



Donnington Brewery

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

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General Notes

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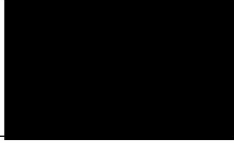
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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of Cotswold Ecology Ltd.

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Executive Summary

1. This report describes the results of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal carried out by Cotswold Ecology at Donnington Brewery, Stow-on-the-Wold, GL54 1EP (Ordnance Survey Grid Reference: SP172278). A location map is given in Figure 1.
2. The site boundary comprises an existing wooden building and small areas of woodland. The proposals include digging out a section of the woodland bank to the north (approximately 2-3 m from the existing building) and to the west (approximately 3-4 m) in order to construct the new, larger barn.
3. A field survey was undertaken on 29th April 2022 and included a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and an assessment of the site's potential to support protected species.
4. Dikler Valley Meadows LWS includes the River Dikler and pond located on the opposite side of the track from the site, to the south. However, despite the close proximity to the LWS, given the very low impacts as a result of the proposals, the habitats will remain unaffected by the proposals. Temporary fencing should be erected on the edge of the access track to prevent storage of materials and accidental encroachment on the banks of the pond.
5. The woodland area that lies within the site boundary is mapped as Deciduous Woodland (Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland) UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat. These areas are identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action. The survey recorded these areas as having a very low plant assemblage, largely dominated by *Hedera helix* (Ivy). This is likely to be due to the shade from the trees formerly present. The remainder of the woodland appears planted and not ancient semi-natural woodland. As a result, the loss of the small amount of habitat to be lost under the proposals would not have a significant effect on the woodland, or Priority Habitats as classified under the UK BAP.
6. The removal of the trees from around the boundaries of the building may have been carried out in anticipation of the construction of the new barn. New trees (2 for each tree felled) should be planted elsewhere on the site in order to compensate for their loss.

7. The building was been classified as having Moderate Bat Roosting Potential due to the crevices present in the interior of the building and the potential presence of a bat feeding roost. Two dusk surveys and a static detector survey were carried out. No day roosting bats are using the building but evidence of a Lesser Horseshoe feeding roost was recorded. All bat roosts are protected by law and a European Protected Species (EPS) development licence would be required prior to the demolition of the building. Compensatory roost provision is suggested.
8. The area around the new building should be retained as a dark area to continue to be available for light-sensitive bat species and Otters. There are no plans for installing artificial lighting. Construction works would be carried out in the daytime with no requirement for artificial lighting.
9. In addition to the compensatory tree planting, additional ecological enhancements have been suggested including the erection of bat and bird boxes.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This report describes the results of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal carried out by Cotswold Ecology Ltd at Donnington Brewery, Stow-on-the-Wold, GL54 1EP (Ordnance Survey Grid Reference: SP172278). A site location map is given in Figure 1.

Proposals for the site include the demolition of an agricultural barn and the construction of a larger barn. The new barn will be constructed in the same location, although a section of the bank to the north and west of the existing barn will need to be excavated to allow for the larger structure.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the ecological value of the site and to assess its potential to support protected animal species and any important plant communities. The survey also included a detailed bat survey of the barn and Phase 2 bat surveys.

1.2 Ecological Context

The site includes a disused wooden barn and a small area of wooded bank to the north and west of the barn. The woodland extends to the top of the bank where there are pasture fields. There is an access track immediately to the south of the barn, beyond which lies a row of trees and shrubs that line a large pond. The pond is fed by the River Dikler which flows through the brewery from the north-west to the south-east and is lined with mature trees. There are other, more modern agricultural barns located immediately adjacent to the barn to the east that lead to the residential and commercial buildings associated with Donnington Brewery further to the south-east.

Beyond the immediate surroundings, the brewery is set within an open landscape dominated by pasture fields bounded by hedgerows and lines of mature trees, with some small areas of broad-leaved woodland.

An aerial photograph of the site and surrounding area is shown in Figure 2.

1.3 Structure of the Report

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

Section 2 describes the survey and assessment methods;

Section 3 presents the survey results;

Section 4 gives an evaluation of the results;
Section 5 lists the references;
Appendix 1 provides Target Notes from the Phase 1 Habitat Survey;
Appendix 2 provides the background data search results; and
Appendix 3 details the bat mitigation and compensatory roost provision.

2 Methods

2.1 General

A field survey was undertaken by James Pattenden on 29th April 2022 and included a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and an assessment of the site's potential to support protected species.

James Pattenden holds Natural England protected species survey licences for bats (Class 2 licence number 2015-106-CLS-CLS and Bat Low Impact Class Licence RC162, Annex B and D), Great Crested Newts, Dormice and Barn Owls. James is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and has 17 years of experience in ecological surveying for developments.

The survey was carried out in suitable weather conditions with thick cloud and a gentle breeze. Temperature 9°C, Cloud 8/8 Octas, Wind 1 Beaufort.

2.2 Background Data Search

Records of protected species within 1 km of the centre point of the site were requested from Gloucestershire Environmental Records Centre (GERC). Internationally, nationally and locally designated sites up to a 1 km from the site and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated for bat species up to 10km from the site were also identified. Aerial photographs and Ordnance Survey maps were also reviewed to assess the site in context of surrounding habitats. The MAGIC (the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside) website was searched for records of European Protected Species (EPS) licence applications in the area.

2.3 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

The botanical survey centred on the Phase 1 Habitat Survey approach (Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2010) as extended for use in Environmental Impact Assessment (Institute of Environmental Assessment 1995). This involves the following elements.

Habitat mapping using a set of standard colour codes to indicate habitat types on a Phase 1 Habitat Map (this is shown in Figure 3).

Description of features of ecological or nature conservation interest in notes relating to numbered locations on the Phase 1 Habitat Map, called target notes (provided in Appendix 1).

Basic Phase 1 Habitat Survey methods are described in detail in Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2010. Limits to the achievable reliability of the method are discussed in Cherrill & McClean (1999).

Plant nomenclature in this report follows Stace (2019) for vascular plants. Plant names in text are given with scientific names first, followed by the English name in brackets. Doubtful identifications are preceded by 'cf.' placed before the specific epithet where the plant is very probably the species indicated, but it is impossible to distinguish it from similar members of the genus with certainty.

2.4 Invasive Plant Species

The list of invasive plant species included on Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is extensive and these plants are found in a range of different habitats. The walkover survey checked in particular for the presence of the most commonly found and problematic species: *Impatiens glandulifera* (Indian Balsam), *Heracleum trachyloma* (Giant Hogweed), *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed) and *Fallopia sachalinensis* (Giant Knotweed).

2.5 Assessing the Value of Habitats

The scientific value of habitats for nature conservation is assessed according to widely accepted criteria of which the most important are naturalness, extent, rarity, and diversity. These and others are described in an extensive literature (Ratcliffe 1977, Usher 1986). In addition, the following criteria were used.

A list of priority habitat types have been identified in connection with UK implementation of the EC 'Habitats Directive'. Other important habitats and species are identified in National Biodiversity Action Plans (UK BAP website: www.ukbap.org.uk).

Special importance attaches to ancient semi-natural habitats that depend for their survival on traditional types of land management, especially where these have suffered large reductions over the last fifty years due to agricultural intensification and extensification. Habitats in these categories are discussed in Rackham (1986).

2.6 Habitat Assessment for Protected Species

2.6.1 General

The site was assessed for protected species and recognisable areas (habitat, land parcels or locations) that are suitable for protected species were identified and recorded as numbered

locations on the Phase 1 Habitat Map (Figure 3). Obvious signs and incidental sightings of protected species would have been noted where present, although this type of survey cannot usually confirm whether species are actually present or absent.

Taking into consideration the geographical region and the habitat types at the site, protected animals that could be encountered are:

Badger (*Meles meles*);
bats;
Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*);
Otter (*Lutra lutra*);
Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibious*);
White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*);
Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*);
nesting birds; and
common reptiles.

2.6.2 Badger

An initial assessment was carried out to identify areas that might be used by Badgers for commuting, foraging or sett-building within 30 m of all areas potentially affected by works (where access was possible). The area was systematically searched for signs of Badgers such as setts, foraging signs, paths (runs) and latrines.

2.6.3 Bats

General

The bat survey was carried out according to standard bat surveying guidelines issued by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2016). This comprised a habitat assessment and appraisal of the buildings and trees for roosting bats.

Habitat Assessment

Habitats were assessed for their suitability for roosting, foraging and commuting bats. Although foraging requirements differ between species, good bat foraging habitat generally includes sheltered areas and habitats with good numbers of insects, such as woodland, scrub, hedges, watercourses,

ponds, lakes and more species-rich or rough grassland. For commuting, well-connected hedgerows, woodland edge, watercourses and other linear features are generally considered to be of high value.

Daytime Bat Survey

As bats are crevice-dwelling mammals it is often difficult to thoroughly inspect buildings for bats and evidence of bats without a destructive search, which is not generally practical or acceptable. An example of this would be where bats roost in between the roof tiles and the lining. These areas cannot be inspected, but a surveyor would know that bats might roost here because there are places where bats could gain entry from the outside.

The barn was therefore assessed for bat roost potential according to the following factors that influence the likelihood of bat roosting:

Surrounding habitat: whether there are potential flight-lines and bat foraging areas nearby.

Construction detail: the type and construction of architectural features such as attics, soffit boxes, lead flashing and hanging tiles that could be used by roosting bats. Some construction details and materials are more favourable to bat occupation than others.

Building condition: whether the building has no roof or has a sound roof without any potential bat-access points.

Internal conditions: bats favour sheltered locations with a stable temperature regime, protection from the elements and little wind/light/rain penetration.

Potential bat-access points: whether there is flight and crawl access.

Potential roosting locations: descriptions of all bat-accessible voids, cracks and crevices.

A description of the barn was recorded onto specially-designed survey sheets, and digital photographs were taken as a record. The development was categorised into a standard scheme as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Classification criteria for Bat Roosting Potential (BRP) of Buildings and Built structures

Category (Potential to support roosting bats)	Description
Negligible Potential	Buildings with no features suitable for supporting roosting bats. Modern, well maintained buildings or built structures that provide few opportunities for bat access/roosting (i.e. with no cracks or crevices); composed of prefabricated steel and sheet materials; no internal loft space; high level of regular disturbance; high interior light levels and subject to large temperature fluctuations. Buildings may be surrounded by poor or sub-optimal bat foraging habitat. No evidence of bats found.
Low Potential	Buildings with limited features to support roosting bats - shallow crevices where mortar is missing between brickwork. Buildings may have large open locations subject to large temperature fluctuations. Buildings may be surrounded by poor or sub-optimal bat foraging habitat. No evidence of bats found.
Moderate Potential	Buildings with some features suitable for roosting bats – building usually of brick or stone construction with a small number of features suitable for roosting bats – loose roof or ridge tiles, gaps in brickwork, gaps under fascia boards, and/or sealed internal loft space. No evidence of bats found.
High Potential	Buildings with a large number of features or extensive areas with potential for roosting bats. Sheltered locations with a stable temperature regime and suitable access points. Features can include: weatherboarding and/or hanging tiles with gaps/large (>20cm) roof timbers with mortise joints, cracks, holes); poorly maintained fabric providing ready access into roofs, walls, but at the same time not being draughty and cool; large and complicated roof void with unobstructed flying spaces. No evidence of bats found.
Confirmed Roost	Bats or evidence of bats recorded within the building during the initial inspection surveys or during dusk/dawn surveys. A confirmed record (supplied by records centre/local bat group) would also apply.

External and internal features of the barn were then inspected for evidence of bats.

In this case, visual, systematic examinations were made for bats and evidence of bats, both internally and externally, of the following:

- wall, window and door surfaces;
- window and door frames;
- wall bases;
- wall ledges and wall tops (where accessible);
- cracks, crevices and sheltered voids; and
- floors and stored items.

No loft voids were present in the barn.

Evidence of roosting bats includes droppings, urine stains, staining from fur-oils, scratch marks, wear marks, feeding remains, dead bats, odour, squeaking and chattering, and in some cases the absence of cobwebs.

Dusk Emergence Surveys

Two dusk surveys were undertaken on the building in July 2022. The bat surveys were carried out according to standard bat surveying guidelines issued by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2016).

Dusk surveys were all led by James Pattenden with one assistant. All assistants are trained and experienced in using bat detectors and surveying buildings for bats.

Surveyors used Elekon Batlogger M and Echo Meter Touch bat detectors to listen and view the echolocations of bats during the survey. Echolocations were recorded and if required, later analysed using BatSound and Bat Explorer software.

Surveyors were paired with Canon XA10 and XA40 camcorders coupled with two Nightfox XB5 torches, an iRedzilla IR torch and two 12 LED 90° wide angle IR illuminators. The footage from the darker periods of the surveys were then viewed in the office at normal speed to determine if any bats had emerged. Typical screenshots of the field of view from the darkest part of the surveys are provided in Plates 1 and 2 below, as suggested by the interim NVA Guidance Note (Bat Conservation Trust, 2022). Batteries and SD cards were sufficient to last the entire survey without a requirement to be changed.



Plate 1. Field of view of the IR camera deployed to south-east of the building.



Plate 2. Field of view of the IR camera deployed to south-west of the building.

Surveyors used hand held radios to communicate with each other and ensure that bats emerging from the building had not previously entered from a different bat-access point.

Weather conditions during the surveys were suitable for bat activity and are shown in Table 2 below. All timings followed best practice guidelines (Collins, 2016).

Table 2 – Survey timing and weather conditions

Date	06.07.22	19.07.22
Sunset/Sunrise	21:28	21:16
Survey start time	21:10	20:55
Survey end time	23:10	22:55
Survey start Temp (Air) °C	18	25
Wind (Beaufort Scale)	2/3	1/2
Cloud (Oktas Scale)	8	7
Weather Notes	Sunny intervals in the day and moderate breeze	Record temperatures in the area in the day (36°C) and in previous day

Static Detector Survey

An EM Mini static detector was placed in the building directed towards the suspected roosting location. The detector was left in position during each dusk survey and for the nights between surveys. 13 full nights survey data was therefore collected.

Tree Roost Assessment

An assessment of the trees on the site from ground level using a Clu-lite torch and binoculars where necessary was also made to identify any Potential Roosting Features (PRF) such as cracks, splits and holes that may be used by roosting bats. Any PRF observed were recorded using criteria set out in the Bat Tree Habitat Key (BTHK, 2018).

2.6.4 Great Crested Newt

The suitability of aquatic and terrestrial habitat on the site and in the immediate vicinity (up to 500m from the site, a distance that this species can travel between ponds and terrestrial habitat) was considered, along with the habitat-connectivity between suitable habitat areas. Aerial photography and Ordnance Survey maps were searched for signs of ponds or other suitable breeding habitat within 500 m of the site.

2.6.5 Otter and Water Vole

The site and immediately adjacent habitat was assessed for the potential to support suitable habitat for these two species. This includes suitable habitat and cover for Water Vole burrows and Otter holts, availability of foraging resources, levels of potential disturbance and connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat.

2.6.6 White-clawed Crayfish

The adjacent pond was assessed for its potential to support White-clawed Crayfish. This species is typically found in watercourses 0.75 to 1.25 m in depth but can be present in shallow and deeper watercourses (Holdich D, 2003). In habitats with flowing water, this species can be associated with undermined, overhanging banks; under rocks and boulders, amongst roots accumulations of fallen leaves; and under water saturated logs.

2.6.7 Dormouse

Terrestrial habitats were assessed for their general suitability for Dormouse. Dormice generally use areas of dense woody vegetation cover, and are usually found where there is a wide diversity of woody species contributing to three-dimensional habitat complexity and good connectivity of areas of suitable habitat. This usually includes a dense shrub-layer and a variety of food sources.

2.6.8 Nesting Birds

Habitat that might be used by breeding and wintering birds was identified.

2.6.9 Common Reptiles

The site was assessed for reptiles, with particular attention paid to those features that provide suitable basking areas (e.g. south-facing slopes), hibernation sites (e.g. banks, walls, piles of rotting vegetation) and opportunities for foraging (rough grassland and scrub).

The site was assessed for its suitability for each of the four common reptile species. The specific habitat requirements differ between species. Common Lizards (*Zootoca vivipara*) use a variety of habitats from woodland glades to walls and pastures, although one of their favoured habitats is rough grassland. Slow-worms (*Anguis fragilis*) use similar habitats to Common Lizards, and are often found in rank grassland, gardens and derelict land. Grass Snakes (*Natrix natrix*) have broadly similar requirements to Common Lizards with a greater reliance on ponds and wetlands, where they prey on Common Frogs. Adders (*Vipera berus*) use a range of fairly open habitats with some cover, but are most often found in dry heath (Beebee & Griffiths 2000).

2.7 Criteria for Assessment

The nature conservation value of habitats is assessed according to widely accepted criteria that relates to important factors such as naturalness, extent, rarity, and diversity. These and others are described in an extensive literature (Ratcliffe 1977, Usher 1986). In addition, the following criteria were used:

- relevance to International, European and wildlife law;
- relevance to the UK Government's duty to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through national and local Biodiversity Action Plans;
- semi-natural habitats, such as ancient woodland (Rackham 1986),

Significant species were defined as follows:

- species protected by International, European and wildlife law;
- IUCN Red List species;
- County Red Data Book species (Cheffings and Farrell 2005);
- Priority habitats and species listed within national and local BAPs; and
- other notable species listed as rare or scarce in literature issued by conservation organisations or learned societies (e.g. Stewart et al. 1994).

3 Results

3.1 Background Data Search

3.1.1 Designated Sites

Statutory Designated Sites

There are no statutory designated sites within 1 km of the site.

Non-statutory Designated Sites

There are two Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 1 km of the site. Locations are shown in Appendix 2 and details are summarized below:

Arkells Banks LWS is located adjacent to the woodland, approximately 27 m to the west of the site boundary. The LWS is designated for its semi-natural grassland. This area is also mapped as UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat as Lowland Calcareous Grassland.

Dikler Valley Meadows LWS includes the River Dikler and pond located on the opposite side of the track from the site, to the south. The LWS is designated for its watercourse and associated marsh, bog, swamp, mire and tall herb fen.

The woodland bank to the north of the site, which includes a small section of the site is listed as Deciduous Woodland (Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland) UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat. These Priority Habitat areas are identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action.

3.1.2 Protected Species

GCER Data Search Results

Notable records potentially impacting the assessment were as follows:

Three records of Otter, dead on the road, the closest of which is located along the River Dikler, approximately 387 m to the south-east;

- Otter spraint recorded on the River Dikler in the area adjacent to the site (the grid references provided are not accurate);
- Water Vole burrows along the River Dikler adjacent to the site (the grid references provided are not accurate);
- Common Lizard at SP165279 at Donnington Fish Farm, approximately 658 m to the west;
- Barn Owl in Upper Swell, although no specific locations are provided;

European Protected Species Licences

There are no EPS development licence records within 1 km of the site. The nearest EPS development licence (2017-31480-EPS-MIT) is for work affecting Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) and Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) located at Abbotswood (approximately 1.8 km to the south-east). The works affected a breeding roost but it is unknown which of the bat species was using the site for breeding.

The website www.magic.gov.uk holds Great Crested Newt Natural England survey licence return data indicating presence of Great Crested Newts located around a pond at SP 1458 2763, 2.5 km to the west.

Other Records

Cotswold Ecology Ltd have carried out surveys indicating the presence of Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) breeding roosts at Seizencote, located 3 km to the north and in Maugersbury, 3.7 km to the south-east. There will be also be other breeding roosts of this species, and other bat species in the area that are not recorded.

3.2 Habitats

3.2.1 Introduction

The site comprises a wooden building and a section of earth bank to the north and west of the building. There is a small amount of amenity planting between the barn and the access track to the south. The habitats immediately adjacent to the site are more sensitive and were therefore also included in the survey.

The site and immediately surrounding area contain the following broad habitat types:

Broad-leaved Woodland and trees; and
Ornamental planting.

The habitats are shown in Figure 3 and Plates 3-6 and are described in more detail below.

3.2.2 Broad-leaved Woodland and Trees

The area of the site that is not covered by the footprint of the barn lie to the north and west of the existing barn. The area in the north of the site comprises woodland where trees have been recently cleared (Target Note 2) with the stumps of the trees still present. The stumps appear relatively recent and as such, the ground cover is typical of a shaded woodland floor, dominated by *Hedera helix* (Ivy) with a small *Sambucus nigra* (Elder) sapling and occasional *Arum maculatum* (Lords and Ladies), *Galium aparine* (Cleavers) and *Stachys sylvatica* (Hedge Woundwort). There are two semi-mature *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore) that are on the boundary of the site which may or may not be affected by the proposals.

The area to the west of the existing barn (Target Note 1) within the site comprises a steep bank of disturbed ground where the ground is largely bare earth with the occasional *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (Daffodil). There are other species present including *Alliaria petiolate* (Garlic Mustard), *Aegopodium podagraria* (Ground Elder), *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle), *Hedera helix* (Ivy) and *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble). There is also a good amount of sawdust on the ground, likely to be from the works to remove the adjacent trees.

The steep bank located offsite further to the west (Target Note 6) has not been disturbed and is likely to provide an indication of the species present within Target Note 1 before the ground was disturbed. The ground here is dominated by *Hedera helix* (Ivy) with some *Arum maculatum* (Lords

and Ladies), *Fragaria vesca* (Wild Strawberry), *Galium aparine* (Cleavers), *Geranium robertianum* (Herb Robert), *Geum urbanum* (Wood Avens), *Heracleum sphondylium* (Hogweed) and *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble).

The wider area of woodland adjacent to the site to the north (Target Note 3) is dominated by mature *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) with and *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore), *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash), *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly), *Prunus avium* (Wild Cherry) and *Taxus baccata* (Yew). Most of the trees are of similar height and girth indicating they may have originally been planted at the same time. The ground flora is largely either covered in dense leaf litter or has a covering of *Hedera helix* (Ivy) with a small number of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Bluebell).



Plate 3. View of the site from the south-west showing the disturbed area of ground adjacent to the barn at Target Note 1 and the woodland located offsite, to the north of the site (Target Note 3).

Plate 4. View of the site from the east showing habitats recorded at Target Note 2.

The pond on the other side of the access track from the site has a line of trees on the banks (Target Note 4). The trees have clearly been planted and include *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) and *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* (Copper Beech). There is a patchy shrub layer including *Cornus sanguinea* (Dogwood) and *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) with *Prunus laurocerasus* (Cherry Laurel). The understorey is largely bare ground with patchy amenity grassland, some *Hedera helix* (Ivy), *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (Daffodil) and the occasional *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Bluebell).



Plate 5. Line of planted trees located offsite, on the other side of the access track.



Plate 6. Pond beyond the access track.

3.2.3 Ornamental Planting

There is a line of *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (Daffodil) along the frontage (south) of the barn between the barn and the access track (Target Note 5). . There are some weeds present including *Epilobium hirsutum* (Great Willowherb), *Geum urbanum* (Wood Avens), *Rumex obtusifolius* (Broad-leaved Dock) and the occasional *Arum maculatum* (Lords and Ladies).

3.3 Protected Species

3.3.1 Badgers

No evidence of Badgers was recorded on the site or within 30 m of the site where accessible. It is concluded that Badgers are not present on the site and as such, Badgers are not considered further in this report.

3.3.2 Bats

Foraging and commuting

The site is very small and supports a very small amount of suitable habitat within the development area. However, the site is dark and sits on the edge of broad-leaved woodland, located adjacent to a large pond and trees. The River Dikler flows through the pond which is lined with trees and flows through the wider open countryside, linking areas of woodland. As a result, although the site provides only a very small amount of suitable habitat, the habitats immediately adjacent to the site provide excellent foraging habitat for bats and suitable commuting habitat into the wider countryside.

Bat Roosts

A description of the barn and results of the daytime inspection are provided below. Photographs of the building and evidence recorded during the survey are provided in Plates 5-8 below.

The barn is a single storey building with walls mostly constructed of wooden ship-lapped boarding. The western gable wall is constructed of breeze blocks to eaves level with ship lapped boarding at the apex. The roof is pitched and covered with corrugated asbestos-type material. The ridge is covered in the same material. There are 5 windows, 3 of which are broken, 1 is missing and there is a wooden door which was tightly sealed and locked at the time of survey. There is a wooden louvered vent in the western gable wall.

Internally the barn is split into two areas, partitioned off by a wooden internal wall. The building is currently being used for storage but does not appear to be regularly used and all items were covered in dust.



Plate 5. View of the south-east corner of the barn



Plate 6. Internal view of the barn looking east

Potential Bat-access Points

The broken and missing windows provide easy flight-access for bats into the building. There are also potential bat-access points through the louvered vent on the western gable wall.

Potential Roosting Locations

The internal space of the barn is partially illuminated by the presence of windows, but is still relatively dark and undisturbed. However, the internal space is subject to temperature fluctuations due to the broken and missing windows. The potential for day roosting in the open space of the building is therefore limited and would be unsuitable for breeding colonies. However, the open space of the roof is suitable for use as a night roost or as a feeding roost for species such as Lesser Horseshoe Bat.

There are also some small areas that are suitable for crevice-dwelling species such as between the roof beams and the roof covering, and between the two ridge beams at points where they are close together. Generally however, crevice-roosting opportunities are limited in the building.

Evidence of Bats

Six bat droppings were observed on the floor and on stored items in the barn. The droppings were scattered suggesting bats flying around inside the barn rather being a concentration of droppings indicating a roosting location. All droppings were small and indicative of Pipistrelle bat species or pieces of Lesser Horseshoe Bat droppings.

Approximately 15 moth wings were observed on a beam on the internal partition wall. A further 5 moth wings were recorded stuck on cobwebs higher toward the apex on the same partition wall. The moth wings were mostly from Yellow Underwing Moth (*Noctua pronuba*), typically eaten at bat feeding roosts where bats hang up to eat larger prey items that are difficult to eat on the wing. The wings are discarded leaving a concentration under the roosting point. Lesser Horseshoe Bat, *Myotis* sp. and Brown Long-eared Bats are the most common species recorded at these feeding roosts. However, no bat droppings were recorded amongst the moth wings which would aid species identification.

No other evidence of bats was recorded in the barn.

The evidence suggests that the barn may be used by roosting bats but more evidence would be required to give more confidence in confirming the barn as a roost. As a result, we have suggested that the barn be classified as having Moderate Bat Roosting Potential until further surveys are completed and presence or likely absence of a roost can be confirmed.



Plate 7. Moth wings concentrated under the apex of the internal partition wall.

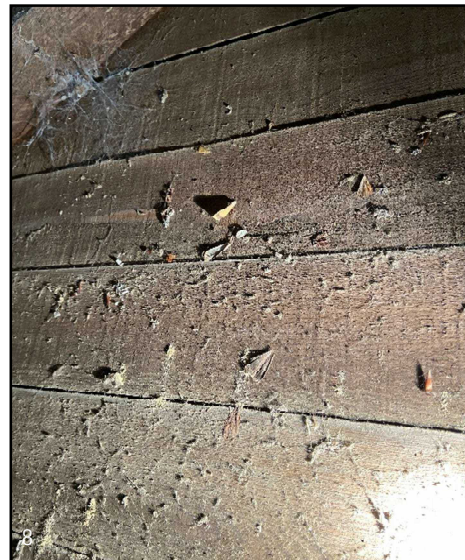


Plate 8. Moth wings stuck in cobwebs on the internal partition wall.

Dusk Emergence Surveys

No bats were recorded emerging from the building during the dusk surveys.

Lesser Horseshoe Bats were recorded entering the building during both dusk surveys. During the survey on 06.07.22, a bat was observed entering the building at 22:01 and emerging soon afterwards, then repeating the behaviour again soon afterwards.

A Lesser Horseshoe bat was also recorded entering the building during the survey on 19.07.22 at 22:41, again emerging within a minute of entering.

Activity around the site during both surveys was good with low numbers of Common Pipistrelle foraging constantly in the canopy adjacent to the building for much of the surveys. Other species recorded included Noctule, Brown Long-eared Bat, Myotis sp. and Soprano Pipistrelle.

Static Detector Survey

The survey results from the static detector surveys are summarised in Table 3. The most common bat species recorded on the site was Common Pipistrelle, although these are likely to be from bats foraging outside the barn with bats calling loudly and being picked up by the detector located inside the building. Noctule and Soprano Pipistrelle bats are also likely to be recorded from bats passing by the building.

Table 3. Results of the bat activity surveys between 06.07.22 and 19.07.22.

Species	Frequency
Common Pipistrelle	276
Soprano Pipistrelle	45
Noctule	108
Daubenton's Bat	4
Lesser Horseshoe	18

18 Lesser Horseshoe bat calls were recorded on the static detector, all of which were recorded during the hours of darkness, indicating that bats are not day roosting in the building. The calls of Lesser Horseshoe are quiet and directional and as such, are more likely to be from bats inside the building. Lesser Horseshoe bats observed commuting past the opening in the building during the dusk surveys were not picked up by the detector, whereas bats observed entering the building were.

This provides confidence that the detector was picking up Lesser Horseshoe bats only when inside the building.

There were only three survey nights out of the 13 nights surveyed where Lesser Horseshoe were not recorded by the static detector in the building, indicating that bats regularly use the building. The results of the static detector surveys provide evidence that the suspected feeding roost inside the building is most likely being used by Lesser Horseshoe bats.

Tree Roosts

No trees are present on the site and no potential bat roosting features were recorded in the trees in the immediate vicinity of the site.

3.3.3 Great Crested Newt

There is a small amount of suitable Great Crested Newt terrestrial habitat on the site in the form of the small areas of woodland. However, the pond adjacent to the site is fed by the River Dikler and as such, is likely to have fish such as Three Spined-stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) that would feed upon Great Crested Newt eggs and larvae. As a result, it is unlikely that the pond would support breeding Great Crested Newt populations. The only other waterbodies within 500 m of the site are wet ditches that feed into the river and as such, would also be likely to support fish if sufficient water is present. Given there are no suitable breeding ponds and no records of this species within 500 m of the site, it is unlikely that this species would be present on the site and would not be affected by the proposals. This species is therefore not considered further in this report.

3.3.4 Otter and Water Vole

There are records of Otter along the River Dikler and they are likely to pass through the pond adjacent to the site. However, there is very little cover in the woodland adjacent to the site that could be used as a resting place or holt.

There are also records of Water Vole in the River Dikler but the banks of the pond adjacent to the site have very little cover and are unlikely to be used by this species.

3.3.5 White-clawed Crayfish

The River Dikler and the pond adjacent to the site are suitable for this species given the steep earth banks suitable for burrowing and flowing water. However, the pond is not being affected by the proposals and as such, this species would be unaffected, even if present in the adjacent habitat. This species is therefore not considered further in this report.

3.3.6 Dormouse

There is no trees or shrubs on the site although the woodland immediately adjacent to the site is suitable for Dormouse. The area of woodland floor in the site largely comprises leaf litter and *Hedera helix* (Ivy) but this is not deep enough to support Dormouse during the winter period. The woodland floor is also relatively exposed due to the lack of tree or shrub cover. Dormouse are therefore unlikely to be affected during the proposals and as such, no further survey or mitigation would be required for this species.

3.3.7 Breeding Birds

No evidence of nesting birds was recorded on the site and other than the internal areas of the building, there is no suitable nesting habitat present.

3.3.8 Common Reptiles

There is very little in the way of suitable reptile habitat on the site as the woodland floor is open and exposed with no cover or sheltered areas for reptiles. There is suitable habitat further to the west in the grassland and some areas around the pond are likely to be suitable, but these will not be affected by the proposals. Reptiles are unlikely to be impacted by the scheme and as such, this species group is not considered further in this report.

4 Evaluation and Conclusions

4.1 Designated Sites

Arkells Banks LWS is located adjacent to the woodland bank, approximately 27 m to the west of the site boundary but will remain unaffected by the proposals.

Dikler Valley Meadows LWS includes the River Dikler and pond located on the opposite side of the track from the site, to the south. However, despite the close proximity to the LWS, given the very low impacts as a result of the proposals, the habitats will remain unaffected by the proposals.

Temporary fencing should be erected on the edge of the access track to prevent storage of materials and accidental encroachment on the banks of the pond.

The woodland area that lies within the site boundary is mapped as Deciduous Woodland (Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland) UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat. These areas are identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action. The proposals include digging out a section of the woodland bank to the north (approximately 2-3 m from the existing building) and to the west (approximately 3-4 m) in order to construct the new, larger barn. The survey recorded these areas as having a very low plant assemblage, largely dominated by *Hedera helix* (Ivy). This is likely to be due to the shade from the trees formerly present. The remainder of the woodland appears planted and not ancient semi-natural woodland. As a result, the loss of the small amount of habitat to be lost under the proposals would not have a significant effect on the woodland, or Priority Habitats as classified under the UK BAP.

The removal of the trees from around the boundaries of the building may have been carried out in anticipation of the construction of the new barn. New trees (2 for each tree felled) should be planted elsewhere on the site in order to compensate for their loss. The new trees should include *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) where ground conditions are suitable. The new trees should not be planted in the grassland to the west of the woodland which is a LWS for its grassland habitat.

4.2 Habitats and Plant Species

4.2.1 Habitats

The small area of woodland provides the greatest nature conservation interest on the site, but is currently of limited value given the trees in the site have been felled. The loss of the habitat is not considered a significant loss due to the very small size of impacted habitat in the context of the surrounding area and the quality of the plant assemblage recorded in the site.

Measures to protect the remainder of the woodland should include root protection measures. Compensatory planting should be carried out for the loss of the trees previously felled, as suggested in Section 4.1.

The remainder of the habitats on the site contain common and easily replaceable species and generally offer low or negligible nature conservation interest essentially comprising only of a small amount of ornamental planting.

Temporary fencing should be erected on the edge of the access track to prevent storage of materials and accidental encroachment on the banks of the pond.

4.2.2 Plant Species

No rare or Nationally Scarce plants were recorded.

4.2.3 Invasive Plant Species

No invasive species were observed during the survey.

4.3 Protected Species

4.3.1 Bats

Foraging and Commuting Habitat

There is potential for bats to be adversely affected by the introduction of lighting onto bat flight-lines around the site. There are populations of Lesser Horseshoe and other light sensitive bat populations in the area which are known to be disturbed by the introduction of artificial lighting (Stone et al, 2009). The area around the new building should therefore be retained as dark areas to continue to be available for light-sensitive bat species. There are no plans for installing artificial lighting. Construction works would be carried out in the daytime with no requirement for artificial lighting.

Bat Roosts

The building was classified as having Moderate Bat Roosting Potential due to the crevices present in the interior of the building and the potential presence of a bat feeding roost. Additional surveys

recorded no day roosting by bats in the building. However, the evidence indicates that the building is being used as a feeding roost by individual Lesser Horseshoe bats. As roosting bats are present, a European Protected Species (EPS) licence will be required from Natural England before the roosting spaces can be blocked or demolished.

The mitigation and compensation detailed in Appendix 1 is suggested for the EPS licence.

4.3.2 Otter and Water Vole

The pond that forms part of the River Dikler is likely to be used by Otter although the pond will not be affected by the proposals. The pond should be kept free from artificial lighting during and following construction. If works are to continue beyond daylight hours, screening of the river may be required to prevent disturbance from lighting and movement of workers and vehicles.

Temporary fencing should be erected on the edge of the access track to prevent storage of materials and accidental encroachment on the banks of the pond.

4.3.3 Nesting Birds

There is no nesting potential on the site other than inside the barn. All wild birds are protected by law when nesting and as such, the demolition of the building should be carried out outside the bird nesting season (March to August). In the event that clearance works are due to commence inside this period, a check for nests should be carried out prior to clearance. If any active nests are recorded, the nest should be left undisturbed until the chicks have fledged.

Provisions for nesting birds should be made on the site as part of a package of ecological enhancements detailed in Section 4.4.

4.4 Ecological Enhancements

In addition to the compensatory tree planting suggested in Section 4.1, additional ecological enhancements could be included as part of any proposals:

Two bat boxes installed on trees adjacent to the pond Boxes such as Eco Kent Bat Box, which are relatively light in weight would be suitable for installing on the trees (e.g. <https://www.wildcare.co.uk/10691-eco-kent-bat-box.html>); and

Two mixed bird boxes (e.g. one general purpose woodstone bird box and one open fronted bird box) to be erected on trees in the woodland.

5 References

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6 Figures

Figure 1. Site Location Plan

Figure 2. Aerial Photograph

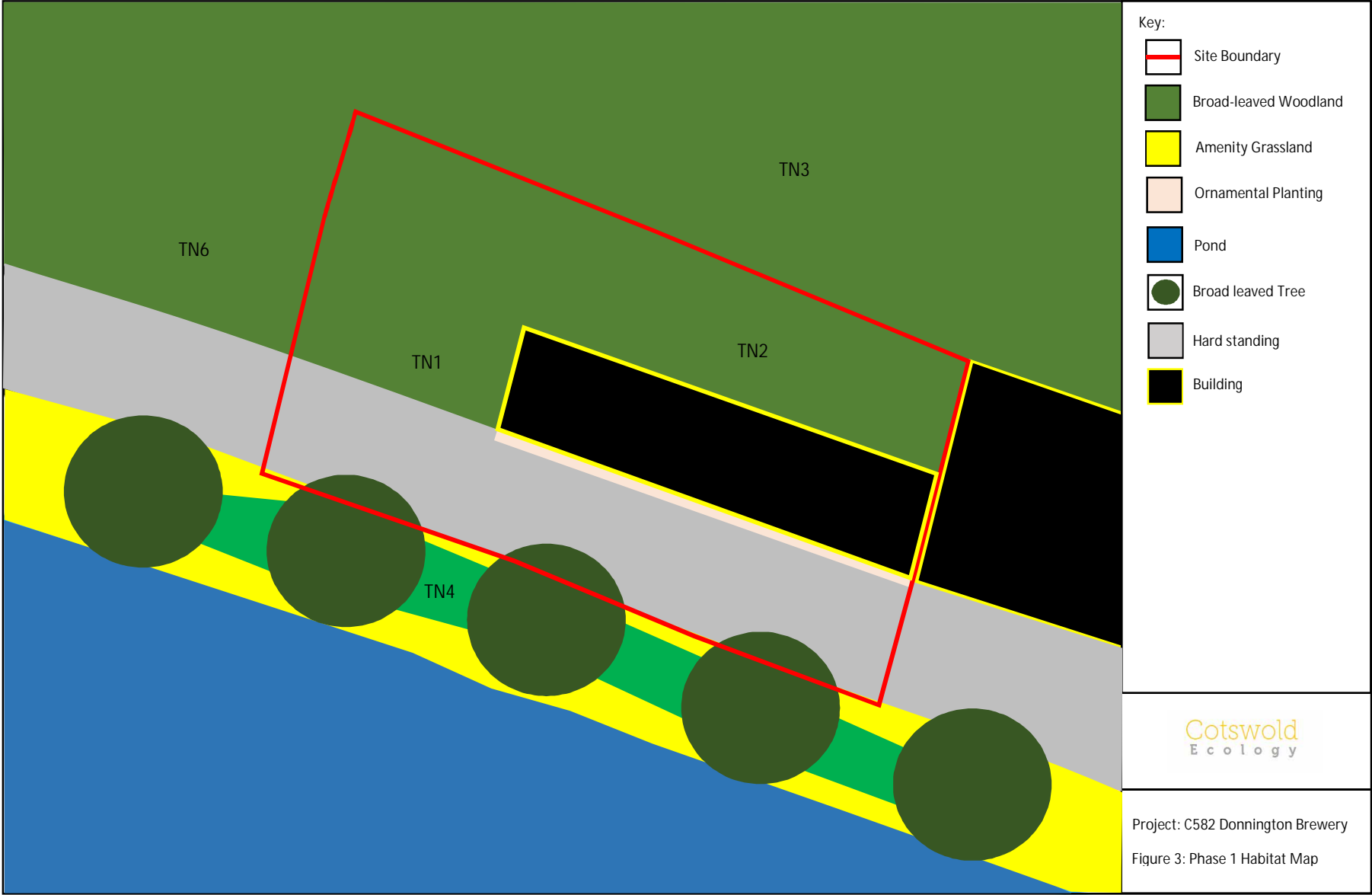
Figure 3. Phase 1 Habitat Survey



Site Location

Cotswold
Ecology

Project: C582 Donnington Brewery
Figure 1: Site Location



APPENDIX 1 – TARGET NOTES

Target Note 1. Area of disturbed ground adjacent to the barn and close to the access track. The ground is largely bare earth with the occasional *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (Daffodil) that lead around the frontage of the barn adjacent to the track. There are other species present typical of disturbed ground including *Alliaria petiolate* (Garlic Mustard), *Aegopodium podagraria* (Ground Elder), *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle), *Hedera helix* (Ivy), *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble). There is a good amount of sawdust on the ground, likely to be from the works to remove the adjacent trees.

Target Note 2. The area to the rear (north) of the barn within the site has also been cleared with the stumps of some trees still present. The stumps appear relatively recent and as such, the ground cover is typical of a shaded woodland floor, dominated by *Hedera helix* (Ivy) with some small *Sambucus nigra* (Elder) sapling, *Arum maculatum* (Lords and Ladies), *Galium aparine* (Cleavers) and *Stachys sylvatica* (Hedge Woundwort). There are two semi-mature *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore) that are on the boundary of the site which may or may not be affected by the proposals.


Target Note 3. The woodland adjacent to the site to the north is dominated by *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) with and *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore), *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash), *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly), *Prunus avium* (Wild Cherry) and *Taxus baccata* (Yew). Most of the trees are of similar height and girth indicating they may have originally been planted at the same time. The ground flora is largely either covered in dense leaf litter or has a covering of *Hedera helix* (Ivy) with a small number of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Bluebell).

Target Note 4. The pond on the other side of the access track from the site has a line of trees on the banks. The trees have clearly been planted and include *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) and *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* (Copper Beech). There is a patchy shrub layer including *Cornus sanguinea* (Dogwood) and *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) with *Prunus laurocerasus* (Cherry Laurel). The understorey is largely bare ground with some *Hedera helix* (Ivy), *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (Daffodil) and the occasional *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Bluebell).

Target Note 5. A line of *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (Daffodil) along the frontage (south) of the barn between the barn and the access track. There are some weeds present including *Epilobium hirsutum* (Great Willowherb), *Geum urbanum* (Wood Avens), *Rumex obtusifolius* (Broad-leaved Dock) and the occasional *Arum maculatum* (Lords and Ladies).

Target Note 6. The steep bank located offsite further to the west which has not been disturbed and is likely to provide an indication of the species present within Target Note 1 before the ground was disturbed. The ground here is dominated by *Hedera helix* (Ivy) with some *Arum maculatum* (Lords and Ladies), *Fragaria vesca* (Wild Strawberry), *Galium aparine* (Cleavers), *Geranium robertianum* (Herb Robert), *Geum urbanum* (Wood Avens), *Heracleum sphondylium* (Hogweed), *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble).

APPENDIX 2. BACKGROUND DATA SEARCH RESULTS



Location Name: Donnington Brewery

Grid Ref: SP 17222 27808

Search Area: 1km

Sites of conservation importance recorded within, or overlapping, the area of search

SPA, Ramsar

None present

SAC

None present

SSSIs

None present

Local Wildlife Sites [LWS]

Site name	File Code	Reasons for selection	Distance from app point(m)	Status
Arkells Banks LWS	SP12/007/02	Semi-natural grassland	59.2	Local Wildlife Site
Dikler Valley Meadows LWS	SP12/007/01	Watercourse and marsh, bog, swamp, mire and tall herb fen	3.6	Local Wildlife Site

None present

National Nature Reserve, Local Nature Reserve

None present

GWT Nature Reserve

None present

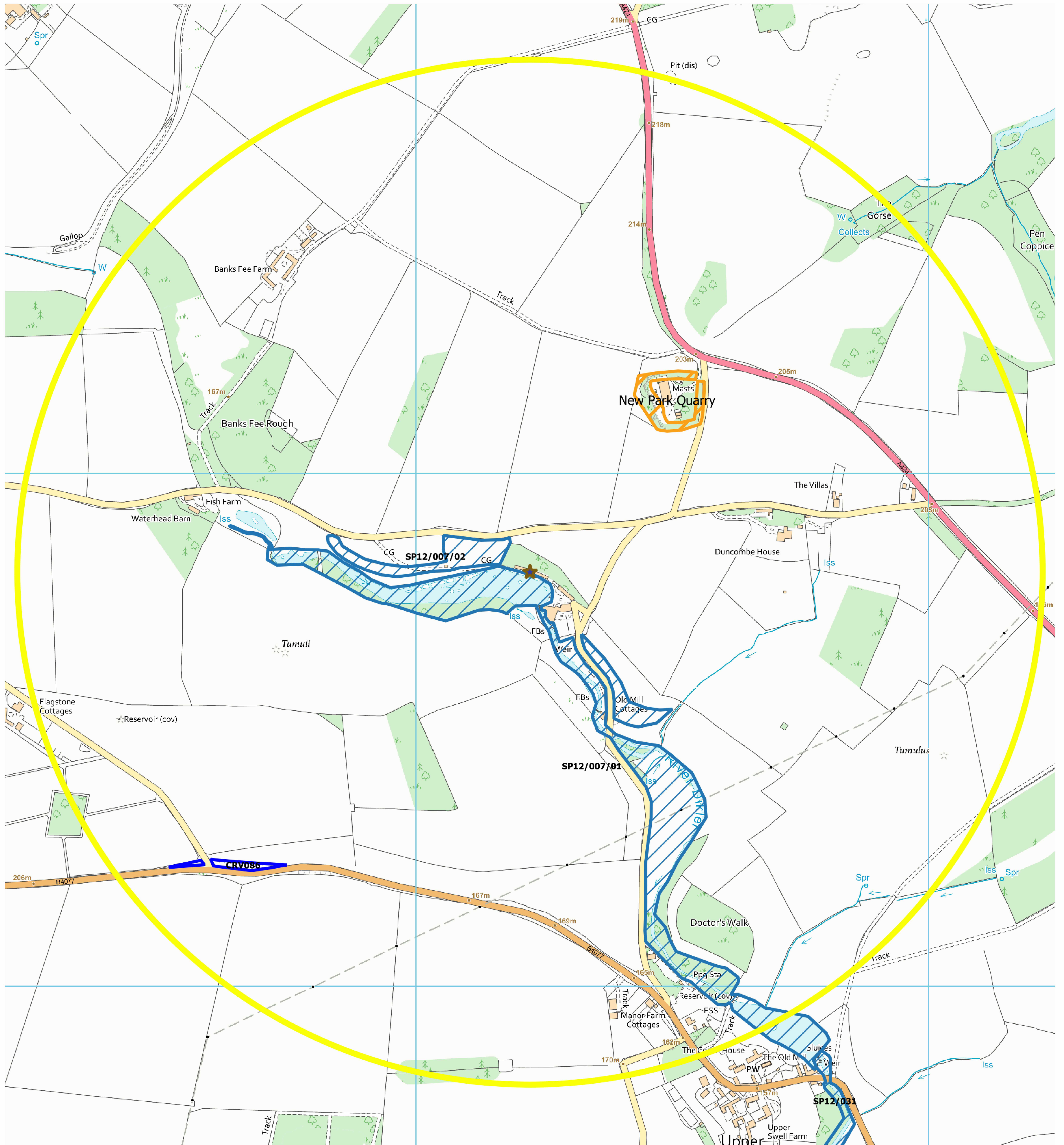
Conservation Road Verge

None present

Unconfirmed Sites [Potential LWS quality and toad patrol location]

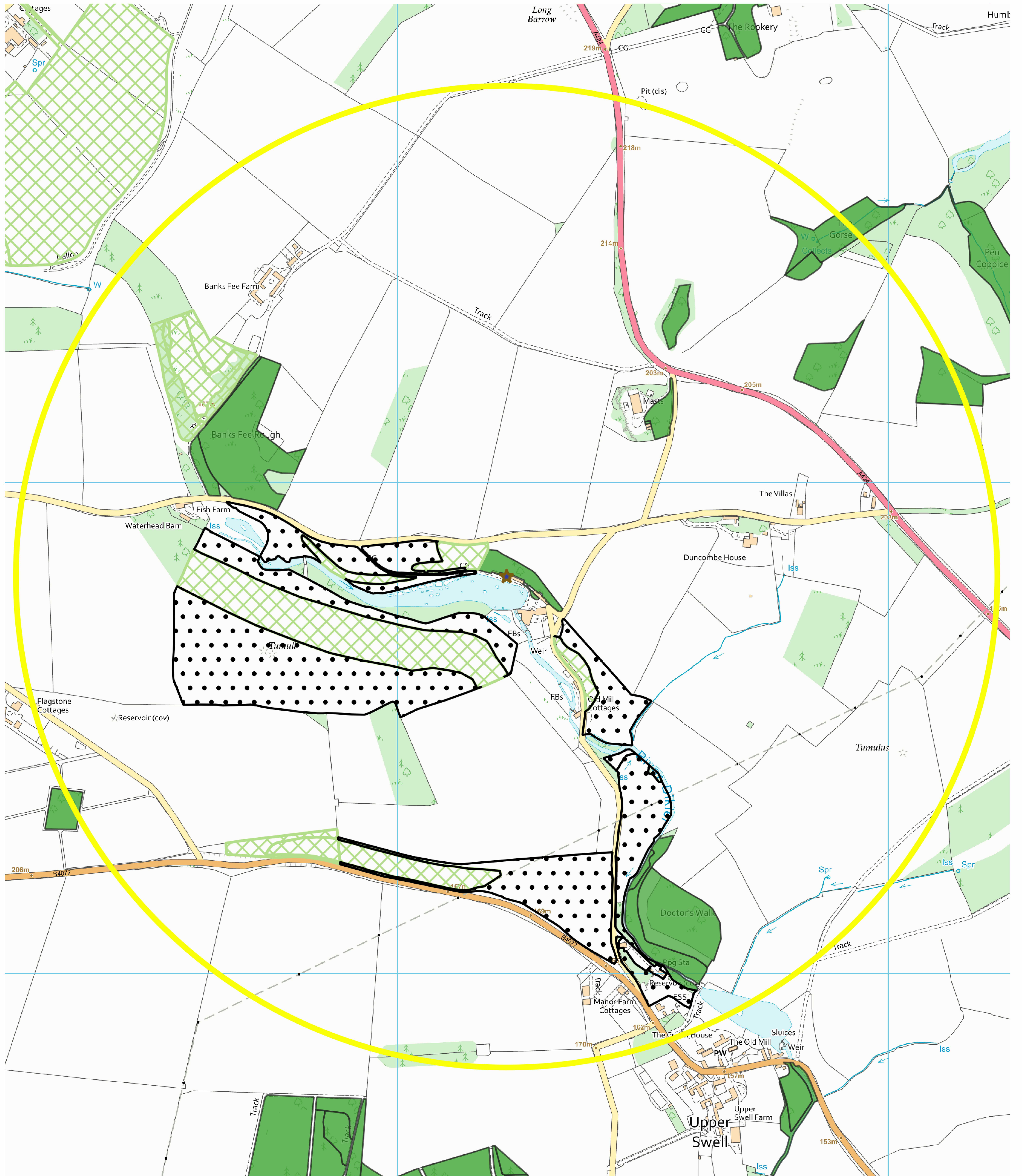
None present

Overview of sites mapped within 1km



Zoom in for more detail

Priority habitats mapped within 1km



Priority Habitat Key

- Deciduous woodland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- No main habitat but additional habitats present

OpenStreetMap

Zoom in for more detail





Location
Name:
Grid Ref:
Search
Area:

Donnington Brewery
SP 17222 27808
1km

Rare and protected
species records

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 01K24J	insect - butterfly	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	2020-05-28	SP168280	Banks Fee Rough, Key Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	Key Site Survey; 3 Count of Adult	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Vulnerable
SR00036500 01K263	insect - butterfly	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	2020-05-28	SP167285	Banks Fee Rough, Key Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	Key Site Survey; 17 Count of Adult	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Near Threatened,
SR00036500 01K265	insect - butterfly	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	2020-05-28	SP168280	Banks Fee Rough, Key Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	Key Site Survey; 9 Count of Adult	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Near Threatened,
SR00036500 01K25M	insect - butterfly	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue	2020-05-28	SP167286	Banks Fee Rough, Key Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	Key Site Survey; 21 Count of Adult	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Near Threatened, WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
SR00036500 01K25L	insect - butterfly	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue	2020-05-28	SP167282	Banks Fee Rough, Key Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	Key Site Survey; 23 Count of Adult	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Near Threatened, WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
SR00036500 01K25N	insect - butterfly	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue	2020-05-28	SP168280	Banks Fee Rough, Key Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	Key Site Survey; 30 Count of Adult	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Near Threatened, WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
SR00036500 00LLUS	bird	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Brewery collection but prob free-flying; 3 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2,

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00L9MJ	bird	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	2011-12-03	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	behaviour suggestive of a feral flock - wary, and well away from oprnamental waterfowl; 6 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2,
SR00036500 00L9M3	bird	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	2011-12-03	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	23 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA- A2
SR00036500 00KXDW	bird	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	3 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA- A2
SR00036500 00KWSE	bird	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA- A2
SR00036500 01GWD2	bird	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	2019-03-12	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	8 Counted	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA- A2
SR00036500 00LKVV	bird	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	2011-06-02	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count of Male; 1 Count of Female; 2 Count	BirdsDir-A1, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A, RedList_Global_Near Threatened, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 01GWV4	bird	Milvus milvus	Red Kite	2019-10-03	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Counted	BirdsDir-A1, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A, RedList_Global_Near Threatened, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00KWSB	bird	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	CMS_A2, ECCITES-A, WACA- Sch1_part1
SR00036500 01E0Y4	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2018-07-05	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 counted	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 01CCID	bird	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	2017-05-21	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Counted	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A,
SR00036500 00KWSY	bird	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	5 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
SR00036500 00KXFB	bird	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	2 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 01GWD7	bird	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	2019-03-12	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	2 counted	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
SR00036500 00PKR3	bird	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	2014-03-05	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper Swell	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
SR00036500 00KXEC	bird	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	3 Count	Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 00KWSL	bird	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	5 Count	Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 01CCIA	bird	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	2017-05-21	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	2 Counted	Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 00KWSM	bird	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	44 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.1
SR00036500 00KXEG	bird	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	33 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.1
SR00036500 00KGDT	bird	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	2012-05-11	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	4 Count of present	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.1
SR00036500 00KWSC	bird	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00LRC0	bird	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	2011-06-26	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper Swell	County Bird Recorders Records (RR)	1 Count	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00KXDT	bird	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	6 Count	UK Priority Species-2007, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41
SR00036500 00KWSD	bird	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	2 Count	UK Priority Species-2007, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41
SR00036500 00KWST	bird	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	9 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Red

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00JWVO	bird	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	2012-01-21	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 01BTMU	bird	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	2016-11-07	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count of Adult Male	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 01E0Y5	bird	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	2018-07-05	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Possible nest under the bridge near the brewery; 1 Count of Adult Male; FF	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00KWTB	bird	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Eurasian Wren	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	8 Count	Bird-Amber, Bern-A2
SR00036500 00KXGG	bird	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Eurasian Wren	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	10 Count	Bird-Amber, Bern-A2
SR00036500 00KXFV	bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	2 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00KWT5	bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	2 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00KXGL	bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 counted	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00KWTD	bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00WJ2A	bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	2015-05-17	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm, SP1627	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	S; 2 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00KXGM	bird	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	3 Count	Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00KWTE	bird	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00KWTA	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	Bird-Amber

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00KXG9	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 01CCIF	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2017-05-21	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 counted; S	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 01JC5J	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2021-08-16	SP16652723	Flagstone Farm CRV	Roadside Verge Survey	2 heard calling other side of road	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 01JC5J	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2021-08-16	SP16652723	Flagstone Farm CRV	Roadside Verge Survey		Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00VTL7	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2016-06-15	SP169271	Tewkesbury to Stow Road,SP169271	Living Record	1 Count of Adult Male; 1 Count of Adult Female; 3 Count of Juvenile; 5 Count	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00LWJE	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2011-06-26	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper Swell	County Bird Recorders Records (RR)	1 Count	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00LTSD	bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	2011-04-25	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper Swell	County Bird Recorders Records (RR)	1 Count	Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00LEDW	bird	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	2011-12-03	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	2 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Red
SR00036500 00KWSO	bird	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	12 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2
SR00036500 00KXEN	bird	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	61 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2
SR00036500 00KWSK	bird	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	Bird-Red, Bern-A2
SR00036500 00KXE8	bird	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	Bird-Red, Bern-A2
SR00036500 00LRD0	bird	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	2011-06-26	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper Swell	County Bird Recorders Records (RR)	1 Count	Bird-Red, Bern-A2

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00KXE4	bird	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	4 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00KWSI	bird	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00WBZB	bird	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	2015-01-04	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm, SP1627	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	8 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00WJ29	bird	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	2015-05-17	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm, SP1627	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	5 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 01C92V	bird	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	2017-01-02	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Counted	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bern-A2, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00KXFZ	bird	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	2 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 00KWT6	bird	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 00JWVQ	bird	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	2012-01-21	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count of Male	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 00WE4H	bird	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	2015-01-04	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery, SP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	By R Dikler.; 2 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 01CCIE	bird	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	2017-05-21	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Counted	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Amber,
SR00036500 00KXEZ	bird	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	2011-04-25	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	1 counted	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 00KWSV	bird	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	2011-06-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (SRSS)	6 Count	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 00JWVP	bird	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	2012-01-21	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Comment: In mixed finch flock on stubble 15 Count	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41,

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00JVLL	bird	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	2012-03-17	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	BTO Code: S; 5 Count of Male	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 00OBGY	bird	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	2014-07-29	SP16652723	Flagstone Farm CRV	Roadside Verge Survey	CRV086 - Doc 3	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 01CCIC	bird	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	2017-05-21	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington Brewery	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Counted; S	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, Bird-Amber, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 01DO0H	bird	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	2018-06-04	SP162276	Donnington, Flagstone Farm	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Singing; 1 Count of Adult Male; S	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00JVLM	bird	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	2012-03-17	SP1627	Donnington, Flagstone Farm	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	BTO Code: S; 1 Count of Male	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 00VKBF	terrestrial mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	2015-12-20	SP175282	Longborough	Casual records sent to GCER	Post Mortem Report SP12/SSR - Doc 75; 1 Count of Adult Male; dead on road	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, England_NERC_S.41, HabDir-A2*, HabDir-A4, HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b, WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a, WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c
SR00036500 00VS0Z	terrestrial mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	2015-12-20	SP175282	A424, near New Park Quarry	Casual records sent to GCER	Otter Post Mortem Report. SP12/SSR - Doc 81; 1 Count of Adult Male; dead on road	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, England_NERC_S.41, HabDir-A2*, HabDir-A4, HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b, WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a, WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c
SR00036500 00VS0R	terrestrial mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	2011-10-04	SP17396274 98	Upper Swell, SP173274	Casual records sent to GCER	Severly Decomposed. Otter Post Mortem Report SP12/SSR - Doc 80; 1 Count of Male; Dead	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, England_NERC_S.41, HabDir-A2*, HabDir-A4, HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b, WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a, WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c
WA0000980 0000E4P	flowering plant	<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge	2010-07-27	SP175271	Upper Swell RV	Roadside Verge Survey	SP12/RV02 - Doc 2; 1 Count	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, Nationally Scarce, RedList_GB_Vulnerable

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00ZAW8	insect - butterfly	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	1997-06-04	SP167279		GM Butterfly Survey		UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Vulnerable
SR00036500 00UI4E	insect - butterfly	<i>Erynnis tages tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	2010-05-28	SP167279	Banks Fee Rough South Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	2 Count	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Vulnerable,
SR00036500 00UI4F	insect - butterfly	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled Skipper	2010-05-28	SP167279	Banks Fee Rough South Site 284	County Butterfly Recorder's records	1 Count	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Vulnerable
SR00036500 00ZAUD	insect - butterfly	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	1997-06-04	SP166280		GM Butterfly Survey		UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Near Threatened,
SR00036500 00UI9H	insect - butterfly	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	2010-08-08	SP166282	Banks Fee Farm Site 284p	County Butterfly Recorder's records	2 Count	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Near Threatened,
SR00036500 00TX3N	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	2003-04-03	SP175273	River Dikler at Upper Swell	NBN import - Environment Agency Rare & Protected Species		UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, OSPAR, RedList_Global_Critically Rare
SR00036500 00TX3E	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	2006-09-27	SP175273	River Dikler at Upper Swell	NBN import - Environment Agency Rare & Protected Species		UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, OSPAR, RedList_Global_Critically Rare
SR00036500 00TX3O	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	2003-04-03	SP175273	River Dikler at Upper Swell	NBN import - Environment Agency Rare & Protected Species		UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 00TX3F	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	2006-09-27	SP175273	River Dikler at Upper Swell	NBN import - Environment Agency Rare & Protected Species		UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 00TX39	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	2007-09-26	SP175274	River Dikler at Upper Swell	NBN import - Environment Agency Rare & Protected Species		UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 006OF7	reptile	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard	2006-06-02	SP165279	Trout Farm at Donnington	Miscellaneous fauna reports	SP12 - SSR - Doc 18; 1 Count	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A3, England_NERC_S.41, WACA-Sch5_sect9.1(kill/injuring), WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00FM3U	bird	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	2002-12-09	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Description submitted, date rules out Monty, but not Pallid; 1 Count of Male; 1 Count	Bird-Red, BirdsDir-A1, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A, England_NERC_S.41, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00FX7J	bird	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	2003-07-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	NY; 2 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A,
SR00036500 00FJ4Y	bird	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	2003-09-05	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bern-A2, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00FGUL	bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	2003-03-31	SP1727	Donnington, Flagstone FarmSP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Displaying; 1 Count of Male; 1 Count of Female; 2 Count	UK Priority species-2007, Bird-Red, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 00FL5E	bird	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	2003-04-11	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Red, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2,
SR00036500 00A17O	bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2006-03-04	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Weekly count; 1 Count	Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00A17N	bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2006-03-11	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Weekly count; 1 Count	Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00A17M	bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2006-03-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Weekly count; 1 Count	Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00A17L	bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2006-04-01	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Present all the month; 1 Count	Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00A17K	bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2006-05-01	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	All the month; 1 Count	Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00A17J	bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	2006-09-18	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, WACA-Sch1_part1
SR00036500 00FNPX	bird	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	2003-09-01	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Every day of the month; 1 Count	Bern-A2, BirdsDir-A1, WACA-Sch1_part1

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00FWUM	bird	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	2003-04-04	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Red
SR00036500 00FWUN	bird	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	2003-09-21	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Fledged; 3 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Red
SR00036500 00FK1X	bird	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	2003-03-02	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	2 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00FP6I	bird	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Dipper	2003-07-26	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Juvenile; 1 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00FP6H	bird	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Dipper	2003-09-01	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Every day of the month; 1 Count	Bern-A2, Bird-Amber
SR00036500 00FRIS	bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	2003-03-31	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	UK Priority species-2007, Bird-Red, England_NERC_S.41,
SR00036500 00FGFB	bird	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	1999-06-11	SP1627	DonningtonSP1627	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	Singing; 1 Count of Male; 1 Count	UK Priority Species 2007, England NERC S.41, Bird-Red,
SR00036500 006LZU	terrestrial mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	2003-10-21	SP174278	RIVER DIKLER LWS	Otter reports	SP12/ 031-Doc4-Spraint found during water vole survey. Area covered SP174278-SP175270; 1 Count; Spraint	UK Priority species-2007, Bern-A2, ECCITES-A, England_NERC_S.41, HabDir-A2*, HabDir-A4, HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b, WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a, WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c
SR00036500 006MC6	terrestrial mammal	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	European Water Vole	2003-10-21	SP174278	RIVER DIKLER LWS	Mr.M.Taylor	SP12/ 031-Doc4-tunnelled slipways in sections of bank and tunnels in bank. Area covered SP174278-SP175270; 1 Count; burrow, nesthole	UK Priority species-2007, England_NERC_S.41, RedList_GB_Endangered, WACA-Sch5_sect9.4.a, WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b, WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c
SR00036500 00B4UM	bird	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	2010-01-19	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper SwellSP12T	County Bird Recorders Records (TTV-W)	72 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.1

RecordKey	Taxongroup	Scientific name	Common Name	Date/Year last recorded	Grid Reference	Site Location	Survey Name	Comments	Status
SR00036500 00A11S	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2006-01-15	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 00A11R	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2006-03-15	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 00A11Q	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2006-04-15	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 00A11P	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2006-05-15	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 00A11O	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2006-06-15	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 00A11N	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2006-09-15	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 00A11M	bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	2006-11-15	SP1727	Upper Swell, Donnington BrewerySP1727	County Bird Recorders Records (NO surveys)	1 Count	Bird-Amber, CMS_A2, ECCITES-A
SR00036500 00B4TV	bird	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	2010-01-19	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper SwellSP12T	County Bird Recorders Records (TTV-W)	2 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
SR00036500 00B7BQ	bird	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	2010-05-03	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper SwellSP12T	County Bird Recorders Records (TTV-S)	145 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2
SR00036500 00B4UK	bird	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	2010-01-19	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper SwellSP12T	County Bird Recorders Records (TTV-W)	29 Count	Bird-Amber, BirdsDir-A2.2
SR00036500 00B4U4	bird	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	2010-01-19	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper SwellSP12T	County Bird Recorders Records (TTV-W)	3 Count	Bird-Red, Bern-A2
SR00036500 00B4UC	bird	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Eurasian Wren	2010-01-19	SP12T	SP 12T, Upper SwellSP12T	County Bird Recorders Records (TTV-W)	9 Count	Bird-Amber, Bern-A2

APPENDIX 3. Mitigation and Compensatory Roosting Provision

As roosting bats are present, a European Protected Species (EPS) licence will be required from Natural England before the roosting spaces can be blocked or demolished.

The mitigation and compensation detailed below is suggested for the EPS licence.

Timings and Watching Brief

The building is not suitable for Lesser Horseshoe Bat hibernation and the building is not being used by day roosting bats. The building is only being used in the evenings as a feeding perch and so bats would not be present when the building is demolished. As a result, the building could be demolished in the daytime without a requirement for timing constraints or an ecological watching brief.

Dedicated Bat Loft

To replace the lost Lesser Horseshoe feeding roost, a bat loft suitable for use as a feeding perch will be constructed into the roof of the new building, based on the designs detailed in the Lesser Horseshoe Conservation Handbook (Schofield, 2008). The bat loft will be approximately 2 m from floor to apex and would span 3 m from the gable wall along the ridge. An access point will be created in the floor of the loft measuring 0.5 m x 0.5 m. Internally, there will be rough sawn planks and plastic mesh nailed to the inside of the loft towards the apex to provide a perching space. Internally, the entrance will have a baffle to prevent light, wind and rain ingress, based on the designs detailed in the Lesser Horseshoe Conservation Handbook (Schofield, 2008). An inspection hatch will be included for monitoring and cleaning purposes.