



Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

Prepared on behalf of: Andrew Lambor



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Document Control

Project Number	26_BEP_09_84
Report Type	Biodiversity Enhancement Plan
Site Address	Land at rear of Wayside, Haywards Heath Road Balcombe RH17 6NJ

Project Personnel

Role	Name	Position	Date
Client	Andrew Lambor	N/A	N/A
Consultant	Gwennan Butler	Ecologist	23/09/26

Revision History

Date	Version	Summary of Changes
25/09/26	1.0	First Draft
28/09/26	1.0	First Issue

Acknowledgements

The data referred to within this report was sourced from Natural England Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (DEFRA MAGIC) database and through a search of freely available data sources.

Client Documents

This report has been completed on the assumption that the plans provided by the client at the time of issue of this report remain the same. A list of the documents provided by the client can be found in the table below.

Table: Documents provided by the client as of September 2026

Plans provided by the client as of 09/09/26
260211-PA-005-D - Proposed Site & Landscape Plan.pdf
Andrew Lambor - 25_PEA_BNG_06_25.pdf (ROAVR, 2025)

Summary

Summary	
Site Surveyed	Land at rear of Wayside, Haywards Heath Road Balcombe RH17 6NJ National Grid Reference: TQ 3144 3000
Purpose s Brief	Biodiversity Enhancement Plan commissioned by Andrew Lambor
Development Proposals	The proposed development comprises the construction of two detached residential dwellings, each with associated hard and soft landscaping. This includes the formation of access driveways, on-site parking provisions, and the establishment of private garden areas incorporating ornamental planting and lawn.
Methods	Desk Study Proposal Assessment
Opportunities For Ecological Enhancements	Bat boxes Bird boxes Native species planting

With the assumption that the existing conditions on-site remain unchanged. The results of this report are likely to remain valid for 12 months in line with the guidance published by CIEEM and the Bat Conservation Trust.

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1 Introduction

ROAVR Group were commissioned to undertake a Biodiversity Enhancement Plan at Land at rear of Wayside, Haywards Heath Road Balcombe RH17 6NJ.

ROAVR Group previously undertook a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment for the site in 2025, the findings of which are presented within Report No. 25_PEA_BNG_06_25. The findings and recommendations of the previous assessment have been considered, where relevant, in the preparation of this Biodiversity Enhancement Plan.

The reporting comprised a desktop study, undertaken in September 2026, together with an assessment of the development proposals to inform the preparation of an appropriate biodiversity enhancement plan.

The methodology and results are outlined within this report. Where applicable, recommendations for suitable mitigation measures and ecological enhancements are provided.

This report is intended to support a planning application. Full details of the development proposals can be found on the relevant planning portal.

The information and recommendations within this report have been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct (CIEEM, 2022).

1.1 Site Description

The survey site covers an area of approximately 0.44 hectares and is centred on grid reference '531342 130000.

The site comprises land to the rear of Wayside, Haywards Heath Road, Balcombe, West Sussex RH17 6NJ. It is situated on the southern edge of Balcombe village within a predominantly residential area, characterised by a mix of detached and semi-detached homes set along Haywards Heath Road.

The land is accessed from Haywards Heath Road and lies behind the existing residential frontage. The surrounding area has a semi-rural character, with established gardens, mature vegetation and open countryside nearby. Balcombe village centre, including its local amenities and railway station, is within convenient reach.

1.2 Development Proposals

The proposed development comprises the construction of two detached residential dwellings, each with associated hard and soft landscaping. This includes the formation of access driveways, on-site parking provisions, and the establishment of private garden areas incorporating ornamental planting and lawn.

13 Scope of Works

The aims of this assessment were to:

- Identify opportunities for ecological enhancement
- Recommend suitable habitat enhancement measures.
- Recommend species-specific enhancement measures, where appropriate.
- Provide recommendations for the implementation and maintenance of the proposed enhancements.

2 Methodology

21 Desktop Study

Site-specific information in relation to land designations, protected species and protected habitats within a 2km search area was sourced from DEFRA MAGIC.

In order to ensure that ecological data searches were up to date, species data was screened, and all data records pre-2012 were omitted from the results.

Results of the desktop study should be considered to be indicative only.

22 Ecological Constraints and Mitigation

An evaluation of the potential ecological constraints to the proposed development and appropriate mitigation strategies was undertaken in accordance with CIEEM's Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (CIEEM, 2019).

23 Limitations

A site visit was undertaken by ROAVR Group in 2025 as part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment for the site. No additional site visit was undertaken specifically for the preparation of this Biodiversity Enhancement Plan.

The recommendations within this report have therefore been informed by the findings of the 2025 ecological assessment, together with the proposed development information, available mapping, aerial imagery and other relevant information available at the time of writing. As site conditions may have changed since the previous survey, the current extent and condition of habitats cannot be confirmed. The proposed enhancement measures should therefore be regarded as proportionate to the scale and nature of the development and may require refinement should subsequent survey work identify material changes or additional ecological constraints.

3 Policy and Legislative Context

This section outlines the legislative and policy context relevant to protected and notable species recorded on-site or considered to have the potential to be present. Legislation about species not identified as present or potentially present is not included.

3.1 National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024, as amended February 2025) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be applied in pursuit of sustainable development. It is a material consideration for local planning authorities in determining planning applications.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) supplements the NPPF on matters relating to the natural environment. Together, these require that features of ecological value are considered in the context of conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

The Government's planning objectives include promoting sustainable development, conserving, enhancing and restoring the diversity of England's wildlife and geology, and contributing to rural renewal and urban renaissance.

3.2 Local Planning Policy

This report has been commissioned to comply with the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 – 2031 and the following policies:

POLICY DP38: Biodiversity

POLICY DP39: Sustainable Design and Construction

<https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-building/mid-sussex-district-plan/>

3.3 National and International Legislation

The following national and international legislation is relevant to this assessment:

International	National
Bern Convention (1982)	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), as amended
Convention on Migratory Species (1983)	Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
CITES (1975)	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)	National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	Protection of Badgers Act (1992)

4 Desktop Study

4.1 Site Designations

There are two designated sites within the 2km search area.

Table 4.1.1: Designated sites recorded within a 2km radius of the survey site.

Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Approx. Closest Distance from Site (km)
Wakehurst & Chiddingly Woods SSSI	TQ 336 321	155.86	1.6km
Ardingly Reservoir LNR	TQ 329 294	74.54	0.4km

*Data from DEFRA MAGIC, SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest; LNR - Local Nature Reserve

4.2 Local Habitat

More than 130 priority habitats were recorded within the 2km search area. Habitats listed in the table are closest to the site.

Table 4.2.1: Priority habitats formally mapped within a 2km radius of the survey site.

Habitat	Approx. Closest Distance from Site (km)
Deciduous Woodland	0km
Deciduous Woodland	0.14km
Deciduous Woodland	0.25km
Deciduous Woodland	0.25km
Deciduous Woodland	0.4km
Deciduous Woodland	0.5km
Good quality semi improved grassland	1.5km
Lowland Meadows	1.7km

*Data from DEFRA MAGIC

4.3 Standing Water Bodies

There were 12 standing water bodies situated within a 500m radius of the survey site.

4.4 Historical Species Records

Protected species records relating to the site and 2km search area were obtained from DEFRA and through a search of freely available information from official data sources as part of the desktop study. A full LERC enquiry has not been carried out at this time given the small nature of the site and it being ecologically land locked.

The absence of records does not confirm the absence of a species, as available data are influenced by survey effort and recorder activity. Similarly, the presence of historical records does not confirm a species' continued presence within the local area.

441 Birds

Desk study records indicate a diverse assemblage of bird species within the search area. Species recorded include house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), marsh tit (*Parus palustris*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), swift (*Apus apus*), lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), reed warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*), fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), and cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

442 Mammals

Badger (*Meles meles*), hedgehog (*Eurosta europaeus*), hazel dormouse (*Elmys muscardinus*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), and water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), and a range of bat species have been recorded within the search area.

Bat records include common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), serotine (*Cynopterus serotinus*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*), Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), and Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*). All bat species are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

443 Amphibians and Reptiles

Common toad (*Bufo bufo*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*), smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*), and grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) have been recorded within the search area.

444 Invertebrates

A diverse range of invertebrates has been recorded within 2 km of the site, including numerous species of butterflies, moths, bees, beetles and other insects. Recorded species include meadow brown (*Maniola jurtina*), small white (*Pieris rapae*), speckled wood (*Pararge aegeria*), gatekeeper (*Pyronia tithonus*), common blue (*Polyommatus icarus*), red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*), common carder bee (*Bombus pascuorum*), red-tailed bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*), common red soldier beetle (*Rhagonycha fulva*), common blue damselfly (*Enallagma cyathigerum*) and brown hawker (*Aeshna grandis*).

445 Flora

A diverse range of plant species has been recorded within 2 km of the site, including species associated with woodland, hedgerows and scrub, grassland and damp or wetland habitats. Recorded species include common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), cuckooflower (*Cardaminis pratensis*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), field maple (*Acers*

campGstrG), yarrow (*AchillGa millGfiolium*), foxglove (*Digit'alis purpurGa*), dog's mercury (*MGrcurialis pGrGnnis*), honeysuckle (*LonicGra pGriclymGnum*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) and water mint (*Mentha aquatica*).

4.4.6 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

Invasive and non-native species recorded within the search area include New Zealand pigmyweed (*Crassula hGlmsii*), rhododendron (*RhododGndron pont'icum*), butterfly-bush (*BuddlGja davidii*), Canada goose (*Brant'a canadGnsis*), grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinGnsis*) and muntjac deer (*Munt'iacus rGGvGsi*).

4.4.7 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)

There are no trees on site or immediately adjacent to the site that are subject to a tree preservation order.

4.4.8 European Protected Species Licences (EPSL)

Table 4.4.8: Previous protected species licences mapped within a 2km radius of the survey site.

Reference, Date and Species	Approx. Distance from Site
EPSM2013-6413 — 03/09/2013 — Hazel Dormouse	0.7km SW

5 Biodiversity Enhancements

The proposed development presents an opportunity to deliver ecological enhancements and create additional habitat features for wildlife on-site. A proposed site and landscape plan has been provided by the client, identifying locations for new tree and hedgerow planting. These measures have been considered as part of this Biodiversity Enhancement Plan and are supplemented by additional recommendations, including integrated bird and bat boxes and other appropriate faunal enhancement features, as detailed within this report.

Biodiversity Enhancement Plan for Residential Development in Haywards Heath

5.1 Introduction

- This Biodiversity Enhancement Plan has been prepared for the proposed residential development at Land at rear of Wayside, Haywards Heath Road Balcombe RH17 6NJ. The purpose of the plan is to set out measures to enhance the biodiversity value of the site and provide permanent nesting, roosting and foraging opportunities for local wildlife.
- The scheme has been prepared in response to the Local Planning Authority requirement for details of biodiversity enhancements to be agreed prior to development proceeding above new slab level.
- The enhancement measures described below should be read alongside the submitted Proposed Site and Landscape Plan.

5.2 Proposed Development

- The proposed development comprises the construction of two detached residential dwellings, each with associated hard and soft landscaping. The proposals include the formation of access driveways, on-site parking and private garden areas incorporating lawn and ornamental planting.
- A proposed site and landscape plan has been provided by the client, which identifies locations for new tree and hedgerow planting within the site. These landscape proposals will contribute to habitat creation and ecological enhancement and will be supplemented by additional measures detailed within this report, including integrated bird and bat boxes and other appropriate faunal enhancement features.

53 Ecological Enhancement Measures

53.1 Integrated Bird Nesting Features

- A minimum of four integrated bird nesting features will be incorporated into the fabric of the two proposed dwellings, with a minimum of two features provided per dwelling. The features will provide permanent nesting opportunities for building-associated species and should comprise suitable integrated swift bricks or integrated nesting units suitable for species such as house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).
- Where swift nesting features are used, they should be installed at a minimum height of approximately 5m above ground level, preferably beneath the eaves or at the highest practicable position on the building. A clear and unobstructed flight path to the entrance will be maintained.
- Where house sparrow nesting features are used, these should be positioned approximately 3 to 5m above ground level. House sparrow boxes may be provided as paired or grouped units to reflect the colonial nesting behaviour of this species.
- The nesting features should preferably be positioned on north, north-east or east-facing elevations where practicable, avoiding elevations subject to prolonged direct sunlight and areas of regular disturbance. Entrances should not be positioned immediately above doors, windows or frequently used access points.
- The nesting features will be integrated into the buildings during construction and installed prior to first occupation of the relevant dwelling. They will thereafter be retained for the lifetime of the development.

53.2 Integrated Bat Roosting Feature

- A minimum of two integrated bat roosting features will be incorporated into the fabric of the proposed development, with one feature provided within each new dwelling.
- The bat features should comprise purpose-designed integrated bat bricks or tubes suitable for crevice-dwelling species. They should be installed at a minimum height of approximately 4m above ground level and positioned in areas with a clear and unobstructed flight path.
- South, south-east or south-west-facing elevations should be used where practicable to provide suitable thermal conditions. The precise locations should take account of the surrounding retained trees and vegetation so that the boxes are accessible to bats without being obstructed by branches or other structures.
- The entrances to the bat features will remain free from obstruction and will not be directly illuminated by external lighting. Any external lighting associated with the dwellings should therefore be positioned and directed so that light spill onto the bat features and adjoining retained vegetation is avoided.
- The bat features will be incorporated into the buildings during construction and installed prior to first occupation. They will thereafter be retained for the lifetime of the development.

533 Hedgehog Connectivity

- The landscaping and garden boundaries will be designed to maintain permeability for hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) between suitable areas of habitat within and adjoining the development.
- Where close-boarded timber fencing or other solid garden boundaries are installed between the new residential plots or along boundaries connecting to suitable vegetated habitat, ground-level openings measuring approximately 130mm by 130mm will be incorporated. These openings will allow hedgehogs to move between gardens and adjoining habitat without requiring access to the internal road or surrounding highway network.
- Hedgehog access points should remain unobstructed and will not be permanently blocked by landscaping, stored materials or subsequent garden alterations. Where appropriate, small identification plaques may be fitted adjacent to openings to indicate their ecological purpose and reduce the likelihood of accidental obstruction by future occupiers.
- Existing boundary vegetation should remain permeable to wildlife wherever fencing is not required for security or privacy.

534 Invertebrate Habitat Features

- A minimum of two purpose-built invertebrate boxes will be installed within the landscaped areas of the site to provide additional shelter and overwintering opportunities for a range of invertebrates.
- The boxes should be positioned in sheltered locations close to native planting, hedgerow or other suitable vegetation, where they will benefit from some sunlight while remaining protected from excessive exposure and disturbance.
- The boxes should incorporate a range of suitable materials and cavities capable of supporting species such as solitary bees, lacewings, beetles and other invertebrates.
- The features should be installed prior to first occupation of the development and retained thereafter as part of the site's biodiversity enhancement measures.

535 Landscape and Habitat Enhancement

- The proposed landscape scheme incorporates new native hedgerow planting and other wildlife-beneficial planting within the site, alongside the retention of existing mature trees and boundary vegetation. The new hedgerow will strengthen habitat connectivity across the site and provide additional foraging, shelter and nesting opportunities for birds, bats, hedgehogs, pollinating insects and other wildlife.
- New planting should comprise native and wildlife-beneficial species appropriate to the local area and should provide a range of flowering, fruiting and structural resources throughout the year. Hedgerow planting should be established to form a dense and continuous feature and managed to retain its ecological function.

- All landscaping and habitat creation should be implemented in accordance with the approved landscape plan and maintained accordingly. Any planting which fails during the establishment period should be replaced with suitable equivalent species to ensure that the intended biodiversity value of the landscape scheme is maintained.

53.6 Implementation

- The four integrated bird nesting features and two integrated bat roosting features will be installed as part of construction of the two new dwellings and will be in place prior to first occupation.
- The precise location of each integrated bird and bat feature should be identified on the relevant architectural elevation drawings submitted in support of the discharge of Condition 9. The final submission should also identify the manufacturer and model of each feature, or provide an equivalent product specification, together with its installation height and orientation.
- Hedgehog access openings will be incorporated into applicable new solid garden boundaries during installation of the boundary treatments and will be retained unobstructed thereafter.
- All planting and habitat enhancement measures will be implemented in accordance with the approved landscape plan. Any planting which dies, is removed or becomes seriously damaged or diseased during the establishment period should be replaced with an equivalent suitable species so that the intended ecological function of the landscape scheme is maintained.
- The developer will be responsible for ensuring that the enhancement measures are correctly installed during construction. Following occupation, permanent integrated bird and bat features will form part of the fabric of the respective buildings and will be retained for the lifetime of the development. Landscape features within private gardens will thereafter be subject to routine management by the relevant property owner.

53.7 Landscape Plan

- The ecological enhancement measures set out within this Biodiversity Enhancement Plan should be incorporated into the final landscape and architectural information for the development. The locations of integrated bird and bat features, wildlife-permeable boundary treatments, retained vegetation and new planting should be shown where relevant to provide a clear record of the biodiversity measures secured through Condition 9.
- The enhancement measures should be considered alongside the approved proposed site and landscape plan to ensure that ecological features are integrated into the overall design of the development and that the retained trees and boundary habitats continue to function as connected habitat around the site.

538 Conclusions

- The proposed development will incorporate a range of permanent biodiversity enhancements within both the built fabric and landscaped areas of the site.
- The provision of a minimum of four integrated bird nesting features and two integrated bat roosting features will provide permanent nesting and roosting opportunities within the two new dwellings. These measures will be complemented by wildlife-permeable garden boundaries, wildlife-beneficial planting, retention of mature trees and boundary vegetation, and sensitive management of external lighting.
- Collectively, the measures will increase the ecological value of the completed development and provide additional nesting, roosting, foraging, shelter and movement opportunities for birds, bats, hedgehogs, pollinating insects and other wildlife. The measures respond to the recommendations of the June 2025 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and provide a clear mechanism for their installation, retention and long-term ecological function.

54 Ecological Constraints

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain assessment, including a site visit, were undertaken in 2025. The surveys assessed the habitats present within the site and considered the potential for protected and notable species to occur.

No confirmed ecological constraints were identified during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Potential ecological constraints were identified in relation to roosting bats and nesting birds, and appropriate precautionary measures and enhancement recommendations were provided within the PEA.

The biodiversity enhancement measures set out within this plan have been prepared in response to the recommendations of the PEA and to satisfy the requirements of the relevant planning condition imposed by the Local Planning Authority. The measures are intended to provide permanent opportunities for wildlife within the completed development and should be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

If any previously unidentified ecological features or evidence of protected species are encountered during construction, works within the affected area should cease and advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist before works recommence.

5.5 General Ecological Safeguards

The following ecological safeguards should be implemented during construction to minimise the risk of harm to protected and notable species and to retained habitats within and adjacent to the site.

If a protected species, evidence of protected species activity, an active bird nest, a potential bat roost, a badger sett or another unexpected ecological constraint is identified before or during works, activities within the affected area should cease and advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist before works recommence.

Where trees, scrub or other vegetation require removal, works should, where reasonably practicable, be undertaken outside the main bird nesting season, generally March to August inclusive. Where vegetation clearance is required during this period, suitable vegetation should be checked for active nests by a suitably qualified ecologist sufficiently close to the commencement of works. Any active nest identified must remain undisturbed until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer in use.

Where works affect trees, buildings or other structures that could potentially support roosting bats, care should be taken to identify any evidence of bat use encountered during the works. If bats, potential roost features or evidence indicative of a bat roost are discovered, works affecting the feature should cease and advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Any trenches, pits or other excavations left open overnight should, where practicable, be securely covered. Where this is not possible, excavations should incorporate a suitable means of escape, such as a sloping side or securely positioned roughened plank, to allow mammals and other fauna to leave the excavation. Excavations should also be checked before works recommence.

Where piles of logs, brash, leaf litter or other accumulated vegetation are present and require removal, they should be dismantled carefully to minimise the risk of harm to sheltering wildlife. Particular care should be taken during colder months when such features may provide refuges for hedgehogs, amphibians, reptiles and other fauna. If an animal is encountered, works in the immediate area should cease until it has moved away naturally or appropriate ecological advice has been obtained.

Construction lighting should be kept to the minimum necessary for safe working and, where practicable, directed away from retained vegetation, boundary features, watercourses and other potential wildlife corridors. Permanent external lighting should be appropriately designed to minimise unnecessary light spill onto habitats that may be used by bats and other nocturnal wildlife.

Where new fences, walls or similar boundary features are proposed, opportunities should be taken to maintain permeability for wildlife where compatible with the function of the boundary. For suitable garden or residential boundaries, this may include approximately 13 cm by 13 cm gaps at ground level to facilitate movement by hedgehogs and other small terrestrial fauna.

Construction materials, waste and chemicals should be stored appropriately to avoid accidental pollution or unnecessary damage to retained habitats. Any spillages should be contained and managed promptly in accordance with appropriate pollution prevention procedures.

These safeguards do not replace any further ecological assessment that may be required should previously unidentified ecological constraints become apparent or where the scope of the proposed works changes.

SUMMARY

Subject to the installation of the specified integrated bird and bat boxes, together with the implementation of the proposed biodiversity planting and habitat enhancements, the development will provide additional nesting, roosting and foraging opportunities for local wildlife and deliver a measurable ecological enhancement to the site.

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7 Disclaimer

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Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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Prepared by: Gwennan Butler BSc MSc

Checked by: Antony Aslam MSc QCIEEM



Appendix 1: Site Location and Assessment Boundary



Figure A1.1: Extract from Google Maps showing the site location. (Google, 2025)

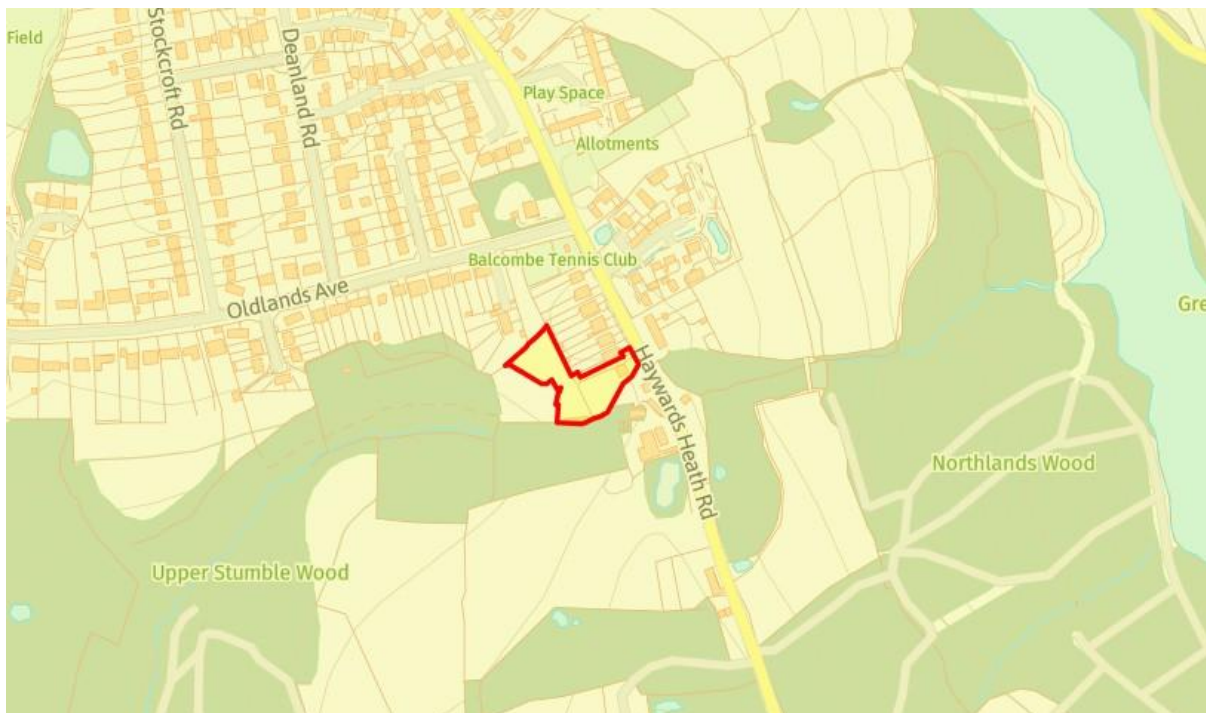


Figure A1.2: Extract from DEFRA MACIC showing the assessment boundary. (MACIC, 2025)

Appendix 2: Desktop Study

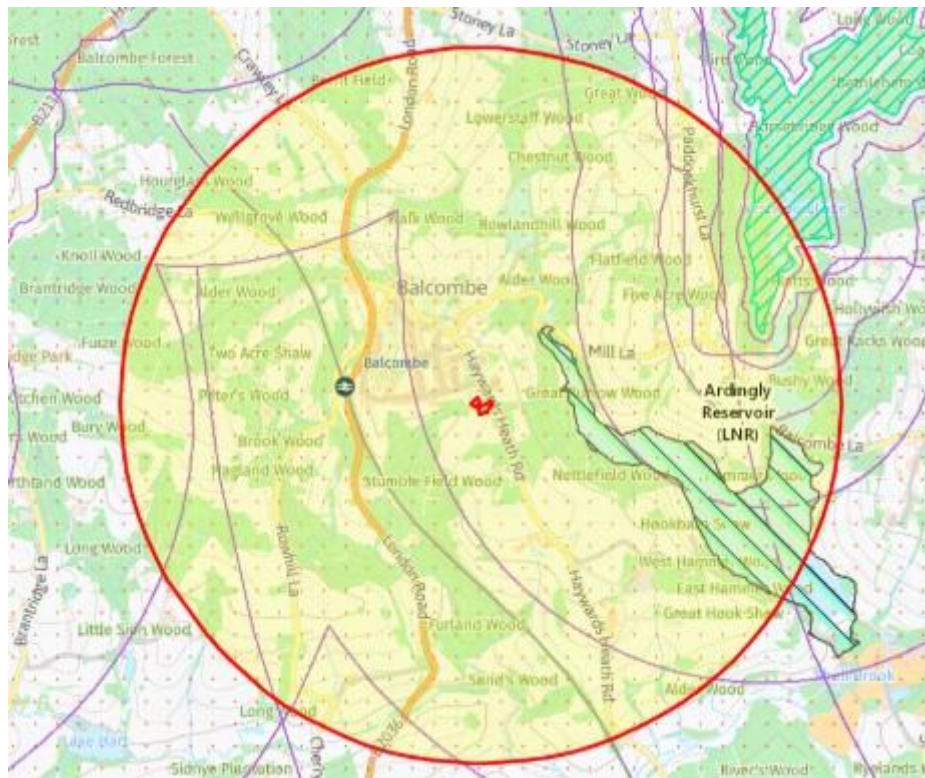


Figure A2.1: Extract from DEFRA MACIC showing the green spaces within a 2km radius

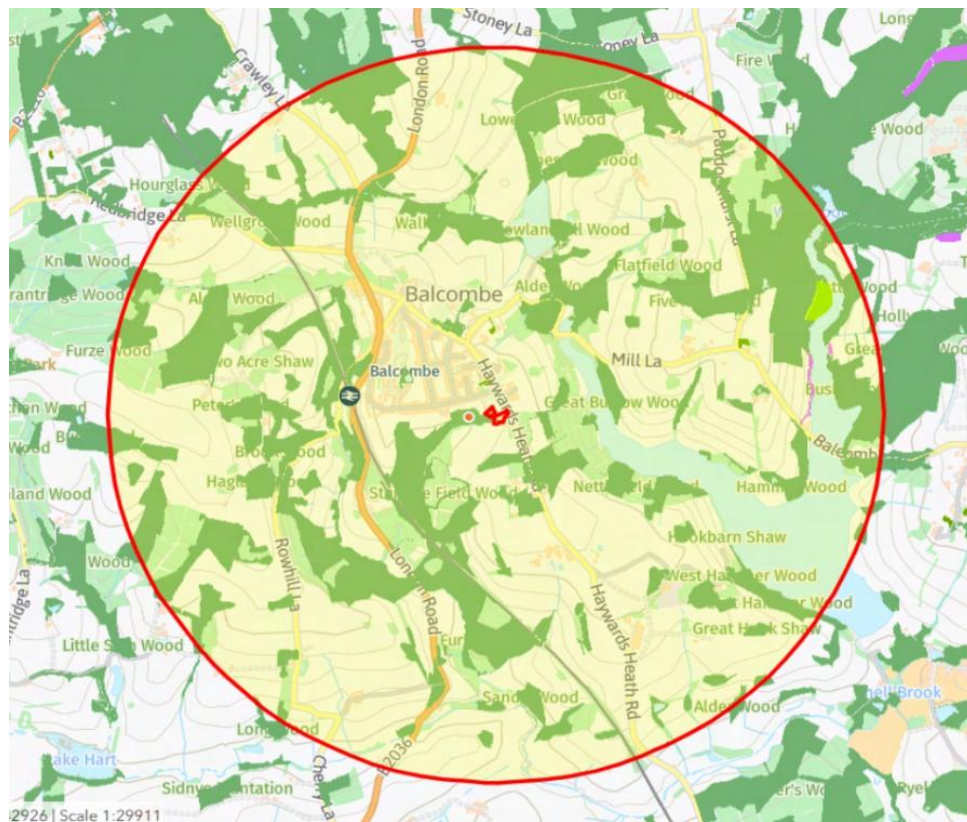


Figure A2.2: Extract from DEFRA MACIC showing the priority habitats in a 2km radius

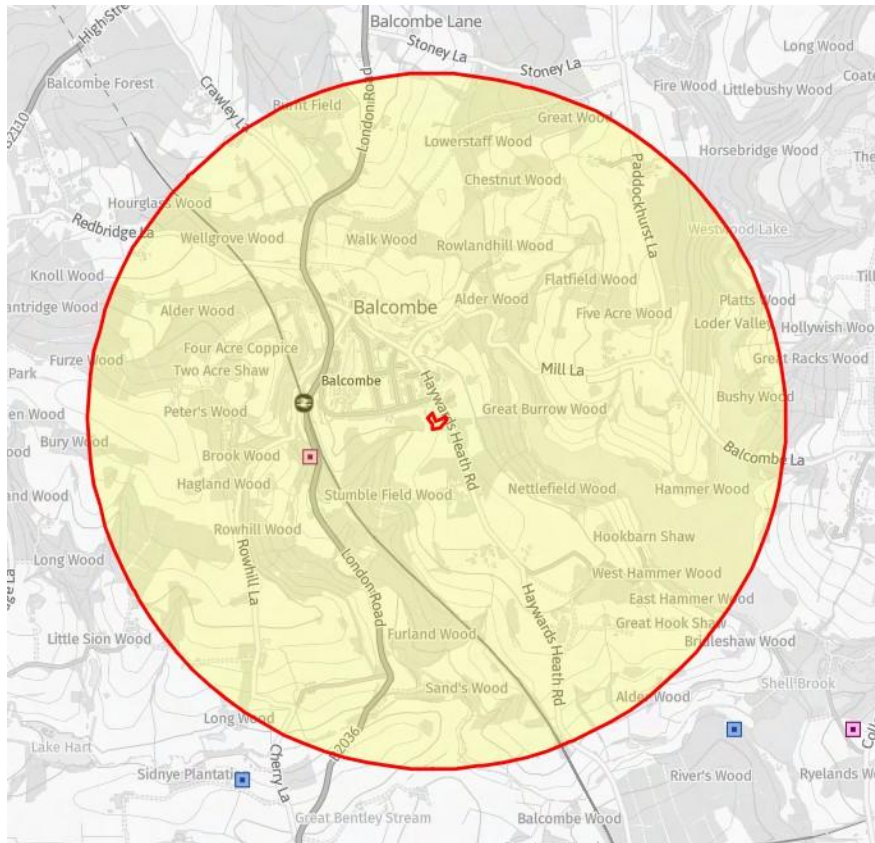


Figure A2.3: *EuropGan Prot'Gct'Gd SpGciGs LicGncGs grant'Gd* within a 2km radius

Appendix 3: Example Specifications for Wildlife Enhancements

	1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace A sparrow terrace constructed of a wood-concrete mix that is suitable for incorporation into walls. false&fR[live][0↑>true&fR[shops.id][0↑>4&fR[subsidaries][0↑>1&hFR[subjects equipment.lv1↑>0↑>Bird%20Boxes%20%3E%20Integrated%20Bird%20Boxes&qtview=174850">https://www.nhbs.com/4/integrated-bird-boxes?q=&fR[hide][0↑>false&fR[live][0↑>true&fR[shops.id][0↑>4&fR[subsidaries][0↑>1&hFR[subjects equipment.lv1↑>0↑>Bird%20Boxes%20%3E%20Integrated%20Bird%20Boxes&qtview=174850
	Bee Brick A bee brick for solitary bees suitable for incorporation into buildings or as a standalone feature. 221091">https://www.nhbs.com/search?q=bee+brick&qtview>221091



Clay and Reed Insect Nest

An insect nest which can be hung in any sunny, sheltered spot. These attract only harmless insects.



2GR Schwegler Nest Box

The 2GR nest box was designed with the assistance of senior forest rangers to provide nesting birds with extra protection from predatory species and mammals. The uniquely protected entrance panel on this box will protect resident birds from cats, magpies, jays and martens. With a choice of oval or three-hole entrance, the nesting chamber is well lit despite its size. This means that birds will construct their nest very low down at the rear of the box, away from the reach of predators. The front panel, with its integrated protection, can be easily removed for inspection and monitoring, providing an unobstructed view of the nest.

Appendix 4: Example Enhancement Location Plan



Figure A4.1: Example ecological enhancement location plan. Feature positions are indicative and are to be confirmed with the design team prior to installation. Basemap produced by Lomax Design