

# Summary of recommendations	
Precautionary measures	
R4	Removal of nesting bird habitats (including vegetation and buildings) will be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season, which runs from 1 March to 31 August. It will therefore be carried out between September and February, but should be planned and implemented in accordance with the findings of the further ecological surveys recommended above.
R6	If works to fell or lop the low suitability trees at T1-T4, T6-T8 and T10-T11 are required, they will be undertaken during March-April or September-October to avoid critical maternity and hibernation periods, and in accordance with a Non-Licensed Method Statement to reduce the risk of killing/injury to roosting bats.
R7	Vegetation clearance works at and around TN1&TN2 will be undertaken during the reptile active season (broadly March/April to September/October) and in accordance with a Precautionary Working Method Statement to reduce the risk of killing/injury to reptiles.
Ecological protection measures	
R8	As far as possible woodland habitats will be retained and protected during construction, and provide a focus for ecological enhancement measures.
R9	Standard site procedures to prevent impacts on trees will be adhered to during construction.
R10	Standard site procedures to prevent impacts on nearby aquatic environments will be adhered to during construction.
R11	The use of external lighting will be avoided or minimised to prevent impacts to nocturnal species. Lighting should not be directed towards retained trees, woodland or potential bat roost features.
R12	Small access gaps will be provisioned at the base of new fence boundaries to enable continued dispersal of small mammals across the site.
R13	At the end of each working day excavations will be covered over and open pipework capped to prevent entrapment of mammals, amphibians and other fauna.
R14	Destruction of fox dens or rabbit warrens will be undertaken in accordance with the Mammals Act 1996 by a registered pest control company.
Ecological enhancement	
R15	Retained woodland will be enhanced through active management to improve structure and native species composition.
R16	A new pond will be created as part of the proposed development to increase aquatic habitat availability.
R17	The site's landscaping plans will utilise plant species which encourage bats by providing additional food sources or roosting opportunities.
R18	Habitat piles for amphibians, invertebrates and reptiles will be created within or close to areas of retained rough grassland, scrub, woodland, hedgerows and ponds.

#	Summary of recommendations
R19	The value of the site for birds will be enhanced by installing a range of artificial nest boxes into or onto new buildings and retained trees.
R20	The value of the site for bats will be enhanced by installing a range of artificial roost boxes onto new buildings and retained trees.

0.5 Conclusions

0.5.1 The majority of land proposed for development is of low to moderate ecological value. Significant constraints to development were identified including Priority Habitats and the potential presence of nesting birds, [REDACTED] roosting bats and reptiles. Further ecological surveys and impact assessment are required in relation to [REDACTED] and roosting bats, prior to submitting a planning application, to determine the value of the site for these species and to formulate a suitable mitigation strategy. For the remaining constraints, proportionate and effective mitigation is available to protect against the risk of impacts and no further surveys are required.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

1.1.1 This report presents a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal for the site of the proposed student residential development and refurbishment of the Grade II Listed building at Grandpont House, Abingdon Road, Oxford (Grid Reference: 451468, 205419). The report has been prepared to establish the site's suitability for development, inform the design process for the proposal, record the ecological baseline and identify key ecological features within and around the proposal site.

1.2 Objectives and Approach of the Study

1.2.1 The objectives of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal were to:

- ▶ Identify features present on the site or adjacent which are ecologically significant and which may act as constraints or opportunities to the proposed development;
- ▶ Consider the need for further ecological surveys which may be necessary; and
- ▶ Make preliminary recommendations for the protection of important ecological features, to avoid or mitigate ecological impacts, and to enhance the ecology of the site post-construction.

1.2.2 The approach to establishing the ecological baseline found within this report has been achieved through:

- ▶ A desk study involving a review of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites, and records of habitats and species from the local area (1km radius from the centre of the proposed development site (2km for bats));
- ▶ An extended Phase 1 habitat survey identifying the main habitats on site and adjacent, and the presence of, or potential for, protected and/or notable species; and
- ▶ A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the effects of development proposals with respect to the nature conservation value of the site.

1.3 Survey Area

1.3.1 The survey area lies to the south of the centre of Oxford. The site comprises c.0.73ha of partly developed land, comprising a mosaic of woodland, scattered trees and scrub, introduced shrub, tall ruderal, amenity grassland, running water, buildings and bare ground.

1.3.2 The survey area is bounded to the north by a branch of the River Thames or Isis and the site of an educational establishment, to the east by the River Thames or Isis, to the south by a Holy Rood church and playing fields, and to the west by the A4144 Abingdon Road. The extent of the site is outlined in red on Figure 1.1.

- 1.3.3 The wider landscape includes the built up area of Oxford, but also especially floodplain grassland, often set within hedgerows, and other greenspaces.

1.4 Proposed Construction Activities

- 1.4.1 Planning consent is being sought for the refurbishment of a Grade II Listed Grandpont House (building B5), repurposing of B2, demolition of buildings B3, B4 and single storey extensions on B5, and construction of a new building to provide 21 student accommodation units, along with parking, access, landscaping and associated facilities. Figure 1.2 illustrates the proposed site layout.

Grandpont House, Abingdon Road, Oxford

 Site boundary

Figure 1.1: Survey area



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Scale: 1:2,500 Created by: MT

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ENVIRONMENTAL Email: hello@ueec.co.uk
CONSULTING Web: www.ueec.co.uk



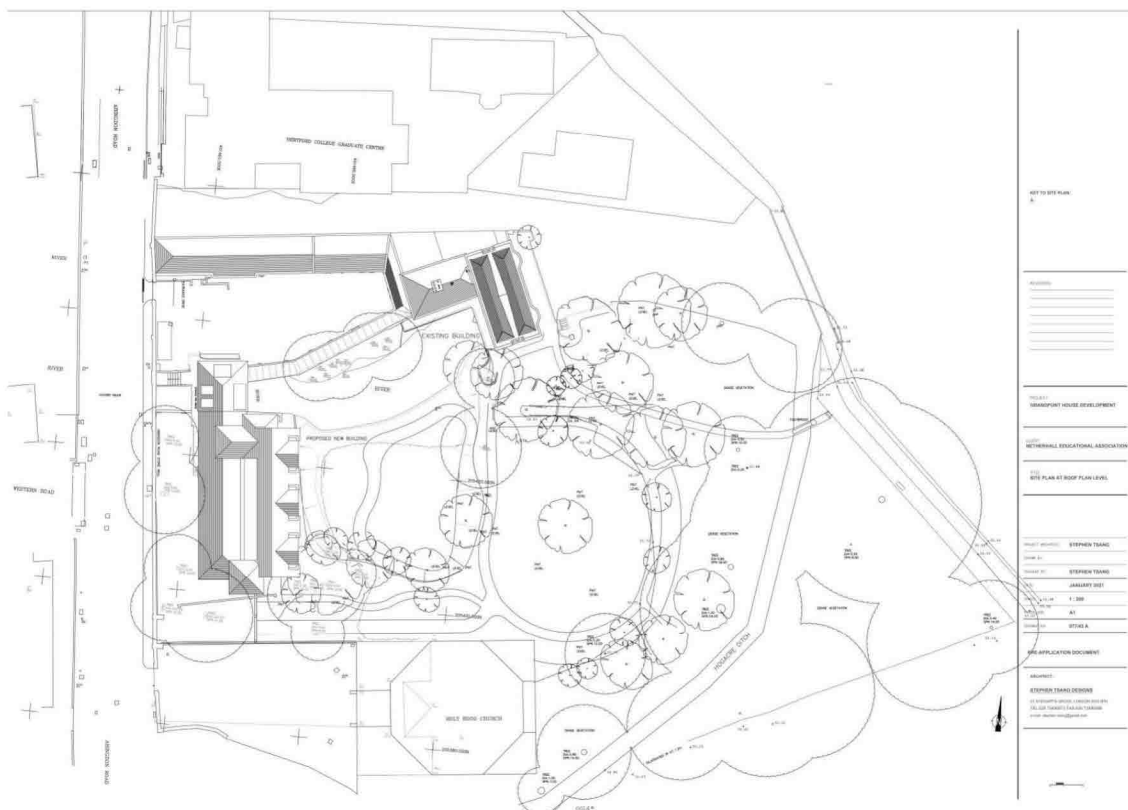


Figure 1.2: Proposed site layout



2 Survey Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1 A desk-based study was undertaken to examine published information and biological records from within the search area (site centroid plus 2km for bats, and 1km for all other data). The desk study established the presence of designated sites of nature conservation interest, or records of protected/notable habitats/species within the site and its surrounding area. This information was collected from the following sources:

- ▶ The 'MAGIC' (Multi-agency Geographic Information for the Countryside) website: www.magic.gov.uk; and
- ▶ Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC).

2.2 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

2.2.1 The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (compliant to British Standard BS42020:2013) is based on a survey of the site undertaken on the 3rd February 2022 by an experienced ecologist. Weather conditions were mild (c.10°C), with a light south-westerly breeze (Beaufort Scale 2), 100% cloud cover and no precipitation.

2.2.2 Within the survey area every parcel of land was classified, recorded and mapped using standard colour codes, in accordance with a list of ninety habitat types specified within the methodology for Phase 1 habitat survey (Joint Nature Conservation Council, 2010). This allows rapid visual assessment of the extent and distribution of different habitat types. Target notes were used to provide supplementary information on features which were particularly interesting or significant to specific construction proposals, or too small to map, or to provide additional details, for example relating to species composition and structure.

2.2.3 This basic methodology was extended to provide more detail in relation to habitats with potential to support rare or protected fauna, as described by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal* (CIEEM, 2017b). The assessment of habitat suitability for protected, rare or priority species is based on current good practice guidance such as that presented in the *Herpetofauna Workers' Manual* (Gent and Gibson, 2003) and *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (Collin (ed.), 2016). Where a species/group is not specifically evaluated, this indicates that no habitat of potential value for the species was identified during the survey.

Scope of the survey

2.2.4 The buffer zone for the desk study was set at 1km from the centre of the site (2km for bats) – a distance within which any notable ecological features likely to be affected by the proposed scheme would be identified.

- 2.2.5 All habitats within the survey area as indicated on Figure 1.1 were included in order to identify any ecological constraints that would be likely to apply to the scheme from within this zone. Adjacent habitats were also surveyed where appropriate in order to identify constraints falling outside of the proposed development site and to place the survey area in its ecological context.

Evaluation criteria

- 2.2.6 Important ecological features were evaluated to the extent possible under the survey methods used, and in relation to a geographical frame of reference, i.e. international/European value being most important, then national, regional, metropolitan/county/district/borough, and lastly local (based on CIEEM, 2018). Where a feature is of no more than site value, this is stated.
- 2.2.7 Value judgements are based on various characteristics that contribute to the importance of ecological features. These include site designations (such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or for undesignated features, the extent, naturalness, conservation status (local or national importance and so on), and quality of the ecological resource. Quality can refer to habitats (for instance if they are particularly diverse, are a good example of a specific habitat type, or provide for the requirements of important species or assemblages), other features (such as connectivity provided by wildlife corridors or mosaics of habitats) or the richness and abundance of species populations or assemblages.

2.3 Preliminary Roost Assessment

- 2.3.1 Buildings and trees within/adjacent to the survey area were subject to an external inspection for potential bat roost features (subject to safe access). All observable features potentially suitable for bats were noted and the overall suitability of the structure/tree for roosting bats was classified with reference to Box 1 (Collins (ed.), 2016). The objective was to establish whether each feature was of negligible, low, moderate or high roosting bat suitability, or a confirmed roost based on the presence of bats or their droppings.
- 2.3.2 External building inspections from ground-level focused on access points and potential roosting features (PRF) such as lifted lead flashing, broken, lifted or missing roof or ridge tiles, cracks in the render or gaps between exterior cladding and weatherboards, soffits or fascias. The internal inspection (where applicable) included a search for live animals and other signs that give an indication of past or present occupancy. In the case of bats, typical indicators include droppings (which are characteristic and are often indicative of species), signs of fur oil staining, urine splashing, characteristic odours, and accumulations of discarded prey remains. It also assessed the overall suitability of the structure for roosting bats focusing particularly on the interior roof spaces and cellars (subject to safe access). An experienced surveyor undertook the inspections over a period of approximately 3hrs.
- 2.3.3 Trees were assessed for PRFs such as woodpecker holes, cavities, cracks or splits in major limbs (e.g. hazard beams, rot holes, frost cracks, knot holes, occlusions, flush cuts, tear-outs, cankers or butt-rots), loose platey bark, aerial deadwood and dense ivy or epicormic growth. The tree inspection was carried out from ground level.

Box 1: Potential suitability of structures/trees for roosting bats (after Collins, 2016)	
Suitability	Roosting habitats
<u>Negligible</u>	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats
<u>Low</u>	A structure with one or more potential roost features (PRF) that could be used by individual bats opportunistically, but do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats A tree of sufficient size and age to contain PRFs but with none seen from the ground / using ladders or features seen with only very limited roosting potential
<u>Moderate</u>	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (for roost type only)
<u>High</u>	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat
<u>Confirmed roost</u>	Bats or unequivocal evidence of bats found, i.e. bat droppings

2.4 Limitations

- 2.4.1 Biological records gathered during the desk study can provide an indication of the likely presence of a species on or adjacent to a site, however, the absence of records for protected species does not equate to evidence of their absence from the locality. Data search accuracy is variable and records are often georeferenced to the nearest 1km grid square.
- 2.4.2 Time of year when the survey was carried out and other variations will influence the results of the survey. Plant species vary considerably in their flowering, seeding and fruiting periods, and surveys outside of these periods can make species identification more difficult. Where this is the case plants have been identified to lowest possible taxonomic group, normally genus. The possibility nonetheless exists for other species to be present on the site which were not recorded or otherwise indicated by the survey.
- 2.4.3 The survey reported herein was carried out in winter, prior to flowering for many plant species. However, diagnostic vegetative characteristics are often still discernible and the timing of the survey is not considered to be a significant limitation to meeting the report objectives.
- 2.4.4 There were no difficulties in gaining access to survey the site's habitats and assess protected species suitability. However, access was not possible to adjacent habitats, for example to survey for signs of [REDACTED]. In addition, the one off-site pond was not assessed for amphibian/great crested newt suitability. Furthermore it was not possible to internally inspect the on site buildings in relation to their suitability for roosting bats.
- 2.4.5 This report aims to provide general advice on the ecological constraints associated with development proposals for the site and includes recommendations for further survey where appropriate. Where impacts are likely or further ecological surveys are recommended, a more

detailed Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) of the effects of the proposed development should be carried out based on the results of recommended surveys. The EclA will include detailed advice on ecological avoidance, mitigation, enhancement and/or compensation measures. This is in line with the latest guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2017a, 2017b, 2018).

- 2.4.6 The details of this report will remain valid for a period of 18 months from the date of the survey (March 2021), after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary (CIEEM, 2019). Note that the recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the site boundary or development proposals upon which this report was based.
- 2.4.7 See Appendix VI for general Legal and Technical Limitations which apply to this document.

2.5 Personnel

- 2.5.1 The site survey was carried out by Dr Richard Bickers BSc(Hons) PhD, MCIEEM, Principal Ecologist with thirteen years' professional consultancy experience. Richard is a Botanical specialist and keen birder with a licence to survey for great crested newt (WML-CL09). The report was reviewed and approved by Nick Pincombe BA(Hons) MSc CEnv MIEMA MCIEEM, Director of Urban Edge Environmental Consulting, who has fifteen years' experience in leading survey and impact assessment teams for a wide range of ecology and environmental planning projects. Nick holds Natural England Class Licences to survey for bats (WML-CL18) and great crested newt (WML-CL08).

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

Statutory and non-statutory site designations

3.1.1 There are no internationally (Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) or Ramsar) or nationally (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)) important wildlife sites within the 1km desk study search area. However, there are seven non-statutory sites of local importance, including three Oxfordshire Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and four Oxford City Wildlife Sites (OCWS). There is also one proposed Oxfordshire LWS, one proposed OCWS and one other Oxfordshire site. The information provided by TVERC regarding these sites is presented in Table 3.1, while Figure 3.1 shows their locations in relation to the survey area.

Priority habitats

3.1.2 Priority habitats include those listed on local Biodiversity Action Plans and habitats of principal importance listed under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. A search of the MAGIC database returned the following data on priority and other habitats within the desk study search area: Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Lowland Meadows, Lowland Fen and Deciduous Woodland, including Ancient Woodland. None of these are shown as present within the survey area.

Records of protected, rare and notable species

3.1.3 Biological records were obtained from TVERC for the desk study search area and are summarised in Table 3.2.

Table 3.1: Nature conservation sites within the desk study search area

Site name	Location*	Description
Long Meadow Oxfordshire LWS	c.500m east	Originally designated for Lowland Meadow Priority Habitat. Fen and swamp habitats also present.
Magdalen Meadow Oxfordshire LWS	c.900m north east	Lowland Meadow Priority Habitat including population of snake's head fritillary
St Hilda's College Meadow Oxfordshire LWS	c.500m east	Lowland Meadow Priority Habitat including population of snake's head fritillary
Hinksey Lake Proposed Oxfordshire LWS	c.550m south west	Valuable for birds including wintering wildfowl and nesting common terns.
Aston Eyot & the Kidneys OCWS	c.500m south east	Mosaic of broadleaved plantation, scrub tall herb and grassland, including species rich grassland.

Site name	Location*	Description
Longbridges Nature Park OCWS	c.850m south east	Mosaic of grassland, tall herb and scrub adjacent to Iffley Meadows SSSI.
Hinksey Pools OCWS	c.650m south west	Open water, stands of emergent vegetation, scrub and trees. Supports range of breeding warbler species.
Long Meadow North proposed OCWS	c.500m east	Rough floodplain grassland retains some characteristic species.
Grandpont Nature Park	c.400m west	Developed on an old gasworks site most is grassland, with areas managed as hay meadow, and areas of trees.

* Approximate distance and bearing from the survey area

Table 3.2: Records of protected, rare & notable species within the desk study search area

Group	Species	Designation
Amphibians	Great Crested Newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Habs.Dir.2&4, CHS Sch.2, WCA Sch.5 full, NERC s41
	Common Toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>	WCA Sch.5 part, NERC s41
	Smooth Newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> , Common Frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA Sch.5 part
Birds (note: species may appear more than once)	Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> , White-fronted goose <i>Anser albifrons</i> , Barnacle goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i> , Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> , Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i> , Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , Black-throated diver <i>Gavia arctica</i> , Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i> , Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Birds Dir.1
	Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> , Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> , Cetti's Warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i> , Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i> , Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> , Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i> , Serin Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i> , Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA Sch.1
	Lesser Redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> , Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> , Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> , Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i> , Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> , Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i> , Lesser Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos</i> , Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> , Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> , , Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i> , Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i> , Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i> , House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> , Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> , European Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> , Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> , Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	NERC s41
	House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i> , Swift <i>Apus apus</i> , Lesser Redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> , Aquatic Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> , White-fronted goose <i>Anser albifrons</i> , Pochard <i>Aythya farina</i> , Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i> , Lesser Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> , Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i> , Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> , Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i> Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> , Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i> , Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i> , House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> , Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> , Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> , Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> , Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i> , Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> , Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ,	RL
	Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> , Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i> , Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> , Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> , Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> , Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> , Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> , Brent goose <i>Branta bernicla</i> , Barnacle goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i> , Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> , Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> , Stock Dove <i>Columba oenas</i> , Quail Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> , Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> , Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> , Black-throated diver <i>Gavia arctica</i> , Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i> , Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> , Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> , Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> , Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> ,	AL

Group	Species	Designation
	Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> , Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	
Fish	European Eel <i>Anguilla Anguilla</i> , Brown/Sea Trout <i>Salmo trutta</i>	NERC s41
Invertebrates	Depressed River Mussel <i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i> , Dusky Brocade <i>Apamea remissa</i> , Centre-barred Sallow <i>Atethmia centrago</i> , Garden Dart <i>Euxoa nigricans</i> , Latticed Heath <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i> Square-spot <i>Diarsia rubi</i> , Dusky Thorn <i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i> , , Rustic <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i> , Dark Spinach <i>Pelurga comitata</i> , Shaded Broad-bar <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i> , White Ermine <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> , Buff Ermine <i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	NERC s41
Mammals (terrestrial)	Western Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> , Lesser Horseshoe <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , European Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Habs.Dir.2&4, CHS Sch.2, WCA Sch.5 full, NERC s41
	Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> , Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> , Brown Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Habs.Dir.4, CHS Sch.2, WCA Sch.5 full, NERC s41
	Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> , Alcatheo Bat <i>Myotis alcathoe</i> , Daubenton's Bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i> , Natterer's Bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i> , Leisler's Bat <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> , Nathusius' <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> , Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Habs.Dir.4, CHS Sch.2, WCA Sch.5 full
	European Water Vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	WCA Sch.5 full, NERC s41
	West European Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	NERC s41
Plants	Pennyroyal <i>Mentha pulegium</i>	WCA Sch.8, NERC s41
	Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , Meadow Clary <i>Salvia pratensis</i>	WCA Sch.8
	Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> , Corn Buttercup <i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	NERC s41
	Fritillary <i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	NS
Reptiles (terrestrial)	Grass Snake <i>Natrix natrix</i>	WCA Sch.5 part, NERC s41

Birds.Dir.1	Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC Annex 1
Habs.Dir.2/4	Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC Annex 2 or 4
CHS Sch.X	Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 Schedules 2 (EPS animals) or 5 (EPS plants)
WCA s1/Sch.X	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Section 1 / Schedules 1, 5 (fully or partially protected), 6 or 8
NERC s41	Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 41 Species of Principal Importance
RL/AL	Red/Amber Listed (IUCN or Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (Stanbury et al., 2021))
NR	Nationally Rare
NS	Nationally Scarce

3.2 Phase 1 Habitats

3.2.1 The following Phase 1 habitats were identified within the survey area and are shown on the Phase 1 habitats plan at Appendix I. Target Notes are at Appendix II. The habitats are described below.

- ▶ Broadleaved semi-natural woodland