amber

LUC ID: 39
 HBBC ID: LPR37
 2014 survey ID: As203

Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 39
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR37

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J1.1 Arable
- J4 Bare ground/ B4 Improved grassland
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 39 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR37 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: As203



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland meadows, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: This site is dominated by improved grassland and arable land use. Improved grassland contained a sward of perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne* with mown areas on the north and west sides. A section of bare ground and improved grassland separates these two areas, this is an access track and area of bare ground where it is suspected something was stored recently. A strip of tall herb and fern which contains a small ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* bushes, separates the site from the B582 road which runs to the south. A defunct and species-poor hedge with trees runs along the western boundary of the site. The site lies at the western periphery of Desford.

Land use: Arable and pasture
Management: Grass cutting
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Fieldfare, Hobby, Kingfisher, Myotis Bat species, Natterer's Bat, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Otter, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedge with trees and neighbouring trees to the north
Opportunities on site: Diversify grassland habitat, wildflowers, shrub
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow creation, particularly to the west.

LUC ID: 39 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR37 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: As203

LUC

Consideration of 2014 data:

Whilst the site has not markedly changed in ecological value since the 2014 survey, the northern field has been left fallow, hence developed an improved sward. The narrow belt of grassland flanking the central dry ditch has become sparse and less diverse.

Overall assessment:

This site is relatively low ecological value. The hedge running along the western boundary supplies to primary ecological value.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain all hedge within the site.
- Ensure adequate buffer is implemented to prevent any damage to woodland to north.
- Enhance the existing hedge through planting of native species to increase connectivity within the site.
- Enhance the grassland to create extra area of mesotrophic grassland to support the Charity Fields LWS to the east.
- Planting of native shrubs and trees to create structural diversity within the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 40
HBBC ID: AS1030
2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Nailstone
Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 40
Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS1030

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
 - B4 Improved grassland
 - J3.6 Buildings
 - J4 Bare ground
 - J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
 - TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 40 Settlement: Nailstone
 HBBC ID: AS1030 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland meadows

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This is a relatively small site of predominantly improved grassland of very short grazing field. A strip of bare ground runs along the northern boundary of the site and is an access track of bare earth, gravel mix. A small stand of tall ruderal is found in the north of the site and is dominated by dock Rumex sp.. The western boundary of the site consists of residential buildings and gardens. A hawthorn Crataegus monogyna hedge separates the buildings from the pasture area. The southern boundary of the site encompasses some of the canopy cover provided by a tree line in an adjoining garden. The site lies at the eastern extent of the village of Nailstone.

Land use: Pasture
 Management: Grazing
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Great Crested Newt, Palmate Newt, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Quail, Smooth Newt

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerow
 Opportunities on site: Grassland enhancement , tree planting.
 Opportunities for connectivity: Extension of tree line along site boundary. Extend canopy cover across the site - as linear feature/s &/or sizeable habitat stepping stones.

LUC ID: 40 Settlement: Nailstone
HBBC ID: AS1030 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: na

LUC

Consideration of 2014 data:

na

Overall assessment:

This relatively small site has some ecological value. The value on the site is supplied by the hedge, tree line and buildings, though the improved grassland is important in the wider context.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain hedges and trees to maintain connectivity within the site.
- Enhance grassland through wildflower sowing the encourage invertebrate diversity.
- Extend the tree line at the south of the site around edge of site to provide connection with trees and hedges to the north.
- Planting of native shrubs and trees to increase structural diversity within the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

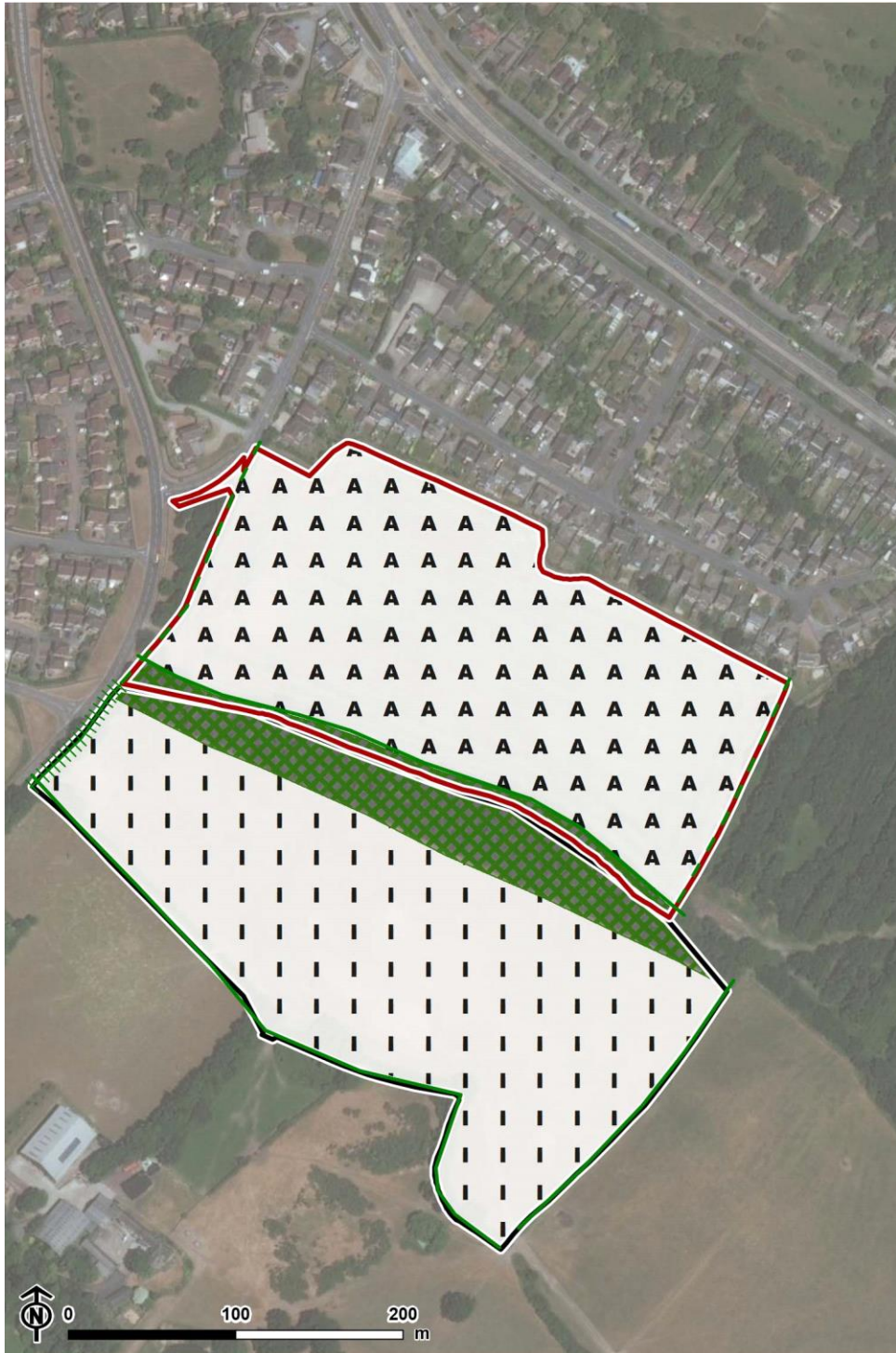
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 41
 HBBC ID: LPR70
 2014 survey ID: As279 (subset thereof)

Settlement: Markfield
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 41
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR70

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B4 Improved grassland
- A J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Beacon Hill, Hangingstone and Out Woods, Benscliffe Wood, Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Rocliffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood and The Brand, Ulverscroft Valley,
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Markfield/Groby, Ratby Lane and Green Lane Hedgerows

LUC ID: 41 Settlement: Markfield
 HBBC ID: LPR70 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: As279 (subset thereof)



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: BARNBY WOOD, BLAKESHAY/SANDHILLS WOOD, BUSHY FIELD WOOD, COVER CLOUD, JOHNS LEE WOOD, LADY HAY WOOD, LAWN/OLD WOODS, MARTINSHAW WOOD, ULVERSCROFT WOOD
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland fens

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by arable landuse with a small strip of dense scrub running along the southern boundary of the site. The scrub is separated from the arable field by an intact but species-poor hedge and consists of blackthorn Prunus spinosa, holly Ilex aquifolium and hawthorn Crataegus monogyna. The length of the west and east boundaries of the site are comprised of species-poor defunct hedges made up of hawthorn and blackthorn. The site is surrounded on the north and west by residential areas, to the south by grassland and to the east by what appears to be plantation broadleaf woodland.

Land use: Agriculture
 Management: Harvested
 Mangement score: Detrimental
 Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Hobby, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Osprey, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Loss of hedgerows connected to the wider landscape. Loss of trees with bat roost potential. Increased recreational disturbance on adjacent woodland.

LUC ID:	41	Settlement:	Markfield
HBBC ID:	LPR70	Survey access:	View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID:	As279 (subset thereof)		



Opportunities on site: Grassland and SuDS creation.

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data:

The open field, previously recorded as improved grassland in 2014, is now arable. The wooded southern margin remains the principal ecological feature. This was identified as a pLWS in 2014 owing to hedge containing nine locally native woody species plus Bullace (*Prunus domestica* ssp *instittia*) which does not count towards LWS criteria although it is a notable species in the county. The east boundary hedge was also identified as a pLWS owing to presence of eight locally native woody species.

Overall assessment:

The broad belt of dense scrub along the south west boundary, together with the hedgerows, form the primary source of ecological value within the site and have the potential to support the protected species as listed above. The south west and north west boundaries are identified as pLWS, which requires particular consideration in the design of access (including visibility splay) from the public highway, as well as recreational routes across the site and into the local landscape. Potential impacts should be considered alongside those of the adjacent development plot which flanks the dense scrub belt. However, on balance, these measures should be relatively readily achieved in a sensibly scaled development, hence, Green status has been attributed.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey of the linear pLWS features to determine the extent which meets LWS criteria. Irrespective these features will be prioritised for retention and beneficial management but the baseline will inform appropriate targets for future monitoring.
- Siting of the access from the public highway should minimise loss of the pLWS and full compensation be provided elsewhere on site.
- It is recognised that retained habitats are best served where development faces, rather than back on to, such features and this will be explored at Masterplanning.
- Retain and enhance hedges to ensure continued connectivity within, and extending into the site and the wider area, especially to the priority level woodland south of the site. LWS criteria for hedgerows in terms of species richness, etc, should form the targets for design.
- The site as this site falls within the National Forest area. Management of the south western scrub belt to develop to appropriate woodland structure.
- Creation of lowland meadow habitat to enhance biodiversity and improve the area in line with the wider borough's character. This will increase the level of lowland meadow in the area, which already hold many LWSs designated for their meadow habitat. This will increase biodiversity in the site and provide stepping stone for species utilising these habitats in the wider area.
- Improve the structural diversity of the site through the planting of native shrubs and trees. Creation of treelines, especially at the southern boundary of the site, could enrich the dispersal network for wildlife.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and community orchard within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

LUC ID: 41 Settlement: Markfield
HBBC ID: LPR70 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: As279 (subset thereof)



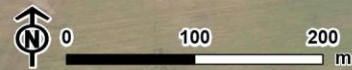
RAG status: Green

LUC ID: 42 Settlement: Bagworth
 HBBC ID: LPR71 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: na



Assessment site: 42
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR71

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)
- A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/
- B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
- B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)/
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- B4 Improved grassland
- SI B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- J1.2 Amenity grassland
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J4 Bare ground
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- ● ● TL Tree line



CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Quarry
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Bagworth Beacon Hill
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Rough Grassland

LUC ID: 42 Settlement: Bagworth
HBBC ID: LPR71 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland fens, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This crescent shaped site consists, predominantly, of three habitat types. The western 'outer' section of the site is broadleaf woodland with a mix of species and a fairly dense canopy cover. The next habitat encountered as we move east through the site is scattered broadleaf trees and neutral grassland. This consists of small trees including willow *Salix* sp. and creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* in long grasses. Also in this section of the site is bramble *Rubus* sp., hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and birch *Betula pendula*. Further east the habitat becomes neutral grassland and herb and fern which features some small areas of dense scrub. Species in this habitat include creeping thistle, bramble, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* and hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*. A patch of dense scrub is present in the centre of the site consisting of bramble and bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*. At the eastern tip of the site is an area of amenity grassland, unmown semi-improved grassland and a tarmac road, all of which appear to be part of the residential area of Bagworth.

Land use: Public access
Management: Mown grassland at housing estate
Desire routes and public footpath throughout
Mangement score: Highly detrimental
Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Common Frog, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Palmate Newt, Pipistrelle, Quail, Redwing, Smooth Newt,

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: woodland, mature trees, dense scrub

LUC ID: 42 Settlement: Bagworth
HBBC ID: LPR71 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



Opportunities on site: Management of existing recreational access - buffer planting &/or establish internal boundaries (laid hedgerows, thorn planting, appropriate fencing), delineate paths, provide dog litter bins.

Opportunities for connectivity: Through woodland to wider area

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: The site has a very high level of ecological value. This site is attributed Red status due to the mosaic of broadleaf woodland, grassland and aquatic habitats present, and the presence of LWS designations on and commensurate to the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Built development and associated private gardens should avoid loss of woodland habitat. Any loss will need to be compensated as part of BNG calculations. Layout of access into and through the site should be considered.
- Detailed survey is required to determine which, if any parts of the site continue to meet the LWS criteria and where habitat restoration would best be directed as part of an appropriate mitigation and BNG package.
- Retained woodland should be protected by an appropriate buffer which may include grassland reflecting the hLWS sward.
- Provision of greenspace must accommodate the existing recreational demand and that of any future population to avoid potential impact on the adjacent Bagworth New Wood cLWS. Delineation of access may, for example, be achieved through laid hedgerows, thorn planting and fencing.
- This site falls within the National Forest area and should be ecologically connected to those in the local area where possible.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, whilst development is not precluded, to achieve an acceptably sensitive design, would be strongly influenced by the need to accommodate the mitigation hierarchy and additional BNG. Red status principally refers to the presence or close proximity of designated sites and/or habitats of high ecological value. Detailed survey and robust mitigation will be required to inform any development proposal and should be considered early to inform BNG calculation and viability studies. Impact assessment will need to evidence the mitigation hierarchy, which should be implemented from Masterplanning, through detailed design and any mitigation or compensation package. The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term. Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10

RAG status: Red

LUC ID: 43 Settlement: Barlestone
 HBBC ID: AS53 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: As53 (subset thereof)



Assessment site: 43
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS53

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/
- A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- J1.1 Arable
- G1 Standing water
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Barlestone, Bosworth Rd Hedge (North Side)
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 43 Settlement: Barlestone
HBBC ID: AS53 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As53 (subset thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland fens, Lowland meadows, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site consists of a single, large arable field. A small section of the site, at the west, encompasses a small part of a larger broadleaf woodland which is of priority quality. At the south-west boundary of the site, canopy from a small patch of woodland encroaches onto the site. This canopy is composed of very mature oak *Quercus* sp. and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. A tree line marks the western boundary of the site, with a hedge with trees running along a small section of the southern boundary. Standing water is found along the length of the southern boundary in the form of a ditch under trees and hedge. At the south-eastern edge of the site lies a small stand of bramble *Rubus* sp., bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis* and nettle *Urtica dioica*. The site lies to the south of Barlestone village and borders the local play park and sports ground.

Land use: Arable
Management: Ploughing, sowing etc.
Management score: Beneficial
Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Firecrest, Lesser Noctule, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Otter, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Woodland edge, tree line and mature trees. Ditch under treeline

Opportunities on site: Grassland creation, pond creation, woodland linkage

LUC ID: 43 Settlement: Barlestone
HBBC ID: AS53 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As53 (subset thereof)



Opportunities for connectivity: Strengthen existing hedgerows and treelines

Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014. The south east boundary with Bosworth Road was previously identified as a pLWS in 2014 owing to hedge containing seven locally native woody species.

Overall assessment:

The woodland, scattered trees, tree lines, hedges and ditch all provide ecological value within the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey of the pLWS hedgerow alongside the public highway to inform siting of the site access (including visibility splay) which would inevitably cause severance and partial of this feature. This baseline will inform design of compensation and future monitoring of its establishment.
- Retention of the wooded belt in the north west of the site with appropriate buffering between this and any built development.
- Delineation of recreational access into/alongside the woodland and marshland hLWS beyond.
- Consider creation of marsh-based SuDS to complement the hLWS adjoining the buffer to create a mosaic of this habitat in the wider area.
- Retain mature trees and hedgerows ensure continued connectivity and structural diversity within the site. Strengthen hedges and tree lines at the south and north west boundaries to create a natural buffer for the ditch and to encourage connectivity with the priority woodland habitat to the south at Hut Spinney and area to the north west.
- Creation of good quality grassland on the site to achieve priority habitat, of which there are only two other area within 2km of the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 44
 HBBC ID: LPR72
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Barlestone
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 44
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR72

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/
- A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- A J1.1 Arable
- G1 Standing water
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J5 Other habitat
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Barlestone, the Fulford Pond, Barlestone Bosworth Rd Hedge (North Side)
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Marsh

LUC ID: 44 Settlement: Barlestone
 HBBC ID: LPR72 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by poor semi-improved grassland used for grazing. A section of scattered broadleaf trees occupies the centre of the site and though the trees are small they appear mature. A section of the site in the south includes broadleaf woodland, scattered trees and scrub. A dense tree line runs along the eastern boundary of the site and a species-rich hedge runs along the western boundary, separating the site from Bosworth Road. A small section of tall ruderal habitat is found in the south-west corner. The site also includes an access track to the north which connects the site to Bosworth Road. The site is undulating and wave like in landform.

Land use: Pasture/grazing
 Management: Grazing
 Management score: Neutral
 Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Firecrest, Lesser Noctule, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Otter, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Scattered trees and woodland edge
 Opportunities on site: Wetland creation near neighbouring pond
 Opportunities for connectivity: Existing treelines and woodland edge. Wetland creation as noted above to augment local habitat stepping stones.

LUC ID:	44	Settlement:	Barlestone
HBBC ID:	LPR72	Survey access:	View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID:	na		



Consideration of 2014 data:

na

Overall assessment:

The entirety of this site was historically designated as a LWS for its marsh habitat but as a result of grazing, was mapped in 2019 as species-poor semi-improved grassland. Detailed survey is required to determine which, if any parts of the site continue to meet the LWS criteria and where habitat restoration would best be directed as part of an appropriate mitigation and BNG package. The site is classed as Amber rather than Red on the basis of current land use. Nevertheless, the extent of development which is feasible, whilst still achieving some level of net gain, may be markedly restricted. Detailed surveys to inform early stage Masterplanning will be particularly important at this site. The woodland trees and hedgerows within the site all provide high levels of ecological value within this site.

This range of habitats, coupled with the adjacent pond offer habitat suitable for a range of protected species for which Phase 2 surveys are recommended.

Any future development should seek to:

- Depending on the distribution of remnant hLWS marsh habitat which would need to be prioritised, retention and creation of habitats may focus at the site periphery and central treebelt. The option of outward-looking development, interconnected by semi-natural habitats may be explored at Masterplanning.
- Buffering of woodland and pLWS pond to the south of the site, coupled with delineation of recreational access to ensure ground flora and marginal vegetation are maintained.
- Ensure robust protection has been put in place to prevent woodland trees and hedgerows from impact during any phase of development. This will also serve to protect the pond.
- Expand the area of woodland to the south through underplanting/natural scrub colonisation along the eastern boundary.
- Where protected species, such as bats or GCN, are found to be present, licensed mitigation measures must be implemented. Early determination of the size of any GCN population would be particularly helpful to steer Masterplanning accurately.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

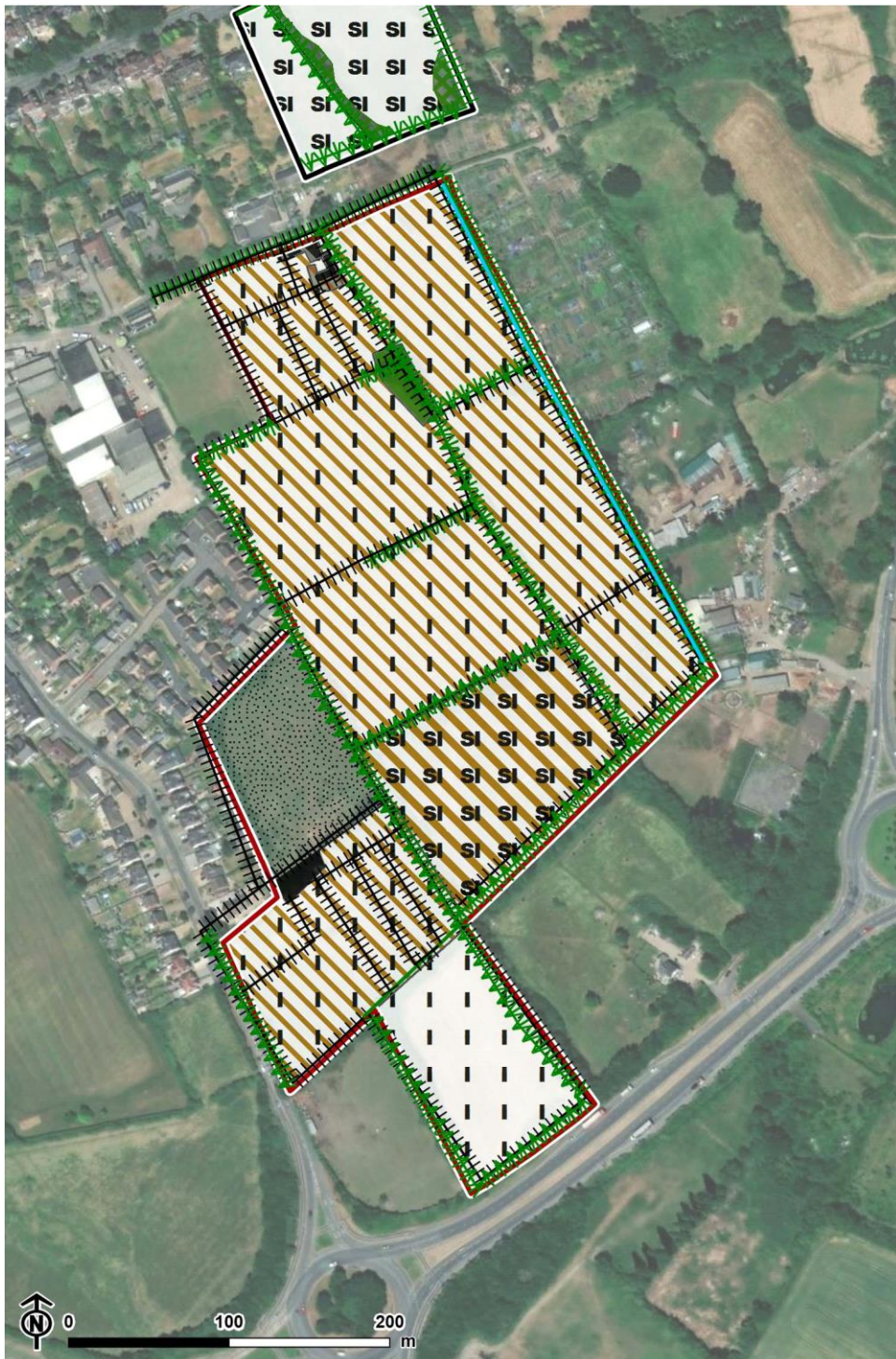
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 45
 HBBC ID: LPR75
 2014 survey ID: As64

Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 45
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR75

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B4 Improved grassland
- B4 Improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J3.6 Buildings
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- G2 Running water
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Barwell Ash Trees East Of the Common
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Semi-Improved Grassland

LUC ID: 45 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: LPR75 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As64



Ancient woodland within 2km: ASTON FIRS, SHEEPY WOOD
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: Green wedge
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Lowland dry acid grassland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is composed of a number of distinct fields with differing habitat types. The site is dominated by mosaic of improved grassland and tall herb and fern. A section of this field in the north-west is a horse paddock and much of the remaining is grazed sheep pasture. The remainder of the site is made up of a single field of improved grassland and a single field of poor semi-improved grassland and tall herb and fern mosaic. A very small patch of broadleaf woodland is present in the centre of the northern half of the site. Fields within the site are bordered and separated by a mixture of fences, species-rich and species-poor hedges with trees. A length of running water flows along the eastern boundary of the site. There are a small number of buildings on the site, one group in the very north and one in the south-western corner. Both are corrugated metal, one is a group of sheds and one a number of horse shelters. A portion of the most southerly section of the site was waterlogged. A field in the south west of the site was not surveyed due to restricted access.


Land use: Horse Paddocks
Management: Regularly grazed
Management score: Beneficial
Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Grass Snake, Hobby, Long-eared Bat species, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole,

Invasive species: None observed.

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedgerows. Mature Trees.

LUC ID:	45	Settlement:	Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton	
HBBC ID:	LPR75	Survey access:	Partial	
2014 survey ID:	As64			

Opportunities on site:	<p>Wildflower sowing. Native shrub/tree planting. Pond creation in south of site where land is waterlogged. Loggeries/brash piles. Woodland creation. Continued grazing to prevent scrub encroachment.</p>
Opportunities for connectivity:	Hedgerow creation/enhancement. Wet ditch creation to connect created ponds.

Consideration of 2014 data: The site almost exclusively comprised fields previously recorded as unimproved neutral grassland in 2014. In 2019, potentially as a result of change in management, these were subject to widespread scrub encroachment and reduction in the value of the sward. The hedgerow network remained intact, with an increase in the presence of trees along its lengths.

Overall assessment: The network of hedgerows and trees, and associated ditches offer the greatest ecological value. The grasslands are also an important part of the overall mosaic and the wider character of the borough. The mixture of habitats are suitable for a number of protected species, Phase 2 surveys should focus on birds, bats and badgers.

- Any future development should seek to:
- Detailed survey of hLWS habitats, hedgerows, grassland and ponds, require survey to ascertain current condition and inform habitat retention, restoration and reconnection. Unavoidable fragmentation and loss to development (e.g. to accommodate road access) will be sited in light of this information.
 - Mitigation for any unavoidable loss should optimise habitat connectivity, species richness and structural diversity.
 - Future management should target LWS criteria. Detailed baseline data should inform future monitoring.
 - Retain and enhance as much of the hedgerows as reasonably practicable to ensure continued connectivity within the site and to the wider area.
 - Extend the area of allotments directly to the east of the site to ensure continued community interaction.
 - Enhancement of grassland including wildflower sowing to create lowland meadows to enhance biodiversity by encouraging invertebrates. This will also feed into increasing the amount of lowland grassland in the local area, with Burbage Common & Woods the only LWS in the borough within 2 km of the site to be designated for grassland habitat.
 - Creation of wetland habitats - new ponds and SuDS ditches, especially in the south of the site where land is ephemerally waterlogged, to further enhance biodiversity.
 - Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and community orchards within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
 - Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
 - Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network. However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.

LUC ID: 45 Settlement: Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton
HBBC ID: LPR75 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As64

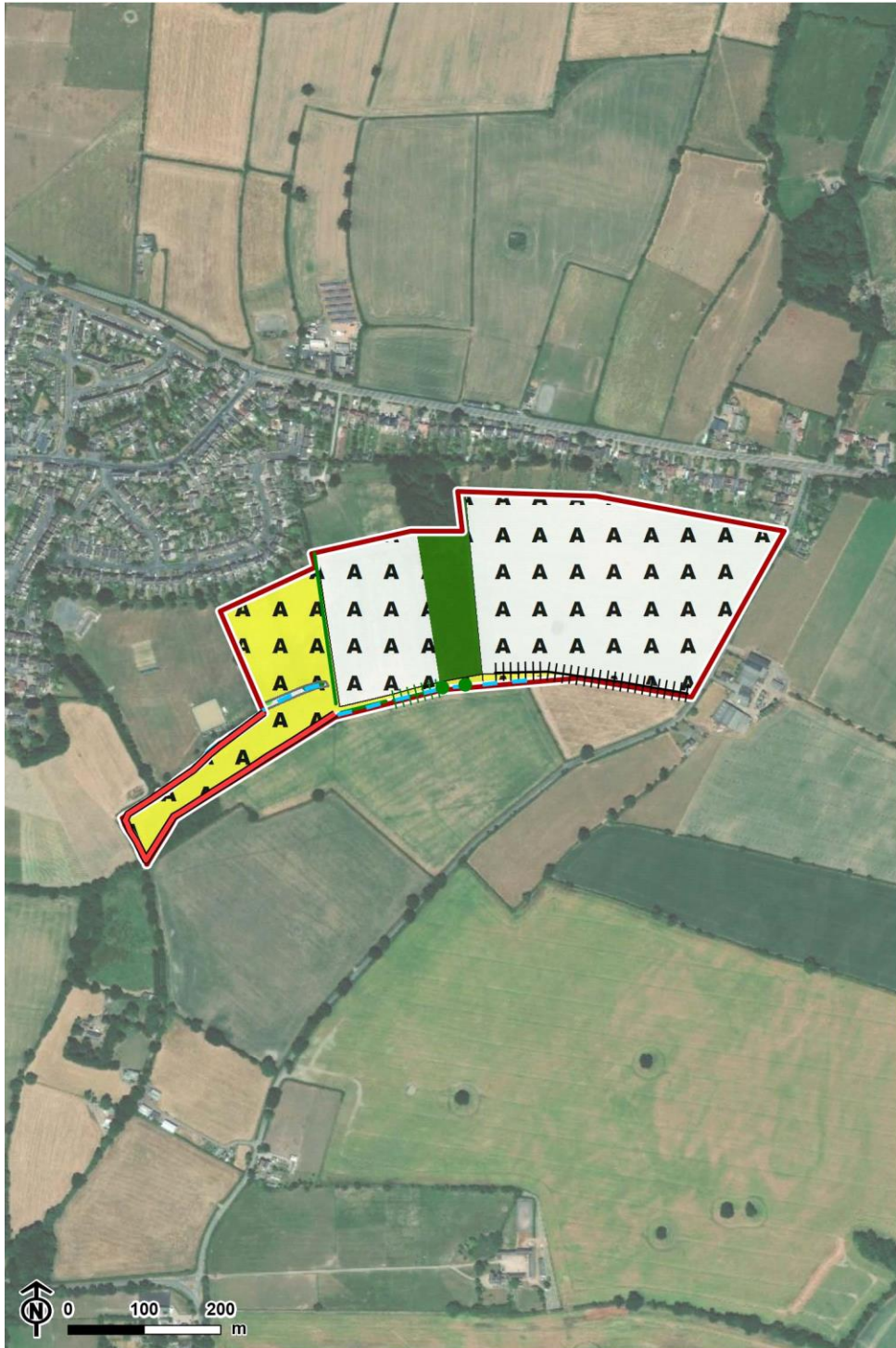


- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 46 Settlement: Newbold Verdon
 HBBC ID: AS445 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: As445 (subset thereof) AS445 / 446 (subset thereof)



Assessment site: 46
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS445

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A3.3 Mixed scattered trees/
- A2.2 Scrub (scattered)
- J1.1 Arable
- J1.2 Amenity grassland
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch
- J5 Other habitat
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Newbold Verdon Stream Hedge, Newbold Verdon Kirby Lane Hedge (North), Newboldverdon Hedge Nr School House Farm, Newbold Verdon Pavilion Green Lane Hedge (East)

LUC ID: 46 Settlement: Newbold Verdon
 HBBC ID: AS445 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: AS445 (subset thereof) AS445 / 446 (subset thereof)



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): Grassland
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), FOX COVERT
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by arable farmland and amenity grassland. The amenity grassland is part of an area of playing fields which includes football and cricket pitches. This short mown area is separated from the arable fields by a recently cut species-poor hedge. A belt of broadleaf woodland separates the two fields which make up the arable land on the site. The woodland is priority habitat quality and has a single small opening which is dominated by nettle *Urtica dioica*. A single mature oak *Quercus* sp. is present in the eastern portion of the arable land. A dry ditch runs along the southern boundary of the site and doubles back on itself when it reaches the western boundary. Hedge with trees runs for a small section along the centre of the southern boundary of the site. A public right of way runs diagonally through the centre of the eastern field. The site lies to the east of Newbold Verdon, running parallel to the B582 road.

Land use: Public access - recreation use, arable and pasture
 Management: ditches on farm land, hedgerows and grass cutting
 Management score: Detrimental
 Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Avocet, Bearded Tit, Black Redstart, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Crossbill, Common Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, Fieldfare, Garganey, Goldeneye, Green Sandpiper, Greenshank, Greylag Goose, Hobby, Kingfisher, Lesser Noctule, Little Ringed Plover, Long-eared Bat species, Mediterranean Gull, Myotis Bat species, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Osprey, Peregrine, Pintail, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Polecat, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Ruff, Soprano Pipistrelle, Whimbrel, Whooper Swan, Wood Sandpiper,

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |

LUC ID: 46 Settlement: Newbold Verdon
HBBC ID: AS445 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS445 (subset thereof) AS445 / 446 (subset thereof)



Birds

Water vole

Key sensitivities: Woodland strip in the centre and scrub habitat bordering the ditch
Opportunities on site: Wildflower establishment, ditch enhancement and pond creation
Opportunities for connectivity: Woodland connected to southern area through the strengthening of hedgerow along southern edge

Consideration of 2014 data: The majority of habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014 with the exception of the west-most fields, previously recorded as improved grassland, are in 2019 amenity grassland. Stretches of the west boundary of this amenity grassland had, in 2014, been identified as pLWS owing to hedgerow (north side of Kirby Lane) containing seven locally native woody species and hedgerow (south side Kirby Lane) contains 12 locally native woody species including 1 Red Data Book species; eared willow *Salix aurita* - uncommon in the county.

Overall assessment: The sites main source of ecological value comes from the woodland area in the centre of the site and the hedges and dry ditch found in the southern areas of the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey of hLWS grassland extending along the stream in the southeast to determine whether this still meets LWS selection criteria and identify areas for retention or restoration. LWS criteria should be used as targets for habitat management and baseline data for monitoring thereof.
- Retain priority woodland habitat of Newbold Spinney, with appropriate buffer from built development and private garden. Vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access to avoid fragmentation of the woodland.
- Retain cLWS ash trees on the boundary of the site, identified due to their girth, with sufficient root protection to ensure their survival long-term.
- Utilise existing access points to minimise pLWS hedgerows loss. This will also require careful consideration of the internal road layout.
- Strengthen the hedgerow at the south of the site by planting native shrub and trees. Widen this into a woodland belt to create connection between the priority woodland on this site to that found around Orchard Farm to the south. Connecting this with identified pLWS hedgerow on the western boundary of the site would further enhance connectivity of good quality habitat.
- Increase structural diversity of lower value grassland areas of priority where these are given over to open space, e.g. through reduced mowing regimes. Incorporate nature-based play.
- Provision of SuDS to optimise value of the ditch network to the south of the site. Consider inclusion of open water and ephemeral wetland habitat to increase invertebrate diversity and encourage wading birds.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

LUC ID: 46 Settlement: Newbold Verdon
HBBC ID: AS445 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As445 (subset thereof) AS445 / 446 (subset thereof)



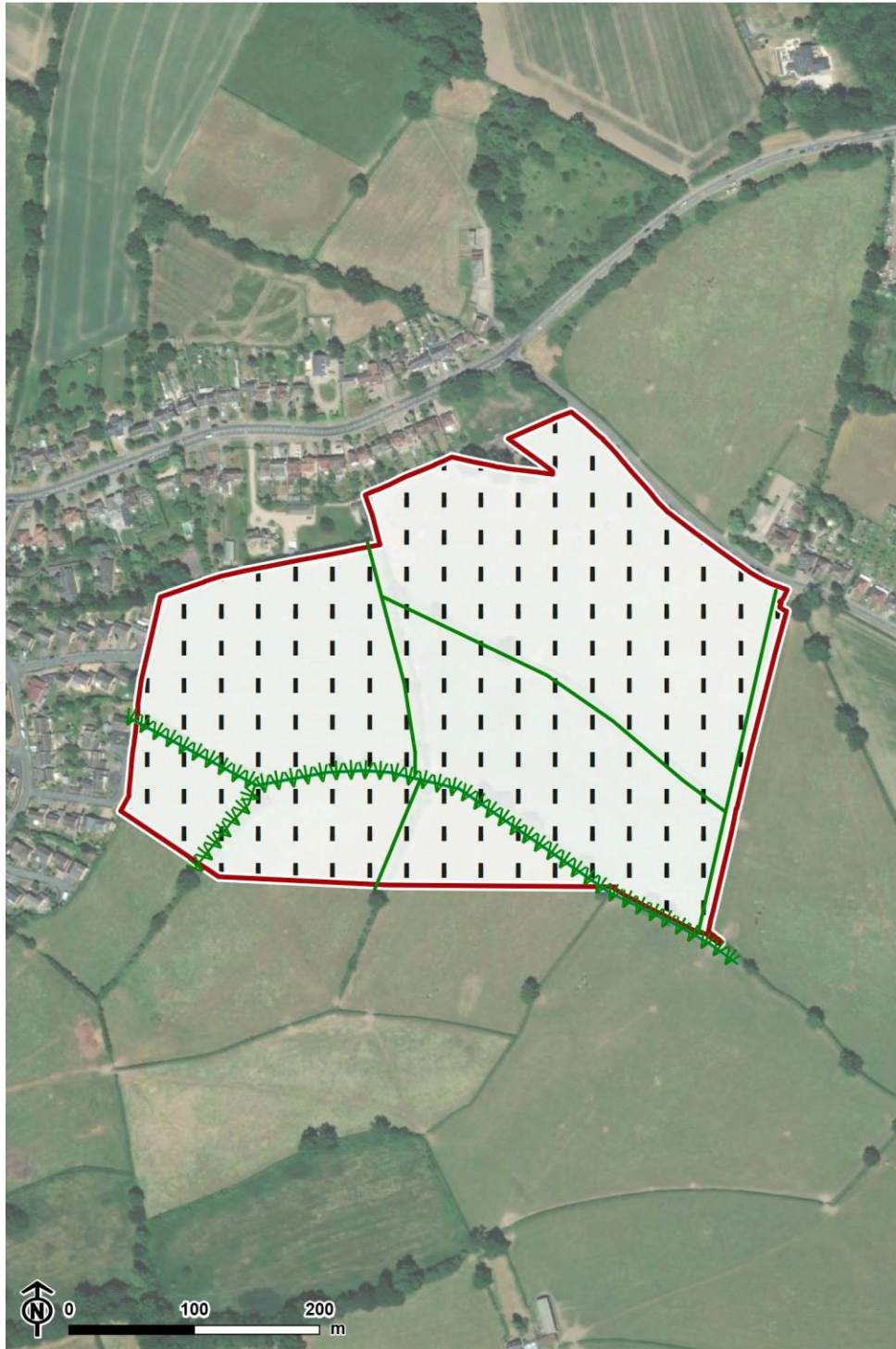
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 47
 HBBC ID: AS134
 2014 survey ID: As134 (subset thereof)

Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
 Survey access: Partial



Assessment site: 47
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS134

Assessment site
Phase 1 habitat
 B4 Improved grassland
 G2 Running water
 J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
 J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)



CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	Burbage Common & Woods
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Aston Lane Hedgerow
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 47 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID: AS134 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As134 (subset thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: ASTON FIRS, FREEHOLT WOOD, SHEEPY WOOD

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is composed of improved grassland used for cattle grazing. The individual fields which make up the site are separated by hedges of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*. Trees are found in many of the hedges and are field maple *Acer campestre* and oak *Quercus sp.*. A stream runs through the south of the site, under a hedgerow.

Land use: Grazing pasture

Management: Grazing and hedgerow cutting

Management score: Neutral

Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Greylag Goose, Hobby, Kingfisher, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Serotine, Soprano Pipistrelle, White-letter Hairstreak

Invasive species: None recorded


- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Hedges, mature trees within hedgerow and brook

Opportunities on site: Grassland diversity, wetland habitat, bird and bat boxes

Opportunities for connectivity: Habitat enhancement along, and stemming from, the linear brook and hedgerow features.

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

LUC ID:	47	Settlement:	Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb	
HBBC ID:	AS134	Survey access:	Partial	
2014 survey ID:	As134 (subset thereof)			

Overall assessment:

The site stands less than 300m from Burbage Common - a designated site recognised to serve a high level of recreational access for the current population. Any development must provide open space to accommodate the recreational needs of future residents, without incurring additional pressure on the Common. Where this cannot be evidenced, suitable alternative compensation must be provided. The ecological value of the site is principally formed by the hedgerows and trees throughout the site, and the stream to the south.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain and enhance hedges through the planting of native shrubs and trees to optimise connectivity within the site. Creation and enhancement of hedgerow on the northern boundary of the site to increase sites connectivity with the pLWS hedgerow on Aston Lane, also promoting cross-district environmental work with Blaby district.
- Detailed survey of hedgerows to determine current value in relation to the Hedgerow Regulations and LWS criteria. Any unavoidable severance or loss to the development should be sited in light of the baseline data and appropriate mitigation determined accordingly.
- Retention of mature trees.
- Enhance the grassland habitats present to bring them to the required level for priority habitat.
- Provide appropriate buffer flanking the brook, within which further wetland and grassland habitats are provided. This could be incorporated in a SuDS feature.
- Delineate recreational access routes, for example, using boardwalk, laid hedge, deadwood, or mown paths to avoid excess erosion or nutrient enrichment.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

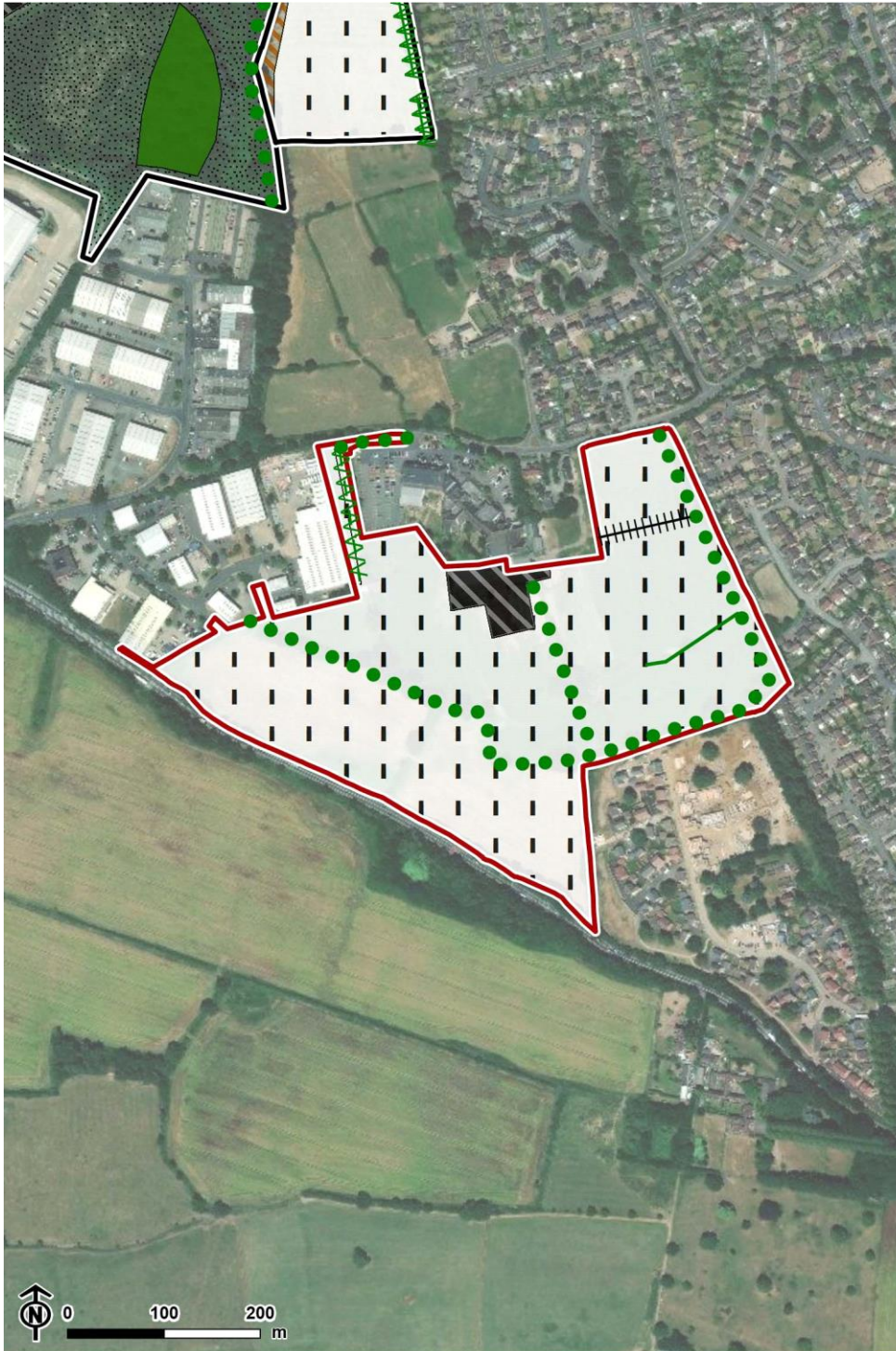
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 48
 HBBC ID: LPR26
 2014 survey ID: As110

Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 48
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR26

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- B4 Improved grassland
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- HS Hard standing
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.4 Fence
- TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Sketchely Path Ash Tree 3, Sketchely Park Hedgerow Ash, Sketchely Grange Hedgerow, Sketchely Lane Hedgerow and Ash, Sketchely Path Ash Tree 2, Sketchely House Poplar Tree, Sketchely Path Ash Tree, Sketchely Meadows Hedgerow, Sketchely Lane Hedgerow

LUC ID: 48 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID: LPR26 Survey access: View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID: As110



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): Heather Semi-Improved Grassland
Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This site consists of a number of improved grassland fields. The fields are grazed and are predominantly separated by tree lines, with a hedge in the south east (blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*) and one in the north west (bramble *Rubus* sp., apple *Malus* sp., lime *Tilia x europaea*, poplar *Populus* sp. and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*). There is a stand of taller sward grassland within the field to the south of Sketchley Lane which contains cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* and dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*. Within the site there is also a small collection of farm barn buildings and a small brick built shelter for livestock.

Land use: Pasture fields
Management: Grazing
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate


Species records within 1km: Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, European Water Vole, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Mature tree lines throughout the site

Opportunities on site: Enhance diversity within the grassland habitat, strengthening hedgerows, bird and bat boxes

LUC ID:	48	Settlement:	Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb	
HBBC ID:	LPR26	Survey access:	View from adjacent land	
2014 survey ID:	As110			

Opportunities for connectivity: Enhancement of boundary hedgerows and tree lines would allow movement into wider landscape.

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

Overall assessment: Tree lines, hedges and buildings are all found within this site and all provide the greatest ecological value.

Any future development should seek to:

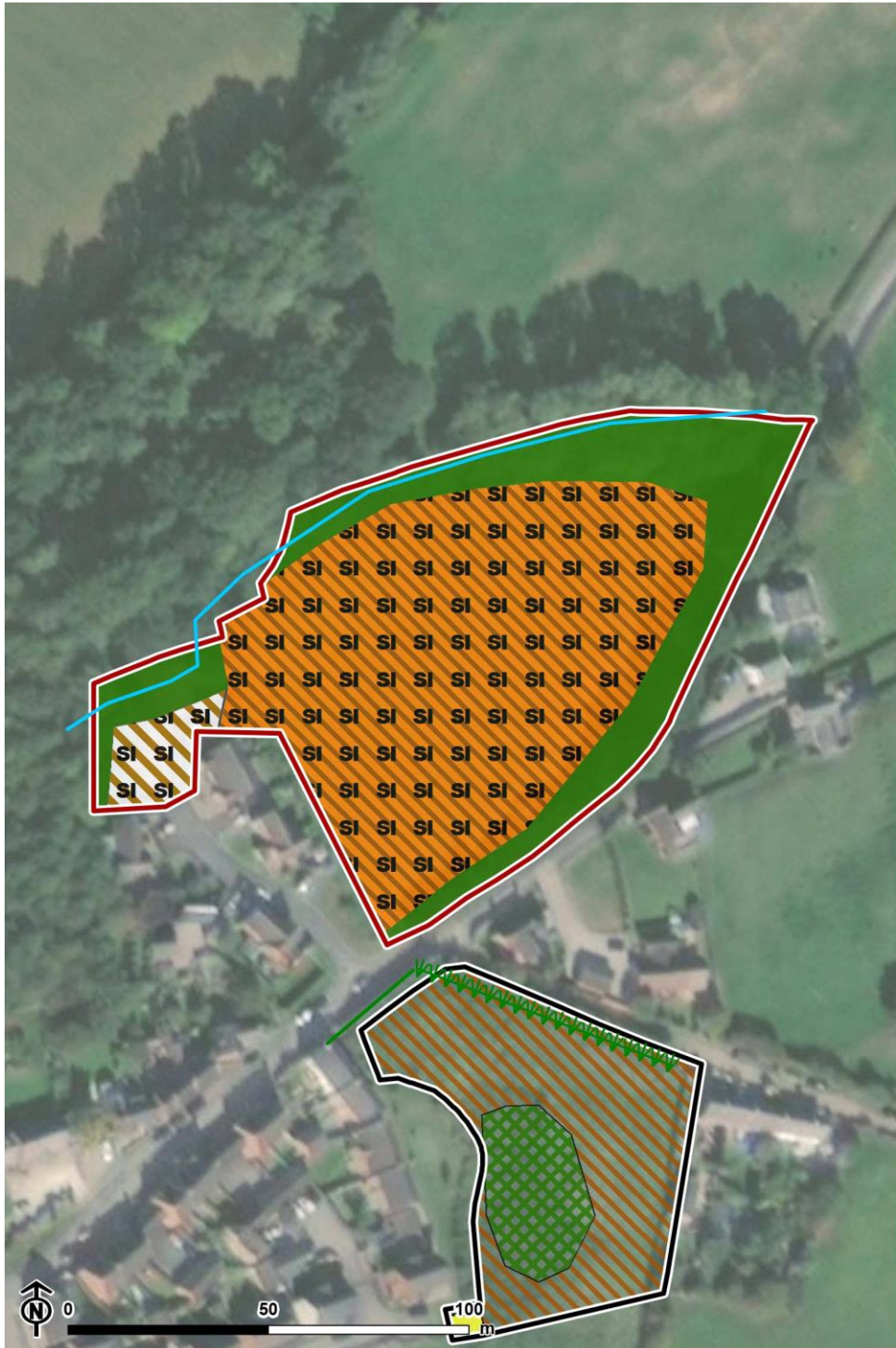
- Detailed survey of hLWS (designated for heather and grassland) and pLWS (hedgerow and specimen trees) habitats require survey to ascertain current condition and inform habitat retention, restoration and reconnection. Unavoidable fragmentation or loss to development (e.g. to accommodate road access) will be sited in light of this information.
- Mitigation for any unavoidable loss should optimise habitat connectivity, species richness and structural diversity.
- Future management should target LWS criteria. Detailed baseline data should inform future monitoring.
- Retain and enhance as much of the hedgerow network as reasonably practicable to ensure continued connectivity within the site and to the wider area. Strengthen with planting of native shrubs to increase floor flora. Ensure connectivity is maintained between south east corner and northern boundary, to benefit both on site and adjoining habitats. The hedge in the north of the site has been identified as a pLWS and should be retained.
- Enhancement of grassland including wildflower sowing to create lowland meadows to enhance biodiversity by encouraging invertebrates.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge and tree noise protection within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Amber



Assessment site: 49
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR79

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J1.2 Amenity grassland
- G2 Running water
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Congerstone Barton Rd Hedge, Congerstone Poplar Terrace Hedge
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 49 Settlement: Congerstone
HBBC ID: LPR79 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As511



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This site consists of a field used as a horse paddock surrounded by broadleaf woodland. The grassland area is dominated by neutral grassland with herb and fern. The remaining grassland area consists of poor semi-improved grassland with herb and fern. The broadleaf woodland surrounding the site is dominated by oak *Quercus* sp., ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* with field maple *Acer campestre* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*. A small shallow stream runs along the northern boundary of the site and is an off-shoot of the River Sense.

Land use: Pasture for horses
Management: Woodland bordering road cut back for traffic safety
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Grass Snake, Hobby, Hoopoe, Natterer's Bat, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Quail, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None recorded

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: woodland edge and stream
Opportunities on site: Grassland species richness and structural diversity
Opportunities for connectivity: Habitat enhancement along, and stemming from, the stream and woodland features.

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014, although the

LUC ID: 49 Settlement: Congerstone
HBBC ID: LPR79 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As511



Overall assessment:

open grassland had developed a taller, more species rich. In the absence of management, this may progress toward rank ruderal. The roadside hedge had, in 2014, been identified as a pLWS owing to the presence of eight locally native woody species, incl four mature oaks.

The woodland which surrounds the site, and watercourse along the northern boundary provides the primary ecological value on the site. The hedgerow along Barton Lane is a pLWS. The grassland also plays an important role in the mosaic of the site and the wider area. Whilst it is assumed that the watercourse and wider woodland would be safeguarded within any future development design. Aquatic habitat surveys may be required to provide a baseline for future management monitoring; hence have been listed amongst the recommended Phase 2 surveys.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain all woodland which is of a high quality and meets priority habitat criteria.
- Retain the pLWS and connecting hedgerows.
- Ensure buffer is in place on sensitive terrestrial and aquatic habitats to avoid adverse impact as a result of development at all phases.
- Delineate recreational access, acknowledging appropriate buffer distance, particularly in relation to the woodland and watercourse habitats.
- Use existing access to minimise tree loss.
- Creation of good quality grassland habitat as part of the habitat mosaic.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 50 Settlement: Congerstone
 HBBC ID: LPR80 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: As508



Assessment site: 50
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR80

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- A J1.2 Amenity grassland
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- VVVVV J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Newton Burgoland Marshes, Sheepy Fields
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Horse Chestnut, Congerstone Village
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 50 Settlement: Congerstone
HBBC ID: LPR80 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As508



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

This site consists of two distinct habitats, an area of dairy farm buildings which is surrounded by improved grassland used for grazing of dairy cows. A very small section of the site is amenity grassland, suspected to be lawn. A species-rich hedge runs through the centre of the site and separates two fields. A second species-poor hedge of sparse hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* also acts as a barrier between fields. Two mature poplar *Populus* sp. trees are found at the edge of a water body on the eastern half of the site.

Land use: working dairy farm and pasture fields
Management: Hedgerow cutting
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Grass Snake, Hobby, Hoopoe, Natterer's Bat, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Quail, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: farm buildings, pond and hedgerows
Opportunities on site: Wetland and grassland creation
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

LUC ID: 50 Settlement: Congerstone
HBBC ID: LPR80 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As508



Overall assessment:

The site lies less than 200m west of Ashby Canal SSSI and c250m south of the River Sence LWS. Sensitive design and management will need to be evidenced to ensure potential construction and operational impacts are avoided. Within the site itself, the open grassland offer limited ecological value. Mature trees, hedges, farm buildings and the water body provide the greatest ecological value. Phase 2 surveys should focus on birds, bats, badgers and GCN.

Any future development should seek to:

- Provide appropriate delineation between the site and Canal SSSI, as well as ample open space provision on site.
- Retain mature trees and species-rich hedgerows to maintain structural diversity and ecological connectivity.
- Development should also ensure protection and longterm survival of the mature horse chestnut pLWS north of the site, which sits in the centre of Congerstone village. Additional tree planting of a range of age-classes to extend canopy habitat across the wider site.
- Mitigate any loss of bird and bat habitat loss through the replacement of roosts and dispersal habitat, where these are found to be present.
- Retain and enhance the pond area by creating wetland habitat in the vicinity to encourage an increase in biodiversity. The provision of SuDS and wetland habitat to increase ability of site to deal with wet conditions.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 51
 HBBC ID: LPR83
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 51
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR83

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J1.1 Arable
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	N Peckleton Hedgerows
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 51 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR83 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: This site is a single large arable field. Where the site meets the B582 road there is an electrical box surrounded by cherry *Prunus sp.*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and elm *Ulmus procera* trees. The southern boundary of the site is bordered by a hedge with trees and a small ditch at its base. The north-west of corner of the site contains a stand of bramble *Rubus sp.* and a small ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree.

Land use: Arable
Management: Ploughing, sowing etc.
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bluebell, Brambling, Common Pipistrelle, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Hobby, Pipistrelle, Red Kite

Invasive species: None recorded

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: Hedgerow on southern boundary
Opportunities on site: Grassland creation, additional tree planting
Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow network

Consideration of 2014 data: na

LUC ID: 51 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR83 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na

LUC

Overall assessment:

The hedgerow and associated trees along with the small patch of trees at the field entrance form the ecological value within the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain boundary hedgerows as far as practicable, with minimum loss to access and visibility splay from the public highway. Compensation for any length loss should optimise opportunity to extend connectivity into and across the site.
- Provide appropriate buffer to the west boundary pLWS hedgerow. Positive habitat management should target LWS criteria and detailed baseline data, inform future monitoring.
- Create good quality grassland, as far as soil allows, to increase the area covered by this priority habitat.
- Planting of native shrubs and trees to increase structural diversity on the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

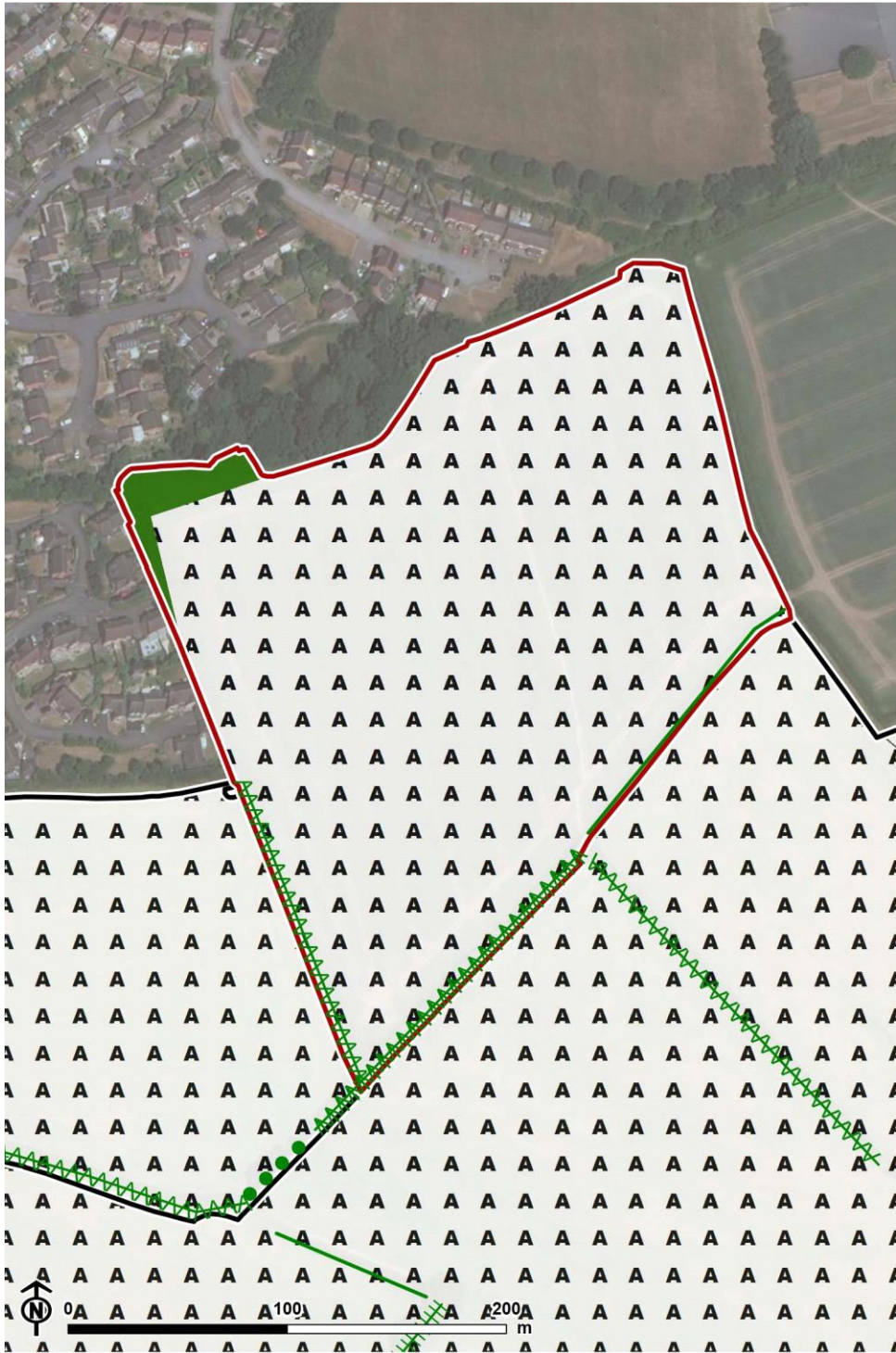
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 52
 HBBC ID: LPR119
 2014 survey ID: As202

Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 52
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR119

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 52 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR119 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As202



Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name)
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site consists predominantly of arable farmland in the form of a single, distinct field. Hedges run along the southern boundary and the western boundary. A small portion of the northern boundary of the site extends out from the field into the semi-natural broadleaf woodland which consists of mature oak *Quercus* sp.. The woodland separates the site from the residential properties of Desford. With the exception of the residential properties to the north and west, the site is surrounded by farmland.

Land use: Arable
Management: Ploughing, sowing etc
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Grass Snake, Hobby, Kingfisher, Myotis Bat species, Natterer's Bat, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Otter, Pipistrelle, Red Kite, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: woodland edge and hedgerows
Opportunities on site: Grassland creation
Woodland expansion
Opportunities for connectivity: Strengthen boundary hedges and extend into and across the site.

LUC ID: 52 Settlement: Desford and Peckleton
HBBC ID: LPR119 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: As202



Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain broadly similar to those previously recorded in 2014, although the linear woodland in the north east of the site has developed wooded character along the boundary ditch.

Overall assessment:

Development of the site would be reliant on access from the public highway, the route of which is not clear. It is possible this may be by extension of Forest Rise, entailing impacts beyond the site boundary. In the absence of clarity the site is attributed Amber status. Within the site, ecological value primarily relates to the hedges and woodland habitats.

Any future development should seek to:

- Clarify the access/es and ensure all habitats potentially impacted by the proposed development are included within the baseline surveys.
- Retain the woodland and hedges to retain connectivity within the site. Ensure the woodland belt adjoining the northern boundary is suitable buffered.
- Strengthen the existing hedges through planting of native shrubs and trees to link those areas of hedges which have become defunct.
- Creation of species-rich grassland areas with a reduced mowing regime to increase the area of this priority habitat in the local vicinity.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 53
 HBBC ID: LPR90
 2014 survey ID: AS694 - North & central portions

Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
 Survey access: Full



Assessment site: 53
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR90

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- B4 Improved grassland
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- ● ● TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Boon's Quarry, Kendall's Meadow
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 53 Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
HBBC ID: LPR90 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS694 - North & central portions



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Traditional orchard

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is made up of half of a distinct field. The habitat is improved grassland and is bordered on the north and west by a hedge with trees. A small tree line borders a residential property to the east of the site. The site lies to the south western boundary of the village of Higham on the Hill and is bordered by residential properties and farmland.

Land use: Pasture
Management: Infrequent
Management score: Beneficial
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Little Ringed Plover, Merlin, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Pipistrelle, Smooth Newt

Invasive species: None observed

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: Hedgerows

Opportunities on site: Wildflower meadow creation. Hedgerow enhancement. Bird/bat boxes. Native tree/shrub planting.

Opportunities for connectivity: Hedgerow enhancement, native shrub/tree line planting, areas of taller grassland underneath existing trees.

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain broadly similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

LUC ID: 53 Settlement: Stoke Golding and Higham on the Hill
HBBC ID: LPR90 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: AS694 - North & central portions



Overall assessment:

Overall the majority of the site is of a low ecological value due to habitat type and diversity. Though the hedges and trees make up a small portion of the site they are the most important ecological feature and provide foraging and nesting opportunities for protected species as listed above.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain hedges and associated trees and enhance with native species to ensure continued connectivity within the site and the wider area.
- Trees in the east of the site should be retained.
- Grassland should be enhanced with wildflower sowing to increase biodiversity and improve the meadow character in this area of the borough, as only one LWS designated for meadow habitat is located within 2 km of the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators coupled with a reduced mowing regime within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 54
 HBBC ID: LPR96
 2014 survey ID: As279

Settlement: Markfield
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 54
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR96

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- B4 Improved grassland
- A J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:

Bardon Hill, Bardon Hill Quarry, Benscliffe Wood, Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Roecliffe Manor Lawns, Sheet Hedges Wood, Swithland Wood and The Brand, Ulverscroft Valley

SSSI IRZ overlapping site:

Yes: resi and/or rural resi SSSI IRZ overlaps

LNRs within 2km:

None

LWS within 2km:

Yes

LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):

Markfield/Groby Ratby Lane and Green Lane Hedgerows

Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Ancient woodland within 2km: BARNBY WOOD, BUSHY FIELD WOOD, COVER CLOUD, GREAT WOOD, JOHNS LEE WOOD, LADY HAY WOOD, LAWN/OLD WOODS, MARTINSHAW WOOD, ULVERSCROFT WOOD

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland fens

- LLR BAP habitats on site:
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by improved grassland which has been grazed by cattle. A thick strip of dense scrub borders the north of the site and is composed of ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, pine *Pinus* sp., maple *Acer Campestre*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and dog rose *Rosa canina*. The site is a single distinct field surrounded to the south and east by intact but species-poor hedge and to the west this hedging contains trees.

Land use: Pasture - Animal grazing

Management: Grazing

Management score: Neutral

Connectivity score: Moderate


Species records within 1km: Bat, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Hobby, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Osprey, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Loss of hedgerows and dense scrub.
Increased disturbance from recreation on adjacent woodland.

Opportunities on site: Enhance scrub to develop into a woodland belt.

LUC ID:	54	Settlement:	Markfield	
HBBC ID:	LPR96	Survey access:	View from adjacent land	
2014 survey ID:	As279			

Improve scrub structure.
Grassland meadow creation.

Opportunities for connectivity:

Hedgerow network. Woodland belt connecting to the south.

Consideration of 2014 data:

Habitat types remain broadly similar to those previously recorded in 2014. The pLWS hedgerow was recorded to contain eight locally native woody species.

Overall assessment:

The broad belt of dense scrub along the north east boundary, together with the hedge lines and trees, provide ecological value and have the potential to support the protected species as listed above.

Access from the public highway is less constrained than the adjacent Site 41 (as a result of pLWS hedgerow); nevertheless, the design of access (including visibility splay) from the public highway, as well as recreational routes across the site and into the local landscape. Potential impacts should be considered alongside those of Site 41 which flanks the dense scrub belt. However, on balance, these measures should be relatively readily achieved in a sensibly scaled development, hence, Green status has been attributed.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey of the linear pLWS features to determine the extent which meets LWS criteria. Irrespective these features will be prioritised for retention and beneficial management but the baseline will inform appropriate targets for future monitoring.
- Retain all hedges and mature trees (as far as practicable) to ensure continued connectivity within the site. This will involve the careful planning of access points and internal road layout.
- It is recognised that retained habitats are best served where development faces, rather than back on to, such features and this will be explored at Masterplanning.
- Enhance grassland through the sowing of wildflower and reduced mowing regime to provide greater level of good quality lowland meadow in the immediate area, which has six LWS designated for their grassland habitats.
- Gapping the scrub and planting of native trees and shrubs to increase structural diversity of the site while also forming a direct link to the priority quality deciduous woodland which abuts the east of the site.
- Creation of woodlands on the site as this site falls within the National Forest area.
- Expansion of scrub pLWS to the south west of the site.- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and community orchards within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 55
 HBBC ID: LPR100
 2014 survey ID: AS436 (subset thereof)

Settlement: Newbold Verdon
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 55
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR100

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site

Phase 1 habitat

- A J1.1 Arable
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Botcheston Bog
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 55 Settlement: Newbold Verdon
 HBBC ID: LPR100 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: AS436 (subset thereof)



Ancient woodland within 2km: FOX COVERT
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: This site is a very simple and relatively small site. It comprises of part of an arable field. A tree line runs along the southern boundary of the site at the field margin. The site is at the north western edge of Newbold Verdon village and is bordered on the east by residential properties. To the south lies the sports field of the local primary school, to the west is arable farmland and to the north the site is bordered by the B585 road.

Land use: Arable
 Management: Ploughing
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: Low

Species records within 1km: Bat, Black Redstart, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, Grass Snake, Lesser Noctule, Long-eared Bat species, Myotis Bat species, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Polecat, Soprano Pipistrelle

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: Mature trees
 Opportunities on site: Grassland, meadow creation. Woodland expansion
 Opportunities for connectivity: Strengthening along, and extending from, southern tree line - note woodland and neighbouring fields to south.

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types remain broadly similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

LUC ID:	55	Settlement:	Newbold Verdon
HBBC ID:	LPR100	Survey access:	View from adjacent land
2014 survey ID:	AS436 (subset thereof)		



Overall assessment:

This simple site provides a limited level of ecological value. The tree line to the south provides all the value within the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Retain the tree line to the south of the site and ensure suitable buffer is implemented to prevent any impacts from the development.
- Strengthen the tree line through the planting of native shrubs at the base to improve connectivity within the site and to the wider area.
- Expand area covered by woodland to create enhanced habitat opportunities.
- Sow wildflowers to create meadow areas which are a priority habitat and are lacking in the local area.
- Planting of native trees and shrubs to increase structural diversity within the site.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

LUC ID: 56 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
 HBBC ID: LPR107 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: As488 North of Burroughs RoadAs489 South of Burroughs Road



Assessment site: 56
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR107

- Assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
- I B4 Improved grassland
- B4 Improved grassland/
C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- SI B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
- HS Hard standing
- A J1.1 Arable
- G2 Running water
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
- J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km: Botcheston Bog, Bradgate Park and Cropston Reservoir, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Groby Pool and Woods, Sheet Hedges Wood, Ulverscroft Valley ,

SSSI IRZ overlapping site: None

LNRs within 2km: None

LWS within 2km: Yes

LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): Ratby Tributaries Of Rothley Brook, Martinshaw Wood

LUC ID: 56 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
 HBBC ID: LPR107 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: As488 North of Burroughs RoadAs489 South of Burroughs Road



Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Ancient woodland within 2km: Ancient woodland (no name), GREAT WOOD, GROBY POOL WOOD, LADY HAY WOOD, LAWN/OLD WOODS, MARTINSHAW WOOD, RATBY BURROUGHS
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): Ancient Replanted Woodland
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site is dominated by arable land use in the north and improved grassland in the south. These two habitats are separated by Burroughs Road. Two smaller areas of improved grassland with herb and fern lie on the eastern boundary of the site; the most northerly of these fields contains a horse shelter and willow *Salix* sp.. A small business park is present in the south east corner of the site and contains a small area of allotments. Mature scattered trees are found throughout the site and a small section of stream from Rothley Brook flows through the south-western corner. A dry ditch runs through the centre of the southern portion of the site. The fields within the site are separated by hedges of both species-rich and species-poor compositions. Many hedges contain trees and some run alongside fences.

Land use: Arable. Pasture. Allotments. Amenity.
 Management: Regular. Arable fields recently ploughed. Amenity area mowed. Hedges on roadside trimmed.
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Fieldfare, Greylag Goose, Long-eared Bat species, Myotis Bat species, Nyctalus Bat species, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red-throated Diver, Redwing, Slow-worm, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle,

Invasive species: None observed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |

LUC ID: 56 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
HBBC ID: LPR107 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As488 North of Burroughs Road As489 South of Burroughs Road



Birds

Water vole

Key sensitivities:

Woodland. Hedgerows. Wet ditches.

Opportunities on site:

Wildflower sowing, staggered mowing regimes, loggeries/brasherries, wet ditch restoration and enhancement through bank/bed profiling, aquatic and marginal vegetation planting and dredging. Pond creation. Native tree shrub planting. Orchard planting

Opportunities for connectivity:

Native tree and shrub planting. Hedgerow enhancement/creation. Wet ditch restoration. Staggered mowing regime. Scattered trees

Consideration of 2014 data:

As488 (north of Burroughs Road) - Habitat types remain similar to those previously recorded in 2014.

As489 (south of Burroughs Road) - Habitat types remain broadly similar to those previously recorded in 2014. Note that in contrast to 2014, the 2019 land parcel is reduced to exclude some woodland and riparian habitats in the south, which were previously identified as pLWS owing to two water courses containing LWS physical qualifying features (gravel substrate, exposed tree roots and earth banks), and also providing good quality bat foraging / commuting routes.

Overall assessment:

This site supports high level of ecological value, with a strong network of hedgerows and trees along the field boundaries. Wet ditches and the Rothby Brook which flows along the southern boundary provide additional diversity on site, as well as connectivity into the local landscape. Phase 2 surveys should focus on bats, birds (farmland, breeding and wintering assemblages) and badgers. It is assumed that a generous buffer would be provided along the brook corridor and that crossings would be avoided. Phase 2 survey of aquatic habitats is however listed for completeness. Given the extent of linear habitats along the field boundaries, severance and length loss to development and transport infrastructure is anticipated to be inevitable. The requirement of the mitigation hierarchy to provide compensation and BNG on site, unless fully justified, brings this site into Amber status.

Any future development should seek to:

- Provide appropriate buffer between the development (including residential gardens), the priority ancient woodland and LWS to the north and the west, and to the Rothby Brook corridor.
- Hedgerow survey to inform Masterplanning of built development and transport infrastructure (vehicular and pedestrian). Mature trees and species-rich hedges to be prioritised for retention.
- Creation of woodlands on the site as this site falls within the National Forest area. This may contribute to appeasing potential increase in the recreational pressure on ancient woodland habitats off site.
- Any wood which is cut should be left in brasherries for use by invertebrates.
- Enhancement of dry ditch and stream to create wetland area in the south of the site, which falls within flood zone 2. Creation of pond and marginal vegetation.
- Community orchard using native and heritage varieties.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis

LUC ID: 56 Settlement: Groby and Ratby
HBBC ID: LPR107 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: As488 North of Burroughs RoadAs489 South of Burroughs Road



that:

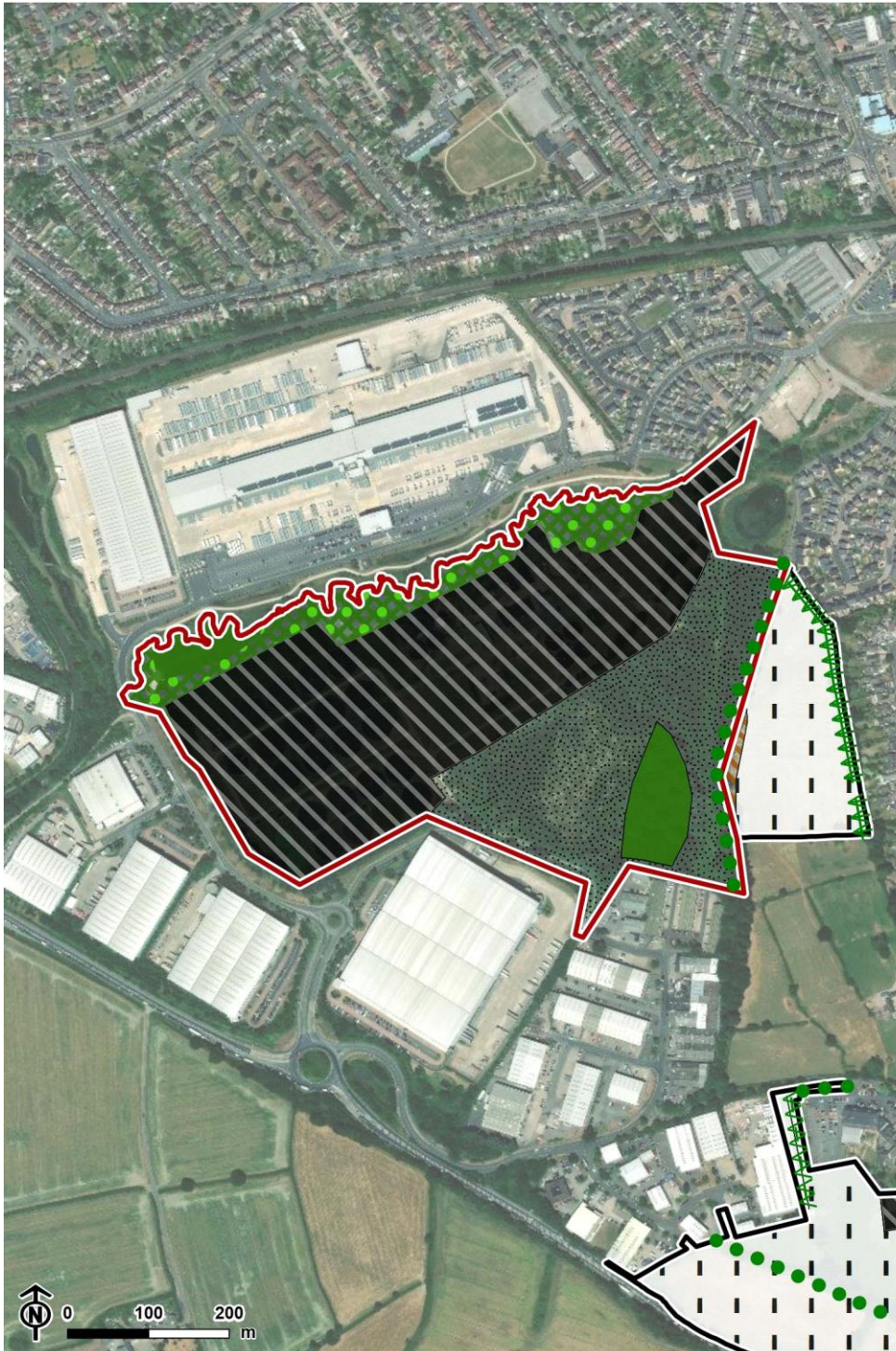
- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 57
 HBBC ID: LPR44
 2014 survey ID: na

Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
 Survey access: View from adjacent land



Assessment site: 57
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR44

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)/A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/B4 Improved grassland
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- HS Hard standing
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	Sketchley Brook Pool, Sketchley Lake, Sketchley Grassland and Hedgerow,
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 57 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
 HBBC ID: LPR44 Survey access: View from adjacent land
 2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
 Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Planning status: None
 NE Habitats network classification on site: None
 Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |


Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site comprises a water treatment works of hard standing and buildings, broadleaf woodland and scattered scrub. The woodland within the water treatment works consists of leylandii Cupressus x leylandii and Lombardy poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'. The broadleaf woodland sections at the west and east of the site are both priority habitat quality. The western boundary of the site follows the course of Sketchley Brook. To the north of Sketchley Brook, at the border of the site, is a stand of giant hogweed which appears to have been treated however is still present on site. The eastern boundary is formed of a tree line consisting of pine Pinus sp., oak Quercus sp. and hawthorn Crataegus monogyna. A section of the site could not be surveyed due to access limitations, this appears to be rough grassland. The site sits at the south-western periphery of Hinckley and is surrounded by industrial area.

Land use: Sewage treatment works
 Management: Within the works is short mown amenity grassland
 Management score: Beneficial
 Connectivity score: High

Species records within 1km: Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, European Water Vole, Kingfisher, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole
 Invasive species: giant hogweed

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

Key sensitivities: brook adjacent to north boundary, woodland to the east and west
 Opportunities on site: removal of bindweed and bramble along brook to allow other marginal vegetation

LUC ID:	57	Settlement:	Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb	
HBBC ID:	LPR44	Survey access:	View from adjacent land	
2014 survey ID:	na			

to establish
Giant hogweed treatment

Opportunities for connectivity: Strengthen along, and extending from, the brook and treelines.

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: The site is currently occupied by a water treatment works with large areas of hard standing. The buildings on the site, the woodlands and Sketchley Brook are all sources of ecological value. These habitats are suitable for a number of protected species as described above.

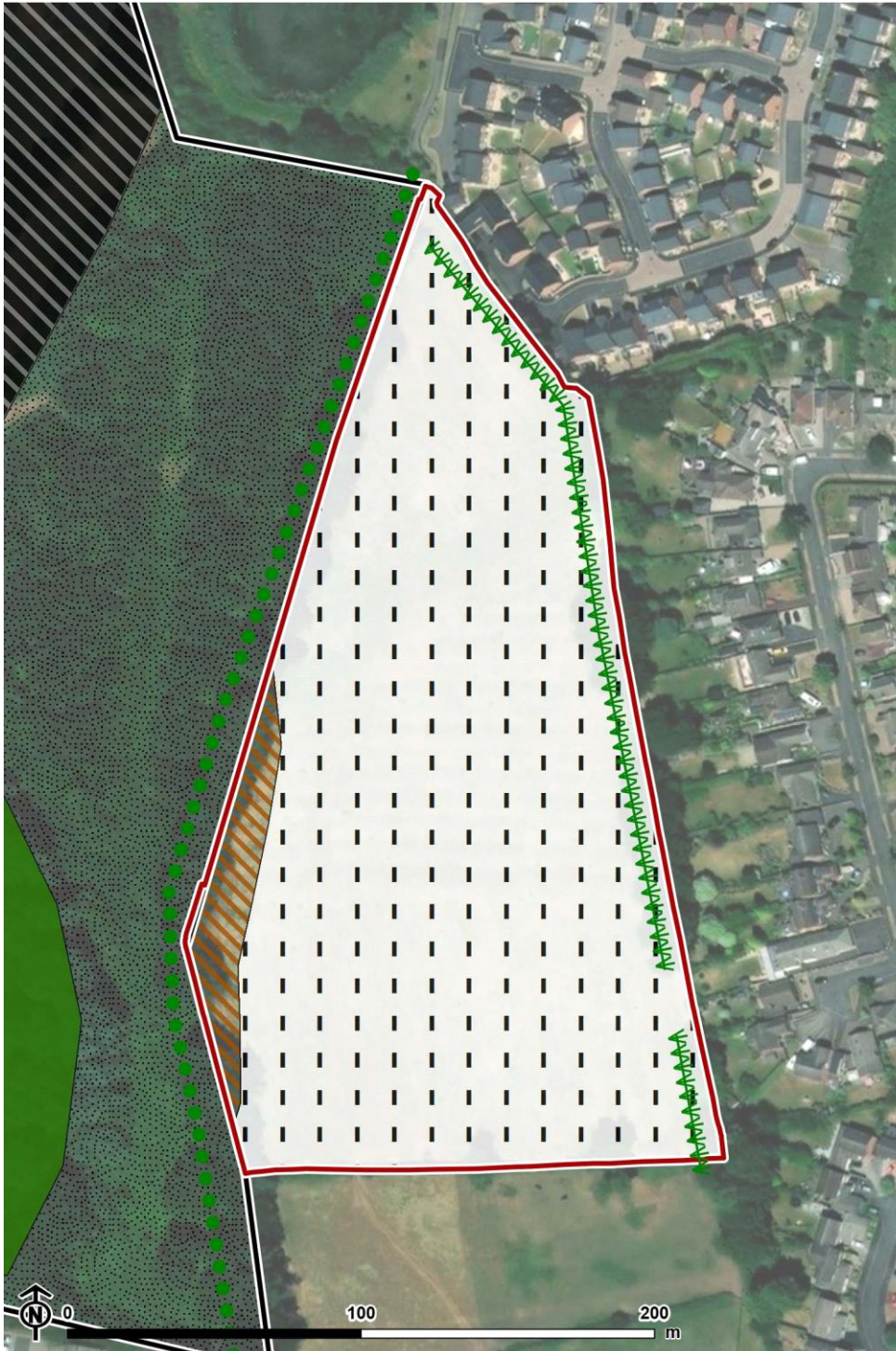
- Any future development should aim to:
- Retain all priority woodland habitat with robust measures to prevent damage to woodland habitat to the west and east of the site should be in place for all stages of development including the operational phase.
 - site access and shape development to minimise severance of hedgerow habitats in the east of the site as far as practicable.
 - Accommodate appropriate buffer on Sketchely Brook, where record of water vole has been identified. Species and habitat survey of this aquatic feature will be dependent on the extent of buffer and commitment to sensitive design which avoids potential impact during both construction and operation.
 - Enhancement of river corridor through continued removal of Giant hogweed and planting of native species to improved bank stability.- Buffering of the brook corridor should be extended to similarly buffer adjacent pLWS pond habitats off site.
 - Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and communal green spaces within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
 - Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
 - Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Green

LUC ID: 58 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
 HBBC ID: AS1015 Survey access: Full
 2014 survey ID: na



Assessment site: 58
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: AS1015

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- B4 Improved grassland
- C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
- J3.6 Buildings/ HS Hard standing
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- TL Tree line

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020 Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km: Burbage Wood and Aston Firs
 SSSI IRZ overlapping site: None
 LNRs within 2km: None
 LWS within 2km: Yes
 LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
 Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

LUC ID: 58 Settlement: Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb
HBBC ID: AS1015 Survey access: Full
2014 survey ID: na



Ancient woodland within 2km: None
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Deciduous woodland

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description:

The site is a relatively small section of improved grassland with a thin strip of tall herb and fern. The western boundary is made up of tree line of pine *Pinus* sp., oak *Quercus* Sp. and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. This tree line is shared with the adjoining site 57. The eastern boundary is bordered by a species-rich hedge with trees.

Land use: Pasture for cattle
Management: Grazing
Management score: Neutral
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Bat, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Toad, Daubenton's Bat, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

Potential phase 2 surveys:


<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: mature trees

Opportunities on site: Tree planting to establishment varied canopy structure. Diversification of grassland.

Opportunities for connectivity: Strengthen along, and extending from, the brook and treelines.

Consideration of 2014 data: na

LUC ID:	58	Settlement:	Burbage, Sketchely and South of Burb	
HBBC ID:	AS1015	Survey access:	Full	
2014 survey ID:	na			

Overall assessment:

The entirety of this site was identified a pLWS for hedgerows and mesotrophic grassland but was recorded as predominantly improved grassland in 2019 . Ecological value was principally attributed to the west boundary tree line (adjoining Site 57) and the eastern hedgerow with trees. Detailed survey is required to determine which, if any parts of the site continue to meet the LWS criteria and where habitat restoration would best be directed as part of an appropriate mitigation and BNG package. Nevertheless, the extent of development which is feasible, whilst still achieving some level of net gain, may be markedly restricted. Detailed surveys to inform early stage Masterplanning will be particularly important at this site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey to inform habitat retention, restoration and reconnection within any future development design. Management should target LWS criteria. Detailed baseline data should inform future monitoring.
- Retain and protect the network of hedgerow and trees, giving particular consideration in the sensitive design of any future road access and drainage. Enhance through planting of native species to increase structural diversity. Access to the site should minimise severance and length loss as far as practicable.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators and hedge lined walkways within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network. However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Amber

LUC ID: 59 Settlement: Market Bosworth
 HBBC ID: LPR9 Survey access: Partial
 2014 survey ID: AS393 North west portionAs393 Remainder



Assessment site: 59
 Hinckley and Bosworth ID: LPR9

- Assessment site
- Other assessment site
- Phase 1 habitat**
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- A1.3.1 Mixed woodland (semi-natural)
- A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/
B4 Improved grassland
- B4 Improved grassland
- G1 Standing water
- HS Hard standing
- J1.1 Arable
- RA Restricted Access
- J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich)
- J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor)
- J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.6 Dry ditch
- J5 Other habitat
- TL Tree line

CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC DB_INSET_10695_r0_Phase1 31/03/2020
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community Source: LUC

SSSI within 5km:	Ashby Canal, Kendall's Meadow
SSSI IRZ overlapping site:	None
LNRs within 2km:	None
LWS within 2km:	Yes
LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None
Potential or historic LWS on site or adjacent (within 30m):	None

LUC ID: 59 Settlement: Market Bosworth
HBBC ID: LPR9 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: AS393 North west portionAs393 Remainder



Ancient woodland within 2km: OLD COVERT, SPRING WOOD
Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None
Planning status: None
NE Habitats network classification on site: None
Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

LLR BAP habitats on site:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: The site comprises predominantly of arable fields with a small section of broadleaf woodland in the south eastern corner. The woodland is priority habitat. Sections of hedgerow run along edges of fields as does a single dry ditch. A portion of the west of the site was not able to be surveyed do to access restrictions.

Land use: Arable
Management: Ploughed fields
Mangement score: Beneficial
Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Avocet,Bat,Bluebell,Brown Long-eared Bat,Common Crossbill,Common Frog,Common Pipistrelle,Common Toad,Daubenton's Bat,Fieldfare,Grass Snake,Great Crested Newt,Hobby,Kingfisher,Little Ringed Plover,Myotis Bat species,Noctule Bat,Peregrine,Pipistrelle,Pipistrelle Bat species,Quail,Smooth Newt,Soprano Pipistrelle,Water Vole

Invasive species: None recorded

Potential phase 2 surveys:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger	<input type="checkbox"/> Otter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Water vole

Key sensitivities: woodland, field margins
Opportunities on site: Strengthen connectivity for the woodland along southern boundaryMeadow creation
Opportunities for connectivity: Linking of woodland along southern edge of site

Consideration of 2014 data: Habitat types within areas accessible in 2019 remain broadly similar to those

LUC ID: 59 Settlement: Market Bosworth
HBBC ID: LPR9 Survey access: Partial
2014 survey ID: AS393 North west portionAs393 Remainder

LUC

previously recorded in 2014. The hedgerow and stream features on the boundary of 2014 sites AS393 & As393, together with the stream-lined southern boundary were both identified as pLWS in 2014 owing to species rich hedgerow with ten locally native woody species and adjacent wet ditches. Hedge also contains possible veteran oak tree with bat roost potential.

Overall assessment:

Whilst the majority of the site offers relatively limited range of habitats, the hedgerow network, woodland and trees are of particular note. Sensitive design will be of particular importance in the layout of any internal roads, which risk permanently fragmenting the pLWS network, particularly in the north west of the site.

Any future development should seek to:

- Detailed survey to determine the status of pLWS hedgerows to inform sensitive design and provide a baseline for future management monitoring.
- Prioritise retention of pLWS hedgerows, reconnecting the wider network to overcome the current fragmentation. Note that associated hedgerows features, such as the ditch system and hedge banks form part of the LWS criteria and should also be prioritised.
- Retain all priority woodland habitat in north east corner of site.
- Strengthen connection between priority woodland habitat in the north east corner to the local landscape through tree and shrub planting, grassland creation and potentially pond creation , alongside the southern boundary and the semi-natural habitats beyond.
- Create, as far as soil conditions allow, meadow habitat which is a priority habitat but lacking in this local area.
- Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS and planting for pollinators within the development, which link to the wider landscape. Area to the west of the site has been identified as a potential wet grassland LWS, look at possibilities of creating similar habitat on site.
- Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
- Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion it is considered that residential development may be delivered at this site without significant adverse ecological impacts on the assumption that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Robust mitigation is developed to address any unavoidable impact on protected or notable, habitats or species.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement (biodiversity net gain (BNG)) is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 sets BNG at 10%.

RAG status:

Green

Ancient woodland within 2km: None

Ancient woodland on site or adjacent (within 30m): None

Planning status: None

NE Habitats network classification on site: None

Priority habitats within 1km: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi-improved grassland, Lowland fens

- LLR BAP habitats on site:
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaved woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesotrophic lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Heath grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain wetland | <input type="checkbox"/> Calcareous grassland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland wood-pasture and parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Roadside verges |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast-flowing streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Field margins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum ponds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rocks and built structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophic standing water (field ponds, lakes, canals and reservoirs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Springs and flushes | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban habitats |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral grassland | |

Phase 1 habitat survey description: This large site is made up of a number of fields, predominantly of arable land use. A large area at the centre of the site is semi-improved grassland and broadleaf scattered trees, this habitat is also found in the north east of the site. A water treatment plant is present on the site and consists of buildings and hard standing. A small area of improved grassland lies to the north of the water treatment plant. A number of football fields and amenity grassland play area is located at the northern boundary at the centre of the site. A very small patch of broadleaf woodland is found in the centre of the site. Much of the site is separated by tree lines with a small number of hedges. Stands of bramble *Rubus* sp. are found in sections of the tree lines. A small ditch with running water cuts through the centre of the site. A number of scattered mature trees are found throughout the site and are predominantly ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, many of these have bat roosting potential.

Land use: Arable, sports ground, water treatment plant

Management: Intensive mowing of football pitches


Mangement score: Moderate

Connectivity score: Moderate

Species records within 1km: Barn Owl, Bat, Bluebell, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, Fieldfare, Great Crested Newt, Green Sandpiper, Hobby, Kingfisher, Long-eared Bat species, Noctule Bat, Otter, Peregrine, Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle Bat species, Red Kite, Redwing, Serotine, Smooth Newt, Soprano Pipistrelle, Water Vole, Whiskered/Brandt's Bat,

Invasive species: None recorded

- Potential phase 2 surveys:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic habitats | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botanical/hedgerows |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badger | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bats | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water vole |

LUC ID:	60	Settlement:	Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton	
HBBC ID:	AS237	Survey access:	Full	
2014 survey ID:	na			

Key sensitivities:	Tree lines Mature scattered trees Stream
Opportunities on site:	Strengthening of tree lines and hedges Meadow creation Woodland expansion
Opportunities for connectivity:	Strengthen along, and extend from, the stream corridor, tree lines and hedgerow network.

Consideration of 2014 data: na

Overall assessment: Tree lines, hedges, woodland, buildings and a stream provide the primary sources of ecological value. They are supported by the areas of grassland which link through the site. Whilst much of the site is active farmland, the habitat mosaic and high number of EPS records in the locality (such a GCN) bring the site into Amber status. The habitats mentioned provide potential for a number of protected species and Phase 2 surveys should focus on bats, birds (considering farmland, breeding and wintering assemblages), badgers, water vole and otter.

- Any future development should seek to:
- Retain and augment the network of trees and hedgerows on site to optimise connectivity within the site. Where severance is unavoidable to facilitate development, mitigation and compensation should be accommodated elsewhere on site using a diverse mix of locally appropriate species and age-classes.
 - Extend woodland area at centre of site to create more of this primary habitat which is lacking on the southern side of Earl Shilton.
 - Maintain deciduous tree cover across the site, interweaving planting within areas of development.
 - Buffer the stream corridor from development and delineate recreational access to avoid erosion, nutrient enrichment, etc. Provision of erosion control through appropriate stretches of the stream.
 - Enhance existing grassland (appropriate to the soil conditions) through the sowing of wildflowers to create lowland meadow habitat which is lacking in this area. This will be in keeping with the overall character of the borough, which in the west is dominated by grassland.
 - Incorporate biodiverse green infrastructure such as green roofs and trellises, SuDS, planting for pollinators, creation of communal green spaces and natural play areas within the development, which link to the wider landscape.
 - Protection measures to be implemented during construction should be prescribed in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP). This should incorporate best practice construction methods, reasonable avoidance measures and cross-reference any protected species licence or hedgerow notice requirements, as appropriate.
 - Ensure appropriate management of wildlife-rich habitats in the long-term. Any Landscape & Habitat Management Plan (LHMP) covering retained and created habitats should include appropriate monitoring and remedial measures.

In conclusion, to avoid adverse ecological impact, the nature, scale and form of any future development will be markedly influenced by the presence of ecological constraints, such as the presence of priority habitats and species which are to be maintained as part of a wider functional network.

However, it is likely that further surveys and ecological input during Masterplanning could potentially allow development within the site, on the basis that:

- Any proposals are informed by detailed ecological survey to inform impact assessment in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.
- Sensitive design and mitigation together accommodate a robust package of impact avoidance measures.
- The development must robustly evidence green space provision to accommodate recreational demand for the future population in the long-term.
- Locally-appropriate enhancement is incorporated within the development design. The Draft Environment Bill 2018 proposes BNG at 10%.

RAG status: Amber