

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

William Ellis School, Highgate Road, London



Completed by:

Marishal Thompson Group
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

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Scope of Report	Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey		

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Executive Summary

The Phase One Habitat Survey was undertaken by an experienced ecologist at William Ellis School, Highgate Road, London, NW5 1RN.

The site is a school complex with outside play areas and enclosed landscaped courtyards. The buildings on the site are of differing ages and heights with multi storey additions. There are a number of mature trees along the frontage of the site and overhang the site from the adjoining open space. The site is located to the south and east of a large urban park and with a large residential complex to the east and another school to the south.

A number of recommendations are made:

1. A dedicated bat survey will be required to evaluate the activity and presence of bats within the site and the boundary. The older buildings on the site have a number of features suitable to support roosting bats and the landscaped areas are of a value for foraging bats.
2. Any site clearance should take place outside the bird nesting season (October - February); if this is not possible then the site should be surveyed by a trained ecologist prior to works commencing. It should be noted that if nesting birds are found then work cannot commence until the young have fledged.
3. Bat and bird boxes should be included within the new development design and wherever possible wild flower seed mix (suitably sourced for the area) and native trees and shrubs used to landscape areas surrounding the new buildings. Assistance should be engaged from an ecologist in the design and location of bird/bat boxes.
4. No further survey effort is considered necessary unless changes are made to the development area to be affected over and above those indicated within this report.



1.0 Introduction

Marishal Thompson Group was commissioned by Astudio Ltd, to undertake an Extended Phase One Habitat Survey; the survey is required in relation to a planning application at William Ellis School, Highgate Road, London, NW5 1RN. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 282 860.



OS. Licence No.100043218

1.1 Site Description

A drawing of the development area is included within Appendix I and comprises of a tree lined entrance drive which leads to a school complex with outside play areas and enclosed landscaped courtyards. The buildings on the site are of differing ages and heights with multi storey additions. There are a number of mature trees along the frontage of the site and overhang the site from the adjoining open space. The site is located to the south and east of a large urban park and with a large residential complex to the east and another school to the south.

1.2 Scope of Survey

We have been instructed to undertake a Phase 1 Habitat Survey; this is not a survey for the purposes of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 9 or Schedule 9) (England and Wales) Order which came into force on 6 April 2010 or National Vegetation Classification.

We have been advised that the buildings on site will be altered and extended to allow the construction new classrooms and facilities for the school.



The scope of the report is to assess the site and map all habitats present. In addition to this make recommendations based upon the findings of the survey in relation to European Protected or Notable Species and any phase 2 survey work required to satisfy planning requirements.

1.3 Limitations

The survey was undertaken during the sub-optimal time of year which reduces the efficiency of the vegetation surveying. However, conditions are still more than adequate to classify the habitats at the level required for the survey effort and carry out a risk assessment for potential protected and priority species that could be present on site.

2.0 Legislation, Policy and Conservation Status

2.1 Planning and Biodiversity

Local Authorities have a requirement to consider biodiversity and geological conservation issues when determining planning applications under the following:

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)
- The Habitats Directive (EC directive 92/43/EEC)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (85/337/EEC as amended by directive 97/11/EC)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001/42/EEC)
- The Environment Act (1995)

And also the following planning policies:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012)
- ODPM Circular 06/2005 (Defra Circular 01/2005)
- ODPM (March 2006) Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

2.2 Legalisation and Policy Documents

Relevant legislation (as amended) and policy documents that have been consulted are detailed below:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Species Regulations 2010
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997



- National Planning Policy Framework: Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment & Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (NPPF)
- UK BAP
- Camden BAP

2.3 **Species Legislation**

2.3.1 **Bats**

All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence for anyone to:

- intentionally to kill, injure or handle a bat;
- possess a bat (whether live or dead);
- disturb a roosting bat, or sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence;
- It is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not

(Natural England 2013).

A roost is protected whether or not bats are present and any activity or works affecting a roost, even when bats are absent, is likely to be subject to the relevant licence procedure with Natural England.

2.3.2 **Water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*)**

The water vole has historically received limited protection through inclusion on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). On the 6th April 2008 legal protection of this species was extended as such it is now an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) a water vole;
- possess or control a live or dead water vole, or any part of a water vole;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection or disturb water voles while they are using such a place; or
- sell, offer for sale or advertise for live or dead water voles.

(Natural England, 2013)



2.3.3 Otter (*Lutra lutra*) Legislation and Planning / Conservation Context

Otters are currently increasing in number and distribution after a prolonged period of decline. They receive protection under both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Otters and their resting places are fully protected, it is an offence to:

- deliberately, capture, injure or kill them;
- to damage, destroy or obstruct their breeding or resting places;
- or to disturb otters in their breeding or resting places.

(Natural England 2013)

There is, however, provision within the legislation to kill, take, disturb or possess otters or to use prohibited methods to kill or take under a licence in certain defined circumstances, if the issue cannot be resolved by any alternative means.

2.3.4 Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*)

Great Crested Newts (GCNs) are protected under Schedule 2 of the Habitats Regulations 1994 and Sections 9(1) and 9(4) of the WCA 1981 (as amended).

As such it is illegal to:

- Recklessly kill, injure, capture or disturb a GCN; or
- Obstruct access to, damage or destroy areas where they live or breed.

(Natural England 2013)

The legislation applies to all stages of the life cycle including eggs, larvae and juveniles.

2.3.5 Birds

In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected it an offence to:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any such bird whilst it is in use or being built; or
- take or destroying an egg of any such wild bird.

(Natural England 2013)

The law covers all species of wild birds including common, pest or opportunistic species. Special protection against disturbance during the breeding season is also afforded to those species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act.



2.3.6 Reptiles

Adders, slow worms, grass snakes and common lizards are protected against killing and injuring under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it illegal to intentionally kill or injure a common reptile. As a result, reptiles must be removed from areas of development and relocated onto suitable release sites before any site works can commence.

Smooth snakes and sand lizards are also protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) making these a European Protected Species. This makes it illegal to carry out the following activities:

- Deliberately or recklessly disturb, capture or kill these animals;
- Deliberately or recklessly take or destroy eggs of these animals;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such a wild animal; or
- Keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from such a wild animal.

(Natural England 2013)

2.3.7 Badgers (*Meles meles*)

Badgers and their setts are fully protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This Act makes it an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- Wilfully kill, injure or take, or attempt to kill, injure or capture a badger; or
- Interfere with a badger sett by doing any of the following things, intending to do any of these things or be reckless as to whether one's actions would have any of these consequences:
 - Damaging a badger sett or any part of it.
 - Destroying a badger sett.
 - Obstructing access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett.
 - Disturbing a badger when it is occupying a badger sett.

(Natural England 2013)



3.0 Methodology

3.1 Data Search

Records of protected species and non-statutory wildlife sites within a 1km radius of the application site were requested from the Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) and the London Bat Group; additionally, other online database was also searched.

Locations of statutory designated sites were accessed via the government 'MAGIC' website (www.magic.gov.uk).

3.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Site Survey

To fulfil the brief, an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was conducted following the methodology of the JNCC (1993) as amended by IEA (1995). Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey is a standard technique for classifying British habitats. The aim is to provide records of habitats that are of significant ecological value.

Additional Target Notes

Additional target notes were made where applicable to record:

- Key habitat features.
- Ecological features not covered in sufficient detail in the Phase 1 Methodology.
- Important habitats too small to be mapped and to identify dominant species.
- Other features of ecological interest.

3.3 Protected Fauna and Flora Species

Potential signs/suitable habitats for the presence of European and Domestic protected species were recorded.

3.4 Ecological Value and Impact Assessment

Guidelines for ecological value and impact assessment within Volume 11 Section 2 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (Department for Transport, 2009) have been used to place the ecological value of the site in context and assess the likely impacts of the proposed development.

The DMRB is considered by the author to offer a more workable methodology than other assessment methods currently available and is applicable to development situations other than roads and bridges.

Criteria used to assign value and assess likely impacts are provided in Appendix II.



4.0 Results : Desktop Survey

4.1 Data search

Biological records data was searched for and requested over a 1km radius from the Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) and the London Bat Group; additionally, the NBN Gateway database was also searched.

4.1.1 Protected Species Recorded within a 1km Radius

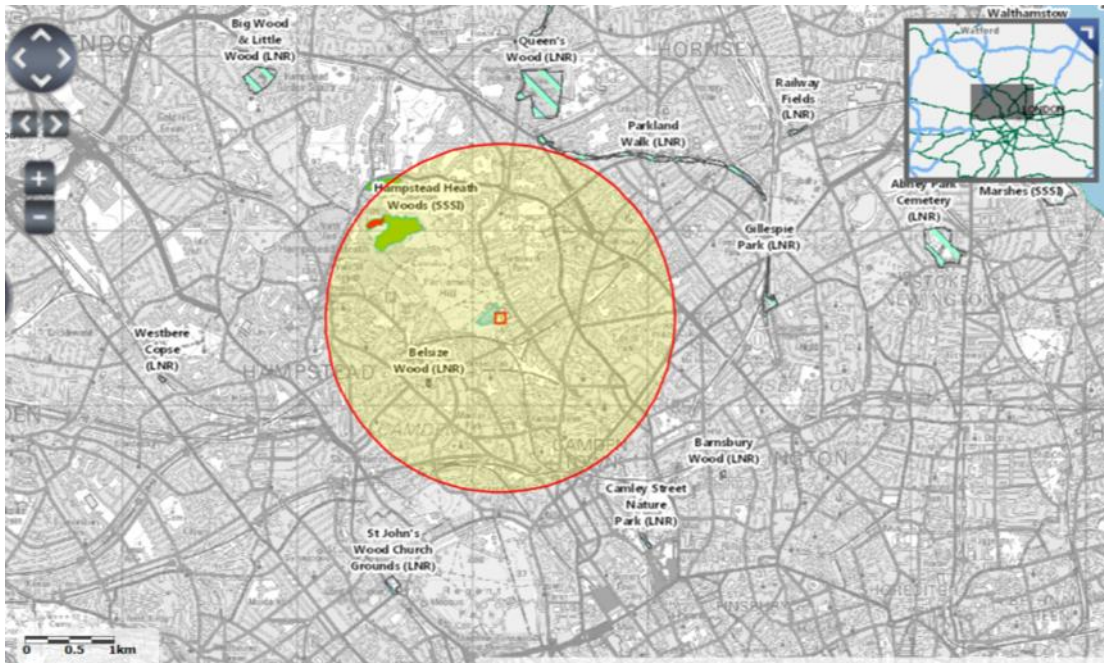
Species	Scientific Name	Grid Ref (SD)	Source	Date
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	TQ287 867	LBG	2010
		TQ276 857	LBG	2010
		16 records, closest 162m SW	GiGL	1993-2006
Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	TQ274 859	LBG	2006
		TQ285 868	LBG	2005
		TQ274 861	LBG	2000
		26 records, closest 162 SW	GiGL	1985-2005
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmeus</i>	6 records, closest 280m SE	GiGL	1996-2002
Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	835m SE	GiGL	2004
		864m NW	GiGL	1985
Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis sp.</i>	977m W x 4	GiGL	2005
Daubentons Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	20 records, closest 368m NW	GiGL	1993-2005
Natterers Bat	<i>Myotis Nattereri</i>	864m	GiGL	2001
		942m NW x 2	GiGL	1996-2001
<i>Nyctalus</i>	<i>Nyctalus sp.</i>	280m SE	GiGL	2002
Lesser Noctule	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	280m SE	GiGL	2002
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	19 records, closest 368m NW	GiGL	1985-2009

Table 1: Protected Species Desktop Records



4.1.2 Statutory Designated Nature Conservation Sites

Designated site information drawn from the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside site www.magic.com confirmed designated sites within the 2km search radius.



The following sites were found within the 2km search radius:

Local Nature Reserves:

1. Belsize Wood
2. Parkland Walk

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units:

1. Hampstead Heath Woods (1 x Unfavourable Recovering, 1 x Unfavourable Declining)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

1. Hampstead Heath Woods

In addition, from the information provided by the Records Provider, the following Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation were identified:

1. Hampstead Heath
2. Highgate Cemetery
3. Waterlow Park
4. Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve
5. Dartmouth Park Hill and Reservoir



6. Junction Road Railway Cutting
7. Holly Lodge Gardens

5.0 Results : Field Survey - Plants and Habitats

5.1 Field Survey

The site was surveyed on 13th November 2013; all habitats were recorded and described in terms of dominant and characteristic plant species using Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology (JNCC, 1993). A fauna and flora species list was compiled (see Appendix III).

The site was searched for field signs of badgers such as runs, latrines and feeding signs and assessed in terms of its suitability for other notable or protected species including bats, otter, water vole, reptiles, amphibians and birds. In addition observations were made to identify any primary UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species or habitats of local, regional and national importance.

Weather conditions during the survey were dry and bright with a light south westerly wind ambient day time temperatures for the day were approximately 9°C.

5.2 Plants and Habitats

Refer to Appendix I for Habitat Map and Appendix III for comprehensive species list and Target Notes.

The following habitats were recorded during the survey:

5.2.1 **A3.1 Scattered Trees Broadleaved**

Along the frontage of the main building and the entrance drive are a number of mature Lime trees *Tilia cordata* with specimens of Cedar *Cedurus atlantica* Maple *Acer platanoides* Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and Ash *Fraxinus ornus*. The site also has a number of mature Oak *Quercus robur* and London Plane on the boundary overhanging the playground areas. These trees on site are of amenity value and are of ecological value supporting nesting birds.

5.2.2 **J1.2 Amenity Grassland**

Along the frontage is a small area of lawn with small shrub beds along the base of the building in places. Common small perennials species such as Buttercup *Ranunculus sp.*, Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, red dead nettle *Lamium purpureum*, cleavers *Galium aparine* are present. This small area has limited ecological value.



5.2.3 J1.4 Introduced Shrubs

At the entrance to the site and along the part of the frontage of the main school building are a series of small shrub beds. A number of species have been repeated within the beds and those present are Laurel *Prunus rotundifolia*, Hebe and Choisya. Along the entrance drive to the site are two formal shrub beds with the occasional specimen tree within them. The northern most bed has become colonised by some ruderal species, such as thistles *Cirsium sp.*, sow thistle *Sonchus sp.* and nettles along with climbers of bindweed *Convolvulus sp.* and Parthenocissus. These areas are of low ecological value.

5.2.4 J2.4 Fence

The site is surrounded by a 3m high metal wired security fence. In places the climbers from the adjoining open space have established. All fences on site are of negligible ecological value.

5.2.5 J3.6 Building

The main building on site is a two and three storey brick constructed Victorian school building with a series of later additions to the rear and western part of the site. The additions are between two and three storey modern brick and tile, while the large buildings are brick with flat waterproof membrane and curved metal sheet roofs. There is a separate two storey residential property to the north of the access drive which is used by the site manager. The buildings have some evidence of being used by the occasional nesting bird and therefore have some ecological value, along with features that could be used by roosting bats.

5.2.6 J4 Bare Ground / Tarmac

A large section of the site has a series of coloured tarmaced covered play areas, tennis courts and basketball courts. These are set at different levels and concrete seating areas have been formed and divided by wire panelled fences. All of these areas are of negligible ecological value.

5.2.7 Adjacent Habitat

The site is bordered to three sides by the open space, mature trees and of the southern part of Hampstead Heath, the southern part has an open boundary with the adjoining Parliament Hill School.



6.0 Results : Field Survey - Fauna

6.1 **Bats**

There are 103 desk based records of bats within 1km of site. The development site itself is considered to be of moderate value for foraging and of moderate bat roost potential. This is based upon information gained during the survey effort that would suggest that the frontage building and parts of the rear buildings with hanging tiles have a potential to have roosting bats present. The mature trees along the frontage and those adjacent to the boundary also offer an opportunity for foraging and commuting bats. Further dedicated bat surveys will be required in line with current guidelines.

6.2 **Water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*) and Otter (*Lutra lutra*)**

There are no records of Water vole within 1km of the site and no records of Otter; however, there was no habitat on the site considered suitable to sustain the species and no evidence of their presence was observed. No further survey effort is recommended.

6.3 **Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)**

There were no records of Great Crested Newts within the 1km search area. The site is generally considered to be of low value for the species and Using Ordnance Survey Explorer Map 173 London North, A series of ponds are located to the north of the site within 500m, however these are located within the Hampstead heath complex and there is significantly higher value habitat between these ponds and the site, which would offer both breeding and terrestrial habitat that is not present on the site. Therefore the sites habitat, which consists of mainly of hardstanding, is not considered suitable for the species and no further survey effort is required.

6.4 **Birds**

No specially protected Schedule 1 birds or potential breeding habitat were recorded during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey and no further survey effort is recommended. The site does contain a number of mature trees along the frontage of the main building, within parts of the buildings themselves and the trees around its boundary, which have evidence of nesting taking place. Therefore, if any development that takes place and requires the removal of these areas or works to the buildings or trees should do so outside the bird breeding season, (March to September inclusive). If works are to be undertaken within these timings then the area should first be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to any works being undertaken. If nests are found to be present then these areas are to be left until the eggs have hatched and the young have fledged. This will ensure that there is no major impact on breeding birds which may occupy any of these features.



6.5 Reptiles

From the desk based study no reptile records were noted within the 1km search radius. The development area is considered to be of low suitability for reptiles due to the site consisting of mainly hardstanding and therefore no further survey effort is recommended.

6.6 Badger (*Meles meles*)

Biological records indicate no records or observations of badgers within 1km of the site. No evidence of use of the site by badgers was recorded during the field survey and no further survey effort is required.

6.7 Other fauna

No other fauna was observed during the survey.

6.8 Connectivity to statutory and non-statutory designated sites

The proposed development does not pose any threat to connectivity of statutory and non-statutory sites in the region.



7.0 Ecological Value and Impact Assessment

The following section puts the value of the surveyed site into context and uses DMRB (DoT, 2008) criteria for assessing value and the potential magnitude of impact from the development proposals.

7.1 Ecological value

No UK BAP species were recorded during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey. Site habitats are species low in the wider ecological landscape. The site being affected by the development therefore is considered medium in its potential to support protected, UK and local BAP and red data species and sensitive development may improve the site from this perspective.

Using DMRB criteria (Appendix II) the site is considered of medium ecological value.

7.2 Impact Assessment

The proposed development will have a low magnitude of impact upon the site and its ecological features.

Therefore a low impact upon a site of medium value constitutes an ecological impact of slight magnitude.

Considering the size of the site and the nature of the habitats involved the proposed development is considered to pose a slight impact on local biodiversity and this should be offset by biodiversity enhancement associated with landscaping and inclusion of bat and bird boxes within the building structure.



8.0 Recommendations & Conclusion

The Phase One Habitat Survey was undertaken by an experienced ecologist and the following recommendations are made:-

- 8.1** Dedicated bat surveys will be required to evaluate the activity and presence of bats within the site and the boundary. The buildings on the site have a number of features suitable to support roosting bats and the landscaped areas are of a value for foraging bats.
- 8.2** Any site clearance should take place outside the bird nesting season (October - February); if this is not possible then the site should be surveyed by a trained ecologist prior to works commencing. It should be noted that if nesting birds are found then work cannot commence until the young have fledged.
- 8.3** Bat and bird boxes should be included within the new development design and wherever possible wild flower seed mix (suitably sourced for the area) and native trees and shrubs used to landscape areas. Assistance should be engaged from an ecologist in the design and location of bird/bat boxes.
- 8.4** No further survey effort is considered necessary unless changes are made to the development area to be affected over and above those indicated within this report.



9.0 References

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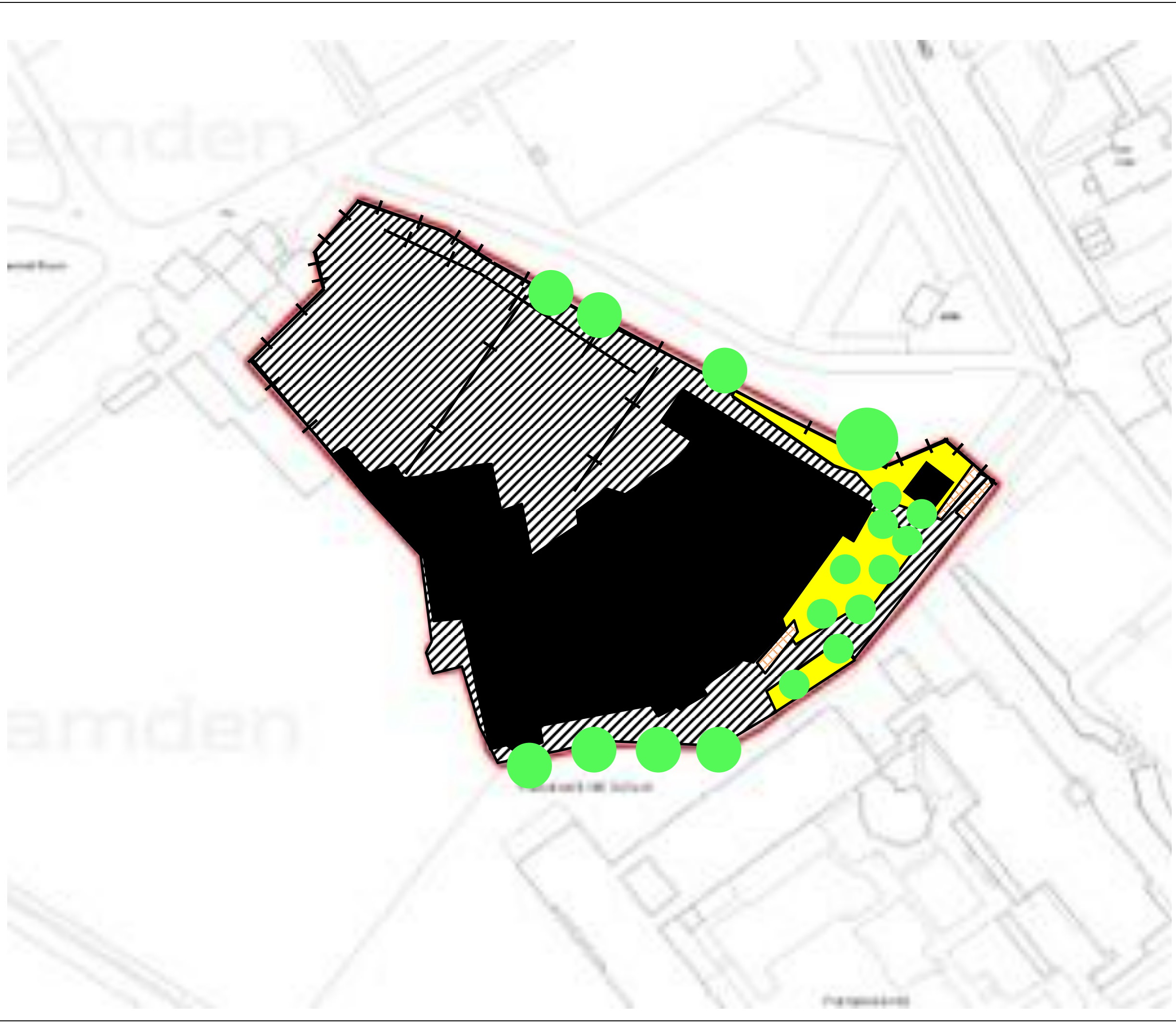
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Appendix I

Phase 1 Habitat Map



- KEY**
- A3.1** Scattered Trees
 - J1.2** Amenity grassland
 - J1.4** Introduced Shrubs
 - J2.4** Fence
 - J3.6** Buildings
 - J5** Hardstanding - Tarmac

Phase 1 Habitat Plan
 William Ellis School,
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Plan Ref
 MT.ECO.9600.v1

Date
 29/11/2013



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Appendix II

DMRB Assessment Criteria



Table 1. Environmental Value (Sensitivity) and Typical Descriptors

Value (sensitivity)	Typical descriptors
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low (or Lower)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

Table 2. Magnitude of Impact and Typical Descriptors

Magnitude of impact	Typical criteria descriptors
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration or enhancement; major improvement of attribute quality (Beneficial).
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality (Beneficial).
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring (Beneficial).
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements (Beneficial).
No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.



Table 3. Arriving at Significance of Effect Categories

		MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (DEGREE OF CHANGE)				
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE (SENSITIVITY)	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight



Appendix III

Species List and Target Notes



Target Note	Common Name	Latin	Comment
	Horse Chestnut London Plane Lime Holm Oak English Oak Sycamore Scots Pine Alder Birch Rowan Willow Hazel Cherry Hawthorn Holly	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> <i>Tilia cordata</i> <i>Quercus Ilex</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <i>Pinus Sylvatica</i> <i>Alnus cordata</i> <i>Betula pendula</i> <i>Betula jackmontii</i> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> <i>Salix spp</i> <i>Corylus avellana</i> <i>Prunus spp</i> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Ilex sp.</i>	Main tree species throughout and on the boundary the site.
	Perennial Rye Grass Cocks Foot False Oat Grass Red fescue Bents Yarrow Daisy Dandelion Creeping Buttercup Bramble Chickweed Sorrel Speedwell Hoary plantain Creeping thistle Spear thistle Nettle Ivy Greater Plantain Red dead nettle Herb Robert Cleavers Mouse ear Wood evens Willowherb Docks	<i>Lolium perenne</i> <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> <i>Festuca rubra</i> <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> <i>Achillea millefolium</i> <i>Bellis perennis</i> <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> <i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Rubus spp</i> <i>Stellaria media</i> <i>Rumex acetosa</i> <i>Veronica arvensis</i> <i>Plantago media</i> <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Urtica dioica</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> <i>Plantago major</i> <i>Geranium robertianum</i> <i>Galium aparine</i> <i>Lamium purpureum</i> <i>Cerastium sp.</i> <i>Geum urbanum</i> <i>Epilobium sp</i> <i>Rumex sp.</i>	Dominant species present within Amenity Grassland and small ruderal plants along the base of buildings.
	Mahonia Laurel Hebe Spirea Lilac, Camellia Hydrangea Buddleja Clematis Dogwood Rose Yucca Spotted Laurel, Choisya, Pyracantha, Phormium, Photinia, Hydrangea Castor Oil Plant,	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> <i>Hebe sp.</i> <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> <i>Camellia sp.</i> <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> <i>Buddleia sp.</i> <i>Clematis sp.</i> <i>Cornus alba</i> <i>Rosa sp.</i> <i>Yucca sp.</i> <i>Aucuba japonica</i> <i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Dominant ornamental species around the front drive and frontage of the building.



	Viburnum Christmas Box	<i>Sarcococca confusa</i>	
	Fuchsia Regal Pelargonium Wall Flower Helenium Viburnum Choisya Eleagnus	<i>Euryops actaeus</i> <i>Erysimum</i> <i>Sedum spathulium</i>	Seasonal bedding that was present at the time and dominate lower flora present in the central court yard.
BIRDS	Magpie Blackbird Wood pigeon Robin	<i>Pica pica</i> <i>Turdus merula</i> <i>Columba palumbus</i> <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Seen on the site.



Appendix IV

Background Data Search



Site Check Results x

Site Check Report Report generated on Fri Nov 29 2013

You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: TQ282860

The following features have been found in your search area:

Local Nature Reserves (England) - points

Reference

1421538

Name

BELSIZE WOOD

Hectares

0.27

Hyperlink

http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/special/lnr/lnr_details.asp?themeid=1421538

Local Nature Reserves (England)

Reference

1421538

Name

BELSIZE WOOD

Hectares

0.27

Hyperlink

http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/special/lnr/lnr_details.asp?themeid=1421538

Reference

1009064

Name

PARKLAND WALK

Hectares

14.31

Hyperlink

http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/special/lnr/lnr_details.asp?themeid=1009064

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England) - points

Name

HAMPSTEAD HEATH WOODS

Reference

1064031

Site Unit Condition

UNFAVOURABLE DECLINING

Citation

1004944

Hectares

1.56

Hyperlink

http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/unit_details.cfm?situnt_id=1004944

Name

HAMPSTEAD HEATH WOODS

Reference

1064032

Site Unit Condition

UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING

Citation

1004945

Hectares

14.61

Hyperlink

http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/unit_details.cfm?situnt_id=1004945

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)

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1.56

Hyperlink

http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/unit_details.cfm?situnt_id=1004944

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Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England) - points

Name

HAMPSTEAD HEATH WOODS

Reference

1000124

Natural England Contact

EMILY DRESNER

Natural England Phone Number

0845 600 3078

Hectares

16.17

Citation

1003451

Hyperlink

http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1003451

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

Name

HAMPSTEAD HEATH WOODS

Reference

1000124

Natural England Contact

EMILY DRESNER

Natural England Phone Number

0845 600 3078

Hectares

16.17

Citation

1003451

Hyperlink

http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1003451

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)

No Features found

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (England)

No Features found

Moorland Line (England)

No Features found

National Nature Reserves (England) - points

No Features found

National Nature Reserves (England)

No Features found

National Nature Reserves (Scotland) - points

No Features found

National Nature Reserves (Scotland)

No Features found

National Nature Reserves (Wales) - points

No Features found

National Nature Reserves (Wales)

No Features found

National Parks (England)

No Features found



National Parks: Lake District and Yorkshire Dales Variation Orders 2012 - subject to confirmation (England)

No Features found

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (England)

No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England) - points

No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England)

No Features found

Ramsar Sites (Scotland) - points

No Features found

Ramsar Sites (Scotland)

No Features found

Ramsar Sites (Wales) - points

No Features found

Ramsar Sites (Wales)

No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Scotland) - points

No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Scotland)

No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Wales) - points

No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Wales)

No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (England) - points

No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (England)

No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (Scotland) - points

No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (Scotland)

No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (Wales) - points

No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (Wales)

No Features found

Special Protection Areas (England) - points

No Features found

Special Protection Areas (England)

No Features found

Special Protection Areas (Scotland) - points

No Features found

Special Protection Areas (Scotland)

No Features found

Special Protection Areas (Wales) - points

No Features found

Special Protection Areas (Wales)

No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (England) - points

No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (England)

No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (Scotland) - points

No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (Scotland)

No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (Wales) - points

No Features found

Biosphere Reserves (Wales)

No Features found

Less Favoured Areas (England)

No Features found



Appendix V

Photographs



Plate 1: Frontage of main building (Trees are within the land controlled by the adjoining school)



Plate 2: Rear Play area



Plate 3: Rear additions to the main school building



Plate 4: Front shrub bed adjoining main entrance



Plate 5: Main entrance and front car parking



Plate 6: Shrub planting along the main drive



Plate 7: Residential property on the site



Appendix VI

Ecology Survey Calendar

Ecological Survey Calendar

Activity	Month																					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec										
Badger	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Newts	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable
Reptiles	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable
Water vole	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable
Bat activity	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable
Bat (BRP)	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey
Crayfish	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Unsuitable

Survey period
 Optimal period
 Unsuitable
 Bat BRP = bat roost potential

Many surveys are weather dependent and adverse weather may delay surveys.



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