Barratt David Wilson Homes

Land to the West of Cricket Field, North of Wykham Lane, Bodicote, Oxfordshire

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

October 2021

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH
Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 67277 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

Rev	Issue Status	Prepared / Date	Approved / Date
-	Draft	LRC / 20.09.21	RJS / 13.10.21
A	Final	LRC / 21.10.21	RJS / 21.10.21

CONTENTS

TABLES

PHOTOGRAPHS

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report was produced by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Homes and provides details of a Desk Study and Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, survey undertaken at a site off White Post Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire (central OS grid ref: SP 45518 38381) to inform a forthcoming planning application for the proposed replan of the western portion of the residential development permitted through Reserved Matters application 19/00895/REM.

Background

1.2 The Site is approximately 3.37ha and is located to the west of Cricket Field, north of Wykham Lane and comprises mainly bare ground, with boundary hedgerows to the west and north and an area of tall ruderal to the north. Some allotments border the site to the south, Banbury Cricket Club and Wykham Lane are located to the south of the site, the town of Banbury to the north and the village of Bodicote to the south-east. Land to the west of the site is rural and primarily used for agriculture whilst immediately east is a residential development under construction.

1.3 Previous surveys have been undertaken at the Site between 2013-2019 by FPCR in association with the approved wider site application. The results of these previously undertaken surveys have been referred to where necessary and where relevant references have been made to management and enhancement plans from the approved application.

Proposed Development

1.4 The replan of the Site increases the previously approved 84 units to 107 (addition of 23 units) taking the full site from 280 units to 303. In keeping with the previously approved application, there are no proposed changes to the landscaping or areas of public open space.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

2.1 Desk study information was compiled from OS maps, aerial imagery and online sources, with data on national and international designated sites taken from the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website[1].

2.2 Local records of protected/notable species, and information on non-statutory designated sites was obtained from Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC).

2.3 The search area was varied depending on the likely significance and zone of influence of the data requested, search areas are as follows;

- Up to a 5km radius around the Site boundary for sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Area (SPA) or RAMSAR.
- Up to a 2km for sites of national importance with a statutory designation e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or National Nature Reserve (NNR);

[1] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspxx (accessed 21.10.2021)

- Up to a 1km radius around the Site boundary for sites of local importance with statutory designation of Local Nature Reserve, or non-statutory designation (e.g. of Site for Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Wildlife Site (LWS) etc.); and
- 1km radius search area around the Site boundary for records of protected species (i.e. including former UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plan species).

Field Study – Flora/Habitats

Extended Phase 1 Survey

2.4 An Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey was conducted on 7th September 2021, which involved classification of the broad habitat types present using the system published by the UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2010[2], but where considered appropriate, with additional information collected beyond that required to determine the Phase 1 Habitat type. The survey was also extended to assess the suitability of the habitats and other features to support protected and notable fauna species.

2.5 The survey comprised a walkover of the Site, mapping the principal habitat types present and identifying the characteristic species present within them. The DAFOR scale was used to quantify the abundance of species. The scale ranges from Dominant to Abundant through Frequent and Occasional to Rare.

2.6 Any habitats deemed suitable for, or containing features with the potential to support, protected/notable species, were also assessed and recorded.

Hedgerows

2.7 Hedgerows adjacent to the application boundary were surveyed using the standard Hedgerow Evaluation and Grading System (HEGS)[3] methodology to assess their conservation value. The following attributes were recorded:

- Canopy species present;
- Structure (height, width, shape and percentage gaps);
- Associated features (banks, ditches, grass verges, mature trees);
- Connectivity to other hedgerows, woods or ponds; and
- Associated ground flora of interest.

2.8 Hedgerows can then be scored and graded accordingly:

1 – High to Very High conservation value

2 – Moderately High to High conservation value

3 – Moderate conservation value

4 – Low conservation value

[2] JNCC. (2010). *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit*. Peterborough: JNCC

[3] Clements, D., & Toft, R. (1992). *Hedgerow Evaluation and Grading System (HEGS) A Methodology for the ecological survey, evaluation and grading of hedgerows*.

2.9 The Hedgerows were also assessed against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 'wildlife and landscape' criteria to determine if they were 'Important'. This involved recording similar attributes to those recorded for the HEGS assessment but with the average number of woody species determined by sampling specific 30m sections. No assessment was made against the Regulations' 'Archaeology and history' criteria.

Field Study – Fauna

2.10 The 'Extended' Phase 1 Habitat survey also sets out to record any signs of, or suitable habitat for, species afforded protection under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), The Conservation and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Consideration was also given to the potential use of the Site by other notable fauna such as those species listed within S41 of the NERC Act (2006).

3.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

Statutory Designated Sites

3.1 No statutory designated sites for nature conservation interest were located within 5km of the Site.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

3.2 Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre provided details of a single District Wildlife Site (DWS) and a Conservation Target Area (CTA) within the search area (details can be found in Table 1 below (with locations provided in Figure 1)).

[4] Harris, S., Cresswell, P., & Jefferies, D. (1989) *Surveying Badgers – An Occasional Publication of the Mammal Society No.9*. London:The Mammal Society

Table 1: Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Site	Reason for Designation
Non-Statutory Designated Sites			
The Saltway	DWS	15m N	Ancient roadway and associated hedgerows
Northern Valleys	CTA	730m S	Wooded Pasture and Valley Slopes with small areas of Pasture Hills

Protected and Notable Species

3.3 Details of a variety of protected and notable species results were provided by TVERC, Figure 2 displays the locations of all records returned in relation to the Site. A summary of records can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Protected and Notable Species Records

Common Name	Scientific Name	Location of Closest Record	Status
Herptiles			
Common toad	*Bufo bufo*	680m S	NERC S41
Grass snake	*Natrix helvetica*	550m E	WCA5, NERC S41
Mammals			
Brown Long-eared	*Plecotus auritus*	750m SE	HR2, NERC S41, WCA5
Common Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	550m N	HR2, NERC S41, WCA5
Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*	740 SE	HR2, NERC S41, WCA5
Soprano Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	700m SE	HR2, NERC S41, WCA5
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus*	620m N	NERC S41

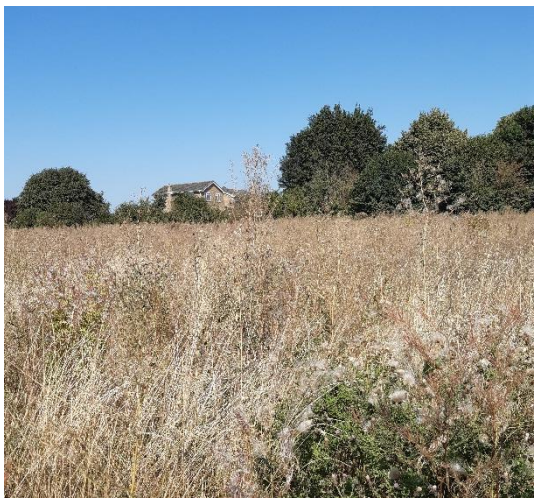
Key: HR2- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) Schedule 2 ; NERC S41 – Species of Principal Importance as listed in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; WCA1/5/9– species listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); PBA - Protection of Badgers Act 1992;

Field Results – Habitats

3.4 The locations of the habitats described in the following section can be found on Figure 2: Phase 1 Habitat Plan.

Tall Ruderal

3.5 To the north of the Site was a large area of tall ruderal vegetation, this continued along the full length of the western boundary along the base of H2. The ruderal areas were dominated by rosebay willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium* and square-stalked willowherb *Epilobium tetragonum*, with other frequent species including, sow thistle species *Sonchus sp*., creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* and rare occurrences of hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*.



Photograph 1: Tall ruderal habitat to the north

Ephemeral/Short Perennial

3.6 The Site had largely been cleared in preparation for construction with sparse ground cover however, some areas to the north were subject to less frequent disturbance and large patches of creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* had begun to develop. Also present to the north were some earth mounds where common nettle *Urtica dioica,* fat hen *Chenopodium album* and scentless mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum* were all frequently recorded. Other occasional species included greater plantain *Plantago major,* common poppy *Papaver rhoeas* and soft brome *Bromus hordeaceus.*

Hedgerows

3.7 Two hedgerows were recorded adjacent to the application boundary, one to the north (H1), and another to the west (H2), both were considered to be species rich, as they support a mix of native shrub species. Details of the woody species and associated features for which the hedgerows were assessed are provided in Table 3 below.

3.8 Hedgerow H1 adjacent to the northern boundary and the Salt Way was mixed native species hedgerow with a diverse range of species including young wild cherry *Prunus avium,* pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and some rare occurrences of guelder-rose *Viburnum opulus*, crab apple

Malus sylvestris and wych elm *Ulmus glabra*. Hedgerow H2 was adjacent to western boundary, with species present including abundant elder *Sambucus nigra* and English elm *Ulmus procera* and rare occurrences of wild privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, wayfaring tree *Viburnum lanata*, dog-rose *Rosa canina* agg. and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*.

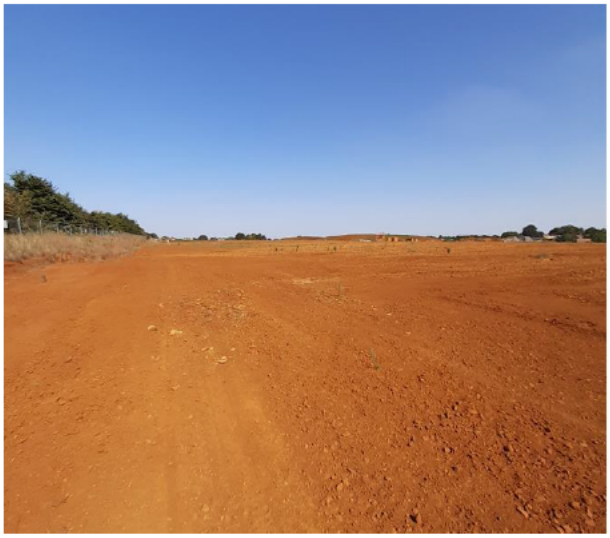
Table 3: Results of Hedgerows Assessment

Hedge	Woody Species present	HEGS Grade	Woody Species (sampled per 100m)	Associated Features	Important Under Habitat Regs	Contains >80% Native Woody Species
H1	*Up, Rf, Qr, Pa, Fs, Ac, Cm, Fe, Ps, Rc, Sn, Ms, Ug, Vo*	2	6	None	No	Yes
H2	*Sn, Cm, Fe, Lv, Rc, Up, Ps*	-2	4.5	<10% gaps, Hedge bank for >50% of length	No	Yes

Key: **Cm** *Crataegus monogyna* – Common hawthorn. **Up** *Ulmus procera* – English elm. **Sn** *Sambucus nigra* – Elder. **Rc** *Rosa canina* – Dog rose. **Ac** *Acer campestre* – Field maple. **Ps** *Prunus spinosa* – Blackthorn. **Fe** *Fraxinus excelsior* - Ash. **Qr** *Quercus robur* – Pedunculate oak. **Rf** *Rubus fruticosus agg.* – Bramble. **Fs** *Fagus sylvaticus* – Beech. **Lv** *Ligustrum vulgare* – Wild privet. **Pa** *Prunus avium* – *Wild cherry,* **Ms** *Malus sylvestris* – Crab apple, **Ug** *Ulmus glabra* – Wych elm, **Vo** *Viburnum opulus* – Guelder rose

Bare Ground

3.9 The majority of the Site was dominated by bare ground which has been prepared for the approved development (Reserved Matters application 19/00895/REM). Heras fencing was present on the northern and western boundaries. To the north and east were some large mounds of earth, with regular vehicle movements to the east very little vegetation cover was recorded.

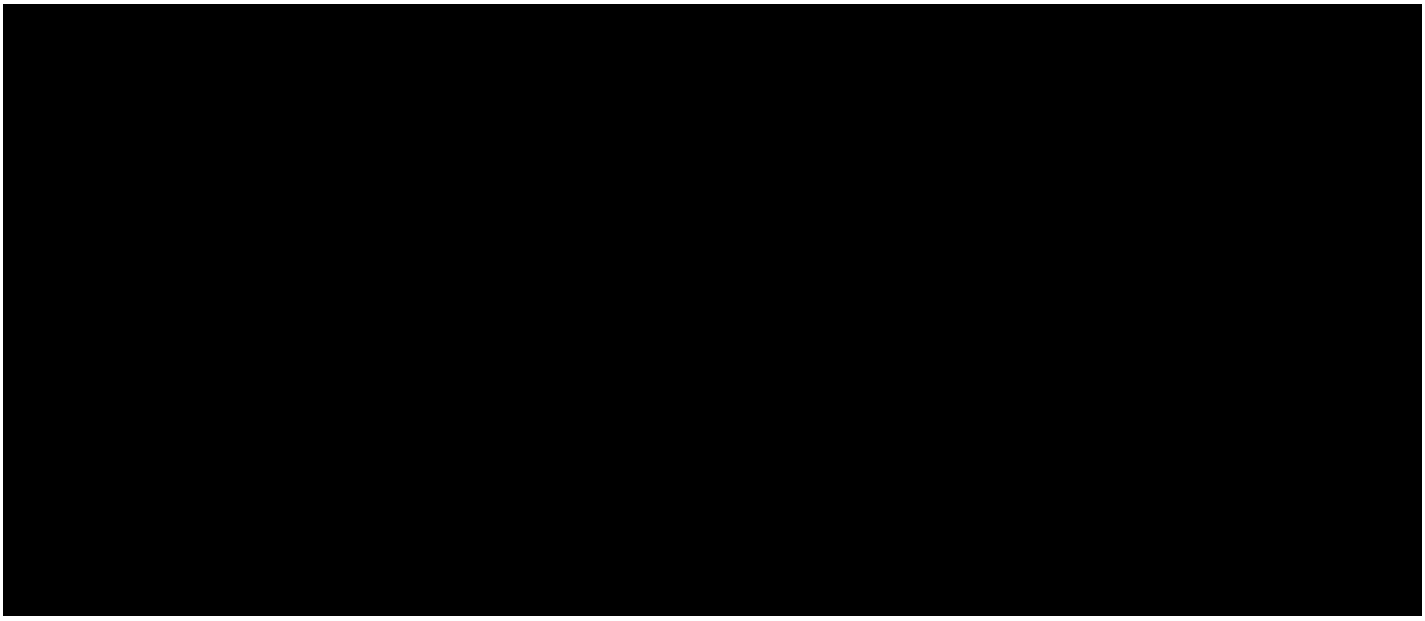


Photograph 2: The Site as viewed looking north with H2 to the west

Field Results – Fauna

Bats

3.10 Records of four common bat species were provided by TVERC. The mature hedgerows to the north and west of the site offer suitable foraging and dispersal routes for bat species, no features suitable for roosting bats were identified within trees along either hedgerow. The wider site has been mostly cleared of vegetation and is considered to be of limited suitability for use by bats.



Birds

3.15 The records centre provided some local records with 1km accuracy that cover the Site, these included; bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, dunnock *Prunella modularis* and red kite *Milvus milvus* which was also seen at the Site during the survey.

3.16 The hedgerows on the Site boundaries had the potential to offer some suitable nesting habitat for a variety of common bird species. The bare ground/ephemeral habitats also offered some potential for ground nesting birds.

Herptiles

3.17 A small number of records for grass snake *Natrix helvetica* and common toad *Bufo bufo* were provided c.500m from the site boundary. During the survey there was no evidence (sloughs, live sightings) of reptiles, or water courses suitable for amphibians. Habitats on site predominantly offered little suitability for herptiles as the site was dominated by bare ground. The hedgerows and ruderal habitats to the north and western site boundaries offered limited potential for commuting and resting herptiles.

Other Notable/Protected Species

3.18 During the survey there was no evidence of any other notable/protected species on Site. In previous reports incidental sightings of brown hare *Lepus europaeus* have been noted however, this species was not recorded during the 2021 survey and habitats where the species was previously recorded are no longer present.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION

Statutory and Non-statutory Designated Sites

4.1 The degree to which designated sites receive consideration under the planning system and legislative protection depends on the designation itself and its level of importance and value. This ranges from sites of international importance protected by UK legislation that transposes European directives, to protection under UK legislation or national and local planning policy.

There are no statutory designated sites that will be affected by the proposed development. One non-statutory designated site, The Saltway DWS located in close proximity to the north of the Site is a of note for its historical heritage and species-rich hedgerows and patches of woodland, features that will be unaffected by the proposed development. The implementation of appropriate working methods will ensure no direct impacts on this DWS and the potential impacts of visitor pressure are anticipated to be negligible, the pathway is surfaced and will not be damaged by increase in footfall and the likely increase is negligible in relation to the high levels of residential properties in the surrounding area. Connectivity for wildlife to these hedgerows and bridleway will be maintained by the proposed development, given the green links that will connect through the Site.

4.2 The second non-statutory site, Northern Valleys CTA is considered significantly distant from the site for there to be minimal direct or indirect impacts as a result of the replan of the Site.

Field Survey

Habitats and Flora

4.3 The degree to which habitats receive consideration within the planning system relies on a number of mechanisms, including:

- Inclusion within specific policy (e.g. veteran trees, ancient woodland and linear habitats in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), or non-statutory site designation);
- Identification as a Habitat of Principal Importance for biodiversity under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006 and consequently identification as a Priority Habitat within the local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) and a Priority Habitat for England under Biodiversity 2020.

4.4 The NPPF considers that development should seek to contribute to a net gain in biodiversity with an emphasis on improving ecological networks and linkages where possible.

4.5 The Site has been cleared for development and as such the habitats that remain are of limited ecological value and common within the wider area. The hedgerows however are species-rich and fulfil the criteria of being considered Habitats of Principal Importance under the NERC Act (2006) and Local Biodiversity Action Plan hedgerows. Maximising retention of the hedgerows and, protecting them from damage during the construction period and appropriate management post-development is therefore proposed to ensure that existing ecological value of the site can be maintained. Protection of the ground flora at the base of the hedgerows and the underground root system will also take place by creating Root Protection Areas in accordance with BS5837:2012.

4.6 With the exception of gaps created for access roads, proposals include hedgerow retention and buffering with green links and soft landscaping along both of the hedgerows. Where partial

hedgerow removal and gap creation is unavoidable this will be mitigated for with the planting of replacement hedgerows comprised of native species appropriate to the local area and replicating that which is to be lost. Species to be planted therefore include those listed for the existing hedgerows such as elder, elm, hawthorn, holly, wild privet and blackthorn. New hedgerows will provide connective links through the site by connecting with existing retained hedgerows, where possible.

4.7 New and retained existing hedgerows should be brought into appropriate management that will ensure their long-term longevity and enhance their value as a resource for wildlife. Cutting should take place on a rotational basis with no one section cut every year to maximise flowering and fruiting on older growth. It is recommended that the public open space provision, green links and hedgerows of the site are managed under the Ecological Management Plan[5] produced for the wider Site to ensure such appropriate management.

Protected Species

4.8 Principal pieces of legislation protecting wild species are Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Some species, for example badgers, also have their own protective legislation (Protection of Badger Act 1992). The impact that this legislation has on the planning system is outlined in ODPM 06/2005 Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.

4.9 This guidance states that as the presence of protected species is a material consideration in any planning decision, it is essential therefore that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent to which they are affected by proposals, is established prior to planning permission being granted. Furthermore, where protected species are present and proposals may result in harm to the species or its habitat, steps should be taken to ensure the long-term protection of the species, such as through attaching appropriate planning conditions.

4.10 In addition to protected species, there are those that are otherwise of conservation merit, such as Species of Principal Importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity under the NERC Act 2006. These are recognised in the NPPF, which advises that when determining planning applications, Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying a set of principles including:

- *If significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided……., adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
- *Development proposals where the 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.*

Bats

4.11 All species of bats and their roosts are listed on the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) making it illegal to deliberately disturb any such animal or damage/destroy a breeding site or roosting place of any such animal. Bats are also afforded full

[5] FPCR. (2021). *Ecological Management Plan, Land to the West of White Post Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire*.

legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is illegal to recklessly or intentionally kill, injure or take a species of bat or recklessly or intentionally damage or obstruct access to or destroy any place of shelter or protection or disturb any animal whilst they are occupying such a place of shelter or protection. Some bat species are Priority Species in England/species of principal importance.

4.12 There were records of common pipistrelle and other common bat species provided by TVERC. The hedgerows on the northern and western boundary are likely to be used as foraging and dispersal routes by bats.

4.13 As the site has been cleared for development, the bare ground and remaining ruderal areas are unlikely to act as significant resource for bats. Publicly available information for an adjacent site (Wardell Armstrong 2014) indicates the area supports foraging and commuting common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and very occasionally noctule, with the majority of activity concentrated around The Saltway DWS. Given the findings of the bat survey of adjacent land, the extremely limited resources for bats currently provided by the site and the proposals for retention of existing hedgerows, an activity survey for bats is not considered necessary, especially as mitigation in the form of 'hop-overs' and sensitive lighting is to be implemented as standard as part of the approved wider site application.

4.14 The Saltway corridor is to be unaffected by the proposed development of the site and this important corridor will be buffered from the built development by 10 metres. This buffer zone will allow for the ecological value of The Saltway to be maintained and enhanced as a semi-natural corridor.

4.15 The bat species recorded locally are also not particularly sensitive to gap creation in hedgerows and will readily forage in urban areas and over gardens and intermittent habitat lines, such as gappy hedgerows. However, as a precaution and to maximise habitat connectivity through the development, where gap creation is required for road creation, it is recommended that a standard tree is planted at the edge of each access gap i.e. either side of the new access roads bisecting the site, so that over time as the canopies spread, aerial connectivity through the centre of the site will be restored.

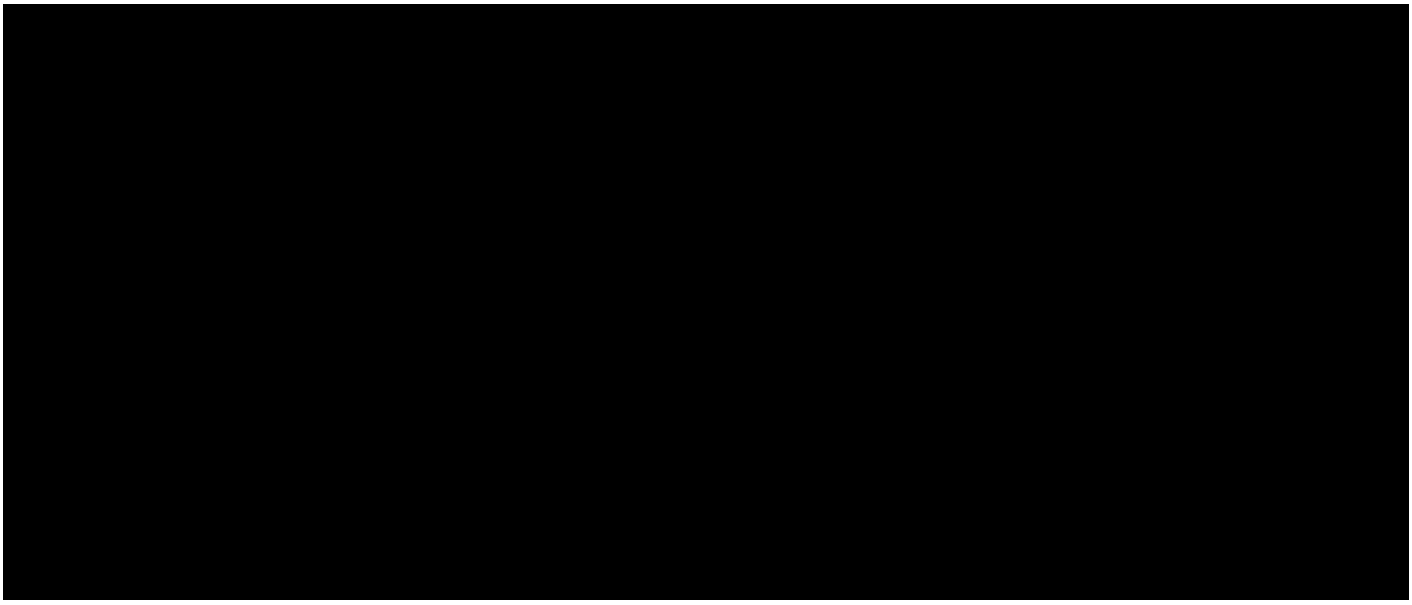
4.16 A good practice lighting scheme should be incorporated into the development to prevent over lighting within the site, in accordance with best practice guidelines (BCT 2018[6]) this mitigation may involve;

- Reducing height of lighting columns,
- Placing lighting away from areas of interest (e.g. green corridors, retained trees),
- Use of directional lighting.
- Limiting lighting proposals to the minimum required.
- Having lights not operational when not required.

4.17 It is of particular importance that lighting of The Saltway corridor and dispersal route to the north should be avoided and light levels around the area should be kept below 1 lux as far as possible so as to maximise the value of this corridor for bats.

[6] Bat Conservation Trust and ILP (2018). *Guidance note 8 Bats and artificial lighting*. Available from: https://theilp.org.uk/publication/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting/

4.18 As part of the wider approved scheme a minimum of 38 bat boxes[7] are to be installed on retained mature trees or integrated into buildings to increase the availability of roosting sites for species recorded in the area, including pipistrelle species.



Birds

4.21 All birds whilst breeding, their eggs, dependent young and active nests are protected from damage or destruction under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Furthermore, many species are listed as Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act.

4.22 Where required, any clearance for access (spine road) or heavy pruning of either hedgerow should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive). If this is not possible, a nesting bird check by a suitably experienced ecologist should be undertaken no more than 48 hours before works are scheduled. If active nests are found, vegetation will be left untouched and suitably buffered from works until all birds have fledged. Specific advice will be provided prior to undertaking the clearance.

4.23 The planting of new trees and hedgerows within the site will increase the amount of foraging and nesting habitat available for birds. As part of the wider approved scheme, a minimum of 45 bird boxes are to be installed on retained mature trees or integrated into buildings to increase the availability of roosting sites. A variety of boxes are to be installed, including provisions for swifts *Apus apus*, and common garden birds[7].

Hedgehog

4.24 One record of hedgehog from c.600m north of the Site was identified during the desk study. The hedgerows and the field margins provide connectivity for this Priority Species. As hedgehogs can thrive in an urban environment, the development of the site will not result in loss of habitat for this species and hedgerow retention and green link creation will maintain connectivity.

4.25 As part of the Biodiversity Enhancement Plan[7] produced for the wider Site, to facilitate the movement of hedgehogs around the development, a gap will be left at the base of garden fences

[7] FPCR. (2021). *Biodiversity Enhancement Plan, Land to the West of White Post Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire*.

or similar where links to other gardens, amenity grassland and hedgerows are within close proximity.

Herptiles

4.26 There are records of grass snake and common toad provided by the records centre. All widespread reptile species are partially protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), protecting them from intentional killing or injury and all native reptiles and some amphibians, including common toad are listed as Priority Species. The majority of the site does not offer suitable habitat for reptiles and amphibians although the narrow ruderal margins at the base of hedgerows are suitable for dispersal and passage.

4.27 Retention of the hedgerows and protection of a buffer of a minimum of 3m either side will prevent harm to reptiles or amphibians that may be present in these areas. Creation of additional open space within the site to the south of the built development will provide additional connectivity and habitat for common herptiles.

4.28 There is one pond located approximately 180m from the western boundary of the Site at the neighbouring Wykham Farm that is not separated by any major roads or other dispersal barriers. From reviewing aerial imagery of the area, it is apparent that the pond is surrounded by trees and shrubs that would provide terrestrial habitat suitable for great crested newt, if this species was to be present in the pond. Beyond the trees and between the pond and the site is a farmyard and buildings, a small area of grassland and an arable field; habitats less suited to support great crested newts in their terrestrial phase. Therefore, given the distance of the pond from the site, lack of a network of ponds including any within or to the east of the site and lack of connecting suitable habitats, the presence of great crested newts within the site is considered highly unlikely.

4.29 This view is supported by the lack of records for this species within 1km of the Site. Furthermore, anecdotal evidence from the Environmental Statement produced by Wardell Armstrong for the parcel of adjacent land indicates that this pond is likely to be dry and heavily shaded, significantly reducing the likelihood that it supports amphibians, especially great crested newts. It is therefore considered that GCN do not pose a statutory constraint to the proposals.

5.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

5.1 In line with NPPF, it is recommended that the development of the site results in a gain in value for wildlife by incorporating biodiversity in and around the development via the use of ecological enhancement measures. The following are recommendations have been adopted within the landscaping plans for the wider Site and were approved as part of the previous Reserved Matters application;

- Soft landscaping using native and ecologically valuable species would enhance the site, avoid using non-native species with overly complex flower structure or those of an invasive nature such as cotoneasters;
- Sustainable drainage water attenuation and storage features should be designed so as to provide year-round waterbodies for wildlife and planted with only native marginal vegetation.

6.0 CONCLUSION

6.1 Aside from the hedgerows adjacent to the application site which are to be retained, the site supports habitats of limited ecological value which are abundant in the wider area. There are no changes to the already approved Reserved Matters application for the wider site therefore, it is not considered that this replan of the site will have any increased impacts on biodiversity within the local area.

6.2 As with the approved application, species enhancements in the form of bat and bird boxes and hedgehog highways, native species planting and protection of The Saltway to the north with a sensitive lighting scheme, will ensure that the development offers new roosting and foraging opportunities whilst reducing it's impact on local wildlife.

6.3 It is concluded from this survey that there are no statutory constraints to the replan of the Site on ecological grounds. Recommendations for species and habitat enhancements and suitable management processes will ensure that habitat connectivity through the development and wider area is maximised.

Key

- Approved wider site boundary (19/00895/REM)
- Site Boundary
- Bare ground
- Cultivated/disturbed land - Ephemeral/short perennial
- Other tall herb and fern - ruderal
- Intact hedgerow (with reference)
- Fence

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd, Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby, DE74 2RH ▪ t:01509 672 772 ▪ f:01509 674 565 ▪ e: mail@fpcr.co.uk ▪ w: www.fpcr.co.uk
masterplanning ▪ environmental assessment ▪ landscape design ▪ urban design ▪ ecology ▪ architecture ▪ arboriculture

0 50 100 m

N

client
Barratt David Wilson Homes

project
Land to the West of Cricket Field, North of Wykham Lane, Bodicote, Oxfordshire

drawing title
PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN

scale @ A3 1:1750 | drawn LG / LRC | issue 19/10/202:

drawing / figure number **Figure 2** | rev

J:\5600\5691\ECO\QGIS 2.14\Plans\Phase 1 plans\2021\5691-E-03 Phase 1 Habitat Plan.qgs