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PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

25- 27 Nicholas Way, Northwood, Watford

Report Reference: BG17.132

March 2017

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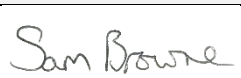
Prepared by	Sam Browne		09/03/2017
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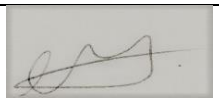
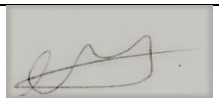
2nd Check by	Emily Major		14/03/2017
Issued by (PDF)	Emily Major		14/03/2017
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Paul and Lesley Fineman.

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Contents

1 Summary

1.1 Brindle & Green were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Fineman to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal at 25-27 Nicholas Way, Northwood, Watford. The purpose of this assessment was to provide an assessment of the ecological value of the site, and to identify key ecological constraints to the proposed development. The survey was undertaken on 17th February 2017.

1.2 The site is the subject of a full application for the demolition of an existing tennis court and development of a new two-storey building within the foot print of the existing tennis court. Design proposals for the site are presented in Appendix 4 of this report.

1.3 All ecological issues relating to the building and surrounding environment were considered during the survey. A full description of the recommendations can be found within Chapter 7 (Page 24), below is a summary of the ecological issues recommended for further consideration as a result of our initial investigations:

Ecological Consideration	Recommendations (e.g. further survey, mitigation)	Timing
Roosting Bats (Buildings)	Building 1 was assessed to have Low bat roost potential. A single dusk emergence or dawn re-entry survey is recommended.	May – September.
Roosting Bats (Tree roost survey)	Two separate survey visits: single dusk emergence and a dawn re-entry survey.	January – December May – September
Breeding Birds	Sensitive working practices and enhancement prescriptions (see Chapter 7).	During development works.

2 Introduction

2.1 Brindle & Green were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Fineman to undertake a preliminary Ecological Appraisal at 25-27 Nicholas Way, Northwood. The purpose of this assessment was to provide a preliminary appraisal of the ecological value of the site and to identify key ecological constraints to the proposed development. The survey provides detail on the need for any additional, more detailed protected species surveys and will allow the development of likely mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures to be developed.

2.2 The site is located in the residential village of Northwood, north of Ruislip Woods and east of the village of Harefield. The wider landscape includes Haste Hill golf course to the east and a large area of arable farmland to the west of the residence interspersed with small pockets of woodland. The project area consists of a tennis court surrounded by hedgerows and a mixture of broadleaf and coniferous trees on three sides of the court with one side being adjacent to the house (see photos 1,2 and 7). The application seeks to demolish the current tennis court and develop a new two storey house Design proposals for the site are presented in Appendix 4 of this report.

2.3 The legislation relevant to protected species within the United Kingdom is summarised within Appendix 2.

2.4 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced ecologist and are therefore the view of Brindle & Green Limited. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, and the results of the desk study and our survey of the site. This report pertains to this information only.

3 Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

Table 1 below lists organisations and/or resources used as part of the desk study process. Data regarding any known statutory or non-statutory sites in addition to any records for protected species were requested from the following sources:

Table 1. Ecological Data Resources

Consultee	Requested Data	Search Radius	Date Requested
MAGIC Maps	National and International Site Designations Granted EPS Development Licences	2km	14/02/2017
Local Ecological Records Centre *Prepared by eCountability Ltd on behalf of: Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC*	Protected and notable species records	2km	22/02/2017

3.2 Surveyors

Survey carried out by Sam Browne BSc. (Hons.), Bat Survey Class Licence Registration Number (2016-22186-CLS-CLS) Ecologist and Neil Crofts BSc. (Hons.), Director.

3.3 Survey Conditions

The survey was undertaken at 1:30pm on the 17th February 2017. The outside temperature was recorded as 10°C, with dry, sunny conditions, with 2/3 light cloud cover recorded. The wind speed was 5mph.

3.4 Field Survey

3.3.1 The habitats on site were assessed for their suitability to support protected species following standard survey guidance (Appendix 3). It is important to assess the surrounding habitat, as in some cases the legal protection of a

protected species extends to the habitat in which it occupies. Any incidental sightings of field signs were noted at the time of survey. Where evidence of, or the confirmed presence of a Protected Species is identified, further, species specific surveys may be recommended to establish with certainty the presence and extent, or absence of a legally protected species prior to the determination of any planning approval.

3.4 Protected Species

3.4.1 **Breeding Birds**

3.4.1.1 The building to be impacted from the proposed development has been the subject of a search for active or previously used bird nests, and identification of features considered conducive to breeding birds, alongside noting the activity and behaviour of birds on site during the survey. Following standard techniques, as recommended by

Gilbert G, Gibbons DW, Evans J. (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods: Breeding Bird Survey* (pages 389-393). RSPB.

3.4.2 **Roosting Bats**

3.4.2.1 Structures (Buildings and trees) on site were assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats following Collins, J (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, (3rd edition), Bat Conservation Trust, London.

During the external and internal assessment of the structure features including suitable enclosed spaces such as damaged roof tiles, gaps in flashing, gaps and cracks in brickwork, enclosed roof voids, gaps along ridge rafters, joints in roof beams and the presence of suitable soffits and fasciae were recorded to evaluate the potential suitability of a structure to support roosting bats. Evidence of bat presence was also recorded including feeding remains, bat droppings and staining around potential access points. Bats often use different roosting sites at different times of the year, and the absence of evidence does not always equate to the absence/ or lower suitability of a structure to support a bat roost. The potential suitability of each structure, was categorised following Collins J (2016), and the resulting survey effort to establish confidence in a result is summarised within Table 2.

Table 2. Potential suitability of roosting habitat within structures (Buildings and trees) to be applied to each structure using professional judgement. Adapted from Collins J (2016).

Category	Description of roosting habitat	Number of presence / absence surveys required
No Potential	The building is wholly unsuitable for a bat roost.	None
Negligible Potential	Suitable cavities may exist but these are open to wind, rain or disturbance.	None
Low Potential	This category describes a structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically, that less than ideal in some way. For example, the feature may be subject to intermittent disturbance, and does not provide enough shelter, conditions* space and/or suitable surrounding habitat (e.g unlikely to support a maternity or hibernation roost). This category describes a tree of sufficient size and age to support roosting bats, but with no features observed from the ground, or the features only have a limited potential to support roosting bats.	One survey between May and August Trees – No further surveys required
Moderate Potential	This category describes a structure or tree considered to have one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions* and surrounding habitat but are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (With regard to roost type only – assessments are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed) Features considered to have adequate potential would include cavities of appropriate dimensions that are generally free from disturbance and free from fluctuations in the weather.	Two surveys between May and September (with at least one survey undertaken between May and August) One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to ideally be undertaken at least two weeks apart.

High Potential	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions* and surrounding habitat.	Three surveys between May and September (with at least two surveys undertaken between May and August) One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be undertaken. The third survey can be either Dusk or Dawn. The surveys should ideally be undertaken at least two weeks apart.
Confirmed	This category is where positive evidence of bats has been recorded. For example, bats are found; bat droppings may be present at a suitable location for roosting bats; existing bat records may be associated with the structure.	Three surveys between May and September (with at least two surveys undertaken between May and August) One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be undertaken. The third survey can be either Dusk or Dawn. The surveys should ideally be undertaken at least two weeks apart.

(* in this context conditions refers to the level of disturbance, light, height above ground, temperature, and humidity etc)

3.4.2.2 If bats are discovered emerging or re-entering any structure, the survey schedule should be appropriately adjusted to increase the survey effort so that sufficient information for roost characterisation can be collected to advise the planning application or EPS development licence.

3.4.3 **Foraging and Commuting bats**

Habitat features on site were assessed for their suitability to support foraging and commuting bat populations. This assessment was independent from the suitability of the site to support roosting bats, and provides information on the likeness of bat foraging activity within the local environment, and the dependence of individuals on these features for commuting to alternative roosting sites, foraging and migration. The suitability of the sites commuting and foraging habitat was assessed and evaluated against the proposed impacts to the site and Table 3 (below) to allow categorisation of the habitat.

Table 3. Potential suitability of foraging and commuting habitat within an application boundary. Features should be assessed following this guide and professional judgement. Adapted from Collins J (2016).

Category	Description of commuting and foraging habitat	Survey effort to establish the value of commuting and foraging habitat**
Negligible Potential	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats	None
Low Potential	Habitat which could be used by low numbers of commuting bats such as an isolated gappy hedgerow, or an unvegetated stream unconnected to suitable habitat in the wider environment. Suitable, yet isolated habitat that could be used by foraging bats such as individual trees, or a patch of scrub.	**Transect /spot count/ timed search survey:** One survey visit per season: Spring- April/ May Summer- June/July/ Aug Autumn – Sept/ Oct In weather conditions conducive to finding bats **AND** **Static automated surveys:** One location per transect, over a five-night period, per season: Spring- April/ May Summer- June/July/ Aug Autumn – Sept/ Oct In weather conditions conducive to finding bats *Further survey may be required if surveys reveal higher activity than predicted from habitat alone*
Moderate Potential	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by commuting bats, notably tree lines, hedgerows or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape which could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, open water, scrub or grassland.	**Transect /spot count/ timed search survey** One survey visit per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats At least one survey should comprise dusk and pre-dawn (or dusk to

		dawn) within one 24-hour period. **AND** **Static automated surveys:** Two locations per transect, over a five-night period, per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats
High Potential	Continuous, High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape which is considered to be highly conducive to commuting bats including river valleys, stream, hedgerows, and woodland edge High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree lined watercourses, and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.	Transect /spot count/ timed search survey Up to two survey visit per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats At least one survey should comprise dusk and pre-dawn (or dusk to dawn) within one 24-hour period. **AND** **Static automated surveys:** Three locations per transect, over a five-night period, per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats

*(** This is only a guide for survey effort required, the complexity of the site and the proposed disturbance / loss of features will determine the extent of works required on a site by site basis).*

3.5 Limitations

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The protected and notable species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of these species occurring on site, based upon the suitability of the habitats, known distribution of the species is the local area and any direct evidence on site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected species group.

3.6 Report Lifespan

Given the transient nature of the subject we would consider the survey results contained to be accurate for 2 years.

4 Site Context

4.1 Site Description

The application site can be found at: Grid Ref: TQ 08279 90728, the site was in a suburban area of Hertfordshire, within a residential area of the village Northwood. The surrounding landscape includes Ruislip Woods to the south and arable farmland to the west of the residence. There are a number of wooded areas surrounding the site although these are beyond the A4180 road which is likely to pose a significant boundary minimising foraging activity to the residential areas to the east of the road. Some isolated and small wooded areas for example 'Deadman's Grove' to the west the A4180 are present and some larger woods, likely to provide high roosting habitat for bats such as Copse Wood and Ruislip Wood to the south. There are no major roads or boundaries that exist between the woods and site and could be easily accessed by bats.

4.2 Zone of Influence

The zone of Influence is used to describe the geographic extent of potential impacts of a proposed development in relation to the target species, in this case bats and breeding birds. Due to the scale and nature of the proposals, it is not considered that the impacts of the proposed works would extend beyond the scheme footprint and its immediate surroundings.

Figure 1. OS Map of the project site and surrounding area.

Red line boundary depicts survey area, 25-27 Nicholas Way, Northwood. The extent of the surveys pertain to the area impacted by the development, building 1 and the adjoining tennis court

5 Results

5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 Designated Sites

The site was subjected to a search for designated sites within a 2km radius of the site using data supplied by the online desk based resource MAGIC Maps. The data was received from MAGIC on the 22th February 2017, and has been summarised within Table 4 below. Four designated sites were highlighted within a 2km radius of the site.

Table 4. Summary of Designated Sites with a 2km radius of the application site

Site Name	Grid Ref	Status	Approximate distance from the project site
Ruislip Woods	TQ 0889 3295	SSSI	0.4km S
Ruislip Woods	TQ 0988 3371	NNR	0.6km SE
Ruislip	TQ 1088 4007	LNR	1.6km SE
Batchworth Heath	TQ 0792 6636	LNR	1.6km NNW

(A map and full data search can be found within Appendix 6).

5.1.2 Protected Species Assessment

There were 12 incidences of bat species provided from the local record centre that were recorded within 2km of the site these included serotine bat *(Eptesicus serotinus)*, Daubenton's Bat *(Myotis daubentonii),* Natterer's Bat *(Myotis nattereri)*, Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Noctule Bat (*Nyctalus noctula*).

Data supplied by MAGIC also included records of European Protected Species Development Licences. 5 records of EPS licences were found within 2km of the site 1 of which was within 300m of the site. Full datasets are presented within Appendix 5 and 6 of this report. A summary of the closest or most relevant records can be seen in Table 5 below.

Table 5.

Species	Reference	Licence End Date	Description
Brown long eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	2015-15054-EPS-MIT	2017	Within 2km
Soprano pipistrelle	2015-18526-EPS-MIT	2021	Within 2km
Soprano pipistrelle	EPSM2013-5408	2014	Within 2km
Common pipistrelle	2016-23261-EPS-MIT	2021	Within 2km
Brown long eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	2016-23429-EPS-MIT	2021	Within 2km
Great crested newt	EPSM2012-4868	2015	Within 2km

5.2 Field Survey

The redline application boundary for the proposed development was restricted to the current footprint of the tennis court. There will be minimal or no impact to the surrounding habitat and trees in relation to the planning application, however the impact of the development itself on protected species which may be present within the associated habitats such as trees and hedgerows near to the works have been considered.

5.3 Protected Species

5.3.1 **Breeding Birds**

There was no evidence of breeding birds within the application boundary however, the hedgerows in the immediate vicinity of the proposed works had breeding bird potential (see Photo 1) and should be considered in the evaluation. There are incidences of many BAP bird species and species of local species conservation concern within the area the closest of which being 0.9km away including species such as Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea)*, Skylark (*Alauda arvensis)*, Pintail (*Anas acuta)*, Linnet *(Linaria cannabina),* Marsh Tit (*Poecile palustris)*, Goldcrest *(Regulus regulus)*, Ring Ouzel (*Turdus torquatus)*.

5.3.2 **Roosting Bats**

5.3.2.1 **Buildings**

The external and internal features of the current residence (Building 1) was assessed for potential to support roosting bats and was assessed to have low potential. Although there are no development works proposed on this building, the close proximity to the development site could result in disturbance to commuting lines and roosts if bats are present. The main structural features of the building, and their suitability for supporting roosting bats are summarised below, and associated photos can be found with Section 5.4.

External Walls Considerations: *age / storey height of building / building material / enclosed building / wall space / gable ends / suitable cavities free from weather / any evidence found / photographs taken around all the building*
Building 1 is a modern building with no access points / entrances and no evidence of staining into the roof void space. All brick work and roof connections are in good condition, with mortar fully intact. The windows and window frames are modern and in excellent condition (see photo 1).
External Roof Considerations*: shape / roof material / gable ends / roof ridge / suitable cavities free from weather / any evidence found / photographs taken around all the roof*
The roof of Building 1 supported a multiple level pitched and mansard style tiled roof. It is modern and in good condition. There was no evidence of access points/entrances via roof tiles into the roof void space nor staining or other evidence.
Soffit and Fascia Board Considerations: *in place / suitable cavities / any evidence found / photographs taken*
The soffits and fascia boards extended out from the house (see photos 8-10) and could provide potential roosting opportunities for crevice dwelling species as well as entry into the roof void space.
Interior Considerations: *use of building **/** wall space / suitable cavities / is there a suitable cellar / any evidence found / photographs taken*
The roof void space was used as storage as well as containing various plumbing and electrical apparatus. These were easily accessible. No evidence of bat presence was found within the roof void.
Interior Roof Considerations: *roof space e.g. loft / lighting / use of roof space / ability to find bat dropping in interior space / material of roof support / if wooden what size / suitable joints in wooden beams / water proof lining / suitable cavities / photographs taken*
The roof space of Building 1 was easily accessible and was used as a storage area and contained a large amount of solar, electric and plumbing apparatus. The roof void contained timber frames, roofing felt and insulation which were all in good condition. The timber was relatively new and in good condition, and offered low suitability in the crevices between joins to support roosting bats. There was no evidence of bat presence within the roof void; no droppings, staining or feeding remains were recorded.
Category and Reason for that Category

Low roost potential. Building 1 was awarded a category of low roost potential as a result of the location and vicinity to two other ongoing bat mitigation licences. The building supported good connectivity to suitable foraging habitat to the west and south (Ruislip Woods). The building supported features such as fascia boards that extend out from the house with small potential entrances into the house and could provide roosting opportunities for a low number of crevice dwelling species.

5.3.2.2 **Trees**

The trees surrounding the tennis court and the tree on the north-west boundary between the tennis court and the road were checked from the ground for potential roost features (PRFs). Tree 1 (TQ 08257 90727), located to the north-west side of the hedgerow to the north-western end of the tennis court was found to support several PRFs (Section 5.4, Photo 5).

5.3.3 **Foraging and commuting habitat for bats**

To the south of the proposed development site vegetative corridors provide connectivity to a wealth of suitable foraging habitat such as Ruislip Woods and other woodland areas. To the west of the proposed development is a large area of arable farmland interspersed with woodland areas along with good connecting habitat in the form of hedgerows. This is however, intersected by the A4180. The mixture of broadleaf trees and coniferous trees along with the hedgerows in the garden would offer suitable foraging habitat for bats according to BCT assessment guidelines (Section 5.4; photos 2 and 7).

5.3.4 **European Protected Species Considerations**

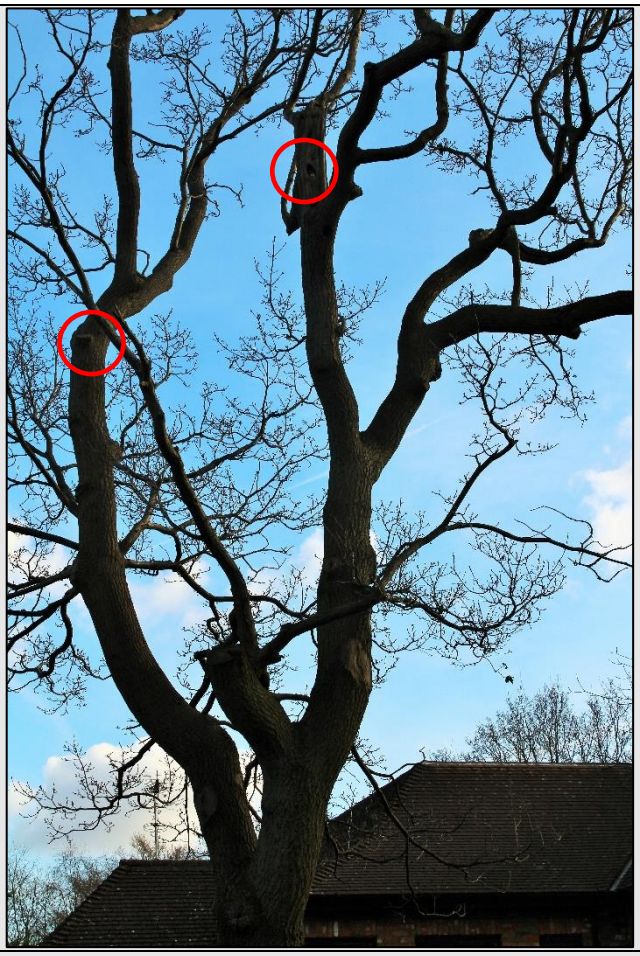
There were no other features relating to any other protected species that were to be considered.

5.4 Site Photographs

Photographs were taken to provide evidence of the survey findings and support the classification of a buildings potential to support protected species.

1.North-western end of current residence and tennis court. the hedgerow to the north west of the residence which backs onto the road and will be removed to facilitate the new access road to the development site.	
2. Garden foraging habitat Mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees and hedgerow in the garden of the property. The vegetation provides connectivity to optimal foraging habitat in the wider environment	
3. Roof void space of current residence north western end Showing the solar and plumbing apparatus in the roof void space.	

4. Roof void space current residence south western end Photo 4. Timber frame, further plumbing and electrical apparatus and insulation.	
5. Tree 1 This tree positioned at Grid ref…. contained several PRFs.	

6. View of Tree 1 from the roadside Showing Tree 1 with the PRFs highlighted.	
7. View of the south-eastern side of the current residence Showing potential foraging habitat in the garden.	

8. View of eastern side of current residence	
9. View of the rear, south-eastern elevation of the current residence	
10. View of the front of the house	

6 Evaluation

6.1 Development Proposals

The tennis court at 25-27 Nicholas way is proposed for demolition to facilitate the development of a two-storey residential building to the north of the current residence (Building 1). The access for the site will require the removal of a section of hedgerow to the north east of the application boundary. Design proposals for the site are presented in Appendix 4 of this report.

6.2 Desk Study Impacts

The current footprint of the proposed development pertains to hard standing in the form of a tennis court, as such it is considered unlikely to impact nearby designated sites, the closest of which being approximately 400m away. There are no perceived pathways of impact associated to the development and these designated sites. Commuting routes and connecting habitat in the wider area linking these designated sites are not going to be affected by the proposed development; the likelihood of indirect impacts is considered low.

6.3 Breeding Bird

6.3.1 All wild birds, their eggs and nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird whilst nesting, or take, damage or destroy the nest of any such bird while in use or being built. In addition, species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or their dependant young are afforded additional protection from disturbance whilst they are at their nests.

6.3.2 The hedgerows connecting to the north and north west of the tennis court, close to the property are likely to be disturbed during the development and are considered suitable to support nesting birds. Although the northern hedgerow is likely to be retained, the north-western hedgerow is likely to be removed to allow access for the development. Impacts to breeding birds, their nests, eggs or young are possible in the form of disturbance and removal of potential nesting habitat. The recommendations section of this report sets out important guidance on measures to avoid impacts to breeding birds and measures to support their conservation status.

6.4 **Bats**

6.4.1 All bat species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and Habitat Regulations (2010) making it an offence to, intentionally kill, injure, or take any species of bat, intentionally or recklessly disturb bats, intentionally or recklessly damage destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.

6.4.2 **Roosting bats**

Building 1 was assessed to have low potential to support roosting bats. Although no obvious access points/entrances were seen in the building, the incidence of two licences being present in close proximity to the residence indicates that there is bat roosting activity in the area. The building supported features such as a fascia board that extended outwards from the house. The tree located at TQ 08257 90727 has potential roost features and using BCT guidelines will be considered as having low roosting potential these can be seen in photos 5 and 6. If development was to go ahead there is a risk that disturbance of bats and/or their young and their commuting pathways may occur as result. The recommendations section of this report sets out important guidance on measures to avoid impacts on this species and measures to support its conservation status through ecological enhancement.

6.4.3 **Foraging and Commuting Bats**

Hedgerows, trees and garden shrubs in close proximity to the proposed development site provide suitable foraging habitat for bats and is considered to have low suitability following BCT assessment guidelines. The physical retention of as much foraging habitat as possible in the form of hedgerow and trees would be a minor but positive action for the maintenance of potential foraging habitats at a local scale. Currently the tennis court already has artificial lighting and there is street lighting near the proposed development site so there is likely to be little change in the lighting circumstances of the immediate area. Chapter 7 below sets out important recommendations to safeguard habitats used by bats upon completion of the works.

7 Recommendations

As with all development sites; efforts should be made to support National and Local Biodiversity Action Plans, and seek opportunities to incorporate ecological enhancement schemes within the proposed development. Such site enhancements should be viewed positively in light of the NPPF (2012) which seeks biodiversity enhancements and net gain through the planning process.

7.1 Breeding Birds

Breeding Birds	Timing
Recommendations	
The hedgerows to the north and north west to the proposed development site has been identified as being suitable for use by breeding birds. Given their protection, development must be sympathetic to the value of this habitat and potential impacts on breeding birds, their eggs, nests and young. The breeding bird season is generally accepted as being between March and September. Developers should consider and implement the options most appropriate to their scheme; a) Renovation works should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, between the months of October and February where possible. b) If works are to be undertaken during the breeding bird season, hedgerows can be netted to prevent birds nesting, and reduce the chance of impacts for bird species. This process should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist and the netting should be checked and monitored by an ecologist during its use. c) Any vegetation proposed for removal between the months of March and September should be subjected to a search for active birds' nests 24 hours prior to commencement of works. This should confirm whether all or some clearance is achievable.	Work should be conducted outside of the breeding bird season (March and September inclusive) or netting of affected hedgerows should be considered prior to the start of breeding season.
Enhancement Prescriptions	
The integration of a 1SP Schwegler sparrow terrace within / on the northern elevation of the proposed extension of the proposed development building is encouraged. The bird box should be positioned at least two metres above the ground and preferably just below eaves level.	During / Post construction

7.2 Roosting Bats

Roosting Bats	Timing
Recommendations	
No evidence of bats was found in the roof void space however, due to the suitability of foraging habitat (see table 3) in the garden along with the two licences within approx. 150m and 350m respectively along with some low suitability features of the existing house it is recommended that the confirmation of presence or absence of crevice dwelling bat species is ascertained. This information is required to understand the implications of the development works on the local species population, and develop appropriate mitigation and enhancement.	One survey to be undertaken during the peak activity season, May -August.
Tree 1 viewed from the ground had several PRFs and is considered to have moderate roost potential.	Two surveys of the tree to be undertaken during the peak activity season, May -August, one dusk and one dawn.
Enhancement Prescriptions	
In light of the need for additional surveys, enhancement prescriptions would be set out within a Bat Emergence Survey Report as a separate document.	Carried out as part of the development.

7.3 Foraging and commuting bats

Foraging and commuting bats	Timing
Recommendations	
The hedgerows and shrubs on site provide suitable foraging habitat for bat species. The foraging habitat in the garden of the current residence is considered to have low suitability to support foraging and commuting bats and the impact from the proposed works is considered to be low. The extent of disturbance should be reduced where possible employing a sensitive lighting scheme during construction works, and artificial security lighting beyond the current levels should not be installed post construction.	Carried out as part of the development.
Enhancement Prescriptions	

In light of the need for additional surveys, enhancement prescriptions would be set out within a Bat Emergence Survey Report as a separate document.	Carried out as part of the development.

Appendix 1. General References

Bat Conservation Trust's '*Good Practice Survey Guidelines*' (Rev 2012).

Bell, S. McGillivary, D. (2006) *Environmental Law*. 6th ed. Oxford University Press.

Byron, H (2000) *Biodiversity and Environmental Impact Assessment: A Good Practice Guide for Road Schemes*. The RSPB, WWF-UK, English Nature and the Wildlife Trusts, Sandy.

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

Gilbert G, Gibbons DW, Evans J. (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods: Breeding Bird Survey* (pages 389-393). RSPB.

Harris S, Cresswell P and Jefferies D (1989). *Surveying Badgers*.

Mitchell-Jones A.J. McLeish, A.P. (2004) *Bat Workers Manual* (3rd Edition). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Mitchell-Jones A.J. *Bat Mitigation Guidelines* 2004. English Nature.

Sutherland, W.J. (1996) *Ecological Census Techniques*. Cambridge University Press.

Treweek, J. (1999) *Ecological Impact Assessment*. Blackwell Science.

Williams, C. (2010) *Biodiversity for Low and Zero Carbon Buildings, A Technical Guide for New Build*. Riba Publishing.

Appendix 2. Legislation and Guidance Sources

Articles of British wildlife and countryside legislation, policy guidance and both Local and National Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are referred to. The articles of legislation are:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Department for Communities and Local Government. National Planning Policy Framework. March 2012
- EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC
- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- Land Drainage Act 1991
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan 2006
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).

Appendix 3. Legislation, Guidance and Methodology in relation to Potential Constraints

Legislation, Guidance and Methodology

Birds
All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. In addition, for species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly cause disturbance at, on or near an 'active' nest.

The bird breeding season is typically accepted to start in February and continue through until August, however breeding birds can be found all year round depending on the given species and climatic conditions.

A sites habitat composition, locality, association to designated sites as well as current usage and management are all considered in the decision as to whether further bird related surveys are required. In addition, surveys may be recommended based on incidental bird records collected during a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, species identified within an ecological data search or target species listed within a local biodiversity action plan.

Bird surveys are carried out in accordance with:
Gilbert G, Gibbons DW, Evans J. (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods*. RSPB.

Survey Timing
Breeding Bird surveys (BBS): Four visits, evenly spaced between mid-April and mid-June. The standard BBS methodology may require amendment based on climate and weather conditions, the complexity of habitats within a site, the perceived ecological interest of a site and the extent of the survey area.

Wintering Bird surveys (WBS): Four visits, evenly spaced between October and February. The standard WBS methodology may require amendment based on climate and weather conditions, the complexity of habitats within a site, the perceived ecological interest of a site and the extent of the survey area.

Species Specific Surveys: Certain species owing to their migration patterns, habitat requirements, nocturnal habits and other ecological behaviours should be surveyed as per their given methodologies stated within Gilbert, G. et al (1998).

Roosting Bats
All bats in the United Kingdom and their habitats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

It is an offence to damage or destroy any bat roost, intentionally or recklessly obstruct a bat roost, deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat or intentionally kill, injure or take any bat.
Areas of concern; can be encountered in many types of structure and care should therefore be taken when undertaking maintenance or demolition of suitable structures and trees.

Site assessments of buildings, commuting and foraging habitat and trees are undertaken in accordance with:

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

Preliminary Ecological Surveys look for evidence of bat presence such as feeding remains, bat droppings, roosting individuals and staining around potential access points.

The suitability of site features were also assessed because absence of bat evidence, is not confirmation of a negative result. Within buildings these features include suitable enclosed spaces such as slipped or missing roof tiles, gaps and cracks in brickwork, enclosed roof voids, accessibility into wall spaces, gaps along ridge rafters, joints in roof beams and the presence of suitable soffits and fascias.

Within tree features searched for include; natural holes, woodpecker holes, cracks/splits in major limbs, loose bark, hollows, and dense cover of ivy over the tree.

If evidence is found, or a building supports features conducive to supporting roosting bats then further presence / absence bat surveys and/or roost characterisation surveys are recommended.

Survey Timing:
Preliminary Ecological Appraisals can be undertaken throughout the year.

Presence /absence surveys and roost characterisation surveys are undertaken during the bat activity season between **May and September** (Specific timings are relative to the suitability of a structure for supporting protected species and weather dependent)

Bat Activity Transect surveys are carried out between **April and October (**weather dependent)

Hibernation surveys are carried out from **November to March**.

Guideline for assessing the suitability of a structure to support roosting habitat (Buildings and Trees), amended from Collins, J (2016).

Category	Description of roosting habitat	Number of presence / absence surveys required
No Potential	The building is wholly unsuitable for a bat roost.	None
Negligible Potential	Suitable cavities may exist but these are open to wind, rain or disturbance.	None
Low Potential	This category describes a structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically, that less than ideal in some way. For example, the feature may be subject to intermittent disturbance, and does not provide enough shelter, conditions* space and/or suitable surrounding habitat (e.g unlikely to support a maternity or hibernation roost). This category described a tree of sufficient size and age to support rooting bats, but with no features observed from the ground, or the features only have a limited potential to support roosting bats.	One survey between May and August Trees – No further surveys required
Moderate Potential	This category describes a structure or tree considered to have one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions* and surrounding habitat but are unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (With regard to roost type only – assessments are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed) Features considered to have adequate potential would include cavities of appropriate dimensions that are generally free from disturbance and free from fluctuations in the weather.	Two surveys between May and September (with at least one survey undertaken between May and August) One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be ideally undertaken at least two weeks apart.

High Potential	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions* and surrounding habitat.	Three surveys between May and September (with at least two surveys undertaken between May and August) One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be undertaken. The third survey can be either Dusk or Dawn. The surveys should ideally be undertaken at least two weeks apart.
Confirmed	This category is where positive evidence of bats has been recorded. For example, bats are found; bat droppings may be present at a suitable location for roosting bats; existing bat records may be associated with the structure.	Three surveys between May and September (with at least two surveys undertaken between May and August) One Dusk emergence and One Dawn re-entry survey to be undertaken. The third survey can be either Dusk or Dawn. The surveys should be undertaken at least two weeks apart.

(in this context conditions refers to the level of disturbance, light, height above ground, temperature, and humidity etc)*

If bats are discovered emerging or re-entering any structure, the survey schedule should be appropriately adjusted to increase the survey effort so that sufficient information for roost characterisation can be collected to advise the planning application or EPS development license.

Foraging and Commuting bats

Habitat features on site were assessed for their suitability to support foraging and commuting bat populations. This assessment was independent from the suitability of the site to support roosting bats, and provides information on the likeness of bat foraging activity within the local environment, and the dependence of individuals on these features for commuting to alternative roosting sites, foraging and migration..

Potential suitability of foraging and commuting habitat within an application boundary. Features should be assessed following this guide and professional judgement. Adapted from Collins J (2016)

Category	Description of commuting and foraging habitat	Survey effort to establish the value of commuting and foraging habitat**

Negligible Potential	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats	None
Low Potential	Habitat which could be used by low numbers of commuting bats such as an isolated gappy hedgerow, or an unvegetated stream unconnected to suitable habitat in the wider environment. Suitable, yet isolated habitat that could be used by foraging bats such as individual trees, or a patch of scrub.	**Transect /spot count/ timed search survey:** One survey visit per season: Spring- April/ May Summer- June/July/ Aug Autumn – Sept/ Oct In weather conditions conducive to finding bats **AND** **Static automated surveys:** One location per transect, over a five-night period, per season: Spring- April/ May Summer- June/July/ Aug Autumn – Sept/ Oct In weather conditions conducive to finding bats *Further survey may be required if surveys reveal higher activity than predicted from habitat alone*
Moderate Potential	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by commuting bats, notably tree lines, hedgerows or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape which could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, open water, scrub or grassland.	**Transect /spot count/ timed search survey** One survey visit per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats At least one survey should comprise dusk and pre-dawn (or dusk to dawn) within one 24-hour period. **AND** **Static automated surveys:** Two locations per transect, over a five-night period, per month (April to October)

		In weather conditions conducive to finding bats
High Potential	Continuous, High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape which is considered to be highly conducive to commuting bats including river valleys, stream, hedgerows, and woodland edge High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree lined watercourses, and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.	Transect /spot count/ timed search survey Up to two survey visit per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats At least one survey should comprise dusk and pre-dawn (or dusk to dawn) within one 24-hour period. **AND** **Static automated surveys:** Three locations per transect, over a five-night period, per month (April to October) In weather conditions conducive to finding bats

*(** This is only a guide for survey effort required, the complexity of the site and the proposed disturbance / loss of features will determine the extent of works required on a site by site basis).*

Noxious Weeds

Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) are classified as noxious weeds under Part II of Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981. Any person who causes these species to grow or spread in the wild by dumping or other means is guilty of an offence. The plant and the soil these species are found growing in are classified as waste material and should be treated as such. Ragwort (*Senicio jacobaea*) is another species which requires control along with other weeds such as Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*),
Creeping or field thistle *(Cirsium arvense*), Curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), Broad leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*).
These species are usually found on disturbed sites such as river banks and derelict sites.
A simple walk over survey of the site to determine if these species are present is carried out during the Ecological Appraisal.

Ecological Enhancement
In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Planning Policy Framework. This sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity through the planning system. The document states - *opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged*.
Usually when reviewing how ecological enhancements can be implemented the Local Biodiversity Action Plan for the area is considered.

For new buildings guidance such as in the following will be used:
Williams, C. (2010) *Biodiversity for Low and Zero Carbon Buildings, A Technical Guide for New Build*. Riba Publishing.

Designated Protected Areas
Designated areas are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) while others have been designated as having European protection status. Local authorities can also designate areas for nature conservation and in doing so may impose local authority byelaws to support local nature conservation objectives.
European designated status includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs) that preserve areas for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which provides protection for habitats and the species which these habitats supports. Laws stipulate that SSSIs, SPAs and SACs have to be maintained in a 'favourable condition' which requires efforts to preventing any potential impacts to these sites.

Information of Designated Protected Areas is received through Ecological Data Searches and Magic Map searches.

Appendix 4. Proposed Plans

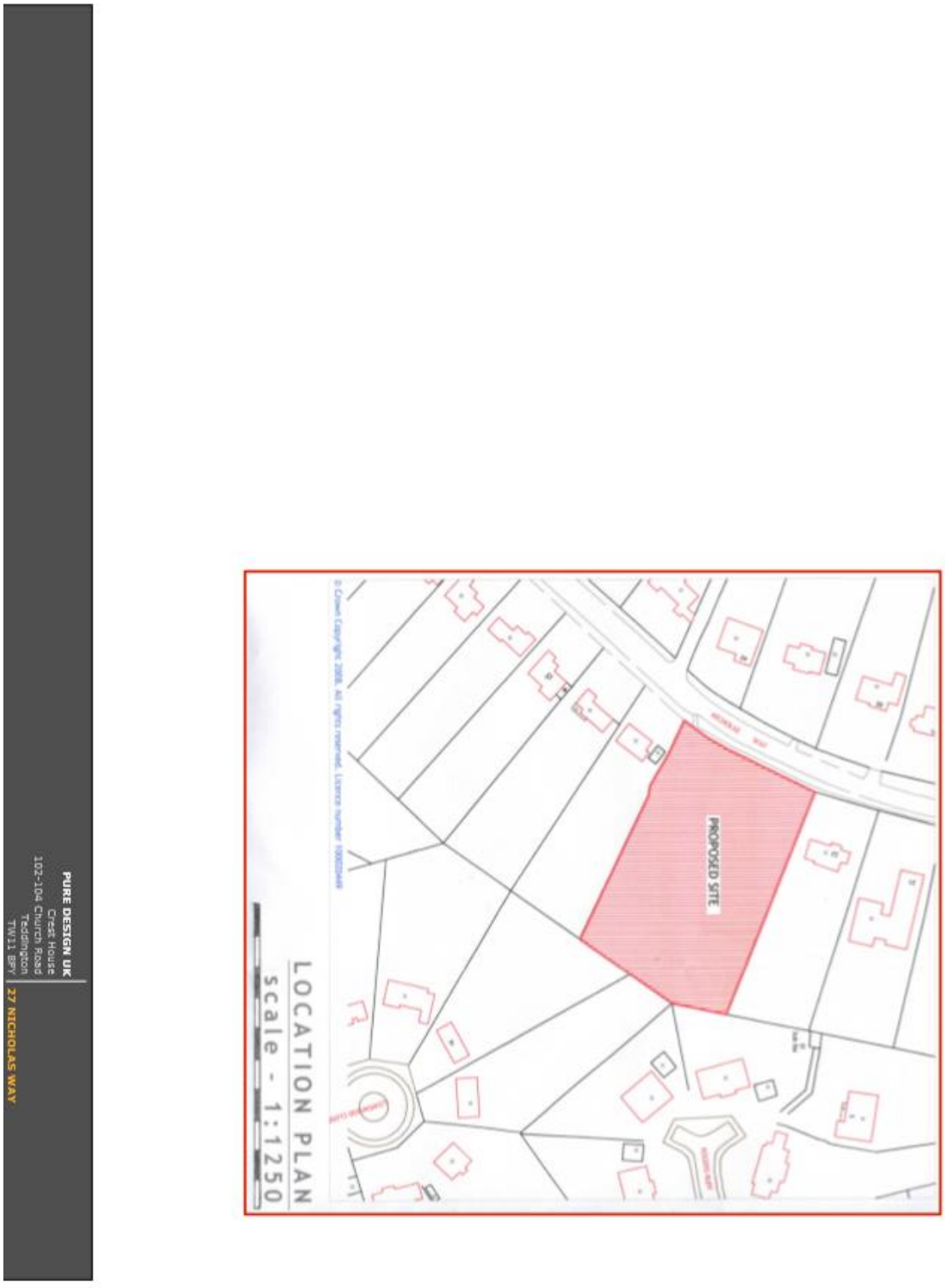
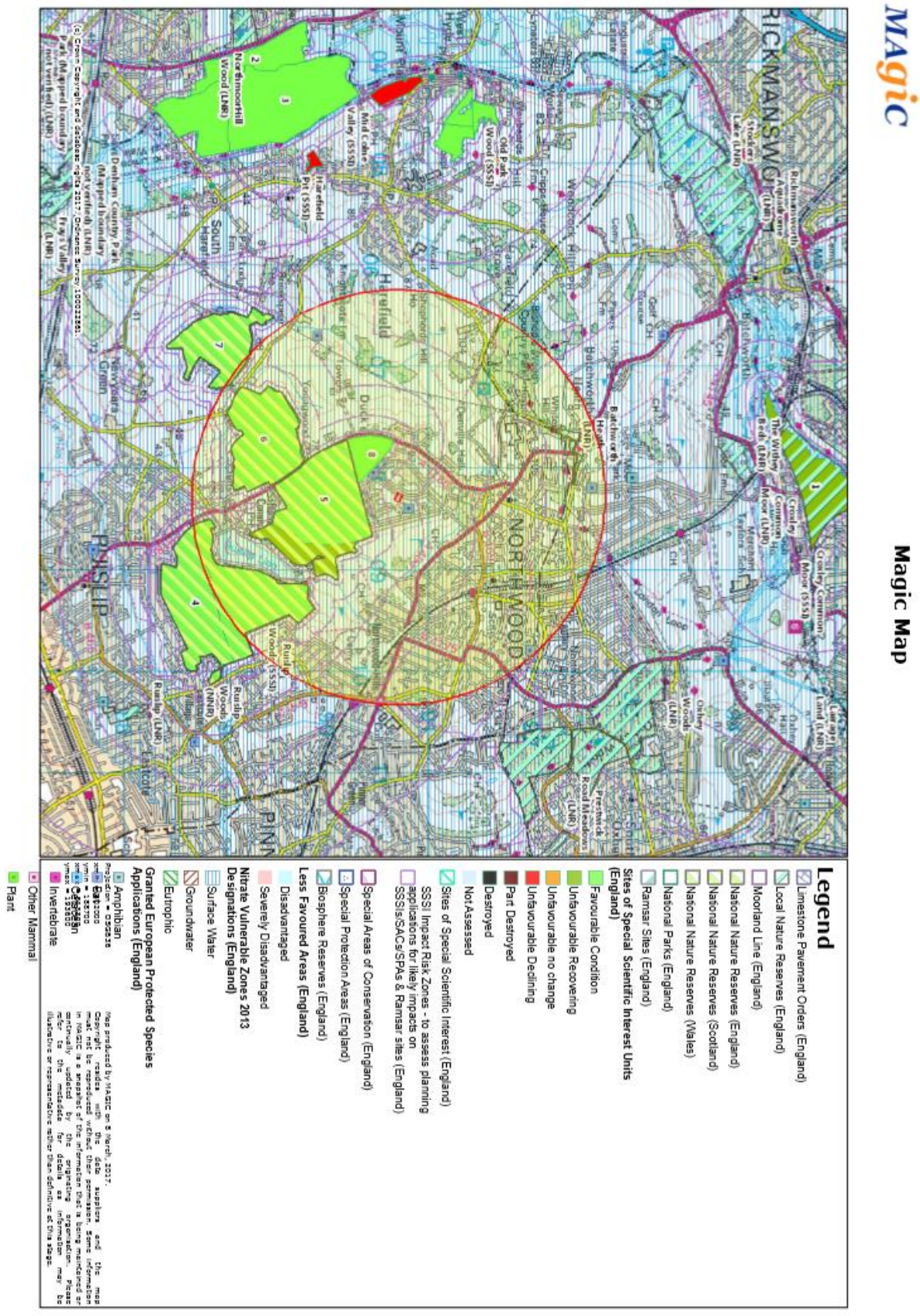


Figure 3.


NICHOLAS WAY
NICHOLAS WAY
PROPOSED NEW BOUNDARY
AUTHOR NAME
EXISTING SITE LAYOUT 1.500
PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT 1.500
BLOCK PLANS AT 1.500 SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED
May 15, 2014
Project Location | 27 NICHOLAS WAY NORTHWOOD HA6 2TR
A

Appendix 5. MAGIC maps

Figure 5.



Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

Case reference of granted application
2015-15054-EPS-MIT
Species group to which licence relates
Bat
Species on the licence
BLE,C-PIP,S-PIP
Site county of licence
Greater London
Licence Start Date
07/10/2015
Licence End Date
24/12/2017
Does licence impact on a breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of a resting place
Y
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site
N
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place
Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site
Unknown
NERC agreement reference
Unknown
Case reference of granted application
2015-18526-EPS-MIT
Species group to which licence relates
Bat
Species on the licence
S-PIP
Site county of licence
Hertfordshire
Licence Start Date
18/01/2016
Licence End Date
17/01/2021
Does licence impact on a breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of a resting place
Y
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site
N
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place
Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site
Unknown
NERC agreement reference
Unknown
Case reference of granted application
EPSM2013-5408
Species group to which licence relates
Bat
Species on the licence
S-PIP
Site county of licence
London
Licence Start Date
01/02/2013
Licence End Date
30/09/2014
Does licence impact on a breeding site
Y

Does licence allow damage of breeding site
Does licence allow damage of a resting place
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site
Y
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place
Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site
Unknown
NERC agreement reference
Unknown
Case reference of granted application
EPSM2012-4868
Species group to which licence relates
Amphibian
Species on the licence
Great Crested Newt
Site county of licence
London
Licence Start Date
26/04/2013
Licence End Date
30/06/2015
Does licence impact on a breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of breeding site
Does licence allow damage of a resting place
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site
N
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place
Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site
Unknown
NERC agreement reference
Unknown
Case reference of granted application
2016-23261-EPS-MIT
Species group to which licence relates
Bat
Species on the licence
C-PIP
Site county of licence
Greater London
Licence Start Date
01/09/2016
Licence End Date
31/08/2021
Does licence impact on a breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of a resting place
N
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site
N
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place
Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site
Unknown
NERC agreement reference
Unknown
Case reference of granted application
2016-23429-EPS-MIT
Species group to which licence relates
Bat
Species on the licence
BLE,C-PIP,S-PIP
Site county of licence

Greater London
Licence Start Date
16/06/2016
Licence End Date
15/06/2021
Does licence impact on a breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of breeding site
N
Does licence allow damage of a resting place
N
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site
N
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place
Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site
Unknown
NERC agreement reference
Unknown
Local Nature Reserves (England) - points
Reference
1009514
Name
BATCHWORTH HEATH
Hectares
3.97
Hyperlink
http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/special/lnr/lnr_details.asp?themeid=1009514
Local Nature Reserves (England)
Reference
1009514
Name
BATCHWORTH HEATH
Hectares
3.97
Hyperlink
http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/special/lnr/lnr_details.asp?themeid=1009514
National Nature Reserves (England) - points
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1006764
Hyperlink
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/nnr/1006764.aspx
Hectares
295.48
National Nature Reserves (England)
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1006764
Hectares
295.48
Hyperlink
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/nnr/1006764.aspx
Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England) - points
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064051
Site Unit Condition
UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING
Citation
1007074
Hectares
20.37
Hyperlink

http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007074
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064052
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007073
Hectares
58.31
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007073
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064055
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007077
Hectares
56.47
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007077
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064054
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007076
Hectares
67.3
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007076
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064057
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1023326
Hectares
11.97
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1023326
Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064051
Site Unit Condition
UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING
Citation
1007074
Hectares
20.37
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007074
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064052
Site Unit Condition

FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007073
Hectares
58.31
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007073
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064053
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007075
Hectares
53.74
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007075
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064055
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007077
Hectares
56.47
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007077
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064054
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007076
Hectares
67.3
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007076
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064056
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1007078
Hectares
39.28
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1007078
Name
RUISLIP WOODS
Reference
1064057
Site Unit Condition
FAVOURABLE
Citation
1023326
Hectares
11.97
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1023326

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England) - points

Name
Ruislip Woods SSSI
Reference
1000131
Natural England Contact
EMILY DRESNER
Natural England Phone Number
0845 600 3078
Hectares
307.45
Citation
1003633
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1003633

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

Name
Ruislip Woods SSSI
Reference
1000131
Natural England Contact
EMILY DRESNER
Natural England Phone Number
0845 600 3078
Hectares
307.45
Citation
1003633
Hyperlink
http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1003633

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones 2013 Designations (England)

Zone ID
458
Type of NVZ
Surface Water

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)
No Features found

Limestone Pavement Orders (England)
No Features found

Moorland Line (England)
No Features found

ational Parks (England)
No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England) - points
No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England)
No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (England) - points
No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (England)
No Features found

Special Protection Areas (England) - points
No Features found

Special Protection Areas (England)
No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (England) - points
No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (England)
No Features found

Less Favoured Areas (England)

Appendix 6. Data Search

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Birds						
Acanthis flammea	Common (Mealy) Redpoll	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	5	1km, 10km	17/10/2010	20/11/2010
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	NERC Act Section 41 Bird-Red BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	17/10/2010	17/10/2010
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	1km	17/10/2010	18/12/2010
Anas clypeata	Shoveler	Local Spp of Cons Conc	6	1km	17/10/2010	30/11/2010
Anas crecca	Teal	Local Spp of Cons Conc	7	1km	17/10/2010	24/12/2010
Anas penelope	Wigeon	Local Spp of Cons Conc	7	1km	17/10/2010	30/11/2010
Anas strepera	Gadwall	Local Spp of Cons Conc	7	1km	17/10/2010	30/11/2010

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Apus apus	Swift	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	1km	01/01/2009-31/12/2009	23/05/2012
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	23/05/2012	23/05/2012
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	17/10/2010	30/10/2010
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	Birds Dir Anx 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	1km	30/11/2010	24/12/2010
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	05/12/2010	05/12/2010
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	W&CA Sch1 Part 1	1	1km	17/10/2010	17/10/2010
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	1km	30/11/2010	24/12/2010
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	Bird-Red BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	10/11/2010	10/11/2010
Mergellus albellus	Smew	Birds Dir Anx 1	2	1km	30/11/2010	05/12/2010
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Local Spp of Cons Conc	4	1km	17/10/2010	24/12/2010
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	NERC Act Section 41 Bird-Red BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc UKBAP	2	1km	17/04/2012	23/05/2012
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	17/04/2012	23/05/2012
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	BAP Priority London	3	1km	03/11/2010	05/12/2010
Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	23/10/2010	30/11/2010
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	Local Spp of Cons Conc	6	1km	17/10/2010	23/05/2012
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	23/10/2010	23/10/2010
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	Bird-Red BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	17/04/2012	23/05/2012
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	2	1km	23/10/2010	03/11/2010
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	Bird-Red BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	1km	17/04/2012	23/05/2012
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Bird-Red	3	1km	03/11/2010	18/12/2010
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	1km	23/05/2012	23/05/2012
bat						
Myotis	Unidentified Bat	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London	1	1km	30/05/2009	30/05/2009
Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	1km	07/04/1995	30/05/2009

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 NERC Act Section 41 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc UKBAP	3	1km	07/04/1995	30/05/2009
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London	3	1km	07/04/1995	30/05/2009
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 NERC Act Section 41 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc UKBAP	1	1km	30/05/2009	30/05/2009

4.2 Confidential Records

Records included in this section do not include any geographic content as it has been requested (by the data owners/originators) that the location remains confidential. The following information is provided to create a 'species alert' record highlighting the presence of a species in the search area.

In order to establish the presence of confidential records on the site in question, a second data search request must be submitted with a detailed site boundary. For further explanations of GiGL's Access to Data Policy and the confidential records please see the "Supporting Information" annex. For further details of the information provided in the report please contact GiGL directly - enquiries@gigl.org.uk.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Reptiles					
Vipera berus	Adder	NERC Act Section 41 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.1k/i BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc UKBAP	16	1997-2005	03/05/2010
Birds					
Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	9	07/10/2012	17/02/2015
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	21	27/04/1994	06/07/2012
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	Hawfinch	NERC Act Section 41 Bird-Red BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc UKBAP	6	10/01/1982	10/07/1987
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1 BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	11/03/2007	25/03/2011

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	20	16/07/1983	01/10/2013
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	Local Spp of Cons Conc	2	02/04/2013	07/04/2013
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	Birds Dir Anx 1 W&CA Sch1 Part 1	7	24/07/2004	05/07/2013
Poecile montana	Willow Tit	Bird-Red	6	02/06/1985	1987
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 Local Spp of Cons Conc	1	09/08/2012	09/08/2012
mammals excl. bats					
Meles meles	Eurasian Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992 Local Spp of Cons Conc	3	13/09/2004	16/10/2015
bat					
Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	14	13/01/1997	20/03/2008
Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc	8	24/01/1999	22/02/2009
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle Bat species	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London	3	20/10/2002	21/08/2007

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London	2	20/07/2005	21/08/2007
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	Cons Regs 2010 Sch2 Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4 NERC Act Section 41 W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c BAP Priority London Local Spp of Cons Conc UKBAP	7	24/01/1998	15/02/2002