



Project: 21_PEA_06_05
Site: 48 - 50 Brentmead Place, London, NW11 9LJ
Client: EA Town Planning Ltd





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Re-Survey Date.

Survey Type:	Lifecycle:	Re-survey Date:
PEAR	Planning Only	N/A

Report no: 21_PEA_06_05
Date: 29th June 2021
FAO: EA Town Planning Ltd
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Summary:

- i. We have been appointed by EA Town Planning Ltd to undertake an appraisal of a residential site at 48 - 50 Brentmead Place in London. The site is to be redeveloped with the creation of new first and second floor levels at each of the properties to create three additional flats at each property, i.e. a total of six new flats including the provision of waste, recycling and bicycle storage area.
- ii. We initially visited the site on the 11th June 2021, following the guidance of the JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Surveys. All areas falling within the scope of the standard were inspected and categorised.
- iii. In providing this advice we have liaised with a number of key individuals and stakeholders to gather environmental data on the site. We cannot guarantee this third party data is accurate.
- iv. The potential for roosting bats is considered to be minimal. Nonetheless, a precautionary approach should be taken during the demolition and construction phases. If evidence of bats is found, works must cease and the project ecologist must be contacted. The presence of foraging bats (should they be identified) should not impede the development of the site with suitable lighting strategies and simple mitigation features available to avoid any impact.
- v. There are some considerations required with regards to the potential for birds to be nesting in certain locations. As such any clearance works therefore should be undertaken out of the breeding season (generally outside the months of March – October).
- vi. It is recommended that the development be used as an opportunity for biodiversity net gain, by creating new opportunities for wildlife. Bird/bat boxes should be placed in suitable locations on-site, in order to create new nesting/roosting habitat. As an alternative to bat boxes, bat access tiles could be incorporated into the development design.
- vii. Boundary features of trees, hedgerows and scrub are essential in promoting connectivity and combatting habitat fragmentation. Thus, it is advised to maintain the existing feature of trees and vegetation situated on the rear boundary of the site.

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ROAVR | Environmental 29th June 2021.*



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 ROAVR Environmental were commissioned to undertake an Ecological Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey (hereafter 'Phase 1 Survey') at 48 - 50 Brentmead Place, in order to establish the ecological value of this site and its potential to support notable and/or protected species.
- 1.2 The overall assessment consisted of :
 - Site-specific biological information gained from statutory and non-statutory consultation; and
 - A site walkover and ecological survey
- 1.3 The site-specific consultation providing the ecological context for the Phase 1 survey was carried out on 11/06/2021. Site photographs are shown in Appendix 1.
- 1.4 The site location and assessment boundary are shown in Appendix 2.
- 1.5 ROAVR undertook the site walkover during dry and bright weather conditions. Features within the site boundary and accessible features immediately bordering it were evaluated and the extent and distribution of habitats and plant communities were recorded, supplemented with target notes on area or species requiring further commentary. Fauna using the area were recorded and areas of habitat suitable for statutorily protected species were identified where present, with an active search carried out for the evidence of such use.
- 1.6 The recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are based on the combination of information stated, site observations and feedback from the consultation exercise.



2 Site Description

- 2.1 The survey site covers an area of approximately 0.2 acres and is centred on 'TQ238881'.
- 2.2 The site is situated in London in the London Borough of Barnet control area. The site is located on the northwest side of the city and has an urban feel.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly residential in nature. The site is accessed via a private driveway, off from the adjacent public highway.
- 2.4 The site is home to two residential dwelling houses with associated hard and soft landscaping.
- 2.5 The site is to be redeveloped with the creation of new first and second floor levels at each of the properties to create three additional flats at each property, i.e. a total of six new flats including the provision of waste, recycling and bicycle storage area.



3 Methodology

DESKTOP STUDY

- 3.1 A review of readily available ecological information and other relevant environmental databases for the site and its vicinity was undertaken. This provided the overall ecological context for the site and informed the Phase 1 Survey.
- 3.2 Site-specific information in relation to land designations, protected species and protected habitats has been sourced through direct consultation with the Natural England MAGIC database (DEFRA MAGIC), the National Biodiversity Network Trust (NBN Atlas) and Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL).

SITE SURVEY

- 3.3 The Phase 1 Survey identifies the potential for protected species to be present and ascertains the likelihood of species protected by a statute inhabiting the site. This involved identifying potential habitats in terms of refuge, breeding sites and foraging areas.
- 3.4 The extent and distribution of different habitats on-site were identified and mapped according to the standard JNCC Phase 1 Survey methodology, supplemented with target notes describing the dominant botanical species and any ecologically valuable features.
- 3.5 A habitat map has been produced to illustrate the results, as shown in Appendix 3.
- 3.6 The site was surveyed for the potential/presence of protected species. The species surveyed for included (but was not limited to):

3.6.1. Badgers (*Meles meles*)

The potential for Badgers to inhabit or forage within the study area was established during the site walkover. Evidence of Badger activity includes the identification of setts (a system of underground tunnels and nesting chambers), grubbed up grassland (caused by the animals digging for earthworms, slugs, beetles etc.), Badger hairs, paths, latrines and paw prints.

3.6.2. Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*)

During the site walkover, an assessment was carried out to identify any potential habitats that may support Great Crested Newts and other native amphibians. The aquatic and terrestrial habitats required generally include small, still ponds or water bodies suitable for breeding; and woodland or grassland areas where there is optimal invertebrate prey potential.



3.6.3. Bat Species (*Chiroptera*)

The site visit was undertaken in daylight and the evaluation of bat potential comprised an assessment of natural features on-site that aimed to identify characteristics suitable for bat roosts, foraging and commuting.

In accordance with the guidelines and methods given in English Nature's (now Natural England) Bat Mitigation Guidelines consideration was given to:

- The availability of access to roosts for bats;
- The presence and suitability of crevices and other places as roosts; and
- Signs of bat activity or presence

Definite signs of bat activity were taken to be:

- The bats themselves;
- Droppings;
- Grease marks; and
- Urine spatter

Signs of possible bat presence were taken to be:

- Stains; and
- Moth and butterfly wings

Features with potential as roost sites include caves, bridges, tunnels and mature trees with cracks, cavities or splits. The most utilised species being Oak (*Quercus*), Ash (*Fraxinus*), Beech (*Fagus*), Willow (*Salix*) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

Additionally, linear natural features such as tree lines, hedgerows and river corridors are often considered valuable for foraging and commuting. Consideration was given to the presence of these features both immediately within and adjacent to the assessment area.

EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT

3.7 The likelihood of the occurrence of species is ranked as follows and relies on information collected during the site survey and an evaluation of existing data through the desktop study:

3.7.1. Negligible

While presence cannot be absolutely discounted, the site includes very limited or poor quality habitat for a particular species. The site may also be outside the known national range for a species.



3.7.2. Low

On-site habitat is of poor to moderate quality for a given species, with few or no information about their presence from the desktop study. However, the presence cannot be discounted due to the national distribution of the species or the nature of on-site and surrounding habitats.

3.7.3. Moderate

The on-site habitats are of moderate quality, providing most or all of the key requirements for a species. Several factors may limit the likelihood of occurrence, including habitat severance, habitat disturbance and small habitat area.

3.7.4. High

On-site habitat is of high quality for a given species. The site is within a regional or national stronghold for that particular species with good quality surroundings and good connectivity.

3.7.5. Present

Presence confirmed for the survey itself or recent, confirmed records from information gathered through desktop study.

CONSTRAINTS

- 3.8. The surveyor had full access to the survey site in order to assess the presence and/or potential for protected species and habitat. Furthermore, the weather conditions were bright and sunny. As the survey was completed in June, it is likely that any nesting birds would be present on site.



4 Policy and Legislative Context

- 4.1 This section includes the legislative context of those protected species or other notable species that are recorded on-site, or have the potential to be present on-site. Details on specific legislation for other protected or notable species that have not been identified as being present, or having the potential to be present, are not included below.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

- 4.2 The introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied in the presumption in favour of sustainable development. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system, only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so and is a material consideration for local planning authorities in determining applications.
- 4.3 Planning Practise Guidance is relevant covering the Natural Environment alongside the NPPF. Therefore features of ecological value should be considered in the context of conserving and enhancing the natural environment.
- 4.4 The Government's objectives for planning are to promote sustainable development, to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology and to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance.

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 4.5 Policy CS7 of Barnet's Local Plan aims to ensure that 'development protects existing site ecology and makes the fullest contributions to enhancing biodiversity, both through on-site measures and by contribution to local biodiversity improvements'. Therefore, this report has been prepared to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on local biodiversity. Mitigation measures and opportunities for biodiversity net gain are discussed in Section 7.

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS

- 4.6 UK BAPs have been developed which set priorities for nationally important habitats and species. To support the BAPs, Species Statements have been produced that provide an overview of the status of the species and set out the broad policies that can be developed to conserve them.
- 4.7 Local LBAPs ensure that national action plans are translated into effective action at the local level, and establish targets and actions for locally characteristic species and habitats.



- 4.8 In 2008, the London Biodiversity Partnership identified 214 priority species, which are under threat in London. This list was published within the 'London Biodiversity Action Plan - Review of Priority Species'. Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) have since produced a number of individual species and habitat action plans.
- 4.9 The action plans seek to protect and enhance biodiversity value across London for the benefit of all those that live and work within it. In doing so the objective is to support regional, national and global efforts to halt the decline in biodiversity.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

- 4.10 Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1982)
- 4.11 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1983)
- 4.12 Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
- 4.13 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949)
- 4.14 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- 4.15 Protection of Badgers Act (1992)
- 4.16 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)
- 4.17 The Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1975)
- 4.18 The Hedgerows Regulations (1997)
- 4.19 Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)
- 4.20 Wild Mammals (Protection) Act (1996)



5 Desktop Study

SITE DESIGNATIONS

5.1 Details of statutory and non-statutory designated sites situated within a 2km radius of the survey site are provided in the tables below.

5.2 *Table 1: Local Nature Reserves recorded within a 2km radius of the survey site.*

Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Approx. Distance from Site (km)
Big Wood & Little Wood	TQ 255 887	8.29	1.67 NE
Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp	TQ 215 873	97.31	1.54 SW

5.3 *Table 2: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) recorded within a 2km radius of the survey site.*

Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Approx. Distance from Site (km)
Brent Reservoir	TQ 216 873	69.37	1.54 SW

5.4 The location of these sites is shown in Appendix 4.

LOCAL HABITAT

5.5 The wider locality is has been predominantly developed for residential and commercial purposes. However, there are mapped habitats within a 2km radius of the survey site. These are provided in the table below.



5.6 Table 3: Existing habitats mapped within a 2km radius of the survey site.

Habitat	Approx. Closest Distance from Site (km)
Deciduous woodland	1.76 SW
Woodland (young trees)	3.52 NW
Open mosaic habitat	3.85 SW
Traditional Orchard	14.44 NW
Reedbeds	16.56 SW
Ancient and semi-natural woodland	16.62 NE
Lowland heathland	17.33 SE
Wood Pasture and Parkland (BAP)	19.68 SE

HISTORICAL SPECIES RECORDS

5.7 There are identified records of a number of LBAP priority species within a 2km search radius of the site. These are provided in the table below.

5.8 Table 4: LBAP species recorded within a 2km search radius of the site.

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bird	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
Bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
Bird	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
Bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing
Invertebrate	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion
Invertebrate	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent
Invertebrate	<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow
Invertebrate	<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	Southern Yellow Splinter

5.9 Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act lists species that pose a conservation threat to native biodiversity, some of which have been recorded within a 2km search radius of the site. These are provided in the table below.



5.10 Table 5: Species recognised in Schedule 9.1 and 9.2 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, recorded within a 2km search radius of the site.

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bird	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
Bird	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet
Mammal	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel
Vascular plant	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
Vascular plant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed
Vascular plant	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam

5.11 A full list of identified species records within a 2km search radius of the site, can be requested from the Greenhouse Information for Greater London (GiGL).

5.12 The absence of identified records does not discount the presence of a species. An absence of identified records is primarily a result of a lack of survey or the non-submission of records.



6 Site Survey

6.1 The weather conditions during the site survey can be seen in the table below.

6.2 *Table 6: Weather conditions at the time of survey*

Date of site survey: 11/06/2021	
Temperature	23°
Rain	None
Cloud Cover	Cloudy
Wind	Light breeze

HABITATS ON-SITE

6.3 Photographs within Appendix 1 refer to the habitats present across the site.

6.4 There are no mapped habitats of any significance on-site.

6.5 The habitats presented consist of the following JNCC Phase 1 Habitat categories:

- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural (A1.1.1)
- Scrub - dense / continuous (A2.1)
- Scrub - scattered (A2.2)
- Running water (G2)
- Buildings (J3.6)
- Bare ground [hard standing] (J4)
- Bare ground [disturbed ground] (J4)

6.6 The habitat map in Appendix 3 has been produced to illustrate the results.

TARGET NOTES

6.7 Target Note 1

Towards the front of both properties is a hard standing driveway, which is under regular disturbance, due to the site's existing use as a residential plot

6.8 Target Note 2

The existing residential dwellings at No. 48 and 50 appear to be well maintained, with no obvious access/egress routes for bats observed.



6.9 Target Note 3

Towards the rear of both properties, there is an area of scattered scrub and bare ground. Residential and construction waste has been left in piles. Ultimately the available habitat is considered to be of low quality. Nonetheless, it may offer refuge for some invertebrate species.

6.10 Target Note 4

The northern boundary of the site is comprised of a linear feature of broadleaved woodland. The trees were deemed to be in a good condition, however, do provide limited features of old-growth suitable for roosting bats. Nesting birds are likely utilising the existing tree stocks. Below the canopy, the ground is covered in a base layer of continuous scrub and overgrown vegetation, providing suitable habitat for invertebrates, reptiles and small mammals.

6.11 Target Note 5

A river runs offsite, along the site's northern boundary. The river provides a 'landmark' feature of commuting bats, thus, there is a high potential for foraging bats on-site. Due to the rivers proximity to site, there is some potential for semi-aquatic species, for example, amphibians.



7 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1 Results from the desktop study and site survey have been evaluated to assess the potential for protected species on-site. The potential for each species has been ranked in accordance with the Methodology provided in Section 3. A full evaluation along with mitigation recommendations is provided in the table below.



7.2 Table 7: Evaluation of potential impacts to protected species and habitats

Species	Presence/Potential	Further Comments	Potential Impact to Development	Recommendations
Badgers	Negligible	No records of Badgers were identified within a 2km search radius of the site. Furthermore, the site was deemed to be of low quality for the species, due to disturbance, fragmentation and limited suitable habitat.	None.	None.
Roosting Bats	Minimal	Although there are records of bats within a 2km search radius of the site, the potential for roosting bats on-site is considered to be minimal. The roofs of the existing buildings are well maintained and no obvious signs of cracks or crevices were observed. There is a small outbuilding situated just off-site, which does have the potential to host roosting Bats, however, it is unlikely to be affected by development. The existing tree stocks show limited features of old-growth, thus, there is some roosting potential.	None.	It is recommended to place bat boxes in suitable locations on-site in order to create new roosting habitat on-site.



Foraging Bats	High	Although the available habitat on-site is considered to be of low value to bat species, there is a river running along the site's rear boundary, which is likely utilized by commuting bats. Thus, there is a high potential for foraging bats.	Suitable lighting strategies and simple mitigation features available should be used to avoid any impact to the species during development.	The boundary feature of trees and overgrown vegetation should be maintained to ensure that there is ample habitat for bat species utilizing the river as commuting habitat. The trees will also provide screening against artificial light, thus, minimise disturbance.
Dormice	Negligible	No records of Dormice were identified within a 2km search radius of the site. Furthermore, the site was deemed to be of low quality for the species, due to disturbance, fragmentation and limited suitable habitat.	None.	None.
Water Vole	Negligible	There is no suitable habitat for the species on-site and no records of Water Voles were identified within a 2km search radius of the site.	None.	None.
Otters	Negligible	No records of Otters were identified within a 2km search radius of the site. Furthermore, the site is situated outside of the national known range of the species.	None.	None.



Great Crested Newts	Negligible	No records of Great Crested Newts were found within a 2km search radius of the site. Furthermore, there are no suitable watercourses or water bodies directly present on-site or within 250m.	None.	None.
Birds	Present	Nesting birds were observed during the site survey. Furthermore, Coal Tit (<i>Periparus ater</i>), Fircrest (<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>), Blue Tit (<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>), Wood Warbler (<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>) and European Robin (<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>) were identified during the site survey (identified via bird song).	The proposed development will not extend beyond the existing built footprint. Nonetheless, the construction works may cause interference for nesting birds. Mature tree stocks should be protected from site during the construction phase to prevent damage to existing nesting habitat. Any tree works should take place outside of the breeding season (generally March to October).	In order to create new nesting habitat, it is recommended to place two/three bird boxes in suitable locations on-site.
Reptiles	Low	There is some suitable habitat for reptiles on-site. However, it is considered to be of low quality, due to disturbance, fragmentation and limited size.	As the proposed development will not extend beyond the existing built footprint. The development is unlikely to result in a loss of suitable reptilian habitat.	It is recommended to maintain the boundary features of overgrown vegetation to provide some suitable refuge habitat for reptiles.
Invertebrates	High	The existing trees and scrub provide suitable habitat for invertebrates. Furthermore, four LBAP protected invertebrates species have been recorded within a 2km search radius of the site.	Providing there is minimal loss to the existing habitat, invertebrate biodiversity is unlikely to be impacted by the development.	Hedgerow and scrub can be utilized by invertebrates as nature corridors. Therefore, it is recommended to maintain boundary features of scrub to enhance connectivity and reduce fragmentation.



Other species	Low	<p>The site is considered to be of low quality for protected species. The land predominantly consists of bare ground and hard standing. Furthermore, the site is likely heavily disturbed due to its existing residential use. Nonetheless, there is some suitable habitat on-site, comprised of mature tree stocks and overgrown vegetation. Additionally, there is a river running along the site' rear boundary which will provide suitable habitat for aquatic species. It is likely that semi-aquatic species, such as amphibians, range on-site.</p>	None.	<p>Care should be taken during the construction phase to ensure that the development does not encroach upon, or pollute, existing habitats.</p>
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8 Summary

- 8.1 A site survey was carried out in June 2021 in order to establish the ecological value of the site and its potential to support notable and/or legally protected species.
- 8.2 The site is home to a detached residential dwelling house. The land on-site is predominantly disturbed, consisting of bare ground and hard standing. Nonetheless, there is a linear feature of trees and overgrown vegetation towards the rear of the site. A river runs along the site's northwestern boundary. However, there are no water bodies present on-site. The wider locality is predominantly residential and heavily fragmented. Nonetheless, it is likely that many species utilize the gardens and parks as refuge and 'stepping stone' habitat.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 8.3 There are no mapped habitats of any significance on-site, thus, the site is considered to be suitable for development.
- 8.4 As the proposals make use of the existing built footprint, the development is unlikely to result in a loss of habitat. Nonetheless, construction works will cause temporary disturbance on-site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.5 The potential for roosting bats is considered to be minimal. Nonetheless, a precautionary approach should be taken during the demolition and construction phases. If the evidence of bats is found, works must cease and the project ecologist must be contacted.
- 8.6 The presence of foraging bats (should they be identified) should not impede the development of the site with suitable lighting strategies and simple mitigation features available to avoid any impact.
- 8.7 There are some considerations required with regards to the potential for birds to be nesting in certain locations. As such any clearance works therefore should be undertaken out of the breeding season (generally outside the months of March – October).
- 8.8 The development should be used as an opportunity for biodiversity net gain, by creating new opportunities for wildlife.
- 8.9 It is recommended to place bird and bat boxes in suitable locations on-site, in order to create new nesting/roosting habitat. As an alternative to bat boxes, bat access tiles could be incorporated into the development design.



- 8.10 Boundary features of trees, hedgerows and scrub are essential in promoting connectivity and combatting habitat fragmentation. Thus, it is advised to maintain the existing feature of trees and vegetation situated on the rear boundary of the site.
- 8.11 Due to the development's proximity to running water, extra care should be taken to avoid contamination, in particular, due to hazardous chemicals.
- 8.12 All hazardous chemicals, including petrol and diesel, shall be stored in suitable containers as specified by current COSHH Regulations.



9 Limitations

- 9.1 ROAVR Environmental has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 9.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR Environmental. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR Environmental has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 9.3 This report, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Mr. M Harmsworth tech.arbor.a, DipRS
Consultant Arborist

Matt Harmsworth

Prepared by: Ffion Maguire.
Checked by: Matt Harmsworth.





Appendix 1: Site Photographs Reference



Figure 1: Showing the existing outbuilding, situated offsite.



Figure 2: Showing mature tree stocks along the rear boundary of the site.



Figure 3: Showing mature tree stocks along the rear boundary of the site.



Figure 4: Showing mature tree stocks along the rear boundary of the site.



Figure 5: Showing residential and construction waste, left towards the rear of the site.



Figure 6: Showing a mature tree, towards the front of the site.



Figure 7: Showing overgrown vegetation towards the rear of the site.



Appendix 2: Site Location and Assessment Boundary

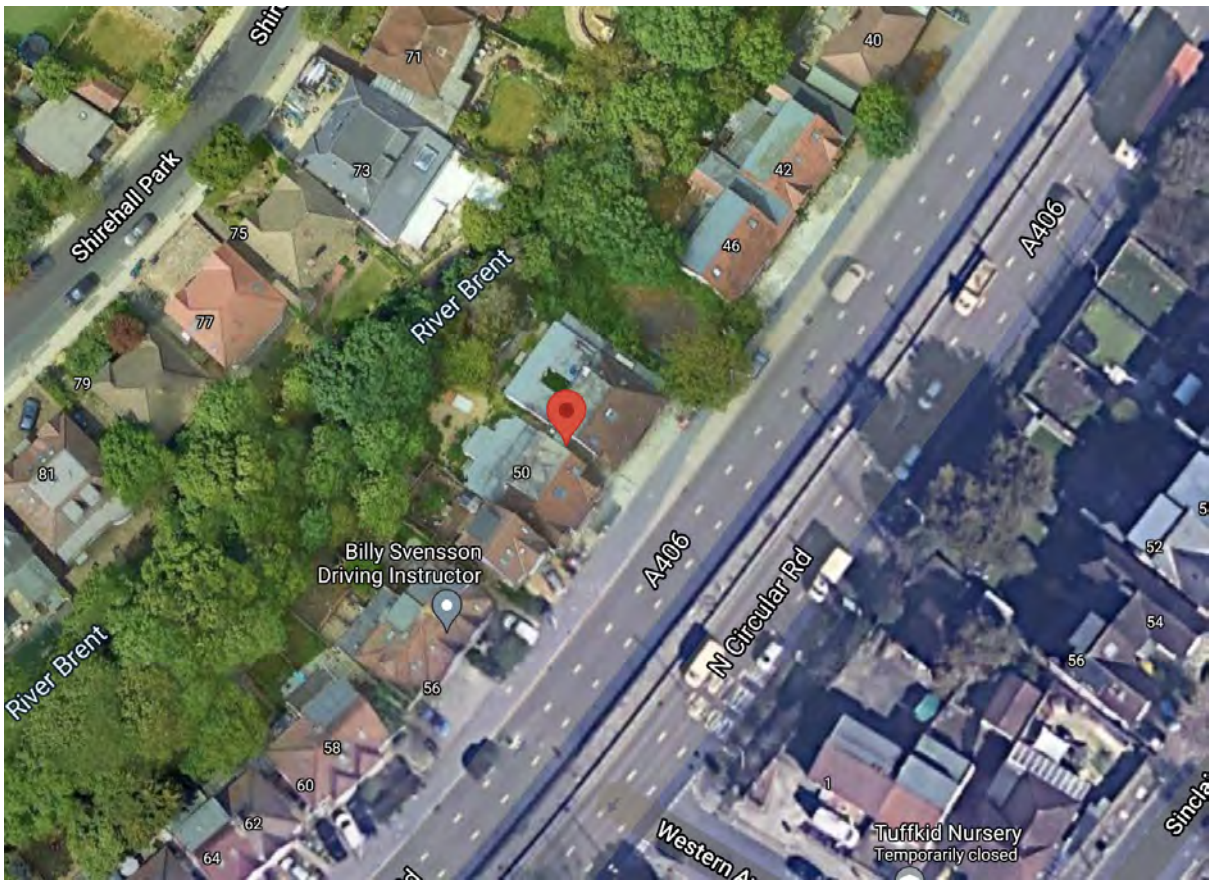


Figure 8: An extract from Google Maps showing the site location.



Figure 9: An extract from DEFRA MAGIC showing the assessment boundary.



Appendix 3: Habitat Maps

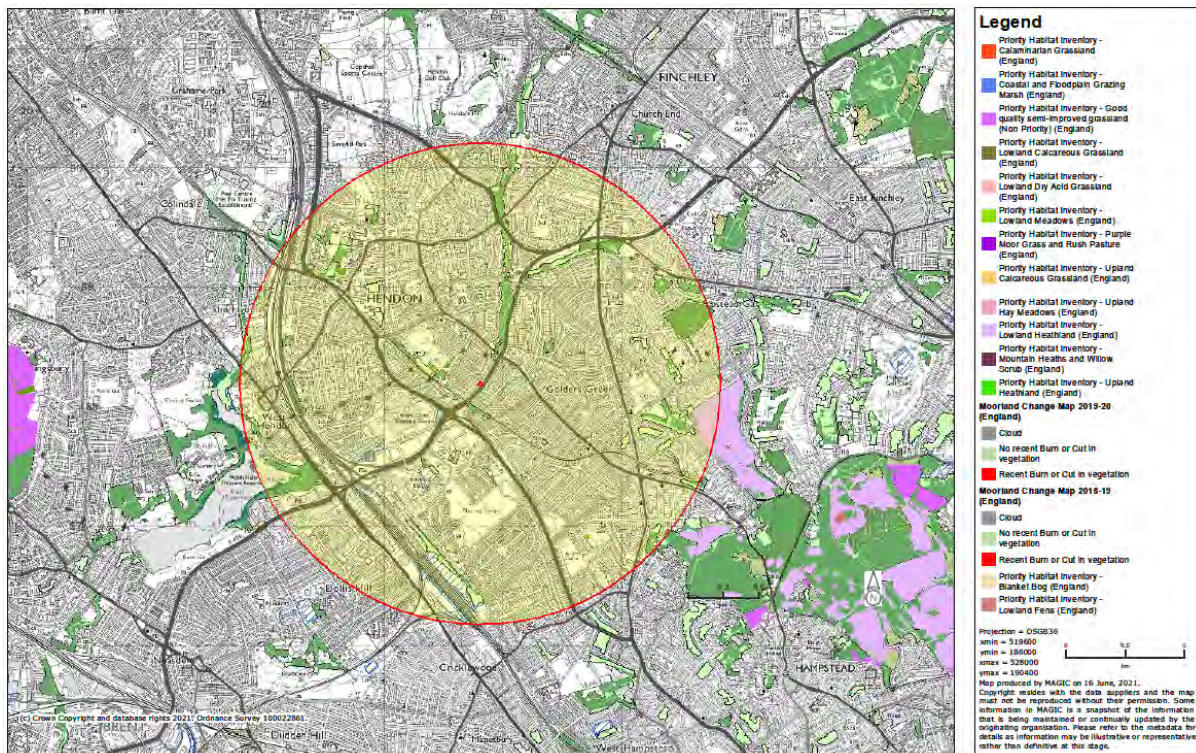


Figure 10: An extract from DEFRA MAGIC showing mapped habitats within a 2km radius of the site.

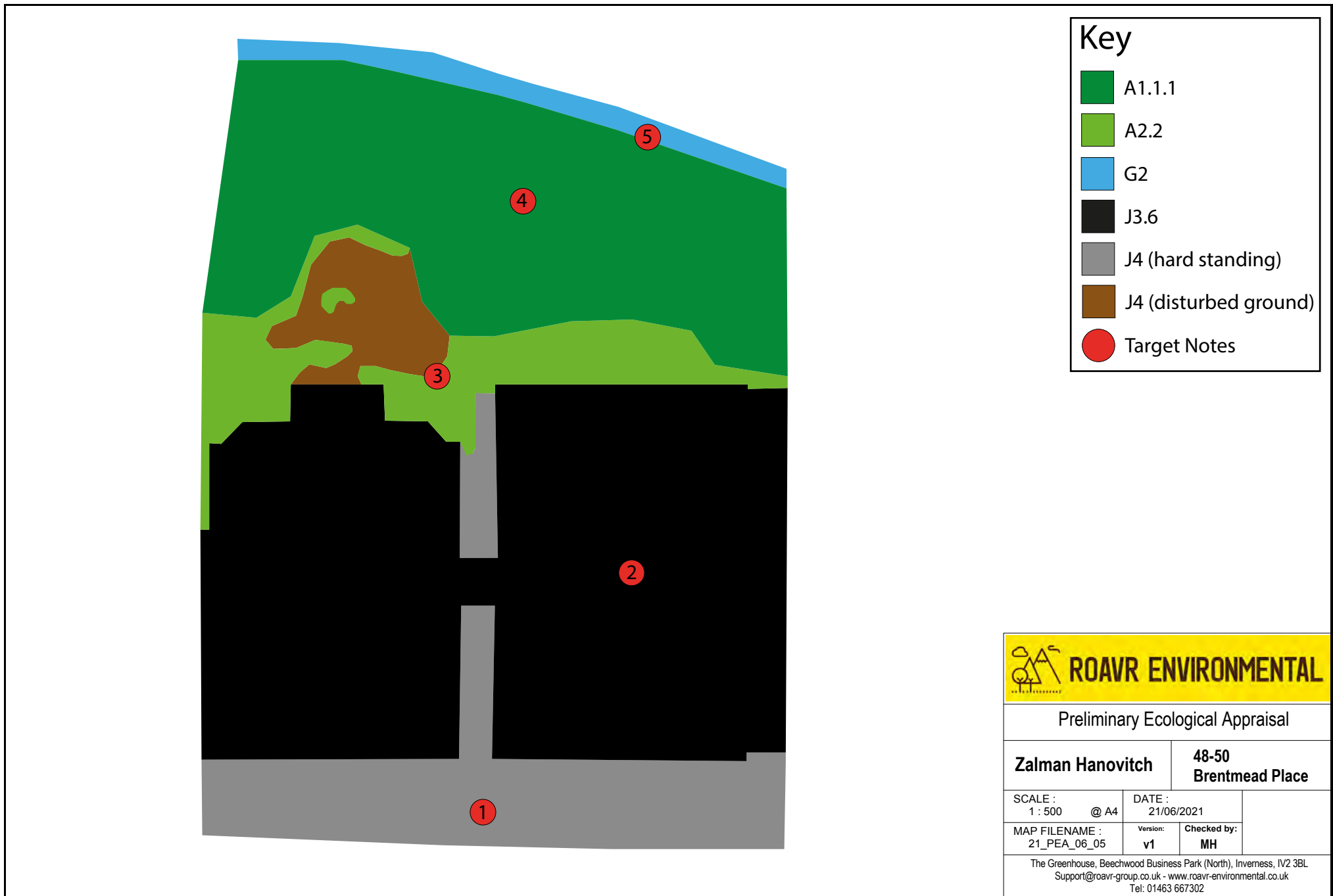


Figure 11: Habitat map of the survey site, produced using JNCC guidelines.



Appendix 4: Statutory and Non-statutory Designated Sites



Figure 12: An extract from DEFRA MAGIC showing Local Nature Reserves recorded within a 2km radius of the survey site.



Figure 13: An extract from DEFRA MAGIC showing Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) recorded within a 2km radius of the survey site.



Appendix 5: References

Data utilised within this report has been sourced through direct consultation with the Natural England MAGIC database (DEFRA MAGIC), the National Biodiversity Network Trust (NBN Atlas) and Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL).

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