APPENDIX E
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

APPLIED ECOLOGY

Hatton Road, Longstanton

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Client: Peterhouse College

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Contents

1	**Introduction**	**1**
	Background	1
	Legislation and Planning Policy	1
2	**Approach**	**6**
	Pre-existing Biological Data	6
	Habitats and Plants	6
	Fauna	6
3	**Results**	**8**
	Pre-existing Biological Data	8
	Habitats and Plants	9
	Fauna	10
4	**Development Implications and Recommendations**	**15**
	Development Implications	15
	Recommendations	16

Appendices

Appendix A

Plant Species Lists

Tables

Table 3.1: Summary of habitat types recorded on the Site. 9

Figures

Figure 1.1: Site location. 5

Figure 3.1: Statutory designated sites and ancient woodland. 12

Figure 3.2: Baseline habitat map. 13

Figure 3.3: Selection of habitat survey photographs. 14

1 Introduction

Background

1.1 In July 2026 Applied Ecology (AE) was commissioned by Bidwells, on behalf of Peterhouse College, to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of land off Hatton Road, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire ("the Site"). A plan showing the location of the Site is provided in **Figure 1.1**.

1.2 The study was required to determine the likely ecological constraints associated with a proposal for future development within the Site ("the Development"), and to establish the potential scope of further, more detailed ecological surveys which may be needed to support a planning application in this respect.

Purpose of this Report

1.3 This report provides details relating to the surveys undertaken on the Site in August 2026. It includes a description of the Site's habitat features and protected species interest, and a summary of its biodiversity opportunities and constraints. Recommendations for further survey are also described, where these are considered relevant.

Legislation and Planning Policy

Legislation

1.4 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) provides the main legal framework for nature conservation and species protection in the UK. The Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is the main statutory nature conservation designation in the UK. Such sites are notable for their plants, or animals, or habitats, their geology or landforms, or a combination of these. Natural England is the key statutory agency in England for advising Government, and for acting as the Government's agent in the delivery of statutory nature conservation designations.

1.5 Designation of a SSSI is a legal process, by which sites are notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The 1981 Act makes provision for the protection of sites from the effects of changes in land management, and owners and occupiers receive formal notification specifying why the land is of special scientific interest and listing any operations likely to damage the special interest.

1.6 The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, provide supplementary protected species legislation. Specific protection for badgers *Meles meles* is provided by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England

1.7 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1 October 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 list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act.

1.8 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 Natural Environment and Rural

Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when conducting their normal functions.

Habitats of Principal Importance

1.9 Fifty-six habitats of principal importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats 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. They include terrestrial habitats such as upland hay meadows to lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and freshwater and marine habitats such as ponds and sub-tidal sands and gravels.

Species of Principal Importance

1.10 There are 943 species of principal importance included on the S41 list. These are the species found in England which were identified as requiring action under the UK BAP and which continue to be regarded as conservation priorities under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. In addition, the hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* has also been included on the list because without continued conservation action it is unlikely that the hen harrier population will increase from its current very low levels in England.

1.11 In accordance with Section 41(4) the Secretary of State will, in consultation with Natural England, keep this list under review and will publish a revised list if necessary.

National Planning Policy Framework

1.12 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published in March 2012 (and replaced previous planning policy guidance (PPS 9) on biodiversity). The latest revision was published in August 2026, with *Section N2: Impacting the natural environment* and *N6: Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and geodiversity* stating the following:

"N2: Improving the natural environment

1 To contribute positively to the natural environment, and support nature's recovery, development proposals should:

- *a. Consider the environmental qualities of land proposed for development, including habitats, landscape character and the natural beauty of the countryside, and identify opportunities for those qualities to be conserved or enhanced (including through requirements for biodiversity net gain where these apply);*
- *b. Take into account the quality of agricultural land (including that classified as best and most versatile agricultural land, and its grade), and if significant development of agricultural land is necessary, use areas of poorer quality land where possible;*
- *c. Take suitable opportunities to connect to and strengthen ecological networks that extend beyond the site, drawing on the measures proposed by Local Nature Recovery Strategies, National Forest Strategies and Community Forest Plans, where present, and other relevant assessments;*
- *d. Conserve and enhance existing natural features of visual, historic or nature conservation value (such as established trees and hedgerows) where possible; and use appropriate landscaping to help create a well-designed place and integrate the development into its surroundings;*
- *e. Use green infrastructure provided as part of the scheme and nature-based solutions to secure multiple benefits: such as for biodiversity; surface water and pollution management*

(including maintaining flow rates and water quality); climate change mitigation and adaptation, and recreation;

f. Minimise any adverse impacts on biodiversity and include features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs. Development proposals should incorporate integrated nest boxes (commonly known as swift bricks) into their construction unless there are compelling technical reasons which prevent their use, or would make them ineffective; and

g. Ensure that green infrastructure and other features to support nature are located and designed to minimise risk of future failure, and that appropriate measures are in place for any necessary long-term management.

2 If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for, then the development should be refused.

3 Development proposals may incorporate biodiversity enhancements which exceed the statutory objective for biodiversity net gain, but this should only be a requirement where it is set out in up-to-date development plan policies for specific site allocations. Decision makers should not give weight to other development plan policies which require biodiversity gains which go beyond the statutory framework, including where a policy requires gains for development proposals which are exempt.

N6: Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and geodiversity

1 To support the conservation of important habitats, species and sites of geodiversity value, development proposals affecting:

a. A site of international importance, which for the purpose of this policy is a habitats site, should be refused unless:

i. An appropriate assessment has concluded that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the site (either individually or in combination with other developments), or the proposal can satisfy the derogation tests; and/or

ii. The impact of development on the relevant protected features of the protected site is being addressed through an Environmental Delivery Plan which has been made and the developer has committed to paying the nature restoration levy.

b. A site of national importance, which for the purpose of this policy is one designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, should only be supported if:

i. There would be no adverse effect (either individually or in combination with other developments) on the site's features of special scientific interest; or

ii. The benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both the likely impact on the features of special scientific interest, and any broader impact on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; or

iii. The impact of development on the relevant protected feature of the protected site is being addressed through an Environmental Delivery Plan which has been made and the developer has committed to paying the nature restoration levy.

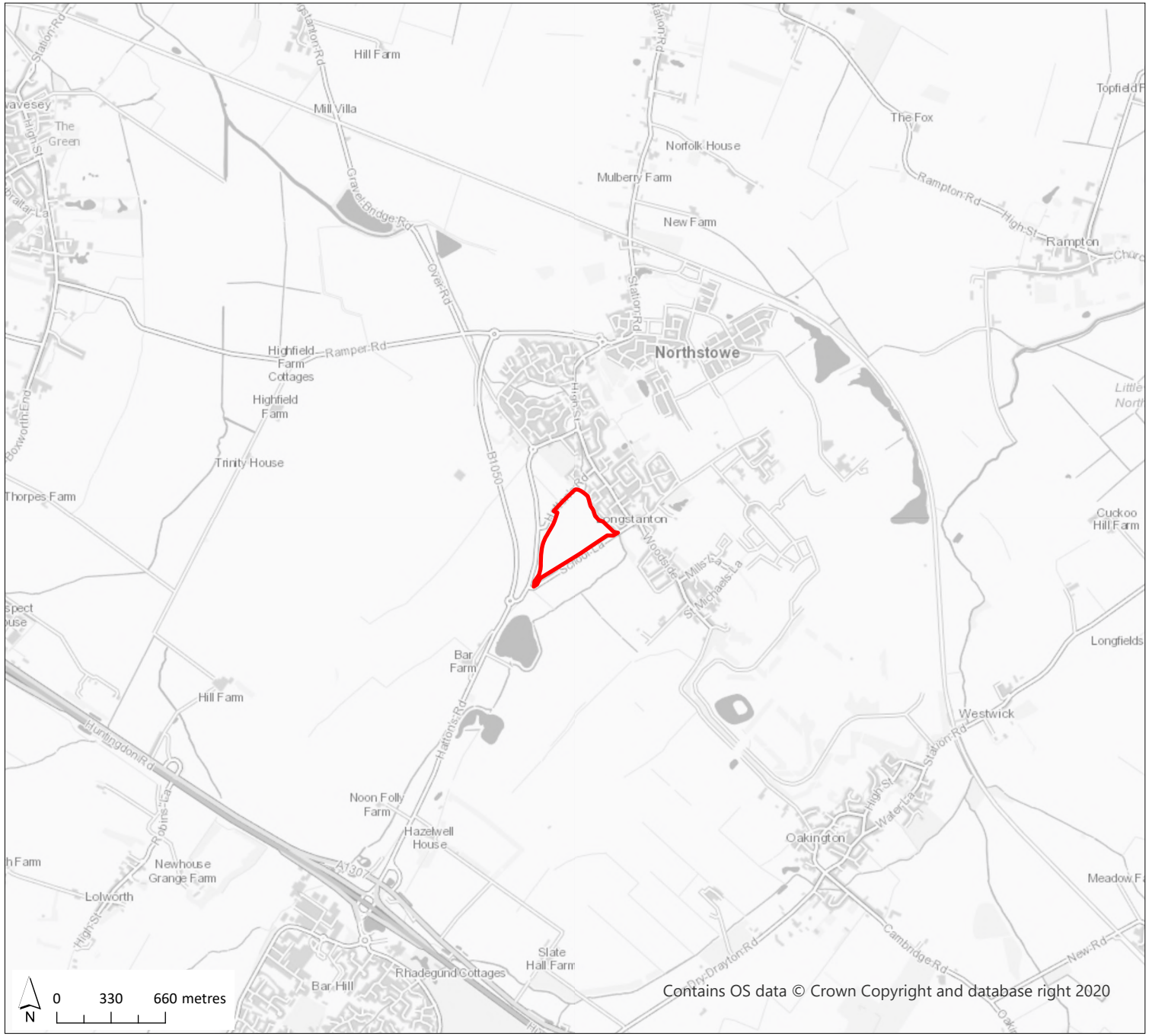
c. A site of local importance, which for the purpose of this policy is one designated as a Local Nature Reserve or identified as a local wildlife site, local geological site or equivalent in the development plan, should only be supported if:

i. There would not be a significant adverse effect on the integrity of the site; or

ii. The benefits of development in the location proposed clearly outweigh the likely impact on the features which make the site valuable for nature conservation.

2 Irrespective of a site's status in nature conservation terms, development proposals which would entail the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

3 This policy applies to development on land inside or outside a designated area, if it would have an impact on the identified biodiversity or geodiversity value of the area concerned."



Hatton Road, Longstanton

Site Location

Site boundary

Figure 1.1

Map Scale @ A4: 1:35,000

Surveyed by: n/a	
Survey date: n/a	
Drawn by: AV	
Checked by: DB	
Status: Final	

APPLIED ECOLOGY

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2 Approach

Pre-existing Biological Data

2.1 The Cambridge and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC) was commissioned by AE to complete a search of its database for existing biological records. This included a search for records of statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites, ancient woodland, and protected and notable species both on the Site and within 1 km of the Site.

2.2 A review of the government's MAGIC[1] online mapping tool was also completed to ascertain information on statutory wildlife sites, ancient woodland and granted European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences close to the Site.

Habitats and Plants

2.3 A baseline habitat survey of the Site was undertaken on 13 August 2026 by AE ecologists Dr Duncan Painter CEnv MCIEEM, Daniel Butler and Adam Vaudin in dry and bright weather conditions. The methodology adopted followed the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) system[2], adapted to encompass habitats as used by the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – the Metric habitats largely align with UKHab definitions, but differ in some cases (e.g., hedgerows).

2.4 All habitats present within the Site were classified and mapped according to standard UKHab/Metric categories. Habitat patches were mapped as polygon features, and linear features (such as hedgerows and ditches) as lines. Point features were recorded where there were notable isolated trees or scrub, and trees were assigned to size categories based on the following Metric guidance:

- Small: >7.5–≤30 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH);
- Medium: >30–≤60 cm DBH;
- Large >60–≤90 cm DBH;
- Very large: >90 cm DBH.

2.5 Plant species abundance was noted using the DAFOR[3] system; the plant species list from the Site visit is shown in **Appendix A**.

2.6 The habitat map was subsequently digitised using a Geographical Information System (ArcGIS Pro) and presented using a bespoke symbology rather than that used by UKHab, as this does not allow for all Metric habitat types or habitat conditions.

Fauna

2.7 The baseline habitat survey was "extended" to include a search for evidence of or potential for the presence of protected species or species of nature conservation interest within and close to the Site. This was not a detailed survey for such species, but included noting the presence of habitats

[1] Magic Map Application accessed 06/08/2025

[2] UKHab Ltd (2023) *UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0* (at https://www.ukhab.org).

[3] DAFOR: whereby species occurrence may be classified as being **d**ominant, **a**bundant, **f**requent, **o**ccasional, or **r**are. Rare in the context of a DAFOR score should not be confused with species rarity in the more widely accepted meaning of general scarcity.

suitable to support specific protected species, and where seen, any evidence of presence such as droppings, mammal tracks and footprints, shelters (or nests/roosts), hair caught on fence-wire, foraging signs, and so on.

Bats

Preliminary bat roost assessment

2.8 No buildings or structures with the potential to support roosting bats were present within the Site boundary.

2.9 The walkover survey noted and classified trees with obvious potential to support roosting bats in accordance with the categories and descriptions defined by Collins (2023)[4], as summarised in **Table 2.1,** but did not include a comprehensive ground-level tree assessment (GLTA) of all trees within the Site to assess their value to roosting bats.

Table 2.1: Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of trees for bats and categorisation of Potential Roost Features (PRFs).

Suitability	Description
None	Either no Potential Roost Features (PRFs) in the tree or highly unlikely to be any
FAR	Further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree (e.g. tree climbing, MEWP inspection)
PRF	A tree with at least one PRF present
- PRF-I	PRF is only suitable for individual bats or very small numbers of bats either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats
- PRF-M	PRF is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony

Great crested newt

2.10 In advance of the survey the 1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey map was checked and online aerial photos inspected to identify any ponds within 250 m of the Site that could potentially support breeding populations of the legally protected amphibian great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN).

[4] Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn).* The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

3 Results

Pre-existing Biological Data

Protected sites

3.1 The Site is not covered by any statutory or non-statutory wildlife site designation and does not support any ancient woodland. The location of the statutory designated wildlife sites and ancient woodland in proximity to the Site are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

Statutory wildlife sites

3.2 No statutory designated sites for nature conservation are located within 4 km of the Site. The nearest statutory designated wildlife site of national significance is **Overhall Grove Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**, which is located 5.8 km to the southwest of the Site. Overhall Grove is an example of ancient secondary woodland that is now dominated by small-leaved elm *Ulmus minor*, along with pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. The woodland ground flora is dominated by common nettle *Urtica dioica*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and rough-stalked meadow grass *Poa trivialis*. Rides, clearings, ponds and a meandering stream provide additional habitats of general value.

3.3 **Mare Fen Local Nature Reserve (LNR)**, a statutory designation of local significance, is located 4.3 km to the northwest of the Site.

Ancient woodland

3.4 The closest parcel of ancient woodland is a small fragment of ancient and semi-natural woodland located 3.9 km to the southwest of the Site.

Non-statutory wildlife sites

3.5 The CPERC data search identified zero non-statutory sites for nature conservation within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary.

Protected species

3.6 A total of 300 records of protected and notable species were returned by the CPERC data search, three of which were from within the Site boundary. These three records relate to water vole *Arvicola amphibius* associated with Longstanton Brook on the eastern Site boundary. Two records date from 2003 and one from 1905. The remaining records are summarised below:

- Invertebrates – 14 records pertaining to beetles *Coleoptera* (two records across two species) and butterflies *Lepidoptera* (12 records across three species).
- Amphibians – Three records of common toad *Bufo bufo*, five records of common frog *Rana temporaria* and three records of great crested newt (across the period 2017-2021, with the nearest record submitted approximately 400m to the south of the Site).
- Reptiles – Five records of grass snake *Natrix helvetica* and 14 records of common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*.

- Birds – 126 records across 32 species. Species of potential relevance to the Site by virtue of the habitats present included skylark *Alauda arvensis*, kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*, lesser spotted woodpecker *Dryobates minor*, little egret *Egretta garzetta*, yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava*, spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*, grey partridge *Perdix perdix*, golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, turtle dove *Streptopelia turtur* and lapwing *Vanellus vanellus.*
- Bats – 78 records across six species: serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus.*
- Other mammals – water vole (ten records), otter *Lutra lutra* (five records), and badger *Meles meles* (12 records).
- Plants – 22 records relating to a mix of species of local conservation interest in Cambridgeshire including common cudweed *Filago germanica* and field scabious *Knautia arvensis*.

3.7 The nearest European Protected Species (EPS) licences to the Site were a series of great crested newt mitigation licences granted 0.69 km to the east between 2017 and 2020 relating to the destruction of a waterbody containing breeding GCN.

Habitats and Plants

3.8 The baseline habitat map is shown in **Figure 3.2**. A summary of the habitats recorded is provided in **Table 3.1** below, and plant species lists can be found in **Appendix A.** A selection of habitat survey photographs can be found in **Figure 3.3**.

Table 3.1: Summary of habitat types recorded on the Site.

Habitat	Area (ha)	% of Site
Cropland: cereal crops	11.571	97.6
Grassland: modified grassland	0.248	2.1
Woodland and forest: other woodland; broadleaved	0.032	0.3

Cropland

3.9 The Site was dominated (97.6% by total area) by a large open arable field that comprised wheat stubble at the time of survey. Field margins, with the exception of the margin of Longstanton Brook on the eastern Site boundary, were very narrow (<1m) and dominated by false oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*.

Grassland

3.10 A small parcel of grassland in the southwest corner of the Site contained species typical of previously disturbed and nutrient-enriched ground. Dominant grass species included false oat-grass, perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne* and cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, with forbs including creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris* and broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*. Species richness was relatively low, with an average of 6.7 species m^{-2} recorded.

3.11 The margins of Longstanton Brook on the eastern Site boundary comprised a 5 m wide strip of species-poor (5 species m^{-2}) grassland dominated by false oat-grass, along with frequent cock's-foot and barren brome *Bromus sterilis*. Forbs included frequent creeping thistle, bristly oxtongue *Helminthotheca echioides* and common nettle *Urtica dioica*.

Woodland and forest

3.12 On-Site woodland was limited to a uniformly aged stand of mature elm *Ulmus* sp. adjacent to Longstanton Brook in the northeast corner of the Site.

3.13 The northern and southern Site boundaries were delineated by linear belts of uniformly aged (semi-mature) broadleaved plantation woodland. Both of these woodland belts were off-Site and had canopies characterised by abundant pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and field maple *Acer campestre* with frequent Scot's pine *Pinus sylvestris* and occasional wild cherry *Prunus avium* and rare European larch *Larix decidua* and alder *Alnus glutinosa* along with a range of understorey species.

Watercourses

3.14 The eastern Site boundary was delineated by Longstanton Brook, which was largely dry during the time of survey[5]. The channel supported dense aquatic vegetation dominated by reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, with occasional water mint *Mentha aquatica*, gipsywort *Lycopus europaeus* and common water-plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica.*

Fauna

Great crested newt

3.15 No ponds suitable for breeding great crested newt (GCN) were identified either within the Site or within 250 m of the Site boundary by the baseline survey or Ordnance Survey base mapping/aerial imagery. The presence of GCN in terrestrial habitats within the Site can therefore be considered highly unlikely.

Reptiles

3.16 Areas of marginal grassland within the Site were small, isolated and too disturbed to be considered likely to support reptile species. As such, reptiles are considered to be likely absent from the Site.

Bats

Roosting bats

3.17 Two overmature ash trees were identified adjacent to the northern Site boundary that supported Potential Roost Features (PRFs) of value to roosting bats. These two trees were assessed as PRF-M, and their location is highlighted by **Figure 3.2**.

3.18 Trees within the semi-mature off-Site woodland belts appeared of insufficient age and size to possess PRFs of value to roosting bats.

Foraging and commuting bats

3.19 The arable land that dominated the Site was of negligible value to foraging and commuting bats. While the off-Site woodland belts and Longstanton Brook were of elevated value in this respect,

[5] The survey was completed during a period of prolonged drought. As such surface water levels would be expected to be lower than usual.

these features were isolated from surrounding high value habitat within a predominantly arable and residential landscape.

3.20 Overall, in line with best practice guidance Collins (2023), the Site was assessed as being of **low potential value to foraging and commuting bats**.

Breeding birds

3.21 It is of note that the survey was completed in August towards the end of the bird breeding period, and the birds noted during the survey will be an underestimate of the breeding bird assemblage likely to be present within the Site.

3.22 Reflecting on the lack of habitat heterogeneity present and the overall relatively small size of the Site, the presence of a breeding bird assemblage of high conservation importance is considered unlikely. Despite this, the arable land that dominated the Site was of potential value to red-listed ground nesting species of elevated conservation concern, such as skylark and yellow wagtail.

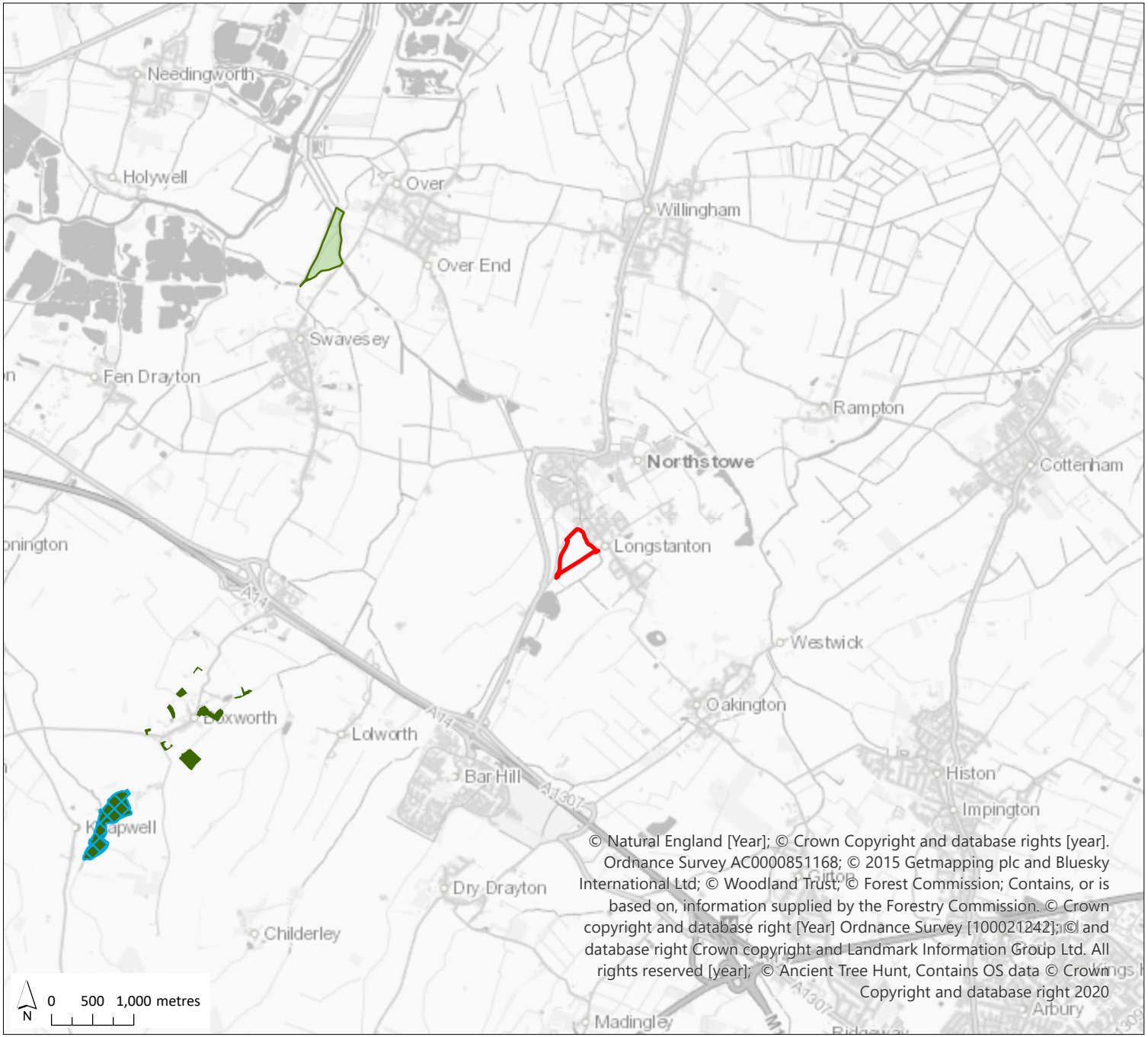
3.23 The following bird species were seen or heard within the Site during the survey; common buzzard *Buteo buteo*, woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, long-tailed tit *Aegithalos caudatus*, collared dove *Streptopelia decaocto*, carrion crow *Corvus corone*, blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus* and robin *Erithacus rubecula*. Additionally, the presence of sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* was verified within the southern boundary off-Site woodland belt.

Badger

3.24 No badger setts or field evidence of badger was obviously present within the Site boundary. A single badger dung pit latrine was present within the southern off-Site plantation woodland belt confirming badger presence in the local area

Water vole/otter

3.25 No field evidence attributable to water vole or otter was obviously present in association with Longstanton Brook, although a detailed search for such species was not carried out.



Hatton Road, Longstanton

Statutory designated sites & ancient woodland

- Site boundary
- Overhall Grove SSSI
- Mare Fen LNR
- Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

Figure 3.1

Map Scale @ A4: 1:70,000

Surveyed by: n/a	
Survey date: n/a	
Drawn by: AV	
Checked by: DB	
Status: Final	

APPLIED ECOLOGY

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Hatton's Road, Longstanton

Baseline habitat map

- Site boundary
- Cropland: Cereal crops
- Grassland: Modified grassland
- Woodland and forest: other woodland; broadleaved
- Other rivers and streams
- Off-Site plantation woodland
- Trees assessed as PRF-M

Figure 3.2

Map Scale @ A4: 1:4,000

Surveyed by: DB & AV	
Survey date: 13 August 2026	
Drawn by: AV	
Checked by: DB	
Status: Final	

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Figure 3.3: Selection of habitat survey photographs.



a) Site overview.



b) Southwestern grassland.



c) Longstanton Brook.



d) Off-site plantation woodland.

4 Development Implications and Recommendations

Development Implications

Protected sites

4.1 The Site is located within a Natural England development impact risk zone that highlights six development types that are considered to represent a potential threat to local statutory designated wildlife sites[6].

4.2 It is of note that Natural England does not consider residential or commercial development at this location to represent a threat to local statutory wildlife sites.

Habitats

4.3 The Site was dominated by arable land of low biodiversity and ecological importance, with off-Site belts of plantation woodland that adjoin the Site's north and south boundaries of moderate ecological and biodiversity importance by virtue of the wildlife corridor function they are likely to provide adjacent to the Site. The Longstanton Brook that forms the eastern Site boundary was of moderate/high biodiversity value, because of its likely wildlife corridor function, and potential protected species habitat function.

Fauna

4.4 The faunal interest of the Site is limited by the arable land use that dominates the Site, but it is considered possible that it may support a small assemblage of breeding birds that include specialist farmland species such as skylark and yellow wagtail.

4.5 The Longstanton Brook may support water vole and otter.

4.6 The boundaries of the Site may also be of some importance for foraging and commuting bats by virtue of the presence of adjoining habitats (plantation woodland and the Longstanton Brook).

[6]
- **Infrastructure:** Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
- **Wind and Solar:** Solar schemes with a footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
- **Air Pollution:** Livestock & poultry units with a floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 4000m².
- **Combustion:** General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Including: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/combustion.
- **Waste:** Landfill. Including: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
- **Discharge:** Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Recommendations

Further Ecological Survey

4.7 The need and scope for further ecological surveys will be dependent on the scale and impact of the proposed Development, but the following may be required:

- Water vole and otter survey of the Longstanton Brook;
- Bat activity survey (low value landscape) – night-time bat walkover and automated (5 night) bat detector survey in spring, summer and autumn;
- Breeding bird survey – 3-6 survey visits (April-July).
- Visual assessment of any trees scheduled for removal to assess their potential value to tree roosting bats.

Development Guidance

Biodiversity Net Gain

4.8 Longstanton Brook should be subject to a development red line stand-off of at least 10 m from the top of the western bank to avoid encroachment into its riparian zone and maintain its wildlife corridor function as well as avoiding the need to enhance the watercourse from a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) watercourse unit perspective.

4.9 Opportunities for incorporating ecological enhancements alongside proposed drainage, access and landscape design provisions should be considered to contribute towards an overall biodiversity net gain.

Lighting

4.10 Artificial lighting should be avoided / minimised in proximity to retained boundary habitats (woodland and Longstanton Brook) to minimise disturbance to bats and other nocturnal species. The lighting strategy for the Development should be designed in accordance with current best practice guidance[7].

[7] Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals (2023) Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK.ILP, Rugby.

Appendix A

Plant Species Lists

Notes: DAFOR: D = dominant, A = abundant, F = frequent, O = occasional, R = rare, (LA = locally abundant).

Grassland: modified grassland (southwest corner)

Species	DAFOR
False oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*	A
Perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*	A
Creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*	F
Autumn hawkbit *Scorzoneroides autumnalis*	F
Bristly oxtongue *Helminthotheca echioides*	F
Common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*	F
Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*	LA
Small-leaved timothy *Phleum bertolonii*	O
Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
Common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*	O
Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*	O
Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*	O
Greater plantain *Plantago major*	O
Ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*	O
Perennial sow-thistle *Sonchus arvensis*	O
Common dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
Broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*	R
Hoary ragwort *Jacobaea erucifolia*	R
Wood dock *Rumex sanguineus*	R
Rough meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*	R

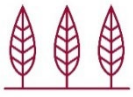
Grassland: modified grassland (Longstanton Brook margin)

Species	DAFOR
False oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*	D
Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*	F
Barren brome *Anisantha sterilis*	F
Bristly oxtongue *Helminthotheca echioides*	F
Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*	F
Common nettle *Urtica dioica*	F
Broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*	O
Clustered dock *Rumex conglomeratus*	O
Common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*	O
Prickly lettuce *Lactuca serriola*	O
Common couch *Elymus repens*	O
Hedge mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*	O

Off-Site plantation woodland

Species	DAFOR
Canopy	
Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	A
Field maple *Acer campestre*	A
Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	A
Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*	F
Wild cherry *Prunus avium*	O
European larch *Larix decidua*	R
Alder *Alnus glutinosa*	R
Understorey	
Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	A
Field maple *Acer campestre*	A
Dog rose *Rosa canina*	O
Wild cherry *Prunus avium*	O
Hazel *Corylus avellana*	O
Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*	R
Ground layer	
False brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*	A
Wood dock *Rumex sanguineus*	F
Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.	LA
False oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*	O
Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*	O
Common couch *Elymus repens*	O
Common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*	O
Wild parsnip *Pastinaca sativa*	R

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Land south of Hatton's Road, Longstanton
HELAA Site ID: 40518
September 2026

BIDWELLS