

6 Barber Close
Hurst
Reading
Berkshire
RG10 0RZ

GCN Habitat Assessment

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<i>Report Quality Control Information</i>	
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Mr Peter Crabtree to undertake a Great Crested Newt (GCN) habitat assessment at 6 Barber Close in Hurst.
- 1.1.2** The application site falls within a 'Red' GCN Impact Risk Zone within the Berkshire GCN District Licence and therefore the Council require a statement demonstrating how the proposals will safeguard against the risk of harming GCN. The aim of the GCN habitat assessment was to determine the suitability of the habitats for GCN on site and whether further survey and/or mitigation would be required for the proposals.
- 1.1.3** The survey methods comprise a desk-based study for GCN (including a TVERC data search), site walkover survey, and an impact risk assessment. There were no significant survey limitations.
- 1.1.4** The desk study revealed two ponds (Ponds 1 & 2) within 250m and seven further ponds (Ponds 3 to 7) within 500m of the application site boundary that could potentially support breeding GCNs. The TVERC records revealed ponds with known GCN presence, three of which are within 500m of the site: Pond 4 and two others ponds not shown on OS mapping.
- 1.1.5** The site comprised a detached house and garage surrounded by amenity grassland with a few scattered shrubs, a paved patio and driveway i.e. terrestrial habitats of low value to GCN. The development footprint is small (approx. 0.001 ha) and will impact an area of paved patio and gravel (i.e. terrestrial habitat of negligible value to GCN).
- 1.1.6** The Natural England GCN Rapid Risk Assessment Tool was used to assess the risk of the development proposals adversely affecting GCN and the proposed works were considered highly unlikely to result in an offence.
- 1.1.7** In the absence of precautionary mitigation measures, there is a low risk that individual GCNs could potentially be injured and/or killed during the construction activities if a local population exists in the wider area. To avoid this, it is recommended that reasonable avoidance measures to minimise the risk of killing individual GCNs are implemented during the construction phase – as set out in **Section 6.3**.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Mr Peter Crabtree to undertake a Great Crested Newt (GCN) habitat assessment at 6 Barber Close in Hurst to accompany a future planning application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council to construct a two storey side extension following the demolition of the existing single storey extension.

2.1.2 The application site falls within a 'Red' GCN Impact Risk Zone (see NatureSpace Impact Risk Maps) and therefore the Council require a statement demonstrating how the proposals will safeguard against the risk of harming GCN.

2.2 Site Location and Context

2.2.1 The house is in a semi-rural setting, with neighbouring residential properties and their respective gardens on all sides. A parcel of broadleaved woodland is present 50m to the west and 100m to the south of the house, with a pond situated approximately 125m to the south within the woodland.

2.2.2 In the wider area, beyond the woodland to the west, there is a mosaic of habitats including lakes, ponds, pasture, mixed woodland and the River Loddon that falls partly within Lodge Wood and Sandford Mill SSSI and Dinton Pastures Country Park.

2.3 Report Objectives

2.3.1 The aim of the GCN habitat assessment was to determine the suitability of the habitats for GCN on site and whether further survey and/or mitigation would be required for the proposed development.

3 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

3.1 Relevant Legislation

3.1.1 In England and Wales, GCNs found in the wild are fully protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); the regulations are commonly referred to as the Habitat Regulations and hereafter referred to as such. The Habitat Regulations refer to European Protected Species (EPS) and the GCN is an EPS. Although the UK left the European Union on the 31st January 2020 and is therefore no longer tied to European legislation, the Habitat Regulations have been retained in their current format.

3.1.2 The legal framework underpinned by the WCA and Habitat Regulations makes these specific actions an offence as follows:

- Deliberately kill, injure, capture or take a wild GCN;
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb GCNs; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or to significantly affect local distribution or abundance;
- Damage or destroy a place used by a GCN for breeding or resting; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a GCN for shelter or protection.

3.1.3 The GCN is listed as a species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity (a.k.a. priority species) in England under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 The biodiversity duty imposed through the Environment Act 2021 states that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) must consider what action they can take to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. Government planning policy, such as the ODPM Circular 06/2005, requires LPAs to account for

the conservation of protected species when considering and determining planning applications.

- 3.2.2** The ODPM Circular 06/2005 states that *'the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.'* This policy means that in instances where there is a reasonable likelihood of GCNs being present and affected by a development, surveys must be undertaken to inform a mitigation strategy to be agreed prior to granting planning permission.

3.3 Mitigation Licensing

- 3.3.1** The government's statutory nature conservation body, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. An EPS mitigation licence can be issued if the following three tests derived from Regulation 55 have been satisfied:

- (2)(e) – the derogation is for the purposes of *'preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.'*
- (9)(a) – there is *'no satisfactory alternative'* to the derogation; and
- (9)(b) – *'the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.'*

- 3.3.2** LPAs have a statutory duty under Regulation 7(3)(e) of the Habitat Regulations to consider and determine whether these three tests are likely to be satisfied by planning proposals affecting EPS before granting planning permission. If an EPS mitigation licence is necessary, a licence can be sought once all the necessary planning consents have been granted. Natural England aims to issue a decision on licence applications within 30 working days of submission.

- 3.3.3** The District Level Licensing (DDL) scheme is an alternative approach to traditional mitigation licensing which authorises developments that adversely affect GCNs. Instead of relying solely on site-specific mitigation and

compensation, a 'Conservation Payment' can be made to fund a net increase in GCN habitat elsewhere. Please refer to the NatureSpace guidance for more details.

4 SURVEY METHODS

4.1 Desk Study

- 4.1.1** The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) was commissioned to undertake a search of GCN records for land within a 1km radius of the site.
- 4.1.2** The DEFRA Data Services Platform was used to obtain geospatial datasets, such as GCN eDNA Pond Surveys for District Level Licensing and GCN Class Survey Licence Returns, for examination on QGIS. The Multi-Agency Geographical Information Centre (MAGIC) website was examined for nearby granted EPS licences; MAGIC was used in conjunction with Google Earth satellite imagery to identify ponds and assess the permeability of habitats within a 500m radius of the application site.

4.2 Field Survey

- 4.2.1** The application site was visually assessed for its potential to support GCNs, on the 6th February 2025 by Vicky Potts MCIEEM, registered under the Natural England GCN Survey Class Licence CL08 and assistant ecologist Samuel Wenman.
- 4.2.2** GCNs require standing water for breeding and favour small to medium-sized ponds with surface areas ranging from 50m² to 250m². For larval development to take place and young newts to emerge from ponds, ponds must hold water until the end of August (Langton *et.al.* 2001).
- 4.2.3** GCNs require terrestrial habitats for feeding, movement from pond to pond and for hibernation. Habitats of greatest value to GCNs are those listed below that provide invertebrate prey and provide cover such as under logs or stones:
- Woodland;
 - Rough grassland;
 - Scrub;
 - Hedgerows; and
 - Waste ground.
- 4.2.4** Terrestrial habitats of highest value to GCNs are those rich in invertebrate prey, which provide cover during periods of cold and dry weather, such as under logs or stones for example. Open habitats, such as closely mown

grassland, do not provide important habitats for feeding or shelter but can be traversed by GCNs moving between more preferable habitats (English Nature 2001; Langton *et. al.* 2001).

4.3 Risk Assessment

- 4.3.1** A rapid risk assessment of the impacts to GCN was carried out using the Natural England Rapid Risk Assessment Tool. The Tool takes into account the impacts of the development on GCN and determines the likelihood of effects on populations in the absence of mitigation.

4.4 Survey Constraints

- 4.4.1** There were no significant survey limitations because GCN habitat assessments can be carried out at any time of year under any weather conditions and the application site was fully accessible.

5 SURVEY FINDINGS

5.1 Desk Study

- 5.1.1** The data search undertaken by TVERC revealed no GCN records for the application site. The GCN records returned records inside a 1km radius of the application site which are detailed in **Table 1** and **Figure 1** below.

Table 1. GCN records within a 1km radius of the application site (Source: TVERC).

Location	Grid reference	No. of records	Types of record	Most recent record	Distance from site boundary (m)
Hurst House, Hurst, Berks (Pond 4)	SU79177301	4	Field record – females	24/06/2001	321 S
St Nicholas School	SU7969473523	1	Field record - female	27/05/2004-28/05/2004	409 NE
Ashingtons Pond	SU79657359	Details not provided	Field record	Spring 2002	413 NE
Orchard Cottage Pond	SU79917363	Details not provided	Field record	Spring 2002	640 NE
Frying Pan Pond, Hurst, Berks	SU79967364	Adults	Field record	2004	700 NE
Walden Acres Pond	SU801733	Details not provided	Field record	Apr-03	866 SE
Willow Cottage, Hurst, Berks	SU80137322	4	Field record – 2 males and 2 females	22/05/2004	874 SE
Willow Cottage	SU801732	4	Field record – 2 males and 2 females	21/05/2004-22/05/2004	880 SE

- 5.1.2** No European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences have been granted for GCN within a 1km radius of the application site and no GCN Class Survey Licence Returns are within a 1km radius of the site, the closest records are detailed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Granted GCN EPS Applications within a 2km radius of the site boundary (Source: DEFRA).

Grid reference	Case	Licensable	Licensable	Distance (m)
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	Reference of Granted Licence	Period	Works	
SU787713	2015-14054- EPS-MIT	08/09/2015 - 31/10/2015	Damage & destruction of resting place	2089 S
SU787713	2014-718- EPS-MIT	16/05/2014 - 30/04/2015	Damage & destruction of resting place	2089 S

5.1.3 MAGIC and OS mapping revealed that there are seven ponds that could potentially support breeding GCN within 500m from the site boundary: 107m south (Pond 1), 159m southeast (Pond 2), 264m southwest (Pond 3), 321m south (Pond 4), 323m southeast (Pond 5), 432m southwest (Pond 6) and 492m southwest (Pond 7) – as illustrated in **Figure 1** below.



Figure 1. Pond Location Plan.

5.1.4 The TVERC data returned GCN records in Pond 4 from surveys undertaken in 2001 as well as at two additional sites where no ponds were shown on mapping (GCN confirmed 1 & 2) as shown in Figure 1 above. There are no records of GCN presence in the remaining Ponds. There are also no GCN Class Survey Licence Returns or granted EPS GCN licence applications within 1km of the site.

- 5.1.5** The application site falls within a 'Red' GCN Impact Risk Zone (see NatureSpace Impact Risk Maps) – these zones contain suitable habitat and are the most important areas for GCN (except areas that are nationally important sites designated for GCNs).

5.2 Field Survey

- 5.2.1** The findings of the visual inspection of the site are described with photographs as follows:

- 5.2.2** The application site was a garden with formally managed grassland with beds of introduced shrubs around the boundaries and towards the front of the house (**Photographs 1 - 3**). There was very limited ground cover beneath the shrubs (**Photograph 4**).



Photograph 1. Rear garden.



Photograph 2. Shrubs along southern side of rear garden.



Photograph 3. Shrubs to the front northern side of the house.



Photograph 4. Bare soil under the shrubs along the southern boundary.

- 5.2.3** A paved patio was present around the rear and sides of the house and gavel was also present to the west of the house (**Photographs 5 - 8**). A driveway was present to the front of the house.



Photograph 5. Patio along the rear southern side of the house..



Photograph 6. Line of trees around the southern boundary.



Photograph 7. Patio along western side of the house..



Photograph 8. Patio at the western side of the house between the house and garage.

- 5.2.4** The grassland was shortly mown and dominated by perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*). A managed Leyland cypress (*Cupressus leylandii*) hedge was present long the southern boundary of the rear garden. Species present amongst the flower beds included buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), lavender (*Lavandula* sp.), heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), daffodils (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*), euonymus fortunei, euonymus japonicus, ivy (*Hedera helix*), *Choisya*, bay laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), *Elaeagnus* species and *Heuchera*.

5.3 Risk Assessment

- 5.3.1** Based on the assumption that Ponds 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 support breeding GCN, as well as three locations with confirmed GCN presence within 500m - Ponds 4, and two additional sites - the Natural England GCN Rapid Risk Assessment Tool was used to assess the risk of the development proposals adversely affecting GCN.
- 5.3.2** The development footprint is less than 0.1ha and the Tool indicates that the loss of or damage to 0.001ha – 0.01ha of land 100m – 250m from a breeding pond and greater

than 250 m from any breeding pond is highly unlikely to result in an offence – see **Figure 2** below.

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.001 - 0.01 ha lost or damaged	0.005
Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	0.001 - 0.01 ha lost or damaged	0.0005
Individual great crested newts	No effect	0
Maximum:		0.005
Rapid risk assessment result:	GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY	

Guidance on risk assessment result categories

"Green: offence highly unlikely" indicates that the development activities are of such a type, scale and location that it is highly unlikely any offence would be committed should the development proceed. Therefore, no licence would be required. However, bearing in mind that this is a generic assessment, you should carefully examine your specific plans to ensure this is a sound conclusion, and take precautions (see **Non-licensed avoidance measures tool**) to avoid offences if appropriate. It is likely that any residual offences would have negligible impact on conservation status, and enforcement of such breaches is unlikely to be in the public interest.

Figure 2. Natural England GCN Rapid Risk Assessment Tool.

6 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Assessment of Habitat Suitability

6.1.1 The desk study revealed three sites with GCN presence (including Pond 4 and two additional addresses) and an additional six ponds that could potentially support breeding GCNs (Ponds 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7) within 500m of the application site boundary. The closest pond (Pond 1) was 107m to the south and a second pond (Pond 2) was 159 m to the southeast of the site. The closest pond with confirmed GCN presence was at Hurst House (Pond 4) that was 321m to the south of the application site. There are five ponds which are between 250m and 500m from the application site, and therefore fall inside the core range of terrestrial habitat for these ponds with confirmed GCN presence.

6.1.2 The application site falls within a 'Red' GCN Impact Risk Zone – these zones contain suitable habitat and are the most important areas for GCN (except areas that are nationally important sites designated for GCNs). However, the application site comprised garden habitats, including a formal amenity grassland, with scattered trees, hedging and a few shrubs and paved patios and a driveway to the front of the house are of negligible to low value for GCN.

6.2 Impact Assessment and Required Actions

6.2.1 The development proposals involve the demolition of the existing single storey extension and construction of a new two storey extension being built on an area of a similar footprint and on a section of patio with a footprint of approximately 0.0013ha. The development footprint is small and will impact areas of patio (i.e. terrestrial habitats of negligible value to GCN). The garden provided limited sheltering opportunities for GCN as bare ground was present beneath the shrubs and hedge. The shrubs and hedge will not be impacted by the works.

6.2.2 The Natural England GCN Rapid Risk Assessment Tool was used to assess the risk of the development proposals adversely affecting GCN and it was considered highly unlikely that the proposed works would result in an offence – see **Figure 2** above.

6.2.3 In line with the guidance contained in the Tool and the impact assessment presented above, the nature and scale of the proposed development is

highly unlikely to breach legislation protecting GCN or their habitats.

However, in the absence of mitigation there is a risk that individual GCNs could potentially be injured and/or killed during the construction activities if traversing across the habitats on site or sheltering onsite. To avoid this, it is recommended that reasonable avoidance measures to minimise the risk of killing individual GCNs are implemented during the construction phase – as set out in **Section 6.3** below.

6.3 Reasonable Avoidance Measures

- 6.3.1** It is likely that any residual offences would have negligible impact on the conservation status of a local GCN population and the enforcement of such breaches is unlikely to be in the public interest. Therefore it is considered that a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence or a District Level Licence would not be required to allow the works to proceed lawfully, but the following reasonable avoidance measures should be adopted to minimise the extremely low risk of harming individual GCNs:

Pre-commencement of construction activities

- The formal mowing of the lawn should be maintained prior to the commencement of site work to minimise the likelihood of GCN of being present during excavations.

During construction activities

- Any stored building materials or waste, such as bricks or debris etc., that might offer shelter for GCN will be kept raised off the ground on pallets or on existing hard standing, and efforts should be made to process and remove from site as soon as possible;
- Excavation works will be avoided after dusk and any open excavations or trenches will be backfilled (after a check for GCN presence) or left with escape ramps to prevent GCN from becoming trapped; and
- If any extensive groundworks are required, a destructive search using a machine with a toothed bucket will be undertaken in the presence of a suitably licensed ecologist.

- 6.3.2** In the unlikely event that a GCN is found during the course of construction, works will stop immediately and a licensed ecologist will be called onto site to ensure the GCN is not harmed and provide further advice on how to proceed; work will recommence only once further written advice has been received.

- 6.3.3** The value of the application site to wildlife could be enhanced by adding features suitable for sheltering and hibernating GCN and other amphibians, such as creating rockeries and log piles.

7 REFERENCES

English Nature (2001). *Great crested newt mitigation guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

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