Extended Phase 1 Survey

for

La Sainte Union Catholic School

Highgate Road, London NW5 1RP

LON 1809

May 2013

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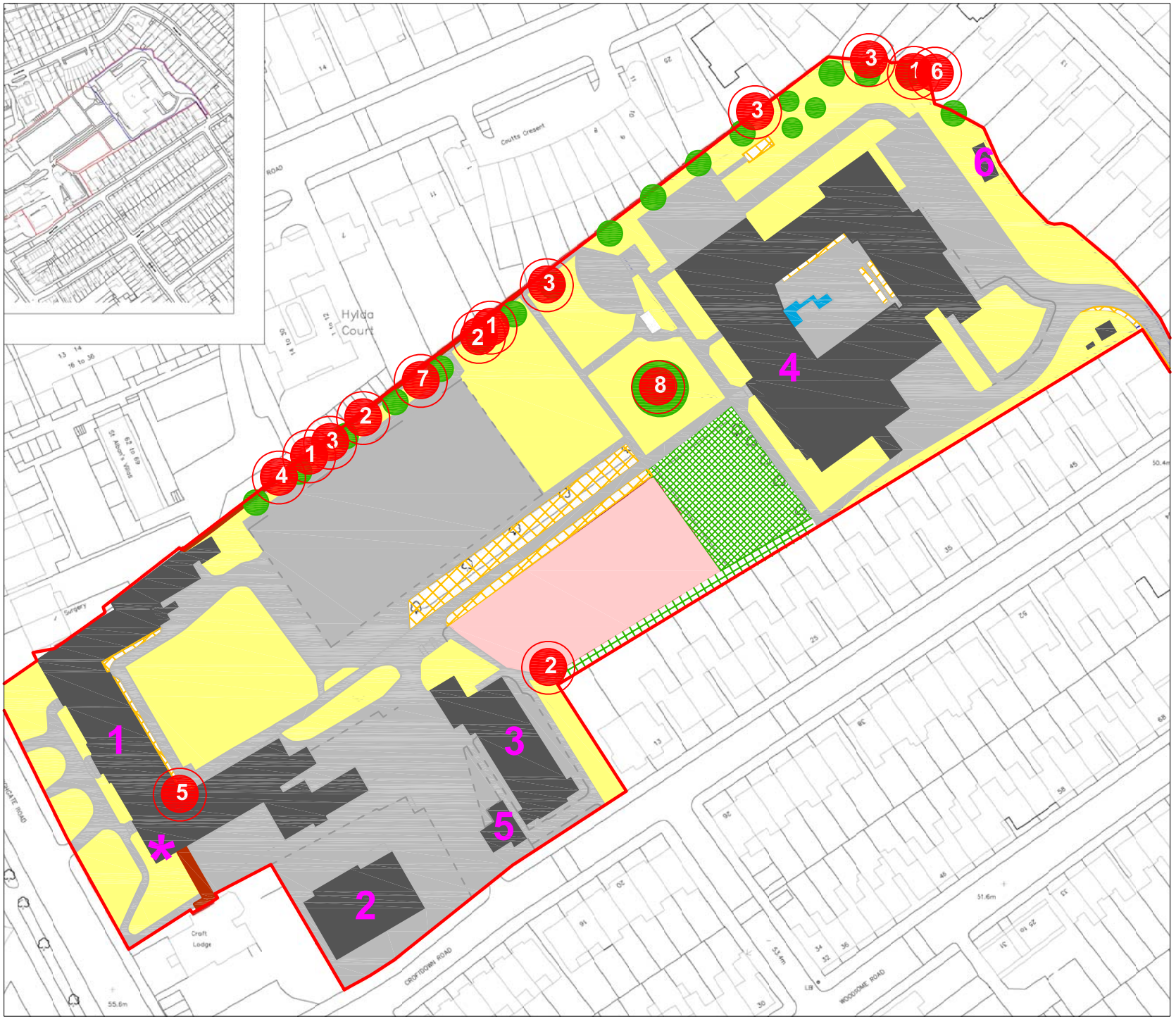

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Phase 1 Habitat Map

Scale	Drawn	Date
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Job Number	Drawing Number	Rev
LON 1809	Figure 1	FB

1.0 Introduction

1.1 JFA Ltd were commissioned by DHP (UK) LLP to undertake an extended Phase 1 survey of land at La Sainte Union Catholic School, Highgate Road, London N5 1RP. This comprised of a desk study, a Phase 1 habitat survey and an assessment of the potential of the extant habitats present on site for supporting protected species, including a bat roost assessment of all the buildings on site.

1.2 La Sainte Union Catholic School is situated on Highgate Road, across the road from Parliament Hill in the south-east of Hampstead Heath (approximate central OS Grid Reference TQ 284 862). The school site is bordered by Highgate Road on the western boundary, with Hampstead Heath beyond. To the south is Croftdown Road and residential development beyond that. To the east is Brookfield Park road and residential development, and to the north is St. Albans Road and residential development. The site itself comprises of a Grade II listed Victorian building, several further school buildings of various types, hardstanding tennis courts, gravel paths, grass lawns and a small section of orchard.

1.3 The development proposals for the school re-development will include refurbishment of the existing buildings (1, 2, 3, & 5 in Figure 1) and the construction of an extension to the secondary school building (4 in Figure 1).

1.4 Where appropriate, recommendations for further survey, mitigation, and potential enhancement opportunities that could increase the ecological value of the site are provided.

1.5 In line with Chapter 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the primary aim of this report is to ensure that the proposed development conserves and enhances the biodiversity of the site.

2.0 Methodology

Desk Study

2.1 Desk studies are conducted to highlight the potential of an area to support protected species and habitats. Records demonstrate the species and habitats that are present in the surrounding area and can indicate what is likely to be recorded within the site boundary. Studies also highlight statutory and non-statutory sites within the locality to assess the potential for adverse indirect effects, such as reduced habitat connectivity, that might occur through a change of land use.

2.2 Biological records for designated sites, both statutory and non-statutory, protected species, rare species and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species within a 2km radius of the site were requested from Greenspaces Information for Greater London (GiGL). Records of bat species within 2km from the site were requested from the London Bat Group.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

2.3 Charlotte Bell BSc MCIEEM (NE Bat Licence holder No. WML-CL18) and Fiona Baker BSc MSc MCIEEM (NE Bat Licence holder No. 20123037) undertook the extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey on 23rd April 2013. The surveyors identified the habitats present, following the standard Phase 1 habitat survey methodology (JNCC, 2010). The site was surveyed on foot and the existing habitats were recorded on an appropriately scaled map (Figure 1). The plant species in each habitat were recorded (provided in Appendix 1), as was any evidence of protected species. Any areas of particular ecological interest were marked on Figure 1 as Target Notes.

Bat Roost Assessment

2.4 The buildings and trees within the boundary of the proposed development site were assessed for any evidence of use by roosting bats and for any potential suitable roosting features. The trees were viewed in full daylight from the ground,

following the Bat Conservation Trust's good practice survey guidelines (2012), using a high-powered Clulite torch and binoculars, where necessary. The buildings were viewed externally and internally (where possible). The inspection was conducted by Charlotte Bell BSc MCIEEM and Fiona Baker BSc, MSc MCIEEM on the 23rd April 2013.

2.5 The following potential bat roosting features and evidence of bat use was searched for:

Table 1: Potential bat roosting tree features and bat evidence searched for

Potential Bat Roosting Features	*Signs indicating possible use by bats*
In Buildings	
Gaps around windows and doors	Live, dead or skeletons of bats
Gaps between mortar / brickwork	Bat droppings in the roof void (particularly below ridge beam and apex
Gaps under cracked/broken/missing ridge tiles, roof tiles and hanging tiles	Feeding remains e.g. insect wings
Gaps under lead flashing and between roofing felt flaps	Tiny scratches around entry point
Large roof void	Urine staining around entry point
Gaps into soffits, barge boards, gable ends and under eaves	Bat droppings in, around or below entry points
In Trees	
Natural holes	Audible squeaking at dusk or in warm weather
Woodpecker holes	
Cracks/splits in major limbs	Flies around entry point
Loose bark	
Hollows/cavities	Distinctive smell of bats
Dense epicormic growth	
Bird and bat boxes	Smoothing of surfaces around cavity

2.6 All the buildings/trees within the site boundary were assessed according to the criteria listed in Table 1 and assigned a category of bat roost potential. The categories are defined below in Table 2.

Table 2: Definitions of the categories used to classify the bat roosting potential at the site

Bat Roosting Potential	Features/Evidence Present
Confirmed Roost	Evidence of use by bats present
High Potential	No evidence, but many suitable features, well connected to good foraging habitat and known roosts nearby
Medium Potential	No evidence, but several suitable features, connected to some good foraging habitat
Low Potential	No evidence, one or two features suitable for low numbers of bats. Not very well connected to wider bat habitat
Negligible Potential	No evidence. No suitable features, No known roosts

3.0 Results

Desk Study

Designated Sites

Statutory Designated Sites

3.1 The school is situated approximately 1,245m from the closest of three statutory designated sites within 2km, which is a Local Nature Reserve called Belsize Wood. This is a small woodland site southwest of the school. Hampstead Heath Woods, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), is situated 1,265m northwest of the site. It is designated for its long-established high forest woodland with

exceptional structure and also includes a valley containing an acidic flush with developing bog moss communities. Parkland Walk is a statutory LNR which runs along a disused railway line, the closest boundary of which is approximately 1,500m north and slightly east of the development site.

3.2 None of the statutory sites will be affected in any way as a result of the proposed school development, as it will not result in a change of land use and there will not be a significant increase in local population.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

3.3 The closest non-statutory designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) to the school site is Hampstead Heath (M072), Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. This is located across the road (Highgate Road) from the school, 15m to the west. Further non-statutory sites are located within 2km of the site. These consist of three sites of Metropolitan importance, seven site of Borough Grade I importance, three of Borough Grade II importance, and, eleven sites of Local importance. Highgate Cemetery (M088) Site of Metropolitan Importance is located approximately 215m northeast of the school boundary. Dartmouth Park Hill and Reservoir (IsBI01) Site of Borough grade I importance is approximately 430m to the east of the school site.

Protected Species

European Protected Species

3.4 Bats are protected under European law. No bats have been recorded within the school site boundary. The closest recorded bats were two casualties that were picked up on Croftdown Road along the southern boundary of the school (one in 2004 and one in 2006). These were both common pipistrelles. A brown long eared bat was picked up at Kiln Place approximately 690m southwest of the school. A large hibernation site of Daubenton's and natterer's bats is located 1.7km northeast of the site. Eight species of bat have been recorded within 2km of the proposed school development site, namely: common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus*

pipistrellus, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, brown long eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leislerii*, natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* and noctule *Nyctalus noctula*. UK Protected Species

3.5 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) protects all British reptiles from killing and injury. No reptiles have been recorded on the school site. Grass snakes *Natrix natrix* have been recorded in 2008 approximately 1.46 km east of the school site. All amphibians have been found within the search area within the last decade, they are protected from possession and sale – smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*, palmate newt *Lissotriton helveticus*, common toad *Bufo bufo* and common frog *Rana temporaria* – but none nearer than 0.79km from the school.

3.6 No records of specially protected birds on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) exist for the school site. However the following have been recorded within 2km of the school in the last decade: greylag goose *Anser* anser, Eurasian honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, green sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*, common kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, redwing *Turdus iliacus*, firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, red-backed shrike *Lanius collurio,* brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*, and common crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species

3.7 No records of Biodiversity Action Plan priority species exist for the school site, however within 2km of the school 16 butterfly/moth species, 20 bird species, stag beetle *Lucanus cervus* and West European hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* have been recorded.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

3.8 Seven Phase 1 habitat types were identified within the school boundary, namely: A1.1.2 plantation woodland (orchard), A3.1 scattered broadleaved trees, G1

standing water (ornamental pond), J1.2 amenity grassland, J1.4 introduced shrub (ornamental), J2.1.2 Species-poor intact hedge, and, J3.6 buildings (and hardstanding). A species list is provided in Appendix 1.

A1.1.2 Plantation Woodland (Orchard)

3.9 The majority of the orchard is public land, not under the ownership of the school, but the eastern end of it does fall within the school's land. The orchard mainly comprises of apple and cherry trees, with an understorey of amenity grassland and common herb species similar to those mentioned in 3.12 and in Appendix 1. A small amount of brambles *Rubus fruticosus* and nettles *Urtica dioica* lie on the southern edge of the orchard.

A3.1 Scattered Broadleaved Trees

3.10 There are many mature trees present in the school grounds, particularly in a line which runs along the northern and eastern boundaries. Species include horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, silver birch *Betula* pendua, oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and apple *Malus domestica*.

G1 Standing Water (Ornamental Pond)

3.11 An ornamental, concrete-walled pond lies within the courtyard of the senior school building. It is planted with flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*. Some aquatic fauna was observed in the pond, mainly pond skaters *Gerridae sp.*

J1.2 Amenity Grassland

3.12 The majority of the soft landscaping within the school boundary is amenity grassland, this is managed by regular mowing. Species in the lawn include: annual meadow-grass *Poa annua*, creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, and sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina.* Herb species include daisy *Bellis perennis*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and lesser celandine *Ranunculus repens*, with green alkanet *Pentaglottis sempervirens*, field forget-me-not

Myosotis arvensis, herb Robert *Geranium robertianum* and red dead-nettle *Lamium purpiureum* around the margins and beneath trees.

J1.4 Introduced Shrub (Ornamental planting)

3.13 There were several areas of ornamental shrub planting around the school grounds. Within the courtyard of the senior school building were two parallel rows of planting and one low, trimmed hedge along the northern side. There was bulb and shrub planting along the southern side of the tennis courts and also around the back of the junior school building. They consist of a variety of non-native (and some native) shrubs, plants and bulbs, including.

J2.1.2 Species-poor Intact Hedge

3.14 An established box hedge runs along the southern edge of the orchard, this has been managed to maintain a neat appearance.

J3.6 Buildings (and Hardstanding)

3.15 The majority of the site comprises buildings and hardstanding. A mixture of gravel, paved and tarmacked paths, courtyards and car parks, link the school buildings (shown on Figure 1): Building 1 (B1) – Junior School; B2 – Technology Block; B3 – Junior School Hall; B4 – Senior School; B5 – Caretaker's House; and, B6 – Caretaker's Store/Office.

Target Notes

3.16 Target Notes 1 show the location of trees with holes that provide potential bat roosting features.

3.17 Target Notes 2 indicate the position of existing wooden bird boxes on trees

3.18 Target Notes 3 are historic rabbit hole locations. All seem to be inactive, as they are overgrown and there is no further rabbit evidence on site.

3.19 Target Note 4, Standing deadwood which is good habitat for saproxylic invertebrates. This should be retained, if possible.

3.20 Target Note 5 is the position of a kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* nest above the bell of the junior school (main) building. All bird nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The parent bird was observed to use the windowsills of the opposite side of the building when returning to feed her young. Therefore works proposed for this building must be done outside of the kestrel nesting season (Please refer to Section 4.9).

3.21 Target Note 6 shows the location of an old bird nest in a mature beech tree.

3.22 Target Note 7 is the position of a compost heap next to the tennis courts with a wooden frame. This provides suitable habitat for reptiles, amphibians, small mammals (including hedgehogs), and invertebrates.

3.23 Target Note 8 is the position of a large veteran oak. Given its size this tree is likely to be over 200 years old and is structurally sound, although no potential for bat roosts was observed, it is a habitat feature of integral ecological, historical and amenity value.

Bat Roost Assessment

3.24 All of the school buildings (B1-B6, Figure 1) were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats. The results of the bat roost assessment are summarised in Table 3:

Table 3 - Bat Roost Potential of Building 1-6, Figure 1

Building No.	Building	Description	Bat Roost Potential	Further survey required?
1	Junior School	This is a Grade II listed building comprised partly of flat asphalt roofs and pitched slate roofs. There were a few lifted, missing and cracked slates. The roof voids inside the pitched roofs were	Low	Resurvey internal roof void and carry

		mainly used as storage space and had windows or corrugated plastic sections which made the spaces largely too light for roosting bats. There were a few dark corners and some holes into the roof lining in places but the lining was mostly tightly sealed to the external slates. Below a section of exposed roof lining mouse droppings were found, amongst which were two very old potential bat droppings (or disintegrated mouse droppings). The location of the droppings is shown on Figure 1 with a magenta asterisk.		out 1 dusk survey
2	Technology Block	There were some tiles missing in places, and particularly a gap under one ridge tile on the southern side of the southern roof. The roof had two parallel pitched roofs. The internal roof space was close-boarded, but was dark and warm (it is insulated) so if there was an access point this could provide a good roosting site for bats. It contained two water tanks. No evidence was found, but the roof space was not fully accessible.	**Low**	1 dusk survey
3	Junior School Hall	The sports hall was open to the metal trussed roof. Externally it is made of felt roof covering woodwall slabs. There was a mezzanine floor which provided a darker space, but the whole building was too open and airy to create a stable environment suitable for roosting bats. There were no potential roosting features present in this building and no evidence was found.	**Negligible**	No
4	Senior School	This building mainly comprised of flat roofs which are unsuitable for roosting bats. No roofing felt or lead flashing seemed to be lifted. There was a missing tile on the one storey part of the roof facing into the courtyard (westwards). There are a few other cracked hanging tiles and there are open slatted soffits in one part. However, these sites are unlikely to be used by roosting bats due to the fact that the courtyard is within a four-storey construction with not a lot of sheltering vegetation. There were no identified potential roosting features on the outside of the Secondary School building. The few internal roof voids were not accessed.	**Negligible**	No
5	Caretaker's House	The caretaker's house has a pitched roof made of roofing felt and has recently been replaced and therefore tightly sealed, providing no access points into the roof	**Negligible**	No

		space. There is timber cladding on sections of the walls but this is also in good condition and is tight to the brickwork providing no suitable crevices for roosting bats. There was no evidence of bats anywhere on this building.		
6	Caretaker's Store	The store room has a slate roof which is in a condition that requires replacement. The location of the building is next to a tree at the end of a line of trees that runs along the northern boundary of the school site, but is the furthest part of the site away from Hampstead Heath. It is also next to the car park for the Secondary School so it is possible that it is lit artificially at night which would reduce the building's potential to be used as a bat roost.	**Low**	1 dusk survey if this area is to be affected by works

3.25 There are several small built structures around the site, including a Portakabin temporary classroom, a bike shed, electrical sub-station, storage shed and plant room. These are all of negligible potential to support roosting bats as they provide no suitable roosting features.

3.26 The trees within the site boundary were also assessed for their potential to support roosting bats. Target notes 1 (Figure 1) indicate the locations of trees that have holes or cracks suitable for summer roosting crevice dwelling bats. Provided advice given in section to keep working hours to daylight hours and therefore artificial lights to a minimum are followed these do not require further survey work unless any tree works will be carried out.

Protected Species

3.27 Besides the bat potential discussed in Table 3 above and the bird nests identified at Target Note 5 and 6, no further evidence of legally protected species was foundon site.

4.0 Discussion

4.1 In this section of the report the existing ecological value of the survey site will be discussed, followed by an outline of potential impacts in the context of the development of this site.

4.2 Biodiversity, in particular protected species and habitats, are a material consideration of all planning applications. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in March 2012, and states in Chapter 11 "Conserving and enhancing the natural environment" that this should be achieved by:

"..minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity…".

4.3 Furthermore, Camden Council's Core Strategy (2010-2025) Policy CS15 "Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity" seeks to:

"…ensure that development protects and makes provision for biodiversity"

Designated Sites

4.4 Although three statutory and a further 24 non-statutory designated wildlife sites are located within 2km of the site, the development is unlikely to have an adverse impact on them. The proposed development will not constitute a change in land use and is therefore not likely to result in an increase in recreational pressure on any of the adjacent designated sites and open spaces. Furthermore, these sites are all already publicly accessible and are managed appropriately to tolerate current visitation rates. The improvements to the school will not result in a significant increase in students and will not increase the pressure on the surrounding open spaces.

Habitats

4.5 The majority of the habitats found on site are common and widespread and are of relatively low ecological value. The mature trees/shrubs and hedgerows on the site are of intrinsic ecological value and some of the buildings are of some ecological value due to the protected species that they are able to support. This potential is discussed below in the protected species section.

Protected species

Bats

4.6 All British species of bats and their roosting sites have legal protection under UK and European law (The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010, respectively). It is an offence to kill, injure, take or disturb a bat, and/or to destroy, alter or obstruct its roost. Some of the trees and buildings on site have the potential to support roosting bats. Buildings 1, 2 and 6 on Figure 1 have low potential to support a bat roost. According to the Bat Conservation Trust's good practice survey guidelines, these buildings will require a dusk emergence bat survey (which can be conducted between April and September inclusive) prior to any work commencing on the roof/roof voids of these buildings to ensure that bats are not using them as roosting sites. Should a roost be present any works which may affect a bat roost must be done under a mitigation licence issued by Natural England.

4.7 The trees marked on Figure 1 with Target Note 1 have potential roosting features. If these trees are proposed for removal in order to facilitate the development a dusk emergence survey must be conducted prior to felling in order to ensure that a bat roost is not inside.

Birds

4.8 The site contains suitable bird nesting habitat with mature trees and scrub present, as well as the buildings themselves. All occupied bird nests have legal protection from damage and destruction under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as

amended). Therefore all works to trees or scrub clearance/roof repairs should be undertaken outside of the nesting season (March to August inclusive for most British species). If this is not possible work should be carried out in the presence of an ecologist who will check for any active nests immediately prior to clearance. If a nest is found, a buffer zone will be created around the nest to prevent disturbance, this will remain in place until the young have fledged, the area of this buffer will be dependent on the species.

4.9 The kestrel nest is located at Target Note 5, Figure 1. Any work proposed to the southern half of the main building (Building 1, Fig.1) can only be carried out after the kestrels have finished nesting. Kestrels begin breeding in April/May and the incubation period lasts around 4 weeks, with the young fledging 4-5 weeks later. Therefore, the works should not take place before September or until a suitably qualified ecologist has confirmed that the nest is no longer occupied.

Badgers

4.10 Badgers and their setts are legally protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is illegal to disturb or harm any badger or sett. A licence may be required for works near setts. No setts or evidence of badgers was found on the site. Therefore the proposed development is compliant with all known legislation and planning policy pertaining to badgers.

Reptiles

4.11 All reptiles are legally protected from killing and injury under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). There is no suitable reptile habitat within the school site boundary and the development proposals are therefore compliant with all legislation and planning policy relating to these species.

Great Crested Newts

4.12 Great crested newts are protected under European law. Although there was one pond within the site boundary, it is an ornamental pond with concrete walls and hardstanding surrounding it, and is situated within the courtyard in the middle of

the Secondary School. Therefore there is no suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians to use to reach the pond. There are also no records of great crested newts within 2 km of the school site. Great crested newts are therefore highly unlikely to be present on site and therefore the development will not contravene any legislation or planning policy relating to amphibians, particularly great crested newts.

Other Species

4.13 There are numerous rabbit holes across the site, labelled as Target Note 3 on Figure 1, but none appear to be active. If excavation work is required in these areas the Protection of Wild Mammals Act 1996 should be considered. Care should be taken to not asphyxiate, crush or intentionally cause suffering to any rabbits that could be in the burrows. It is recommended that the burrows should be broken up using hand tools.

BAP Species

4.14 There is deadwood on site (Target Note 4, Fig.1) which is good habitat for stag beetles. These are a National and London Biodiversity Action Plan priority species and have been recorded four times within 2km of the site and within the last decade. The closest was recorded just 374m southwest of the site in 2008. It is therefore recommended that the deadwood, and any other tree stumps or logs, should be retained to encourage colonisation by the stag beetle, as well as other saproxylic invertebrates.

4.15 Also on the UK and London BAP is the West European hedgehog. Hedgehogs have been recorded six times within 2km of the site in the last ten years. There is a compost heap on site which could provide hedgehog habitat and some of the boundary vegetation is long enough to provide shelter for commuting hedgehogs.

5.0 Enhancement Recommendations

5.1 In Chapter 11 of the NPPF, the planning authority is advised that "*Opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged*". Therefore, the following enhancement opportunities are advised to be incorporated into the development scheme:

- The lighting for the scheme should take account of commuting and foraging bats, by ensure that there is no excess light spillage on mature trees and hedgerows. This could include the placement of baffles and use of low wattage lights with limited lighting within the UV spectrum, and motion sensor or timed security lighting. Floodlights should not be installed, if possible.
- The retention of all mature trees is recommended as they provide habitat for a range of species, as well as tree lines acting as flight lines for commuting bats.
- The soft landscape scheme should include a range of native flowering and berry-bearing species of tree, hedges and shrubs to provide foraging opportunities for bats, badgers, small mammals, invertebrates and birds.
- Although some bird boxes already exist at the site, the provision of bird and bat boxes would be beneficial, providing additional nesting / roosting opportunities on site.
- Any felled wood resulting from works on site can be used to create dead wood habitat piles in appropriate locations providing additional habitat for a range of species including amphibians and reptiles, saproxylic invertebrates and small mammals.

6.0 Conclusion

6.1 In general, the habitats identified within the school site boundary are common and widespread and are of low ecological value. However there is low potential for bats to be present in Building 1, 2 and 6 and in trees marked with a Target Note 1. A further bat survey should be conducted on these buildings and trees that require work in order to ensure that there are no bat roosts present and therefore to ensure that the development proposals do not contravene the legislation pertaining to bats.

6.2 Evidence of an active kestrel nest and past bird nests/potential bird nesting habitat was recorded on site. Nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and therefore, in order to comply with the legislation, a check for active nests should be conducted prior to any vegetation clearance or roof stripping, if this work is carried out during the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive).

6.3 The site does not have the potential to support any other legally protected species and therefore the development will be compliant with all known legislation and planning policy pertaining to great crested newts, reptiles and badgers.

6.4 Care should be taken when preparing the site for construction if in the area of the rabbit holes, as the Protection of Wild Mammals Act 1996 protects them from unnecessary suffering. If their burrows are to be destroyed this must be done with the use of hand tools to allow the animals to escape and avoid asphyxiation and unnecessary suffering.

6.5 In line with Chapter 11 of the NPPF, mitigation measures recommended in this report (Section 4.0) will ensure that any impacts on the protected species and biodiversity of the site have been adequately and proportionately mitigated. Further recommendations suggested (in Section 5.0) will encourage increased biodiversity at the site.

7.0 References

Hundt L (2012) *Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines*. 2nd edition, Bat Conservation Trust

JNCC, (2010). *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A Technique for Environmental Audit.* JNCC, Peterborough.

Appendix 1:

Species List – 23rd April 2013

LON 1809 La Sainte Union Catholic School

Species List: 23rd April 2013

Habitat Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Amenity Grassland & Planting	Annual meadow grass	*Poa annua*	D
	Creeping bent	*Agrostis stolonifera*	A
	Daisy	*Bellis perennis*	A
	Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	A
	Field Forget me not	*Myosotis arvensis*	A
	Green alkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*	A
	Lesser celandine	*Ranunculus repens*	A
	Red dead nettle	*Lamium purpureum*	A
	Common chickweed	*Stellaria media*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	F
	Daffodils	*Narcissu pseudonarcissus ssp pseudonarcissus*	F
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	F
	Hairy bittercress	*Cardamine hirsuta*	F
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	F
	Sheep's fescue	*Festuca ovina*	F
	Spear thistle	*Cirsium v ulgare*	F
	Box	*Buxus sp.*	O
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus*	O
	Broadleaved plantain	*Plantago major*	O
	Common dog violet	*Viola riviniana*	O
	Field wood-rush	*Luzula campestris*	O
	Herb robert	*Geranium robertianum*	O
	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera periclymenum*	O
	Ivy leaved speedwell	*Veronica hederifolia*	O
	Laburnum	*Laburnum anagyroides*	O
	Nettles	*Urtica dioica*	O
	Wall lettuce	*Mycelis muralis*	O
	Wavy bittercress	Cardamine flexuosa	O
	Colts foot	*Tussilago farfara*	R
Trees	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	D
	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	F
	Apple	*Malus domestica*	A
	Cherry	*Prunus sp.*	A
	Sycamore (saplings)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	O
	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	O
	Oak	*Quercus robur*	O
	White poplar	*Populus tremula*	O
Tree understorey	Bluebells	*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*	
Pond	Flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*	

Key	
D	Dominant
A	Abundant
F	Frequent
O	Occasional
R	Rare

Incidental Fauna sightings	
Grey squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*
Wood pigeon	*Columba palumbus*
Magpie	*Pica pica*
Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*
Orange tip butterfly	*Anthocharis cardamines*
Pond skater	*Gerridae (family)*
(Rabbit holes)	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*