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Land East of Chipping Lane, Longridge – Phase 2/3

Badger Survey Report

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Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Tyler Grange LLP (TG) has been commissioned to prepare a badger survey for Phases 2 and 3 of proposed development to the immediate north of the settlement of Longridge (hereafter referred to as the 'site') to accompany a Reserved Matters planning application. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference SD 60476 37946 and extends to a total area of 10.56 hectares.
- 1.2 An Ecological Assessment (Document 2001/R08b) was originally prepared by TG in March 2015 to accompany an outline planning application (Reference 3/2014/0764). The ecological assessment found no evidence of badger within the site but suitable badger habitat was present within the site.
- 1.3 An updated badger survey was requested by the planning officer and is required as part of the outline permission under Condition 18, which states that,

"Prior to the commencement of each phase of the development (approved pursuant to condition 4), the land within that phase shall be subject to a further survey to confirm the continued absence of badgers and badger setts and the results shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing together with proposals for mitigation if required. The development shall be carried out in complete accordance with the approved survey(s)."

Section 2: Methodology

Legislation

2.1. Eurasian badger *Meles meles* is covered by The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which aims to protect the species from persecution, rather than being a response to an unfavourable conservation status. As well as protecting the animal itself, the 1992 Act also makes the intentional or reckless destruction, damage, or obstruction of a badger sett an offence.

Desk Study

2.2. Lancashire Environmental Records Network (LERN) was contacted in July 2018 for updated records of badger occurring within 1km of the site boundary. No records were returned.

Survey Methods

- 2.3. The survey was undertaken on 3rd September 2018 by Laura Dennis, a graduate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). The weather was dry, with a gentle breeze, 100% cloud cover and temperature of 15°C.
- 2.4. The survey comprised a search for setts and field signs indicating use by badger within the site, and within 30m of the site boundary (where access allowed), refer to **Appendix 1** for site boundary. Field signs indicating the presence of badger may include setts, pathways/runs, latrines/dung pits, prints and guard hairs caught on fences/vegetation.
- 2.5. Any sett found was examined and assigned to one of four categories as defined by Harris *et al.* (1989) and used in various National Badger Surveys (Wilson *et al.*, 1997). The number of holes comprising each sett was recorded and setts classified as disused, partially-used or well-used. Sett descriptions and categories of use are set out in **Tables 2.1** and **2.2**.

Table 2.1: Classification of badger setts

Type of Badger Sett	Description
Main Setts	These usually have a large number of holes with large spoil heaps, and the setts generally look well used. There will be well-used paths to and from the sett and between sett entrances. Although normally the breeding sett is in continuous use, it is possible to find a main sett that has become disused due to excessive digging or some other reason; it should be recorded as a disused main sett.
Annex Setts	These are often close to a main sett, usually less than 150m away, and are usually connected to the main sett by one or more obvious well-worn paths. They usually have several holes, but may not be in use all the time even if the main sett is very active.
Subsidiary Setts	These often only have a few holes. They are usually at least 50m from a main sett, and do not have an obvious path connecting with another sett. They are not continuously active.
Outlier Setts	These usually have only one or two holes, often have little spoil outside the hole, with no obvious path connecting with another sett and are only used sporadically. When not in use by badgers, they are often taken over by foxes or even rabbits. However, they can still be recognised as badger setts by the shape of the tunnel (not the actual entrance hole), which is usually at least



Type of Badger Sett	Description
	250mm in diameter, and is rounded or a flattened oval shape. Fox and rabbit tunnels are smaller and often taller than broad.

Table 2.2: Indicators of use of badger setts

Classification of Use	Description
Well-Used	Clear of debris and vegetation, obviously in regular use.
Partially-Used	Not in regular use, with leaves or twigs in entrance or moss and other plants growing around the entrance.
Disused	Partially or completely blocked entrances, unable to be used without a considerable amount of clearance.

Survey Limitations

2.6. The whole of the site was accessed during the survey and no significant limitations were encountered.

Quality Control

2.7. All ecologists at Tyler Grange LLP are members of CIEEM and abide by the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct.

Section 3: Survey Results and Recommendations

Results

- 3.1 No badger setts were recorded within the survey area.
- 3.2 No other evidence of badger, such as latrines, snuffle holes, or pathways was recorded during the survey, either within the site or within 30m of the site boundary.

Recommendations

3.3. Following the survey, it is considered that no badger setts are currently present on the site or within 30m that could be affected by the proposals and no specific mitigation is required.

Conclusion

3.4. It is considered that the principles of the proposals are in conformity with legislation and policy.

References

Harris, S., Cresswell, P. & Jeffries , D., 1989. *Surveying Badgers - Mammal Society Publication No. 9.* London: Mammal Society.

Wilson, G., Harris, S. & McLaren, G., 1997. *Changes in the British badger population, 1988 to 1997.* London: People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES).

Appendix 1: Proposed Planning Layout (Ref 459-PL04 rev 02)

