Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

ecologybydesign

25 Tredegar Road

On behalf of Bobby Gulzar

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1 Executive Summary

Ecology by Design Ltd was commissioned by Bobby Gulzar to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal of land at 25 Tredegar Road, Reading, RG4 8QE (SU71137651). The client seeks planning for the construction of a residential dwelling on the land.

- The site was formed of amenity grassland, introduced shrub and scrub with scattered trees and a small ornamental pond. There were coniferous hedges along the southern boundary and part of the northern boundary;
- The trees, scrub, shrubs and hedges offered potential for nesting birds;
- The scrub with scattered trees was potentially suitable for commuting and foraging bats;
- The scrub and garden waste heap were potentially suitable for common reptiles;
- An assessment of the trees to be removed found no features suitable for roosting bats and these trees were categorised as having 'negligible' bat potential;
- The trees that are to be retained were not fully assessed; and
- There was a pile of garden waste that could support common amphibians or other small animals.

1.1 Recommendations

- Any vegetation clearance should be completed outside the bird-nesting season (March to August inclusive) or preceded by a check for nests. If nests are found, they should be left undisturbed until the young have fledged;
- Any lighting for the site should be designed sensitively in relation to bats to avoid light spill across the retained trees;
- If plans change and further trees are scheduled for removal, then any such trees would require assessment for roosting bats;
- The garden waste pile should be dismantled carefully by hand to allow any common amphibians, reptiles or other small animals to make their escape;
- The three native trees that are to be removed should be replaced with six trees of the same species;
- Recommendations for some enhancement work are included within the report in chapter 6; and
- Should potential development not commence within 2 years of this report a resurvey is recommended due to the potential for the reptile and bat interest of the site to change.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background and Survey Objectives

Ecology by Design Ltd was commissioned by Bobby Gulzar to undertake a preliminary ecological appraisal of land at 25 Tredegar Road, Reading, RG4 8QE (SU71137651). The client seeks planning for the construction of a residential dwelling on the land.

The aim of the survey and supporting desk study was to satisfy the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant legislation and to identify ecological features within or near the site that could potentially pose a constraint to the proposed works and highlight any opportunities for incorporating biodiversity enhancements into the proposals.

The objectives of this report are:

- To identify designated nature conservation sites within the vicinity of the site;
- To identify any records and/or populations of protected, notable or scarce species in the vicinity of the site;
- To record habitats or features of ecological interest within or in immediate proximity of the site;
- To record the presence of, or potential for, protected or notable species;
- To make an ecological assessment and highlight potential ecological constraints;
- To outline any further survey work and potential protected species requirements if relevant; and
- To make suggestions for mitigation and compensation where appropriate.

2.2 Site Description

The site was accessible from Tredegar Road and extended to approximately 0.05 hectares. The site was formed of amenity grassland, introduced shrub and scrub with scattered trees and a small ornamental pond. There were coniferous hedges along the southern boundary and part of the northern boundary Residential houses and associated gardens bordered the site to the north and east. Playing fields bordered the site to the south while scrub and woodland bordered the site to the west.

2.3 Proposed Works

The proposal will involve removal of a number of trees and construction of a residential dwelling and associated landscaping.

2.4 Limitations/ Constraints

The wildlife and wider ecological interest of a site can change. The report presented here is a statement of the findings of surveys carried out during January 2019. Any appreciable delay in making reference to this report may necessitate a re-survey.

Weather conditions were considered suitable to conduct the survey.

3 Methods

3.1 Desk Study

A desk study was carried out to identify statutory and non-statutory designated sites within 7km (Internationally designated sites) and 5km (Nationally designated sites) and records of protected or notable species within 2km of the site.

Sources consulted include:

- Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (tverc.org)
- MAGIC (magic.gov.uk)
- Habitats and Species of Principal Importance
- Local Planning Policy documents

3.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was conducted on 29th January 2019 by Ecology by Design Ecologist: Sam Thomas using standard techniques and methodologies and the nomenclature of Stace (2010). The PEA includes a survey of the habitats utilising the standard phase 1 habitat survey methodology (JNCC, 2007) as well as a scoping assessment of the presence of or potential for protected and notable species. Where potential impacts are identified the PEA is extended to include an assessment of impact and mitigation required.

3.3 Tree Assessment

All trees marked for removal in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (J. A. Consulting, 2018) were inspected from the ground using binoculars and a high-powered torch to illuminate any dark areas of the trees. The trees were assessed as to their potential to support roosting bats and categorised (negligible, low/moderate, high) following the process published in Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn) (Collins. J, 2016).

4 Results

4.1 Desk Study

There were no European Designated Site within 7km of the site nor were there any nationally designated sites within 5km of the site. Fourteen locally designated sites occurred within 2km of the site (Table 1).

There were ten Local Wildlife Sites and four proposed Local Wildlife Sites within 2km of the site, with the closest being Highdown Wood proposed extension (Highdown School Boundary) pLWS and Furzplat LWS. Furzplat LWS is designated for its Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority.

Table 1. Records of statutory and non-statutory designated sites (7km for International, 5km for National designations and 2km for local designations):

Site Name	Designations	Distance (km)	Direction
Furzplat	LWS	0.1	NW
Highdown Wood	LWS	0.3	S
Hemdean Bottom	LWS	0.3	W
Rotherfield Way Copse	LWS	0.7	SE
Reading Golf Course (east)	LWS	0.8	N
Old Cemetery, Victoria Road	LWS	0.9	S
Reading Golf Course (west)	LWS	0.9	NW
Clayfield Copse	LWS	1.2	E
The Warren Woodlands complex	LWS	1.7	S
Blackhouse Wood	LWS	1.7	E
Highdown Wood proposed extension (Highdown School Boundary)	pLWS	0	W
Chambers Copse	pLWS	1	NE
Clayfield Copse (proposed extension)	pLWS	1.6	E
Pages Shaw	pLWS	1.9	NW

LWS = Local Wildlife Site
pLWS = proposed Local Wildlife Site

A number of protected species had been recorded within 2km of the site (Table 2).

Table 2. Records of selected protected or notable species within 2km of the site:

Species	Type	Designation	Date	Distance (km)	Direction
Eurasian badger	TVERC	PBA	1986 - 2016	0.3 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Brown long-eared	TVERC	EPS, WCA	1992 - 2018	0.1 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Common pipistrelle	TVERC	EPS, WCA	1999 - 2018	0.1 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Daubenton's	TVERC	EPS, WCA	1998 - 2016	0.1 - 2.0	E, S, W
Leisler's	TVERC	EPS, WCA	2013 - 2017	0.5 - 1.8	N, S
Long-eared bat species	TVERC	EPS, WCA	1992 - 2017	0.1 - 2.0	E, S, W
Nathusius' pipistrelle	TVERC	EPS, WCA	1997 - 2017	0.7 - 1.8	N, S
Natterer's	TVERC	EPS, WCA	2011 - 2017	0.1 - 2.0	E, S, W
Noctule	TVERC	EPS, WCA	1995 - 2018	0.1 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Nyctalus bat species	TVERC	EPS, WCA	2016	1.6	N
Pipistrelle bat species	TVERC	EPS, WCA	1986 - 2017	0.5 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Serotine	TVERC	EPS, WCA	2013 - 2017	0.9 - 1.8	E, N, S
Soprano pipistrelle	TVERC	EPS, WCA	2011 - 2018	0.1 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Western barbastelle	TVERC	EPS, WCA	2016	1.6	N
Whiskered	TVERC	EPS, WCA	2011	0.1	W
Barn owl	TVERC	WCA1	2001	0.9	S
House sparrow	TVERC	BOCC:red	1986 - 2005	0.8 - 1.4	E, S
Red kite	TVERC	WCA1	2003 - 2017	0 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Stag beetle	TVERC	WCA	1998 - 2016	1 - 2.0	E, N, S, W
Polecat	TVERC	WCA	2005	1.5	W
Slow-worm	TVERC	WCA	1992 - 2016	0.5 - 2.0	S

EPS = European Protected Species

WCA = Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Spec

WCA1 = Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 1 Species

PBA = Protection of Badgers Act 1992

BOCC = Birds of Conservation Concern Red/Amber list

4.2 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

The follow habitats were recorded on site (habitat map at appendix 2 and species list at appendix 4):

- Scrub
- Scattered deciduous trees
- Scattered coniferous trees
- Hedge, native species-poor
- Pond
- Amenity grassland
- Introduced shrub
- Target notes

4.2.1 Scrub

There was an area of scrub with scattered trees at the western end of the site. This mostly comprised bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) with elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

4.2.2 Scattered deciduous trees

There were a number of scattered trees in the scrub included oak (*Quercus robur* agg.), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and cherry (*Prunus* cf. *avium*). There was also a large sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) on the northern boundary and a weeping willow (*Salix* cf. *x sepulcralis*) in the garden.

4.2.3 Scattered coniferous trees

There were two Lawson's cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) near the pond.

4.2.4 Hedge, native species-poor

The hedges on the southern and northern boundary were comprised of Leyland cypress (*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*)

4.2.5 Pond

There was a small lined pond with a stone rim in the centre of the garden. This was covered by a layer of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.).

4.2.6 Amenity grassland

Most of the site was amenity grassland. Grasses present included abundant perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanata*) as well as frequent cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*). Broad-leaved herbs present in this habitat included dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale* agg.), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

4.2.7 Introduced shrub

There was an area dominated by cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) between the garden and the scrub.

4.2.8 Target notes

There was a large sycamore on the northern boundary (Target note 1) and a weeping willow in the garden (Target note 2). There was also a heap of garden waste near the northern boundary (target note 3).

4.3 Protected Species Survey Results

4.3.1 Badger

There were records of Eurasian badger within 2km of the site.

There were no signs of Eurasian badger noted during the survey such as setts, runs or latrines. However, the site is adjacent to woodland and could be suitable for the species.

4.3.2 Bats

There were records of brown-long eared (*Plecotus auritus*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), Leisler's (*Nyctalus leisleri*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), barbastelle (*Barbastellus barbastellus*), whiskered (*Myotis mystacinus*) and Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) within 2km of the site.

None of the trees that are scheduled for removal have any potential for roosting bats.

The scrub had potential for commuting or foraging bats.

The site may be within the core sustenance zones of all of the above described species. Core sustenance zones are the areas that bats are likely to forage from a known roost.

4.3.3 Birds

A variety of birds have been recorded within 2km of the site including wildlife and countryside act 1981 schedule 1 species such as red kite (*Milvus milvus*) and barn owl (*Tyto alba*).

Scrub, scattered trees and hedges offered suitable habitat for a wide variety of common birds.

4.3.4 Great crested newts

There were no records of great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) within 2km of the site.

There was a small pond on the site however it was lined with a membrane and had vertical, stone-capped side making it unsuitable for great crested newts. The scrub had some potential as habitat for terrestrial newts however there were no ponds within 500m of the site.

No further consideration of great crested newt is required.

4.3.5 Hazel dormouse

There were no records of hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) within 2km.

The small area of scrub and trees on site are unsuitable for dormice due to their mostly open structure and lack of connectivity with suitable habitats.

No further consideration of hazel dormouse is required.

4.3.6 Water vole

There were no records of European water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) within 2km of the site.

There was no suitable wetland habitat on site for European water vole.

No further consideration of European water vole is required.

4.3.7 Otter

There were no records of European otter (*Lutra lutra*) within 2km of the site.

There was no suitable wetland habitat on site for European otter.

No further consideration of European otter is required.

4.3.8 Reptiles

There were records of slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) within 2km of the site.

The scrub and garden waste pile were potentially suitable for common species of reptile.

4.3.9 White-clawed crayfish

There were no records of white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) within 2km of the site.

There were no suitable aquatic habitats on the site. The site was therefore unsuitable for white-clawed crayfish.

No further consideration of white-clawed crayfish is required.

4.3.10 Other species

Stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) has been recorded within 2km of the site. There were no significant dead wood habitats for the species on the site.

No other notable species are likely to occur.

4.4 Tree assessment

None of the trees scheduled for removal had potential for roosting bats. Table 3 below lists the trees assessed and their potential for roosting bats. Please refer to the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (J. A. Consulting, 2018) for the tree codes and locations.

Table 3. Bat roost potential of trees to be removed:

Tree code from AIA	Species	Bat potential
T1	Lawson Cypress	Negligible
T2	Sycamore	Negligible
T3	Weeping Willow	Negligible
T4	Cherry	Negligible
T5	Sycamore	Negligible
T6	Common Hazel	Negligible
T7	English Oak	Negligible
T8	Horse Chestnut	Negligible
T9	Cherry Laurel	Negligible
T10	Cherry	Negligible
T12	Elder	Negligible
T15	Lawson Cypress	Negligible
T16	Lawson Cypress	Negligible
T17	Lawson Cypress	Negligible

5 Discussion

5.1 Protected sites

There were no European Designated Site within 7km of the site nor were there any nationally designated sites within 5km of the site. Fourteen locally designated sites occurred within 2km of the site (Table 1).

The site borders Highdown Wood proposed extension (Highdown School Boundary) proposed Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). There is no information available on the reasons for this designation, but it is likely to be due to the deciduous woodland. The proposed development at 25 Tredegar Road will only involve the removal of a small number of trees with most of the existing trees directly adjacent to the pLWS being retained (J. A. Consulting, 2018). The trees to be removed are either non-native species or saplings so the development will have a very minimal impact on the woodland resource. To further minimise this impact native tree planting recommendations are given in section 6 below.

Given the small size of the site and its distance from other designated sites it is unlikely that any other statutory or non-statutory protected sites will be affected by the proposed works.

5.2 Habitats

The habitats on site are widespread and of low distinctiveness.

The trees along the western boundary adjacent to the woodland will be retained.

5.3 Protected species

5.3.1 Badger

There was no badger evidence such as latrines, footprints or setts on site, however it should be noted that badgers can dig new setts at any time of the year.

5.3.2 Bats

There were records of ten different species of bat within 2km of the site. The site falls within the core sustenance zones of all ten species recorded locally.

There were no roosting habitats on the trees that are scheduled for removal. However, the scrub would likely provide suitable commuting and foraging areas for various species of bats.

5.3.3 Birds

The scrub, trees and hedges are likely to be utilised by nesting birds. All bird nests are protected from damage while in use. In addition, there were various schedule 1 birds recorded within 2km of the site. Schedule 1 birds and their young are additionally protected against intentional or reckless disturbance whilst they are on or around their nests.

5.3.4 Reptiles

There was limited potential for common reptiles in the scrub area and the garden waste pile.

5.3.5 Other species

There were local records of stag beetle however there was no significant dead wood habitat on the site.

5.4 Evaluation and Impacts

Using the criteria in the table (appendix 5), the habitats on the site are considered to be of negligible value due to their widespread nature.

The species value (appendix 6) of the site is likely to be negligible with only common or widespread species occurring.

In the absence of any change to the management regime or the implementation of enhancements, the ecological value of the site would be unlikely to significantly change.

6 Recommendations and Mitigation strategy

6.1.1 Habitats

The site is directly adjacent to a proposed Local Wildlife Site likely to be designated for its woodland. Given this the landscape plan should include native tree planting particularly along the western boundary. The only native species being removed are single hazel, oak, cherry and elder trees. These should be replaced with at least two trees of each species.

6.1.2 Badger

During the development process all groundworks and stored materials should be covered during the night to avoid encouraging badgers to dig setts on the site.

6.1.3 Bats

If plans change and further trees not listed for removal in the AIA are scheduled for removal, then any such trees would require assessment for roosting bats.

In view of the Core Sustenance Zones, local records, small size of the site and the overall habitat both on site and within the surrounding landscape, it is recommended that a sensitive lighting scheme should be designed, taking into account the sites boundary habitats. Where practicable and particularly around the site boundaries, lighting will be directional or shrouds or baffles fitted so that the lights will not illuminate the boundary trees or hedges. Lighting should be sensor activated and set to a sensitivity that will not be triggered by small mammals.

Increased levels of artificial light can cause disturbance to bats. Though several bat species can take advantage of artificial lighting systems for foraging, feeding off the insects they attract, other species avoid them as foraging within an illuminated area increases the risk of predation by nocturnal birds of prey or even domestic cats. If lighting is intensive and widespread, particularly lighting from lamps, which emit UV light (such as mercury vapour); it can deter some bats from utilising the site and in some instances can

act as a barrier across commuting lines. Research has also shown that certain types of artificial lighting (namely mercury vapour lamps) have been proven to disturb the emergence patterns of bats when they are placed within the vicinity of entrances to a bat roost. The use of low level, directional lighting is therefore recommended for artificial lighting around the site, with only the minimum light levels required to meet health and safety standards used within the development.

To increase the connectivity and foraging opportunities for bats as well as enhance the site for other wildlife, species of local provenance and of some benefit to wildlife such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), hazel, elder and oak should be used in the landscape plan.

6.1.4 Birds

Vegetation clearance should be undertaken outside the main bird nesting season, considered to be March to August inclusive, or immediately preceded by a detailed inspection for nests. Any active nests found would need to be left undisturbed until they cease to be used.

6.1.5 Reptiles

The scrub should be cleared moving from east to west to allow any reptiles to move into the adjacent woodland.

The garden waste pile should be dismantled carefully using had tools to avoid harming and common reptiles or other small animals.

6.1.6 Other species

Any cut wood should be stacked in piles on the western boundary as an enhancement to provide dead wood habitat for species including stag beetle.

6.2 Enhancements

To enhance the site for biodiversity, various optional enhancements to the site are recommended below:

- Planting plans for the site should include a wide variety of native plants of local provenance;
- Planting plans should replace any native trees removed with two trees. This will involve at least two of each oak, elder and hazel;
- Cut vegetation should be used to create small, stacked piles of wood along the boundaries to provide habitat for stag beetle and other small animals; and
- Sparrow terrace nest boxes should be erected on the new development.

7 Relevant Legislation and Policy

7.1 European Protected Sites

Habitats of European-wide importance (other than for birds) are listed under Annex I of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC (1992) on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) (Ref. 8.5).

Habitats designated under this Directive are Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's).

Habitats of European-wide importance for birds are listed under the EC Wild Birds Directive (1982) (Ref.8.6). Habitats designated under this Directive are Special Protection Areas (SPA's).

7.2 Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 40 of the NERC Act, 2006 places a duty upon all local authorities in England to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions. Section 41 lists habitats and species of principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity. These are all the habitats and species in England that have been identified as requiring action in the UK. These species and habitats are a material consideration in the planning process.

7.3 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated in July 2018 thereby replacing the older version of March 2012. The new framework sets out in section 15 that to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation and
- promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment because of its potential impact on a habitats site is being planned or determined.

7.4 Local Planning Policy

Below is relevant information taken from Reading Borough Local Development Framework Core Strategy Adopted 2008 (with alteration 2015).

CS36: Biodiversity and Geology

a) Development should retain, protect and incorporate features of biodiversity or geological interest (including protected species and their habitats) found within the application site into their schemes.

On sites with recognised biodiversity or geological value, development will not be permitted where there would be a direct or indirect adverse impact on the site, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that: -

i. The need for development clearly outweighs the need to protect the value of the site; and

ii. Appropriate compensation, impact minimisation, mitigation and compensation are provided.

b) Local Nature Reserves and Wildlife Heritage Sites will be safeguarded and where possible, enhanced. Permission will not be granted for any development that would adversely affect a designated nature reserve or Wildlife Heritage Site.

c) Any development that would sever or threaten the integrity of an established wildlife link, as indicated on an adopted proposals map, will not be permitted. Where applicable, developments should be designed to protect, consolidate, extend and enhance the network of wildlife links and corridors in and adjoining the Borough, working with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.

CS38: Trees, Hedges and Woodlands

Individual trees, groups of trees, hedges and woodlands will be protected from damage or removal, and the Borough's vegetation cover will be extended.

7.5 Protected Species

7.5.1 Birds

Wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is illegal to take or harm them, their nests (whilst in use or being built) or their eggs.

Additionally, for some species it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb the adults while they are in and around their nest or intentionally or recklessly disturb their dependent young (schedule 1 species).

7.5.2 Bats

Bats and their roost sites are protected by UK and European legislation.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Additionally, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 make it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a bat;
- Deliberately disturb a bat;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or a resting place of a bat; and
- Keep, transport, sell or exchange or offer for sale or exchange alive or dead bat or any part of a bat.

8 References

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Appendix 1 - Photographs

Photo 1: View of site looking south showing amenity grass, pond and weeping willow (Target note 2)

Photo 2: Pond

Photo 3: Scrub

Photo 4: Sycamore (Target note 1)

Photo 5: Introduced shrub and garden waste heap (Target note 3)

Appendix 2 – Site Plan

Next page.

Phase 1 Habitat Map

- Scrub
- Scattered deciduous trees
- Scattered coniferous trees
- Hedge, native species-poor
- Pond
- A Amenity grass
- Introduced shrub

Target note

1. Mature sycamore
2. Weeping willow
3. Garden waste heap

Site boundary

Project: **25 Tredegar Road**

Client: **Bobby Gulzar**

Drawing Title: **Preliminary Ecological Appraisal**

0 1 2 3 4 m

SCALE (@A3): 1:194 Drawn by ST Date: 30 January 2019

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Appendix 3 – Target Notes

Target Note	Description
1	Sycamore
2	Weeping willow
3	Garden waste heap

Appendix 4 – Species List

Common Name	Latin
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Yarrow	*Acheilia millefolium*
Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Creeping bent	*Agrostis stolonifera*
Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Lords-and-ladies	*Arum maculatum*
Daisy	*Bellis perennis*
Sedge	*Carex* sp.
Lawson's cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*
Cleavers	*Galium aparine*
Herb Robert	*Geranium robertianum*
Yorkshire fog	*Holcus lanatus*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Duckweed	*Lemna* spp.
Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Wall lettuce	*Mycelis muralis*
Forget-me-not	*Myosotis* sp.
Daffodil	*Narcissus* sp.
Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*
Selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*
Cherry	*Prunus* cf. *avium*
Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Oak	*Quercus robur* agg.
Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*
Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.
Sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*
Wood dock	*Rumex sanguinea*
Weeping willow	*Salix* cf. *x sepulcralis*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.
White clover	*Trifolium repens*
Nettle	*Urtica dioica*
Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*
Violet	*Viola* sp.
Leyland cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*

Appendix 5 – Definitions of the level of Habitat Value

Geographic level of Value	Examples
International value	Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas, Biosphere Reserves, Special Areas of Conservation. Sites supporting populations of internationally important species.
National value	SSSIs or non-designated Sites meeting SSSI selection criteria, NNRs, Marine Nature Reserves, NCR Grade 1 Sites. Sites containing viable areas of key habitats identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
Regional value	Sites containing viable areas of threatened habitats listed in a Regional BAP (or some Natural Areas), comfortably exceeding SINC criteria, but not exceeding SSSI criteria.
County / Metropolitan	Sites meeting the criteria for county or metropolitan designation (SINC, CWS, etc.). Ancient semi-natural woodland, LNRs or viable areas of key habitat types listed in county BAPs/Natural Areas.
District / Borough	Undesignated Sites or features considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource in the District or Borough.
Parish / Neighbourhood	Undesignated Sites or features which appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the Parish or Neighbourhood.
Negligible value	Low grade and widespread habitats.

Appendix 6 – Definitions of the level of Species Value

Geographic level of Value	Examples
International	Any regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK. i.e. it is a UK Red Data Book species or listed as occurring in 15 or fewer 10km squares in the UK (categories 1 and 2 in the UK BAP) or of uncertain conservation status or of global conservation concern in the UK BAP. A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/number of any internationally important species.
National	Any regularly occurring population of a nationally important species which is threatened or rare in the region or county (see local BAP). A regularly occurring, regionally or county significant population/number of any nationally important species.
Regional	Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species listed as being nationally scarce which occurs in 16-100 10km squares in the UK or in a Regional BAP or relevant Natural Area on account of its regional rarity or localisation; A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a regionally important species.
County/ Metropolitan	Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species which is listed in a County/Metropolitan "red data book" or BAP on account of its regional rarity or localisation; A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a County/Metropolitan important species.
District / Borough	A population of a species that is listed in a District/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation; A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District / Borough important species during a critical phase of its life cycle.
Parish / Neighbourhood	Species that are not threatened but are valued at a local level on intrinsic appeal.
Negligible	Common or widespread species.

Appendix 7 – Proposed Enhancements

Products	Description
	1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace A box that provides a home for three sparrow families made from a durable wood-concrete mix which is breathable and long lasting. It can be fitted onto a suitable wall on all types of housing. https://www.nhbs.com/1sp-schwegler-sparrow-terrace