



**Ashby Farm, Northwood
Great Crested Newt Report and Mitigation Strategy
Holland and Holland
10 March 2026**



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	Project information
File reference	DWE 0975 Ashby Farm Northwood
Document title	Ashby Farm GCN Survey Report
Client	Holland and Holland
Date	10 March 2026
Status	Issued
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1 Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This report presents the level of GCN assessment previously undertaken in 2024 at Ashby Farm Ashby Farm, Ashby Farm, Ducks Hill Road, Northwood HA6 2SS, henceforth known as 'the site' and provides a precautionary approach to mitigation and enhancement measures following extension of the redline in 2026. All survey work was carried out by Davidson-Watts Ecology Ltd., on behalf of Holland and Holland.

1.1.2 The site incorporates an existing main shooting facility operated by Holland and Holland, with a reception building, function space and other associated workshops and stores constructed in 2017, as well as two small residential properties known as Ashby Cottages. The southeast area of the site is a derelict farmhouse and approximately nine associated storage buildings and barns. The most western area of the site comprises a clay pigeon shoot area, bordered by mature treelines and hedgerows. The site location is shown in **Figure 1**.

1.1.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the site was undertaken by Davidson-Watts Ecology Ltd on 3rd April 2024, with updated desk study assessments and on-site habitat walkovers in 2025 and 2026, following extensions to the redline boundary.

1.1.4 The initial PEA identified areas of habitat on site and the surrounding area as having potential suitability for breeding and terrestrial Great Crested Newt (GCN). In addition, the desk study returned a single GCN record 1.2km southeast of the site within the last 10 years with a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) for this species, concerning the destruction of a resting place, over the same period.

1.1.5 Suitable habitats include three potential breeding ponds within 250m of the site. There are also terrestrial habitats on site including hedgerows and scrub site within the red line boundary.

1.1.6 Ponds 1, 2 and 3 identified during the initial PEA assessment were subject to Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys for GCN, followed by population estimate surveys for ponds 1 and 3 (with constraints). Pond 2 returned a negative eDNA. The populations studies found a low GCN population in Pond 1 and Pond 3. Pond 3 was unable to be fully assessed during the surveys due to access restrictions.

1.1.7 In December 2025 and January 2026, the redline boundary was updated and extended the previous 250m GCN buffer to affect a further pond 200m to the west of the site (Pond 4). The updated redline boundary is provided in Figure 2 along with the locations of the four ponds.

1.1.8 This report provides the methodology and summarises the population survey results from 2024 to provide context for the mitigation recommendations provided following extension of the site boundary. The full 2024 GCN surveys are detailed within the Ashby Farm GCN Survey Report (Davidson Watts, 2024).

1.2 OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 Specifically, the objectives of this report are:

- To assess the overall value of any suitable habitats within the site to local GCN populations, extended to include Pond 4,
- To identify and describe all potentially significant ecological effects on GCN associated with the proposed development,
- To outline the EPSML actions for the site, and

- To provide a suitable level of mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures to ensure compliance with nature conservation legislation, local planning policy and to address any potentially significant ecological effects.

1.3 LEGISLATION

1.3.1 In England, Scotland and Wales, GCN are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), through inclusion in Schedule 5. In England and Wales, the WCA has been further amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000.

1.3.2 GCN are also included under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended. Taken together, the WCA and Regulations make it illegal to:

- intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (or take) a GCN;
- deliberately disturb a GCN;
- recklessly disturb a GCN or obstruct access to breeding site or place of shelter (England and Wales only); and
- damage or destroy any structure or place which any GCN uses for shelter or protection

1.3.3 GCN (alongside common toad *Bufo bufo*) are also listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

2 Summary of 2024 Surveys

2.1.1 The full GCN survey methods and results are available in Ashby Farm GCN Survey Report (Davidson Watts, 2024) and summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1: 2024 GCN Survey Results

POND	1	2	3	4
HSI	Average	Average	Average	Not in scope in 2024
EDNA	Positive	Negative	Positive	Not in scope in 2024
Population Survey	Low population (highest count 2 adult males and 1 adult female 08/06/2024)	Not required	Only 1 survey carried out due to access issues. No GCN recorded.	Not in scope in 2024

2.1.2 Surveys were undertaken by David Kent ACIEEM, a Natural England (NE) GCN licenced surveyor (licence 2016-20128-CLS-CLS) with over 10 years' experience with this species.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

2.2.1 Access was permitted to Youngwood Farm (Pond 3) only for the initial visit on 9th May 2024 and not permitted on all subsequent survey dates: No evidence of GCN was found on the sole survey. However, eDNA evidence had previously confirmed GCN presence within this pond, with this status taken forward on a precautionary basis, considered part of a wider metapopulation comprising the other ponds.

2.2.2 Pond 1 was noted to have a high turbidity during the first, second and third surveys, caused by pollen from the surrounding willow *Salix* sp. trees with the potential to inhibit the effectiveness of the torchlight survey method. Only a single GCN individual was noted via this method during the surveys (see Section 3.3). However, other survey methods also indicated similarly low numbers of GCN and therefore this is not considered a significant limitation to the overall assessment of the survey for Pond 1.

2.2.3 No surveys have been carried out for Pond 4 given the late extension of the red line boundary. It is assumed that GCN are present as part of the wider metapopulation given the number of ponds in the local area and the suitable connective terrestrial habitat between these ponds and through the site which would facilitate local GCN dispersal (hedgerows/scrub).

3 Planning Policy

3.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (20 December 2023) Chapter 15 outlines out how the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting sites of biodiversity value, recognising wide benefits from natural capital, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity. Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.
- 3.1.2 To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for (Paragraph 185).
- 3.1.3 Planning principles to be applied include planning refusal if significant harm to biodiversity as a result of a development cannot be avoided (Paragraph 186).
- 3.1.4 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the NERC Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. Fifty-six habitats of principal importance and 943 species of principal importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats and species in England that were identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) and continue to be regarded as conservation priorities in the subsequent UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. GCN and priority habitat ponds are listed under the S41 list.

3.2 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 3.2.1 Hillingdon's Local Plan Part 2 (Hillingdon Council 2016) adopted in January 2016 details policies relating to nature conservation in Policy DME1 7: Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement as follows:
- a) The design and layout of new development should retain and enhance any existing features of biodiversity or geological value within the site. Where loss of a significant existing feature of biodiversity is unavoidable, replacement features of equivalent biodiversity value should be provided on-site. Where development is constrained and cannot provide high quality biodiversity enhancements on-site, then appropriate contributions will be sought to deliver off-site improvements through a legal agreement.

- b) If development is proposed on or near to a site considered to have features of ecological or geological value, applicants must submit appropriate surveys and assessments to demonstrate that the proposed development will not have unacceptable effects. The development must provide a positive contribution to the protection and enhancement of the site or feature of ecological value.
- c) Proposals that result in significant harm to biodiversity which cannot be avoided, mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, will normally be refused.

4 Evaluation

4.1.1 The evaluation of significant effects should always be based on the best available scientific evidence proportionate to the severity of those effects. If sufficient information is not available further survey or additional research may be required. In cases of reasonable doubt, where it is not possible to robustly justify a conclusion of no significant effects, mitigation/compensation measures should be applied in accordance with the precautionary principle (CIEEM 2018).

4.1.2 Pond 1 and Pond 3 are part of a single GCN metapopulation and were estimated to have a 'low' population of GCN in 2024 based on full survey results at Pond 1.

4.1.3 No breeding habitats are located within the red line boundary; however, there are multiple opportunities for dispersal and winter refuge within the site.

4.1.4 Pond 1 lies approximately 26m north of the site boundary, and Pond 3 lies 150m south of the site boundary. Given the proximity of these ponds with a confirmed GCN population to the site boundary and the suitable habitat within the site, it is highly likely that this metapopulation is present within the site during their territorial phase.

4.1.5 Pond 4 lies approximately 200m west of the site at its nearest point, along with three possible ephemeral waterbodies on the 250m buffer line. On review of aerial and OS mapping within 500m of the site there are 8 potential waterbodies connected to the site by suitable terrestrial habitats, and 3 ephemeral ponds within 250m of pond 4. It is therefore possible that pond 4 supports similar populations of GCN.

4.1.6 In the absence of current survey data, a precautionary approach of a high population of GCN has been assumed within Pond 4 and a suitable mitigation strategy proposed on this basis until further surveys can be undertaken to confirm actual population numbers.

5 Impacts

Terrestrial habitats

- 5.1.1 Timing restrictions and capture exercises are required on a development site where the risks to newts are the greatest, and, in regard to the capture of newts, where capture operations are most likely to be effective. For example, capture is required when:
- Suitable terrestrial habitat will be damaged or lost within 50 metres of a breeding/occupied pond ($\geq 0.001\text{ha} / 10\text{sq m}$).
 - Suitable terrestrial habitat will be damaged or lost within 100 metres of a breeding/occupied pond ($>0.02\text{ha} / 200\text{sq m}$).
 - High quality connected terrestrial habitat up to 250m from a breeding/occupied pond - Particular habitat features providing good connecting/connected habitat.

5.1.2 The potential exists that that Pond 4 has a higher GCN population i.e. medium or large. Though a maximum routine migratory range is accepted as approximately 250m (Natural England Standing Advice), more recent studies have shown 95% of newt summer refuges are located within 63m of their breeding pond. Cresswell and Whitworth (2004) state that careful consideration as to whether any capture efforts outside of 100m are necessary or is likely to be the most effective option to avoid incidental mortality. For distances greater than 200m, capture is hardly ever appropriate.

5.1.3 Pond 4 is located outside of the RLB and no direct or indirect impacts on the waterbody are anticipated as a result of the proposed development. No terrestrial habitat of high (e.g. hedgerow) or moderate (e.g. scrub) quality will be lost, damaged or modified within 200m of Pond 4 as a direct or indirect result of the development. A small amount of modified grassland within the red line boundary totalling 0.018ha falls within 200m of Pond 4. Under current design plans this section is part of an area earmarked for storage of soils excavated as part of works to the main area and so will be temporarily damaged as part of the proposed development. Figure 3 demonstrates a 50m, 100m and 200m buffer and the suitable terrestrial habitats within them for Pond 4.

5.1.4 Works within 250m of Pond 4 have been assessed using the rapid risk assessment tool as provided within the Natural England Method Statement template document. The tool indicates a risk score of 'green', with a notional offence probability score of 0.1, categorising as 'offence highly unlikely' in relation to Pond 4. The 'Table summarising the scale of main impacts at the site level' within the Great crested newt mitigation guidelines, also indicated that the scale of impact of the works on any GCN population that may be present within Pond 4 and the 3 ephemeral ponds it may support would be considered to be 'Low'.

5.1.5 Due to the minimal amount of terrestrial habitat within a 250m buffer of Pond 4, the temporary nature of the impact and the low suitability of the modified grassland terrestrial habitat, it is considered that the scale of impact on GCN that may be present within the pond would be low, inclusive of a precautionarily assumed 'high' population of GCN. However, there is potential for the development to kill, injure or disturb great crested newt that may be dispersing across the grassland within the red line boundary without appropriate mitigation measures.

5.1.6 Ponds 1 and 3 are also located outside of the RLB and are thought to form part of the same metapopulation due to their proximity to one another (within 250m).

5.1.7 Under the current proposed development, it is anticipated that a total of 0.033ha of terrestrial habitat of moderate habitat (scrub) will be lost within 50m of Pond 1, and an additional 0.248ha of terrestrial habitat of moderate habitat (scrub) will be lost. No suitable terrestrial habitat of high or moderate suitability will be lost from within 50m or 100m of Pond 3. Additional areas of low suitability terrestrial habitat including modified grassland within 200m of Pond 1 and 3 will also be lost permanently or temporarily due to the development. Figure 3 demonstrates suitable habitat within 50m, 100m and 200m buffer and the suitable habitats within them for Ponds 1 and 3.

5.1.8 Works within 250m of Ponds 1 and 3 have been assessed using the rapid risk assessment tool as provided within the Natural England Method Statement template document. The tool gives a risk score of 'Amber', with a total notional offence probability score of 0.9, categorising as 'offence likely' in relation to Ponds 1 and 3. The Table summarising the scale of main impacts at the site level' within the great crested newt mitigation guidelines, also indicated that the scale of impact of the works on any GCN population that may be present within Pond 1 and 3 and the 3 would be considered to be 'Medium'.

5.1.9 The loss of 0.281 area of scrub will have a permanent moderate impact on GCN at the site level with legal implications, the development has the potential to kill, injure or disturb great crested newts which would be a permanent (killing) to temporary (disturbance) impact at the local level. It is therefore considered without appropriate further mitigation measures a legal offense may be committed.

6 Mitigation Recommendations

6.1 PREVIOUS MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1.1 Where GCN are present and likely to be impacted by the proposed works, an EPSML application would be required from Natural England and any accompanying method statement adhered to. NE usually take a minimum of 30 working days to assess an application.

6.1.2 An EPSML application can be made subject to full planning permission being achieved, including all conditions to wildlife having been successfully discharged.

6.1.3 Japanese knotweed *Reynoutria japonica* has been confirmed as being present on site in proximity to Pond 1 and will require specialist eradication in consultation with mitigation for GCN.

6.1.4 As the initial GCN surveys were undertaken in 2024 and are likely to be considered outdated at the anticipated construction start date of 2027, it is recommended that where access can be secured, updated GCN surveys are undertaken on Ponds 1, 2 and 3 to inform the licence application.

6.1.5 Ecologists should be engaged throughout the site design process, during which impacts upon GCN can be fully assessed and detailed mitigation and enhancement recommendations proposed. It should be noted that replacement habitat will be required for any habitat (both ponds and terrestrial cover) that is lost for GCN and that this may need to be progressed in advance to ensure it is in a suitable condition prior to the commencement of works. Any mitigation works would need to be seasonally timed, and this would need to be factored into the works programme in consultation with an ecologist. Disturbance issues will also need to be considered where works are proposed adjacent to GCN habitats.

6.1.6 Figure 3 displays a constraints map highlighting a 50m, 100m and 200m buffer zone from Ponds 1, 3 and 4 for all suitable terrestrial and breeding habitat within the site for GCN, previously identified during the PEA. No vegetation management works should be undertaken within these areas, which may negatively impact GCN, until the above process has been followed and a mitigation licence is in place.

6.1.7 A mitigation hierarchy should be applied to the above design process, in which negative impacts to habitats of value on the site, including ponds, are avoided in the first instance. All ponds will be retained under the current design plans and a 20m buffer will be demarcated and retained around Ponds 1 and 2 for the duration of works, and a 150m buffer will be retained around Pond 3.

6.1.8 Due to the loss of moderate terrestrial habitat totalling >0.001ha within 50m of Pond 1, and further loss of moderate terrestrial habitat totalling >0.02ha within 100m of Pond 1, use of capture methods will be required (NatureSpace, 2021). Exclusion and drift fencing with pitfall trapping of the area is recommended ahead of commencement of works as a suitable approach. The fencing and pitfall trapping will be required for a minimum of 25 days or 5 days of zero capture when exceeding the 25 days. A translocation site is required to be in suitable condition to receive the GCN prior to the commencement of the translocation exercise.

6.1.9 As the Site is assessed as having a 'Small' population of GCN and a 'Medium' impact type and size, there is requirement for presence/absence surveys to be undertaken each year for a minimum of 2 years post-development.

Capture Operations

6.1.10 NatureSpace Great Crested Newt Mitigation Principles (2021) recommend:

- All capture, exclusion or relocation of great crested newts must be carried out by or under supervision of a great crested newt ecologist with the appropriate experience and knowledge of the techniques being used and who holds an appropriate great crested newt licence.

- Before any works commence, there must be a site induction tool box talk by a suitably experienced newt ecologist to include great crested newt identification and what to do if newts are found, the legislative protection, any licence and planning requirements and any specific on-site reasonable avoidance measures or other requirements (including any seasonal timing constraints for vegetation clearance, searches for newts and on-site works)
- In advance of any works, vegetation management must be undertaken to reduce the suitability for newts, to discourage newts from areas which will be soon stripped:
 - Cut scrub and tall grass no lower than 150mm, and
 - Carefully remove arisings and leave habitat undisturbed for 48 hours.
 - To be followed by directional vegetation clearance (avoiding wet weather during the active period) and soil stripping with the direction of working to be determined by the location of good newt habitat to be retained (starting furthest away from the favourable habitat and working towards it, to encourage newts to disperse towards safe areas).
- With the exception of destructive searches and at the end of a pitfall trapping exercise, where capture of newts is required under licence, capture exercises must be carried out before vegetation management. With regard to pitfall trapping, if, after a 25-day pitfall trapping period, newts are still being captured and the required 'very low capture' has not been achieved, vegetation management can be undertaken to assist with capture, in accordance with the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (section 8.4.2.2).
- Vegetation management must be undertaken at the appropriate time of the year and in appropriate weather conditions, to avoid killing/injuring newts.
- Working areas must avoid any retained habitat which must be protected by suitably signed fencing
- Measures must be implemented to avoid indirect impacts on retained or off-site habitats such as run-off or accidental encroachment from working vehicles, material or operatives.
- Machinery, materials etc must be stored on areas of hardstanding or raised off the ground on pallets (unless the area has been cleared and temporary amphibian fencing prevents access by newts).
- Waste materials must be removed off site immediately or stored in skips (unless the area has been cleared and temporary amphibian fencing prevents access by newts).
- Excavations must be backfilled, covered overnight, or ramps placed in to allow any animals to escape - Excavations and working areas must be managed so as not to create temporary waterbodies which may attract newts onto site.
- Access roads must use existing roads and tracks and keep habitat disturbance to a minimum, avoiding any areas of sensitive or potentially valuable habitat.
- Pollution prevention procedures must be put in place to avoid any pollution of breeding ponds during the works and monitoring should be put in place to ensure that the methods employed are effective.

Timing Restrictions

6.1.11 Where suitable hibernacula is present, the period within which damage or destruction of that habitat can be undertaken will be restricted to between February to October, although this is weather dependent (see above, under 'Capture operations').

6.2 ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOLLOWING RED LINE EXTENSION

6.2.1 It is illegal to disturb, injure, or kill GCN, or destroy their habitat, without a licence, and as stated in section 6.1 above, an EPSML will be required for the Site ahead of works and once the planning permission has been achieved.

6.2.2 No ponds (breeding habitat) will be lost or damaged as a result of the extension of the red line boundary.

6.2.3 To confirm the presence and or likely absence of GCN in Pond 4, and assess populations should they be identified as present, it is recommended that Pond 4 is included within the updated surveys of Ponds 1, 2 and 3.

6.2.4 Where GCN are confirmed as present in Pond 4, a 200m buffer will be created along the western boundary of the site using exclusion fencing for the duration of the works.

6.2.5 On completion of the surveys, the impact zones and affected habitats will be updated. Should a 'moderate' or 'high' GCN population size be identified within Pond 4, the number of required trapping nights and density of pitfall traps may increase, with guidance setting out the parameters for small, medium and large populations as stated in Table 2 below from the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines 2001.

Table 2: Population size guidelines for trapping requirements

Population size class assessment	Minimum trap density (traps/ha)	Minimum no. of trapping nights
Small	50	30
Medium	80	80
Large	100	90

6.2.6 Should a 'High' population of GCN be identified during the 2026 survey works for Pond 4, a population size class assessment will be required each year as part of the agreed EPSML approach, for a minimum of 6 years following development (Great crested newt mitigation guidelines, 2001).

7 Enhancements

7.1.1 The opportunity exists to enhance the site for GCN through the landscape design. Working with the ecologist this could include habitat creation including habitats such as mixed scrub, rough grassland edges, native unmanaged hedgerows and tussock grassland.

7.1.2 Any habitat creation should link to existing known retained habitat and green corridors to facilitate dispersal of GCN through the local landscape.

7.1.3 Additional water features, log piles and hibernaculum would also be welcomed additions.

8 Residual Impacts

8.1.1 There are 4 ponds that fall within 250m of the Site red line boundary. All ponds will be retained as part of the current proposed development.

8.1.2 Due to the confirmed presence of GCN within Pond 1 and 3 which fall within 200m of the red line boundary, and suitable terrestrial habitat within the Site, the 2024 surveys confirmed the need for an EPSML for GCN ahead of works.

8.1.3 At present the GCN population size has been assessed as 'low', however due to the amount of suitable terrestrial habitat present within 100m of the confirmed GCN pond, the impact within the Site

is assessed as 'Medium' and a drift fence and pitfall trap capture method will be required to minimise any killing or injury of GCN (NatureSpace, 2021).

8.1.4 The Site will require pitfall trapping for a total minimum of 30 days (25 days of checks with 5 days of clear find days in suitable weather) under the current assessment of a 'low' GCN population.

8.1.5 Following updates to the red line boundary in 2026, Pond 4 is now approximately 200m at its closest point from the Site.

8.1.6 Should the population assessment remain consistent following the updated surveys required in 2026 to inform the mitigation licence and to include Pond 4, which is located approximately 200m west of the newly added section of the red line boundary, exclusion fencing would be required along the western boundary of the site for the duration of the development.

8.1.7 Should the surveys carried out on Pond 4 confirm a medium or large GCN population, an EPSML will be required as stated, with additional minimum pitfall trapping days totalling 60 or 90 respectively, and a population size class assessment should be undertaken each year for a minimum of 6 years post-development.

8.2 DEROGATION TESTS

8.2.1 The law allows GCN protection to be derogated through the issuing of licences. The licences in England are currently determined by Natural England (NE) for development works. In accordance with the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), a licence can only be granted where the three Article 16 tests have been met which include:

- The licence is required to have a valid basis,
- It must be demonstrated that there are no other satisfactory alternatives, and
- It must be demonstrated that the proposals would not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at the Favourable Conservation Status level in their natural range.

8.2.2 The proposed development meets all three criteria as follows:

- It would enhance the visual character of the Site by removing disused and deteriorating farm buildings, whilst providing economic benefits to the area.
- The proposed development cannot be built without the removal of the current habitats which require destruction and replacement to facilitate the current scheme and access, further to this the Japanese knotweed on site cannot be eradicated without removal of associated GCN terrestrial habitat.
- No ponds, and therefore, no key breeding habitat will be lost due to the development, and all removed suitable terrestrial habitat will be reinstated in a more suitable area of the Site under the proposed BNG plans, including the addition of a new pond, and native hedgerow which will increase both breeding and over wintering/commuting provision within the Site.

7 References

English Nature, 2001, Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines. Peterborough

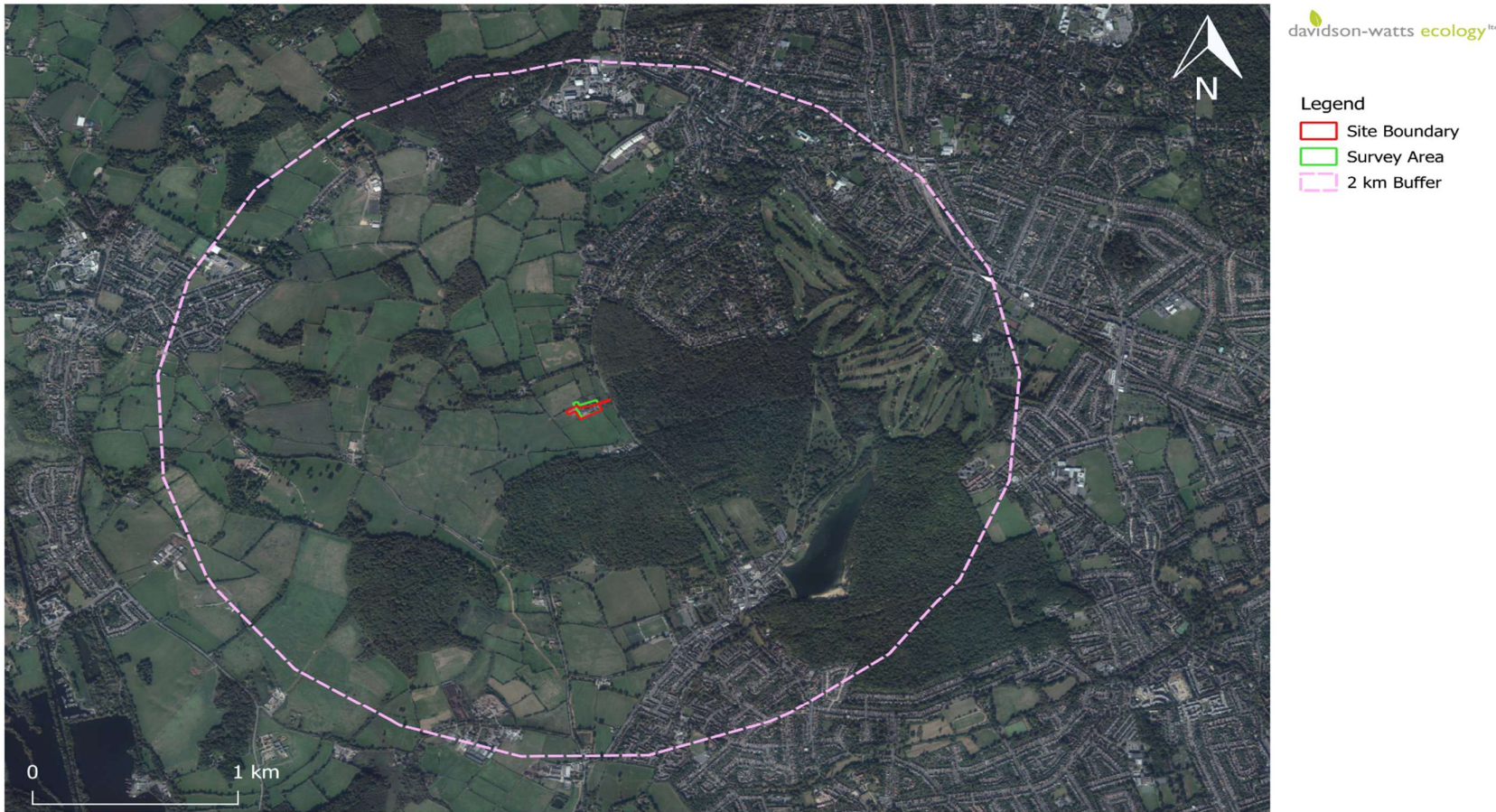
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM, 2006) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom.

Cresswell, W and Whitworth, R. (2004) English Nature Research Reports Number 576: An assessment of the efficiency of capture techniques and the value of different habitats for the great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*

Langton, T.E.S., Beckett, C.L., and Foster, J.P. (2001), Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook, Froglife, Halesworth.

NatureSpace Great Crested Newt Mitigation Principles (2021)

Figure 1 Site Location Plan



davidson-watts ecology^{ltd}

- Legend
- Site Boundary
 - Survey Area
 - 2 km Buffer

Sources: ESRI, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Scale: 1:25,000 @A4

April 2024

Figure 2 Site Boundary and Pond Locations

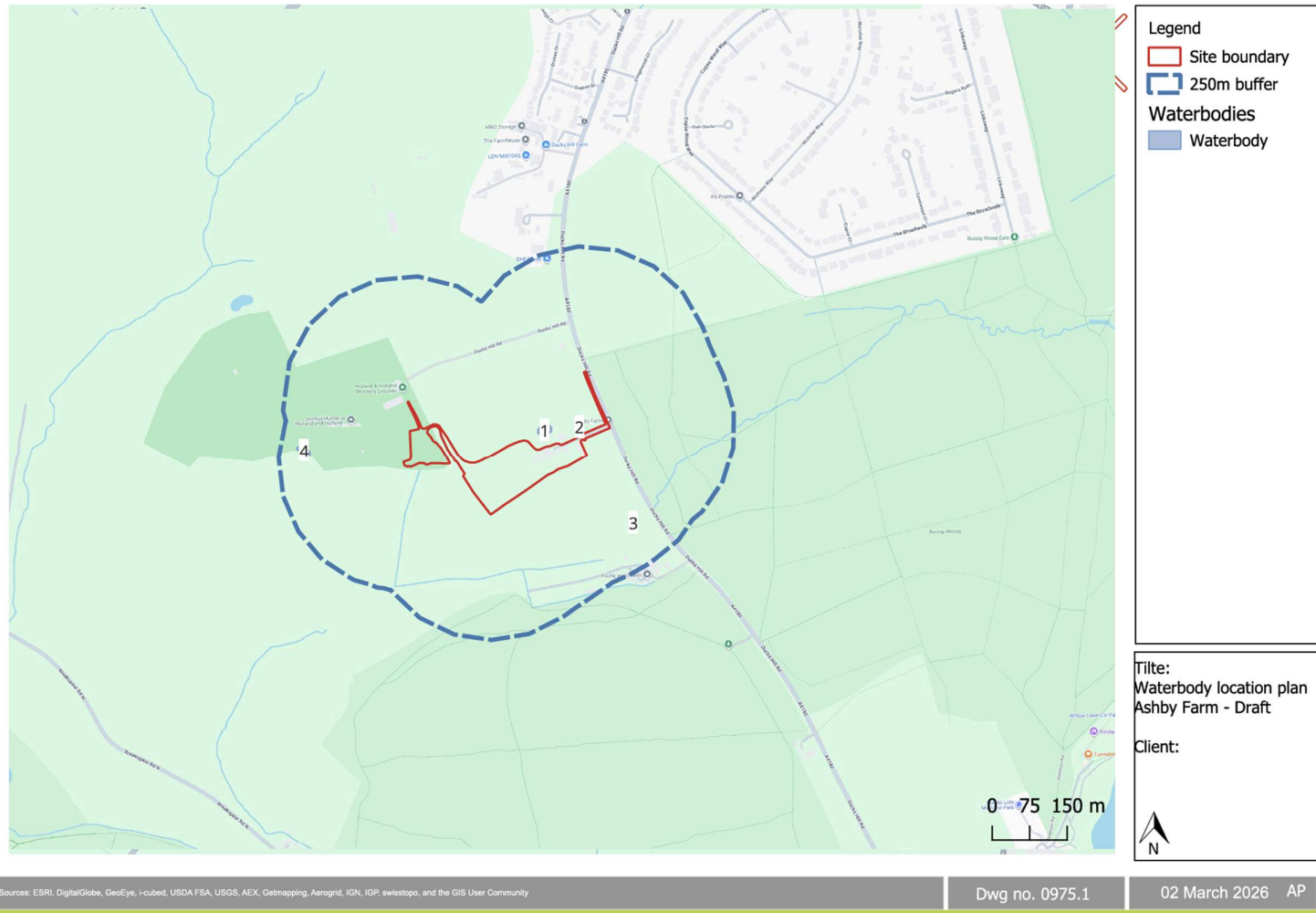
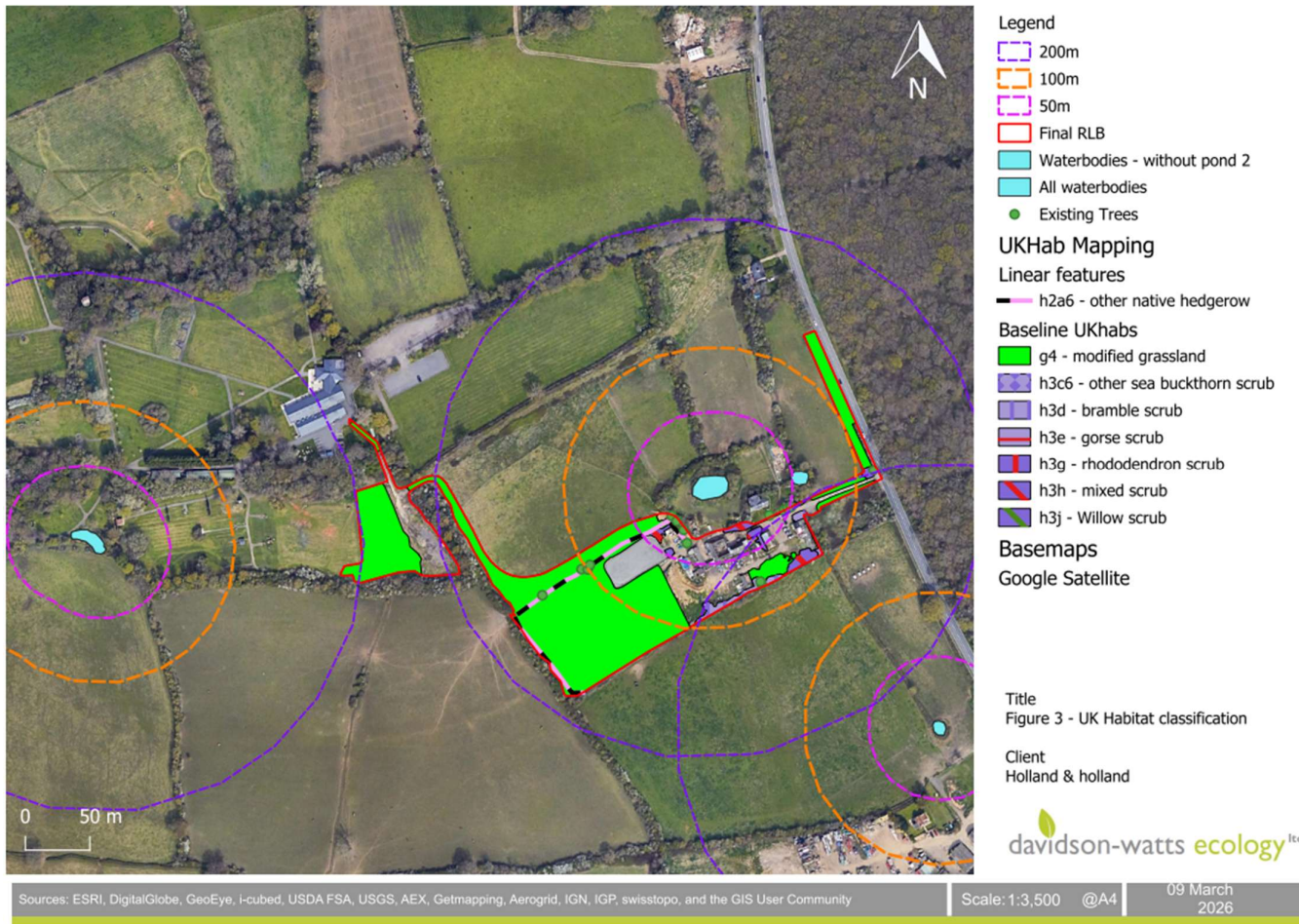


Figure 3 GCN Terrestrial Habitat Zones



Appendix A GCN Survey Results 2024

Pond 1	09/05/2024			11/05/2024			14/05/2024			31/05/2024			08/06/2024			14/06/2024		
	GCN	N	T	E	N	T	E	N	T	E	B	T	E	B	T	E	B	T
Male	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	1	-	2	0	-	2	0	-	0	0	-
Female	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	0	-	0	0	-
Juvenile	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Eggs	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Total							1			2			3					

Pond 3	09/05/2024			11/05/2024			14/05/2024			31/05/2024			08/06/2024			14/06/2024		
	GCN	N	T	E	No access permitted to survey pond													
Male	0	0	-															
Female	0	0	-															
Juvenile	0	0	-															
Eggs	-	-	0															
Total																		

Key to survey techniques used

N = Sweep netting
T = Torching
E = Egg searching
B = Bottle trapping