

**3 Copse Wood Way
Northwood
HA6 2TP**

Ecology Report focussing on Bats



Report Date: 13th July 2021

Survey and Report by

**Jones & Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd,
21-23 North Road, Hertford, Herts, SG14 1LN,
Tel: 01992 552407, E-mail: reception@jonesandsons.co.uk
www.jonesandsons.co.uk**

Client: Mr Mark Reeves



Disclaimer and Copyright

This report has been prepared by Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd., Company Registration Number 5573246, on behalf of Mr Mark Reeves in connection with development proposals for 3 Copse Wood Way, Northwood, HA62TP. The report takes into account their particular instructions and requirements. It is not intended for and should not be relied on by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Further, Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd accepts no duty or responsibility (including in negligence) to any party other than Mr Mark Reeves and disclaims all liability of any nature whatsoever to any such party in respect of this report.

Copyright of this report, its text, images, inventions and its intellectual copyright remain in the sole ownership of Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd. Any use of this report other than that agreed with Mr Mark Reeves under contract dated 28th June 2021 and for its original agreed use is specifically prohibited including transmission by paper, facsimile, or any electronic means to any third part not agreed to in writing by Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd.

Report quality management and constraints

This report has been compiled by Dr Jennifer Jones MCIEEM of Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd. The report format follows standard guidance produced by the British Standards Institute (2013), Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017) and Bat Conservation Trust (Collins 2016).

To achieve the study objectives the conclusions were based on the best information available at the time of the survey and within the limits prescribed by our client within the agreement contract.

It should generally be recognised that bat requirements change throughout the year. Roosts can be of a transient nature and bats may move from roost to roost. A single bat may use a large number and wide variety of roosts during a year. The survey therefore represents a ‘snap shot’ in time.

In the event of any significant delay in the development (for example over 18 months) an updated survey maybe required to ensure there has been no change to the report’s conclusions



Contents

A	Executive Summary	4
B	Introduction.....	5
C	Survey Methodology.....	6
	Constraints/Limitations.....	8
D	Survey Findings	9
	D1 Location and habitats	9
	D2 Building description	11
E	Evaluation and Recommendations.....	14
	E1 Habitats.....	14
	E2 Nesting Birds.....	14
	E3 Bats.....	15
	E4 Other wildlife potentially crossing through the site	15
F	References.....	16
G	Appendix.....	17
	G1 Legislation and Policy Relevant to Bats and Birds	17
	G1 (i) Legislation protecting bats.....	17
	G1 (ii) Legislation protecting birds.....	18
	G1 (iii) Relevant Policy	18
	G2 Plans	19
	G3 Tabulated Data	20



A Executive Summary

The 2021 report documents the results of a habitat survey and bat assessment at 3 Copse Wood Way, Northwood, Middlesex HA62TP. The house surveyed is situated on the south side of the road at central Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 0836 9109.

A planning application (ref 22134/APP/2021/268) has been submitted to Hillingdon Council for the demolition of the existing building to enable the construction of a new dwelling house. At the request of the client (Mr Mark Reeves) ecologists (holders of Natural England Bat Survey licences) from Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd undertook the daytime inspection and assessment on the 7th July 2021.

The habitats within the surrounding area are of value for foraging bats with suitable flight connectivity from the site to the wider area that includes The Ruislip Woods complex Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserve.

The habitats of most ecological value within the property are the mature oak, hornbeam and beech trees around the garden that link to patches of broadleaf woodland within the residential area. The mature trees will be retained and protected during the development. The construction of the new dwelling will impact on amenity grassland, shrubs and insignificant trees of low ecological value. Any loss of trees should be compensated for by the planting of new trees of native species with the planting of additional trees, above that required as compensation, to provide biodiversity enhancement.

The trees and shrubs provide potential bird nesting habitat. It is recommended that either tree/ shrub clearance be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season or checks be made for nesting birds prior to clearance to ensure that the legislation protecting birds is complied with.

No bats or signs of any bat use such as bat droppings were found during the inspection of the house and garage and it is concluded that the building supports negligible suitability for roosting bats. A suitable loft is present in the house but the tight sealed nature of the roof limits any opportunities for bats to enter the loft or roost in the external roof crevices. It was therefore concluded that demolition will not impact on a current bat roosting site. However, during the inspection, a gap was observed beneath a hanging tile that potentially could enable bat access at a future time. Since bats are likely to be flying through the garden and bat roosts can be of a transient nature prior to demolition, it is recommended that the hanging tiles on the rear dormer windows are removed under the supervision of the bat ecologist.

Additional mitigation measures suggested include: maintaining dark flight corridors around the garden to ensure no impact on bats flying through the area and working measures to protect wildlife potentially crossing through the site during construction.



B Introduction

A daytime assessment of habitats and buildings for bat roosting suitability was undertaken at 3 Copse Wood Way, Northwood, Middlesex HA62TP. The house surveyed is situated on the south side of the road at central Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 0836 9109.

A planning application (ref 22134/APP/2021/268) has been submitted to Hillingdon Council for the demolition of the existing building to enable the construction of a detached two and a half storey 5 bed house. During the planning consultation period the client was advised to undertake a bat assessment of the property.

Bats are species protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Given that bats are likely to be present in the area and the house may provide bat roosting habitat a bat assessment is required to provide information to the owner and Local Planning Authority on any impact the proposals may have on the bats within the local area.

The presence of protected species is a material consideration in the planning process (National Planning Policy Framework 2019, and therefore any adverse impact identified on bats or other important species would need mitigation proposals to be put forward to the Local Planning Authority to ensure that species populations are safeguarded and maintained at a favourable conservation status within the local area.

Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd undertook the survey on the 7th July at the request of the owner of the property (Mr Mark Reeves). The main objectives of the assessment and survey were to:

- Undertake a walk over of the site to assess the habitats within the area;
- Survey the building for any signs of bat use and assess any use/potential use of the building by roosting bats;
- Determine any potential impact of the proposals on the bat populations or other important wildlife within the local area;
- If any potential impact is identified provide recommendations to ensure that the development complies with the wildlife legislation and suggest mitigation where any impacts are identified.

The report includes: the qualifications and experience of the surveyors, methodology used, background research for the area, results of the daytime inspection and includes an evaluation of the findings with recommendations. The relevant legislation and plans are included within the Appendix.



C Survey Methodology

Surveyors and Experience

Ecologists from Jones and Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd undertook the daytime inspection on the 7th July 2021. Personnel included:

Dr Jennifer Jones BSc PhD - a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), holder of Natural England Bat Survey Licences for 30 years and has held numerous standard EPS Mitigation Licences for several species of bat and is also a Registered Ecological Consultant with Natural England for Low Impact WML-CL21 Licences). For 10 years Dr Jones worked as a county ecologist advising Local Planning Authorities on protected species

Mr Roger Jones BSc – a zoologist with considerable experience of bat surveys and holder of Natural England bat survey licences for 17 years. He is also Director of Jones and Sons Ltd

Background Research

To develop an understanding of the ecological context of the site, research was undertaken of the area prior to the visit. This included: habitat interpretation using aerial photographs and gathering information from the government MAGIC (Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside) web site.

Field Survey Methods

A walk over of the land was undertaken to provide a general broad-brush habitat survey of the area to Phase 1 standards aimed at identifying the main vegetation communities within the area. No detailed botanical survey was undertaken. A plant species list was compiled whilst walking around the area focussed on recording dominant/habitat indicator plant species. A list of the plants/tree recorded (English and scientific names) are included in Table 1 in the Appendix.

The walk over also enabled an assessment to be made of the potential of the habitats to support a range of insects suitable for foraging bats and to identify features on the site that could be important as flyways for bats.

Photographs were taken of the buildings, trees and habitats to aid visual interpretation.

The bat surveys followed the Good Practice Guidelines published by the Bat Conservation (Collins, J. 2016).

Bats may roost in a variety of situations including within roof voids, behind wooden boarding, behind hanging tiles, within gaps between bricks, within wooden beams or under roof tiles. Bat signs searched for included bat



droppings on walls and the detailed inspection of timbers. Where suitable gaps were located (enabling bat access) the holes were examined in detail for any signs of oil staining from the bats fur, urine streaks or accumulation of droppings. The floor area of the loft was systematically searched for any bat droppings or insect wings. All bats are insectivorous and parts of bitten insects such as moth wings are frequently found below where a bat has been feeding.

In addition to searching for bat signs, the building was examined externally and internally, to assess the potential of the building to provide roosting sites for bats. Suitability criteria for the building include the following features: construction details, stability of the temperature regime, protection from the elements, light levels, cobwebs, level of disturbance, potential/confirmed roosting locations and potential/confirmed bat access points. Places searched for potential bat access points and roosting opportunities included through gaps through the roof, under tiles, holes in the wall, gaps under the ridge and in any gaps present in timber joints.

The overall suitability of the building for roosting bats followed Table 4.1 on page 35 of the BCT Good Practice Guidelines (2016). This takes account of the suitability of the roosting habitats and the value of the site's commuting and foraging habitats for bats. The analysis is applied using the professional judgement of the experienced bat ecologist. The building's suitability for roosting bats is divided into:

- Confirmed bat roost- bats observed or fresh droppings found within or around suitable roost location.
- High roosting suitability - a building with one or more suitable potential roosts sites that are obviously suitable for use by roosting bats with the potential to be used by large numbers of bats.
- Moderate roosting suitability -a building with suitable potential roost sites that could be used by bats but are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation significance.
- Low roosting suitability -a building with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically but are unlikely to be used on a regular basis or be suitable for a maternity site i.e. the presence of bats cannot be discounted.
- Negligible roosting suitability- while presence cannot be completely discounted, negligible/limited number of features likely to be used by roosting bats and any bat presence is considered unlikely.

Equipment used during the survey included a ladder, binoculars and powerful torches (using red filters where appropriate). Endoscopes were also available if required.

The weather conditions on the date of the survey were recorded as having a temperature of 19 °C, with no rain and little wind (Beaufort Scale 1). The weather conditions were suitable for the inspection.



Constraints/Limitations

There were no major constraints to the daytime survey since full access to the building exterior and interior (including loft) was available.

It should generally be recognised that habitats may change and bat requirements may change throughout the year. Roosts can be of a transient nature and bats may move from roost to roost. A single bat may use a large number and wide variety of roosts during a year. The survey therefore represents a 'snap shot' in time.



D Survey Findings

D1 Location and habitats

3 Copse Wood Way is a detached two-storey house located within a suburban area on the west side of Northwood. The house is situated to the south of the road at central ordnance survey grid reference TQ 0836 9109. The location is shown in plan 1 and the habitats are illustrated within the aerial photograph (plan 2) in the Appendix.

The survey site is set within a residential area of detached houses and mature gardens along Copse Wood Way with the Linksway turning to the northeast.

The habitats within the garden immediately surrounding the house include: hardstanding (gravel driveway and paving), a conservatory and small shed, fences, lawns of amenity grassland, shrubs, scattered and bordering mature trees.

Photograph 1: front garden



Photograph 2: trees southwest side



Photograph 3-4: rear garden view east and south



Trees along the front roadside include a tall beech hedge and an old oak. Other trees around the property include old oaks and hornbeam (former woodland habitat), an old mature beech, silver birch, cherry, cypress, laurel, yew, apple, elder, willow, holly, hazel and box. The mature trees around the boundary of the property are capable of supporting high concentrations of flying insects of benefit to a variety of bat species. They are regarded as ecological features of high site biodiversity value.

The gardens of the residential area include patches of broadleaf woodland to the north and south of Copse Wood Way that provide connecting wildlife corridors (potential bat flight paths) through the area that connect to the Ruislip Woods complex to the south

Photograph 5: road view northeast towards broadleaf woodland



Approximately 40 metres to the north of the property is an area of broadleaf woodland (known as The Gravel pits) and 140 metres to the northeast is Northwood Golf Club (also with patches of woodland) that provides connectivity to the Ruislip Woods complex.

The Ruislip Woods complex (including Copse Wood) is 600 metres to the south of the survey site. These woods are ancient semi-natural woodland of predominantly hornbeam with oak standards. The Wood is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and also a National Nature Reserve (NNR) and is known to support a high diversity of bat species. The MAGIC Defra web site that illustrates applications to Natural England for Bat Mitigation licences showed that bat species recorded within the Northwood area include common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*,

Taking account of the known bats within the local area and highly favourable broadleaf woodland habitat near to the property it is considered likely that bats fly through the garden of the survey site.

No detailed bird survey was undertaken but the trees and shrubs provide valuable cover, seeds and fruit suitable for foraging birds as well as providing suitable song perches and suitable nesting habitat for the local bird populations.

No other species of particular note was observed during the walk-over although it is considered that there is potential for hedgehogs (a declining species) to travel through the garden.



D2 Building description

The two-storey residential house built in the 1930s has red brick walls supporting a pitched tiled roof with a hipped roof to the southwest and gable roof to the northeast.

At the northeast end is a rear lower gabled extension and to the front is an attached single storey garage supporting a flat asphalt covered roof.

The garage has a tiled sloping section along the front and a small mock pitched tiled roof at the north end of the garage.

Photograph 6-7: front (northwest) elevation



The house has two brick chimneys with lead flashing; one projecting from the front pitched roof and the other at the side southwest end.

Dormer windows are present on the rear elevation of the house and also east extension. There are hanging tiles on the side of the dormer windows.

Photograph 8-9: rear (southeast) elevation



Photograph 10 side (northeast) elevation



Photograph 11: side (southwest) elevation



The exterior inspection of the house found the roof to be in good condition with the ridge and pitch tiles closely fitted together with no obvious openings enabling bat access. One slight gap suitable for bat access was however observed under a hanging tile around the extension dormer window. Using a zoomed in camera the area around the hanging tile was searched for any signs of bat use such as bat droppings but none were observed.

Photograph 12-13: raised hanging tile rear dormer



The soffits along the eaves are tight to the wall and the fascias at the gable ends are also tight. One slight gap under the fascia of the garage was full of cobwebs suggesting no recent use by bats. The exterior walls and windows were searched for signs of bats but no signs of bat use were found.

Inside the house there is a tall timber-framed loft along the full length of the house with a brick wall at the northeast end. The loft has an internal height of 2.3 metres and



provides warm dark conditions suitable for bats. The loft is however well sealed with no openings into the interior enabling potential bat access. The roof tiles are lined by sarking boards and the close inspection found the boards to be tight against the roof tiles with limited potential for bats to roost within the crevices between the tiles and felt boards.

Photograph 14-15: loft view southwest and northeast



No bats or any signs of bat use (such as droppings or bitten insect wings) were found during the search of the loft interior and taking account of the sealed nature, the loft is assessed as supporting negligible potential for roosting bats. The only feature of the house with potential for roosting bats is the raised hanging tile on the side of the dormer. It is however considered that while presence cannot be completely discounted, due to the limited number of features likely to be used by roosting bats, any bat presence of roosting bats in the house is considered unlikely.

The search of the interior of the attached garage also found no signs of any bat use and the construction of the garage is considered to be unsuitable for roosting bats

E Evaluation and Recommendations

E1 Habitats

There will be no impact on any ecology sites receiving statutory or non- statutory protection.

The habitats of most ecological value within the property are the mature trees particularly the old hornbeam, oak and beech tree bordering the garden. The mature oak and hornbeam trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders. To minimize damage to the retained mature trees from severance or asphyxiation of the roots, the trees will need to be protected throughout construction works in accordance with the best practice guidance detailed in British Standard BS5837 (2012) 'Trees in Relation to Construction'.

The retention and protection of the mature trees will ensure that the connectivity (potential bat flight paths) through the area will not be affected by the development.

The construction of the new dwelling will impact on amenity grassland, shrubs and insignificant trees of low ecological value. Any loss of trees should be compensated for by the planting of new trees. Any additional trees planted, above that required as compensation, would help to achieve biodiversity gain. The planting of native trees particularly those that supply berries, fruit and nuts would help to provide enhanced foraging habitat for insects and birds.

E2 Nesting Birds

The shrubs and trees within the garden provide potential nesting habitat for birds. Although the most important trees within the garden will be retained and protected some tree/shrub clearance will be required to enable the construction of the new house.

Nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to take or injure any wild bird, take, damage or destroy any nest whilst it is in use or being built or take or destroy any egg of any wild bird. To ensure no offences occur under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is preferable that any tree/shrub clearance works be undertaken outside of the main nesting season (March to August).

If clearance works takes place during the nesting season, an inspection for any evidence of bird breeding activity (i.e., commencement of nest building through to fledging) will need to be undertaken. If nesting activity is identified, works within the area around the nest will need to be delayed until the young birds have flown the nest.



E3 Bats

The habitats within the area are assessed as being of value for foraging bats with good potential flight connectivity from the survey site to the wider area and it is considered likely that bats fly through the area.

No bat roosting site was identified in the house at 3 Copse Wood Way and the house is assessed as supporting negligible suitability for roosting bats. However, although the house was generally considered unsuitable for roosting bats a raised hanging tile was identified at the side of the rear dormer that potentially could enable bat access at a future time. Since bat roosts can be of a transient nature a cautious approach to the development is recommended. Prior to complete demolition, it is recommended that the hanging tiles on the dormer windows are removed under the supervision of the bat ecologist.

The boundary trees will be retained but care during the development will be required to ensure that the sheltered tree corridors around the site are maintained as dark habitats for bats potentially flying through the area. High light levels can disrupt normal bat flight and feeding behaviour (Jones, J 2000, Bat Conservation Trust 2014) and it is therefore recommended that any external lighting required for security reasons is kept to a minimum with no lighting directed towards the trees. Any lighting scheme should ensure lighting is only used when considered absolutely necessary with directional downward orientated lights focussing on the ground and minimising any upward light spill. Security lighting should use low wattage lights with motion sensors (PIR light) and short timers to control lighting

E4 Other wildlife potentially crossing through the site

The construction works will need to be undertaken in a sensitive manner so as to minimise any risks to animals travelling through the site. Although no animals were observed during the walk over, it is considered possible that other wildlife such as muntjac and hedgehogs could potentially travel through the garden. Hedgehogs are a declining species of conservation concern and are designated as a species of 'primary importance' under list 41 of the NERC 2006 Act.

During the construction works, any open excavations that could act as pitfall traps and pose a hazard to wildlife should be kept to a minimum. Pit hazards should be backfilled or covered at the end of the day. If this is not possible a means of escape must be provided such as a wide wooden board that would enable any trapped animals to escape.

Any open pipework with an outside diameter greater than 120mm to be covered at the end of the working day to prevent animals entering and becoming trapped.

Hedgehogs can be trapped in thrown rubbish such as cans and the six-pack plastic rings that hold the cans. Care will therefore be required that any rubbish is disposed of appropriately during the construction works and not discarded on the ground within the site.



F References

Bat Conservation Trust (2014) Artificial Lighting and Wildlife

Bat Conservation Trust & Institute of Lighting Professionals (12 September 2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. Guidance Note 08/18

British Standards Institution (2013) BS42020 Biodiversity-A code of practice for planning and development.

British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837-2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations BSI London

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017) Guidelines for ecology report writing.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (September 2018)

Collins, J (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Department for Communities & Local Government (Feb 2019) National Planning Policy Framework.

HMSO (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The Stationary Office Ltd, Norwich.

HMSO (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 EU Exit 2019 amendment). The Stationary Office Ltd, Norwich.

HMSO (2006) The Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2010) Handbook for Phase one Habitat Survey - a Technique for Environmental Audit (revised reprint). JNCC, Peterborough.

Jones, J (2000) The impact of lighting on bats

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & A.P. McLeish (2004) The bat workers' manual. JNCC.

Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) (Interactive Map. Available from: <http://www.magic.gov.uk>)



G Appendix

G1 Legislation and Policy Relevant to Bats and Birds

G1 (i) Legislation protecting bats

All bats and their roost sites are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and through inclusion in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (2019 EU Exit amendment). Amendments to the legislation means that legal protection for a European Protected Species 'EPS' falls mostly under the Habitats and Species Regulations (2017 as amended).

In England the legislation makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Deliberately disturb a bat which is likely to impair their ability to survive, breed, rear young or hibernate or significantly affect their local distribution or abundance,
- Incidentally or deliberately damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat.
- Possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead bat or any part of a bat.

Resting places used by bats are known as bat roosts. Because bats tend to reuse the same roosts, the roost is protected whether or not bats are present at the time. Deliberately is interpreted as someone who, although not intending for example to harm a bat, performs the relevant action being sufficiently aware of the possible presence of bats.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act additionally makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat at a roost
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a roost.

Building works that would contravene the protection afforded to bats under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 require an EPS Licence prior to the commencement of works. Natural England, under powers conferred by the Secretary of State, has authority to issue licences but only for certain purposes.

The criteria that need to be satisfied prior to the granting of both planning permission for the development and a Natural England Licence are:

- 1 That the development is “in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment” (Regulation 53(2)(e)).



- 2 That there is no satisfactory alternative (Regulation 53(9)(a)) to the ‘do nothing’ option.
- 3 That the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species at a favourable conservation status in their natural range (Regulation 53(9) (b)).

A clearly documented mitigation strategy is required to satisfy this regulation.

G1 (ii) Legislation protecting birds

At all times wild birds, their nests and eggs are afforded legal protection through provisions in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

It is an offence, with certain exceptions, to intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use;
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird; and
- Have in one’s possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), part of a wild bird or egg of a wild bird which has been taken in contravention of the Act, the Protection of Birds Act 1954 or the law of any EU Member State (which implements the EU Birds Directive 1979).

G1 (iii) Relevant Policy

National Planning policies for England are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) updated on February 2019. The NPPF has a presumption in favour of sustainable development. In an environmental aspect sustainable development means developments should contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment and, as part of this, help to improve biodiversity.

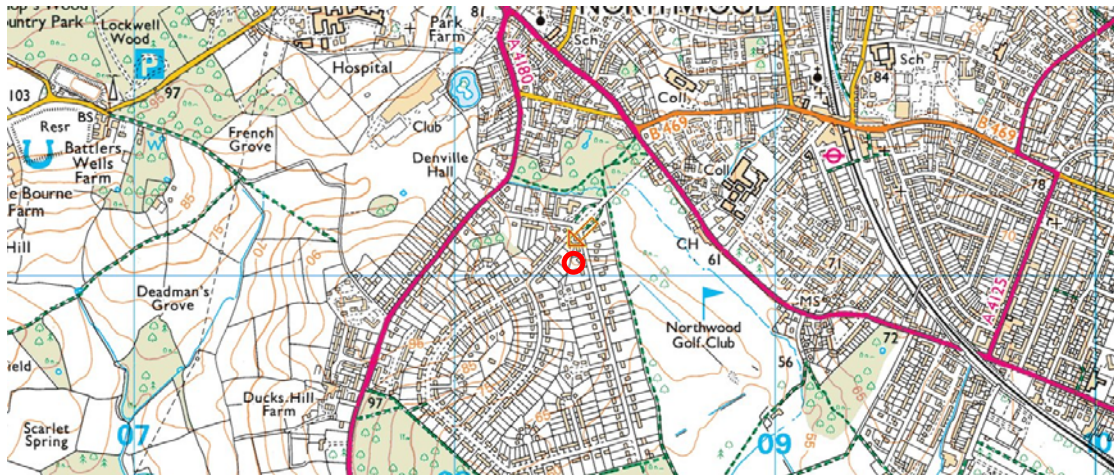
The NPPF states that the planning system should “minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity”. To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity planning policies should “promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets”.

In addition, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006 places a duty on all public bodies to promote and enhance biodiversity in all its functions. Section 40 of the Act states “Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, as far as is consistent with the proper exercise of these functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity”. Special attention is paid to species included on the Government’s list of species of principal importance that includes bat species.

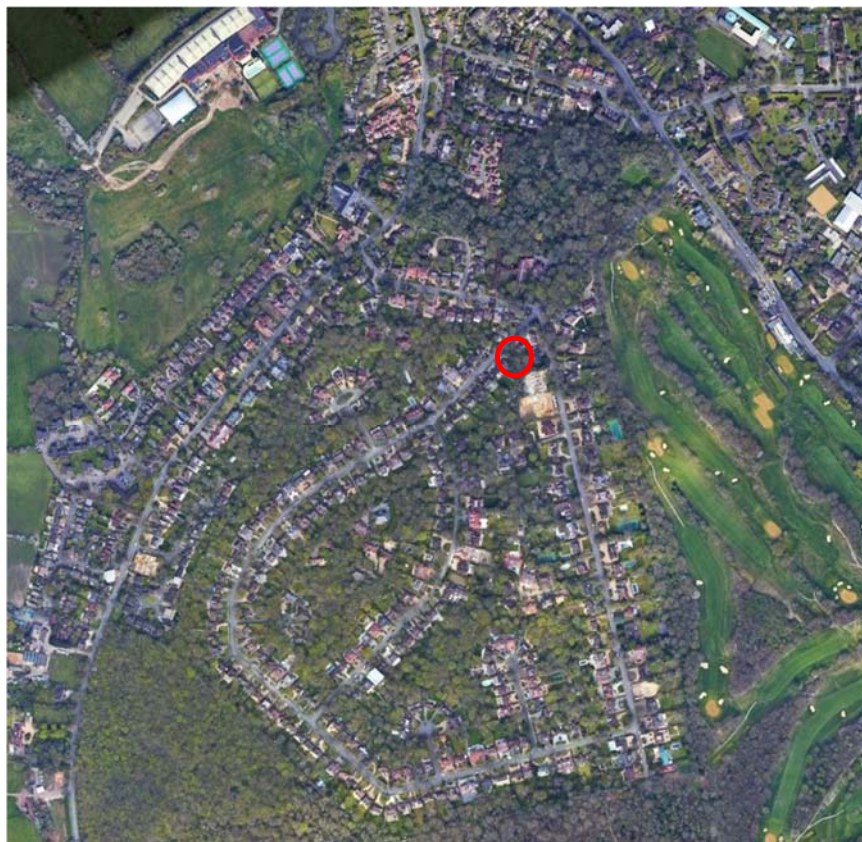


G2 Plans

Plan 1: Site Location



Plan 2: aerial photograph of survey site and surrounding habitats.



G3 Tabulated Data

Table 1: Trees/Plants recorded during the walk over at 3 Copse Wood Way

The list includes trees and the dominant grasses/herbs recorded within the amenity grassland during the walk over. *No detailed habitat survey was undertaken.*

Common name	Scientific name
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Box	<i>Buxus semperirens</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Perennial rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Apple	<i>Malus sp</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Self heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
violet	<i>Viola</i>

