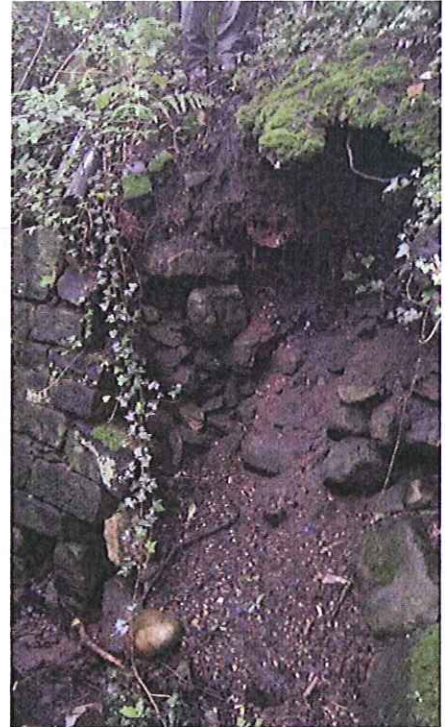


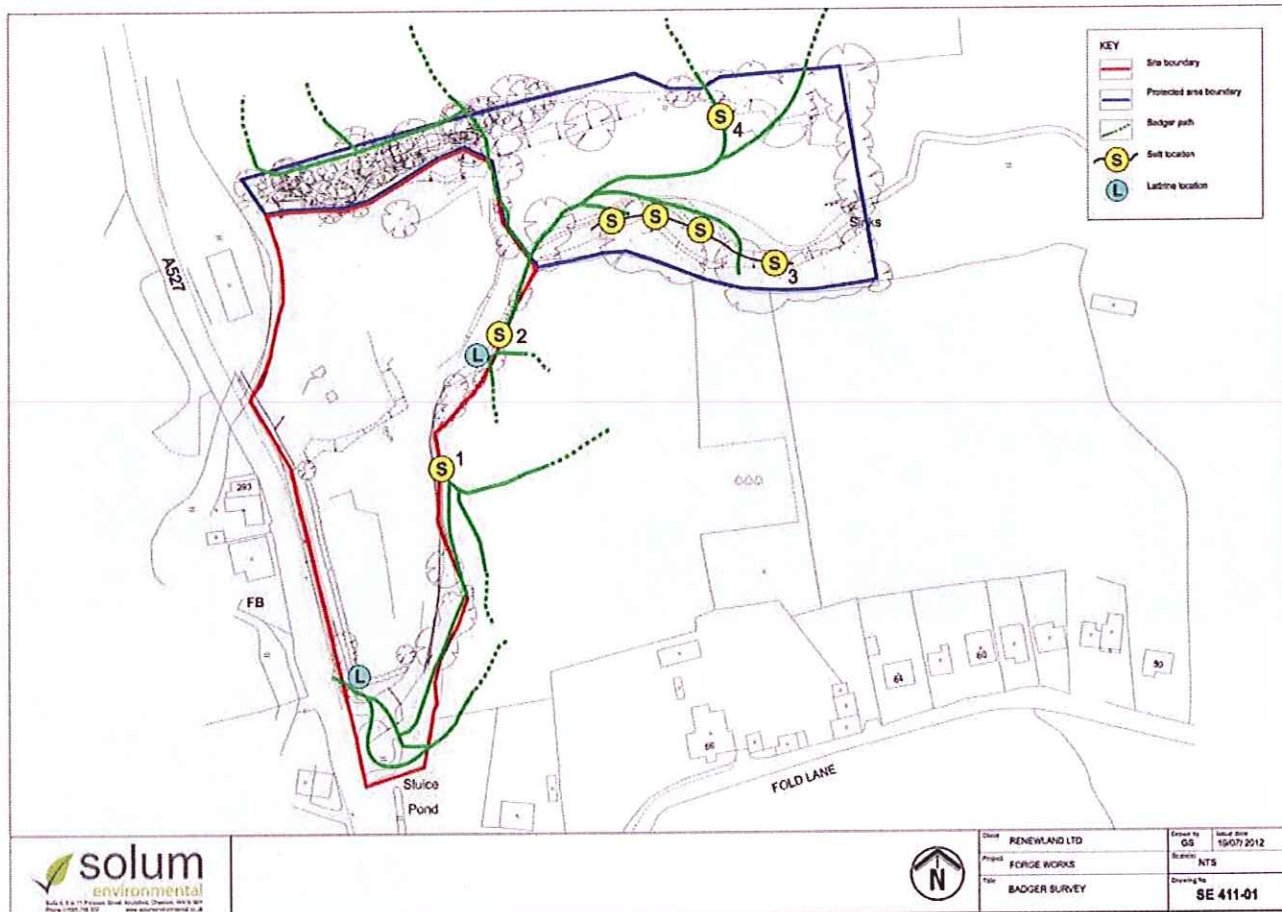
Retaining structure on the stream to north of survey area



Collapsing retaining structure



APPENDIX 7 : FIELD SURVEY RESULTS : BADGER PLAN



APPENDIX 9 : FIELD SURVEY RESULTS - BAT SURVEY RESULTS SHEET

Surveyor's Name : Ged Ryan and Laura Holmes			Date : 10 th July 2012		
Site Name : Forge Works, Congleton Rd, Biddulph, ST8 7SE					
Weather Conditions During Survey					
	Time	Temperature °C	Wind F	Cloud Cover %	Precipitation
Start	21:05	12	None	100	None
End	23:35	11	None	100	None
Deviations from standard Survey Methodology?					
None					
Surveyor Location: Walking transects around site					
Animals Observed During Survey					
Time	No.	Species	Activity (flight direction/height, feeding, commuting etc)	Target note No.	
21:40	1	Pip	Faint. Did not see. Heard by path into wooded rear section of the site		
21:55	1	Myotis?	Did not see. Heard by the wall by Congleton Road		
22:10	1	Common Pip	Feeding. Flew from gate along the tree line towards the rear of the site		
22:20	1	Unknown	Faint. Heard by path into wooded rear section of the site		
22:21	1	Soprano Pip	Feeding while circling around the open ground in the middle of the site		
22:30	1	Common Pip	Commuting. Did not see		
22:44	1	Common Pip	Commuting. Did not see		
23:17	1	Noctule	Faint. Did not see. Commuting		
23:20	1	Noctule	Faint. Did not see. Commuting		
23:33	1	Common Pip	Faint. Did not see. Commuting		
23:35	1	Common Pip	Feeding. Flying along the tree line next to the field		

APPENDIX 10 : BAT FRIENDLY PLANTING LIST

Species Lists for Conservation of Bat Populations

Planting to enhance a site for bats should aim to provide a habitat rich in insects, and with the potential for alternative roosting sites. The following are examples of plant species, which can be used where appropriate, to enhance a landscape for bats.

Trees and Shrubs (of local provenance where possible)

Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hazel	<i>Coryllus avellana</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>

Night-scented flowers

As bats usually feed at dusk and dawn it is advantageous to use night-scented flowers which will attract moths and other night-flying insects.

Nottingham Catchfly	<i>Silene nutans</i>
Night -flowering Catchfly	<i>S. noctiflora</i>
Bladder Campion	<i>S. vulgaris</i>
Night-scented Stock	<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>
Dame's-violet	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Common Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Soapwort	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>

Scented herbs

Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Mint	<i>Mentha sp.</i>

Climbers

Honeysuckle (native)	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Traveller's-joys	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Sweet-briar	<i>R. rubiginosa</i>
Field-rose	<i>R. arvensis</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>

Where re-seeding is to take place the choice of a 'conservation mix' of grass seed is preferential. The management of grassland areas as hay meadows, without use of herbicides/fertilisers and allowing the grass to go to seed prior to cutting, is beneficial in allowing larval stages of the insects to develop

APPENDIX 11 : OPTIMAL SEASON ECOLOGICAL SURVEY CALENDAR

Solum ENVIRONMENTAL

Ecological Survey Calendar

Get in touch - 01565 756140 - info@solumenvironmental.co.uk

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Habitats / Vegetation	Phase 1 + NVC (sub-optimal)			Phase 1 + NVC				Phase 1 + NVC (sub-optimal)				
Badgers	Limited sett/ bait surveys	Bait marking + sett surveys			Limited bait marking + sett surveys				Sett surveys		Limited sett/ bait surveys	
	Hibernation roost inspections		Limited activity		Summer roost emergence + activity surveys				Limited activity		Hibernation roost inspections	
Possible to survey potential roost sites + carry out internal building inspections all year round, trees are best surveyed in winter												
Birds	Winter species	Breeding birds/ migrants		Breeding birds		Low activity		Migrant species		Winter species		
	Survey for Barn Owl (Schedule 1 species) possible all year round, although may be limited by weather											
Dormice	Gnawed hazelnut search (sub-optimal)			Nest tube survey				Gnawed hazelnut search (optimal)				
	Newts hibernating		Adults: ponds + terrestrial survey; Eggs: April to mid-June; Larvae: from mid-May				Habitat + larvae survey		Habitat survey		Newts hibernating	
Otters	Limited only by vegetation cover + weather conditions											
Reptiles	Reptiles hibernating		Peak survey: May + June				Sub-optimal (reduced basing)		Peak survey		Reptiles hibernating	
Water voles	Limited activity	Initial habitat survey		Habitat + activity surveys (can be limited by vegetation cover + weather)				Peak survey		Initial habitat survey		Limited activity
White-clawed crayfish	Limited activity		Search, torches, traps		Breeding: torches only		Substrate hand search, torches, traps				Limited activity	
	Optimal surveys		Sub-optimal surveys		Surveys not possible							