



**SOUTHVIEW COTTAGE, STENSON,
DERBY.**

OS REF: SK 32686 30033.

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to convert Southview Cottage, Stenson into two dwellings with the erection of a two storey extension and a double garage on the eastern end of the cottage. A small outbuilding will also be demolished as part of the works.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The site survey was carried out on 22nd October 2021 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I to III of this report provide additional information on specific species and are designed to assist the reader in understanding the contents of this report.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

2.1. Prior to visiting the site, the survey area was cross referenced to maps and aerial photographs to give a general idea of the habitats and potential issues within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

2.2. The survey area was walked where access was agreed and public rights of way were used where no access was agreed. All habitats within and immediately around the survey area were documented and the dominant species within that habitat listed in line with the JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat surveys.

2.3. 

2.4. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 100m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) activity by looking for the following signs, in line with Dean M, Strachen R, Gow D and Andres R (2016). *The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series)*. Eds Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The mammal Society, London: - (2011). *Water Vole Handbook: Third Edition*: -

- * Water vole burrows.
- * Water vole faeces and latrines.
- * Water vole feeding stations.
- * Water vole runs.
- * Water vole prints in areas of soft mud.
- * Water vole lawns.
- * Predator field signs.

2.5. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of otter (*Lutra lutra*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with the P Chanin (2003). *Monitoring the Otter and Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers: Monitoring Series No10 Guidelines*: -

- * Otter prints in soft mud.
- * Otter spraints.
- * Otter Holts.

2.6. The survey area was searched for watercourses and waterbodies. Where found, and where safe to enter the water, all were thoroughly searched for the presence of crayfish, for approximately 50m in each direction of the site, by searching under rocks and logs. Where stated, crayfish traps were also deployed into the watercourse. All survey work was carried out in accordance with the *Conserving Natural 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No 1, Protocol for Monitoring the White Clawed Crayfish*.

2.7. The survey area was searched for trees and structures and where found these were checked for potential bat roosting sites in line with Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition)* by looking for the following signs: -

- * Holes, cracks or crevices.
- * Bat Droppings.

2.8. The land immediately adjacent to the survey area was assessed for bat roosting potential and bat foraging potential. Connective routes and flight lines were also assessed whilst on site and using maps of the area.

2.9. The area within 500m of the survey site was cross referenced to maps to highlight all ponds close to the site. Where possible, all ponds identified were accessed using agreed access or public rights of way to assess the potential for great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) to be present.

2.10. The survey area was assessed for the potential for reptiles and suitable reptile habitats. Where applicable the area was also searched for the presence of reptiles.

2.11. Where appropriate, the habitat within and surrounding the survey area was searched for species such as hazel, oak, honeysuckle, bramble and other species which may provide potential habitat for hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*). Field signs such as feeding remains and nests were also searched for where possible, in line with P Bright, P Morris and T Mitchell-Jones *The Dormouse Conservation Handbook 2nd Edition*.

2.12. Where appropriate, the area within and surrounding the survey area was assessed for its potential to house habitat for red squirrels. Field signs of red squirrels were searched for at least every 50m, looking for any dreys, feeding signs or sightings of red squirrels.

2.13. The survey area was searched for all alien invasive plant species as listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The location of all plants identified were recorded and listed within the survey report along with appropriate recommendations to avoid causing the plants to spread in the wild. All species were searched for, but the main species generally found under this category are Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam, Cotoneaster, Rhododendron and Japanese Rose.

2.14. All surveys were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) survey standards and advice.

2.15. This document is prepared in line with The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the government policy on biodiversity and nature conservation and places a duty on Planning Authorities to give material consideration to the effect of a development on legally protected species when considering planning applications. The NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance on “Natural Environment” also promote sustainable development by ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity and that it is conserved and enhanced within the development.

2.16. This report is prepared in line with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act that came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

2.17. This survey was carried out by Jenny Whitcher Roebuck MCIEEM. Since 2001 Jenny has had experience in a professional capacity as a Wildlife Consultant carrying out Ecology Surveys and Phase 1 Habitat surveys. Jenny holds Natural England Survey Licences in respect of bats, great crested newts, crayfish and barn owls, NRW and SNH Survey Licences in respect of bats and great crested newts. She has also successfully completed several courses run by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and the Field Studies Council (FSC) in the relative protected species, plant species and in carrying out Phase 1 Habitat Surveys. As a full member of CIEEM she is committed to continuous professional development, a continual process of learning and career development, a condition of CIEEM membership.

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. A desktop data search was requested from Derbyshire Biological Records Centre for records of protected species and designated sites within 2km of the survey area.

3.1.2. There are numerous records of bats and bat roosts within 2km, although no records relevant to the survey area. There are no roost records within 1km of the survey area.

3.1.3. There are numerous records of water vole within 2km, although all lie over 1.2km from the survey area.

3.1.4. There is one record of great crested newt within 2km, although this is over 40 years old and located 1.4km to the north.

3.1.5. There are no records of designated sites within or adjacent to the survey area. There are records of local wildlife sites within 2km, although these all lie over 850m from the survey area.

3.1.6. The full data search is available to the client on request but must not be placed in the public domain.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The survey area is Southview Cottage, Stenson and includes all outbuildings and the gardens of the property. The aerial photograph below shows the survey area.



3.2.2. The survey area is in the village of Stenson with private houses to the north and east, a swimming baths to the west and arable fields to the south. The village is small and is surrounded by large areas of arable land with the Trent and Mersey Canal 90m to the southwest. The aerial photograph below shows the survey area and wider surrounding area.



3.3. Description of Habitats.

3.3.1. Appendix IV of this report contains annotated maps marked up with the varying habitats that are cross referenced to target notes in Appendix V of this report. The habitats on and adjacent to the site are: -

- Introduced Shrub
- Amenity Grassland
- Tall Ruderal and Improved Grassland
- Bare Ground
- Building
- Scattered Trees
- Hedgerow, Defunct, Species Poor
- Wall
- Fence

3.3.2. Introduced Shrub

There are numerous mature shrub borders, individual feature shrubs in the lawns and areas of fruit plants present. The main species present are snowberry (*Symphoricarpus albus*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), clematis (*clematis montana*), Boxleaf Honeysuckle (*Lonicera nitida*), flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), box (*Buxus*), Elephants ears (*Bergenia cordifolia*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*), laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), bay laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), fuchsia (*Fuchsia sp.*), lavender (*Lavandula sp.*), dogwood (*Cornus sp.*), berberis (*Berberis vulgaris*), spirea (*Spirea sp.*), rose (*Rosa sp.*), Mexican orange (*Choisya sp.*), thyme (*Thymus polytrichus*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), sage (*Salvia officinalis*), mahonia (*Mahonia aquifolium*), Japanese skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*), sumac (*Rhus typhina*), lilac (*Lilac vulgaris*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster spp.*), variegated periwinkle (*Vinca major 'Variegata'*), sapling twisted willow (*Salix matsudana*) and ornamental conifers.



3.3.3. Amenity Grassland

There are large areas of well-tended lawn within the garden, which is mainly perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus Repens*) and ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*).



3.3.4. Tall Ruderal and Improved Grassland

The eastern half of the garden has a large area that was lawn but has now been left and is not mown with an amenity grass path mown all around the edge. The main species present are perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), cocks foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), annual meadowgrass (*Poa annua*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), dock (*Rumex sp.*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and some small sapling sumac (*Rhus typhina*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).



3.3.5. Bare Ground

The driveway to the house is gravel and within the garden there are areas of paved pathways and patios and areas of gravel.



3.3.6. Building.

There are four buildings within the survey area and a shed and greenhouse in the garden. Each has been given a number for the purpose of this report and each is described separately below.

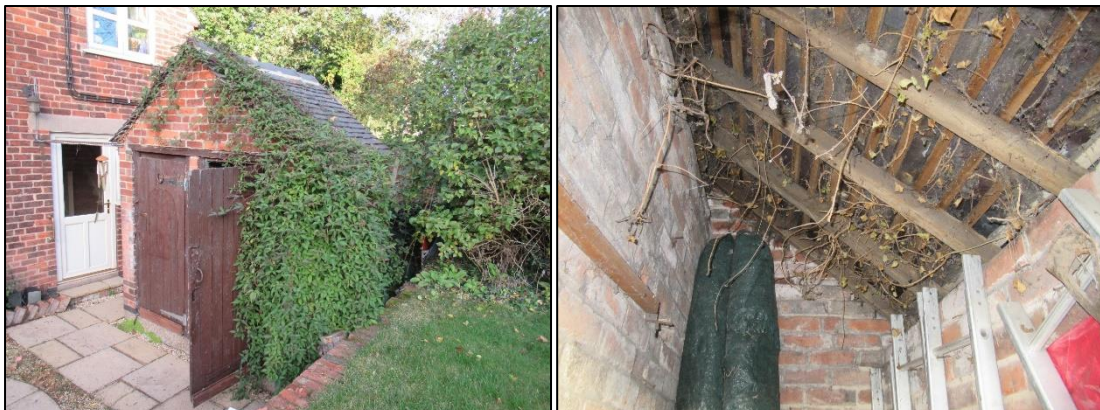


3.3.6.1. Building 1 is the main house which was formerly two cottages but in the past was converted to one house. The house is constructed with solid brick walls and a series of pitched roofs. The main part of the roof is covered with rosemary tiles and an extension at the western end is covered with slate.

3.3.6.1.1. The works will only affect the eastern end of the house. In this part of the house there is a separate loft space to the rest of the house. The loft space is divided by a central brick wall with a hole in it. The underside of the roof tiles is lined with a plastic liner which is in good condition.



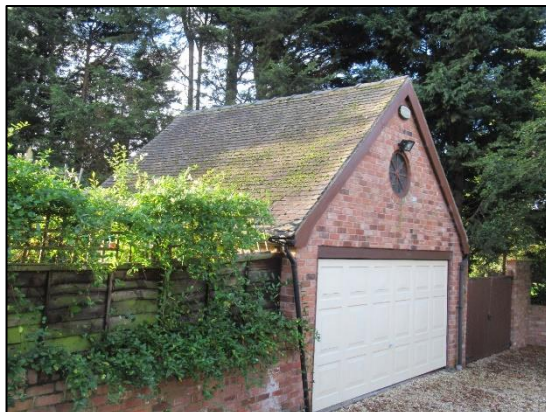
3.3.6.2. Building 2 is a small single storey outbuilding constructed with solid brick walls and a pitched roof covered with rosemary tiles. Inside there are two small rooms open to the underside of the roof which has no lining. There are timber fascia boards along both sides of the building. This building will be demolished.



3.3.6.3. Building 3 is a small single storey outbuilding constructed with solid brick walls and a pitched roof covered with rosemary tiles. Inside there are two small rooms open to the underside of the roof which has no lining. There are timber fascia boards along both sides of the building. This will remain totally unaffected by the proposed works.



3.3.6.4. Building 4 is a large garage at the western end of the survey area and is constructed with brick walls and a pitched rosemary tile roof with timber fascia boards. This will remain totally unaffected by the proposed works.



3.3.6.5. Building 5 is a small timber shed with a pitched felt roof and a small metal framed greenhouse.



3.3.7. Scattered Trees

3.3.7.1. There are a number of scattered trees in the garden. At the western side there are two large mature conifer trees.



3.3.7.2. The other scattered trees are all semi-mature, some quite small, and include cherry (*Prunus sp(p)*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), sumac (*Rhus typhina*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), oak (*Quercus sp(p)*), apple (*Malus domestica*) and ornamental conifer species.



3.3.8. Hedgerow, Defunct, Species Poor

3.3.8.1. There is a short section of hedgerow along the western boundary to the north of the main house. This is lilac (*Lilac vulgaris*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and is heavily overgrown with bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).



3.3.8.2. Along the northern boundary is a large mature Leyland cypress (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*) hedge. At the western end there are a few small hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) overgrown with wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*).



3.3.8.3. The northern boundary is an unmanaged hedgerow which is mainly hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) with occasional hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and some small semi-mature sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). The hedge has an understory of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).



3.3.8.4. The southern boundary is a large unmanaged hedgerow which is mainly hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) with some blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and small semi-mature sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and ornamental conifer.



3.3.8.5. In the garden there is a length of well-tended beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) hedge growing around a border of shrubs and fruit bushes.



3.3.9. Wall

There are low brick walls around most of the patio areas of the garden with a section of stone wall to the southwest end of the garden, adjacent to the driveway.



3.3.10. Fence

There are boundary fences along the north and eastern boundaries of the garden, although these are buried in the hedgerows and are in poor condition. There is a small section of timber panel fencing at the western side of the site adjacent to the garage.

3.4. Description of Fauna.

[REDACTED]

3.4.2. No watercourses were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there is no habitat for water voles, otters or white clawed crayfish within the survey area.

3.4.3. No ponds were identified within 500m of the survey area whilst on site or on an Ordnance Survey Map of the area. Therefore, there is no habitat for great crested newts within the survey area.

3.4.4. There are five buildings within the survey area.

3.4.4.1. Building 1 is the main house, constructed with solid brick walls and a series of pitched roofs. The main part of the roof is covered with rosemary tiles and an extension at the western end is covered with slate. The area of the house that will be

affected by the works is the eastern end where a two storey extension will be constructed.

3.4.4.1.1. The walls of the building are in good condition throughout with no cracks or gaps. The roofs are all in good condition with all tiles and slates in place and tight fitting and the ridge tiles well pointed. The pointing on the gable ends is all in place with no gaps and the eaves are well sealed.

3.4.4.1.2. The eastern loft space is separated from the loft spaces of the rest of the house by a solid brick wall. The eastern loft space is divided by a central brick wall with a hole in it. The underside of the roof tiles is lined with a plastic liner which is in good condition.

3.4.4.1.3. No bats or bat field signs were identified around the interior or the exterior of the house. Due to the good condition of the building and how well-sealed the building is it has been assessed as providing **negligible** potential for roosting bats.

3.4.4.2. Building 2 is a small single storey outbuilding constructed with solid brick walls and a pitched roof covered with rosemary tiles with no lining, and timber fascia boards. The building is in good condition with no cracks or gaps in the walls, all roof tiles in place and tight fitting, all ridge tiles in place and well pointed and the fascia boards are tight and covered with cobwebs. This building will be demolished.

3.4.4.2.1. No bats or bat field signs were identified around the interior or the exterior of the building. Due to the good condition of the building and how well-sealed the building is it has been assessed as providing **negligible** potential for roosting bats.

3.4.4.3. Building 3 is a small single storey outbuilding constructed with solid brick walls and a pitched roof covered with rosemary tiles with no lining, and timber fascia boards. The building is in good condition with no cracks or gaps in the walls, all roof tiles in place and tight fitting, all ridge tiles in place and well pointed and the fascia boards are tight and covered with cobwebs. This will remain totally unaffected by the proposed works.

3.4.4.3.1. No bats or bat field signs were identified around the interior or the exterior of the building. Due to the good condition of the building and how well-sealed the building is it has been assessed as providing **negligible** potential for roosting bats.

3.4.4.4. Building 4 is a large garage at the western end of the survey area and is constructed with brick walls and a pitched rosemary tile roof with timber fascia boards. The building is in good condition with no cracks or gaps in the walls, all roof tiles in place and tight fitting, all ridge tiles in place and well pointed and the fascia boards are tight. This will remain totally unaffected by the proposed works.

3.4.4.4.1. No bats or bat field signs were identified around the interior or the exterior of the building. Due to the good condition of the building and how well-sealed the building is it has been assessed as providing **negligible** potential for roosting bats.

3.4.4.5. Building 5 is a small timber shed with a pitched felt roof and a small metal framed greenhouse and have **no** potential for roosting bats.

3.4.4.6. None of the trees growing within the garden have features that could provide bat roost potential. The only trees to be removed during the works are two large ornamental conifers near to the western boundary of the site.

3.4.5. The survey area appears to provide high potential for foraging and commuting bats along the hedgerow boundaries and over the mature gardens. However, a thorough evaluation of bat activity could not be made during a daytime survey of the site.

3.4.6. The vegetation within the survey area provides opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. There were also a number of nest boxes on trees around the gardens. However, no active nests were identified during this survey as the survey was carried out outside the nesting season.

3.4.7. The survey area provides low potential habitat for reptiles as this is a well-tended garden with large areas of regularly mown lawn and regular human disturbance. No reptiles were identified during this survey and there are no records within the surrounding area.

3.4.8. No suitable dormouse habitat was identified during this survey. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species.

3.4.9. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified during this survey and there is no suitable habitat within the survey area. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species.

3.4.10. Cotoneaster, Rhododendron, Montbretia and Virginia Creeper, all non-native invasive species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, were all identified within the garden. Although these plants are all invasive species all are common garden plants and it is only an offence to allow the plants to spread into the wild.

3.4.10.1. Cotoneaster was growing in a border against the southern side of the main house. Rhododendron was growing in a border to the south of the house, one plant in the ground and one in a pot. Montbretia was growing in a small border on the northern side of the house. Virginia creeper was growing up the northwest corner of the house. All plants are growing in areas that will be unaffected by the works.



4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. There are no designated sites within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on designated sites.

4.2. The site is of moderate ecological value as it is a mature garden with mature hedgerow boundaries. However, the works are mainly to the eastern end of the house which will have no impact on the ecological value of the site. There is a small section of hedgerow along the western boundary to the north of the house which is to be removed and a driveway will be constructed in an area which is currently lawn. There will also be two conifer trees removed at the northern end of the house. However, new hedgerows will be planted in the garden which will compensate for the removal of this vegetation. Therefore, there will be no impact on the ecological value of the site.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4.4. No watercourses were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on water voles, otters or white clawed crayfish during the proposed works.

4.5. No ponds were identified within 500m of the survey area whilst on site or on an Ordnance Survey Map of the area. Therefore, there will be no impact on great crested newts during the proposed works.

4.6. There are four buildings on the site which are all assessed as having **negligible** potential for roosting bats as they are all in good condition and well-sealed. Only the eastern end of Building 1 and Building 2 will be affected as the extension to Building 1 is on the eastern end of the building and Building 2 is to be demolished to make room for the extension. Therefore, there will be no impact on roosting bats in buildings.

4.6.1. No suitable trees that could provide bat roost potential were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on roosting bats in trees during the proposed works.

4.7. The survey area provides some foraging potential for bats along the hedgerow boundaries and over the mature gardens. The boundaries, with the exception of a small section of hedgerow on the western boundary, will remain unaffected. The

gardens will also remain as mature gardens. Therefore, the proposed works will not fragment any foraging habitat and will therefore have no impact on foraging or commuting bats.

4.8. The vegetation within the survey area provides opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September, inclusive, each year. Vegetation clearance within the nesting bird season will have an impact on any birds nesting within the work site.

4.9. The survey area provides low potential habitat for reptiles as this is a well-tended garden with large areas of regularly mown lawn and regular human disturbance. The works will have a low impact on any reptiles within the work site.

4.10. No suitable dormouse habitat was identified during this survey. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species. Therefore, there will be no impact on dormice during the proposed works.

4.11. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified during this survey and there is no suitable habitat within the survey area. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species. Therefore, there will be no impact on red squirrels during the proposed works.

4.12. Cotoneaster, Rhododendron, Montbretia and Virginia Creeper, all non-native invasive species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, were all identified within the garden.

4.12.1. All plants are growing in areas that will be unaffected by the works and are growing within a private garden. Therefore, the proposed works will not cause the plants to spread into the wild.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Any vegetation clearance should be carried out outside the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year.

5.2. If any vegetation clearance is to be carried out during the nesting bird season a thorough nesting bird survey must be carried out by a suitably experienced person immediately prior to works commencing. If any active nests are found during this survey, they must be left undisturbed until the young have fledged. This could put a considerable delay on proposed works.

5.3. In the unlikely event that any reptiles are found during the works they must be left to safely move away of their own accord. If large numbers of reptiles (5+) are found works must stop and Whitcher Wildlife Ltd contacted for further advice.

5.4. In order to provide biodiversity enhancements in line with the NPPF, it is recommended that one integrated bat brick is installed in the new extension to enhance the habitat and provide bat roosting opportunities. This should be a Habibat 001 Bat Box with Bespoke Facing which can be made to match the walls of the building.



5.5. As a small section of hedgerow is to be removed at least the same length of hedgerow of the same or better quality should be planted on the site to compensate for the loss. This hedgerow should include some native plant species, including fruit and berry bearing species.

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Checked by:	
Ruth Georgiou. BSc, MCIEEM.	Date: 27 th October 2021.

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Appendix I. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

Ecology

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September. It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees and scrub, but others are ground nesting or prefer man-made structures or buildings.

Surveys

Nesting bird surveys search for potential nest sites in vegetation, buildings etc. Potential nesting sites are observed over a suitable period of time for bird movements or calling male birds that would indicate the presence of a nest. The presence of a nest can be identified from the field signs without the necessity to see the nest itself, thereby avoiding any disturbance of the nests. The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Legislation

Nesting birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Part 1. -(1) Of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - kills, injures or takes any wild bird; takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Part 1. -(5) of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young; or disturbs young of such a bird, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a special penalty.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above by inserting after “intentionally” the words “or recklessly”.

Appendix II. REPTILE INFORMATION.

Ecology

There are five main species of reptile that reside in the UK; Common or Viviparous Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*); Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*); Slow Worm (*Anguis fragilis*); Grass Snake (*Natrix natrix*) and Adder (*Vipera berus*). The Adder is the only native species that is venomous although this is rarely harmful to humans.

Reptiles occupy a wide range of habitats including woodland, marshes, heathland, moors, sand dunes, hedgerows and bogs. Sand Lizards are confined to moorland and coastal sand dunes where they lay their eggs in the warm sand. The range of the Sand Lizard in the UK is therefore very limited. Slow Worms can be found in a wide variety of habitats throughout Britain and is the most likely reptile to be found in urban and suburban environments.

Maintaining the right body temperature is vital to reptiles' survival. In the morning, they find a warm basking site to heat up their bodies, then later they may move back into the shade because they do not sweat and have to be careful not to overheat. During hot summers, Adders will try to move to damper, cooler sites.

Over winter reptiles will hibernate in burrows or under logs where they are protected from the cold and predators, emerging from February onwards as the weather warms up.

Reptiles generally begin to mate April to May with young born in late July to September. The Common Lizard gives birth to live young, hence the term viviparous, meaning live bearing.

Surveys

Reptile surveys involve the searching of refuge such as logs and stones for any animal sheltering below. Artificial refuge may be laid out on site for the purpose of reptile surveys.

Legislation

Reptiles are protected under Appendix II (sand lizards) and Appendix III (common lizard, slow worms, smooth snake, grass snake and adders) of the BERN Convention (1982), partially protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), Annex IV of the Habitats Directive and are all listed under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Communities Act (2006) making them a species of principal importance.

This makes it an offence to disturb any reptile while it is occupying a structure or place it uses for shelter or protection or to obstruct access to such a place.

Appendix III. INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES INFORMATION.

Ecology

The Government has acknowledged the problems that can be caused by non-native invasive species. In 2008 the Government launched “The Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain”. The strategy provides a framework for a more co-ordinated approach to invasive species management. It seeks to create a stronger sense of shared responsibility across government, key organisations, land managers and the public.

The Non-Native Species Secretariat has been established to oversee the implementation of the strategy. Details of the secretariat including risk assessments and action plans for some species are available at www.nonnativespecies.org.

In general, there are four basic methods of controlling weeds; mechanical, chemical, natural and environmental.

- ***Mechanical control*** includes cultivation, hoeing, pulling, cutting, raking, dredging or other methods to uproot or cut weeds.
Where this method is used all plant material must be considered “controlled waste” and must be disposed of properly.
- ***Chemical control*** uses approved herbicides.
- ***Natural control*** uses pests and diseases of the target weed to weaken it and prevent it from becoming a nuisance.
- ***Environmental control*** works by altering the environment to make it less suitable for weed growth, for example by increasing or decreasing water velocity.

Surveys

A site will be searched for invasive plant species growing on site, from mature plants to new shoots. A site will also be searched for dead stems indicating that plants that may have seasonally died back are present.

Legislation

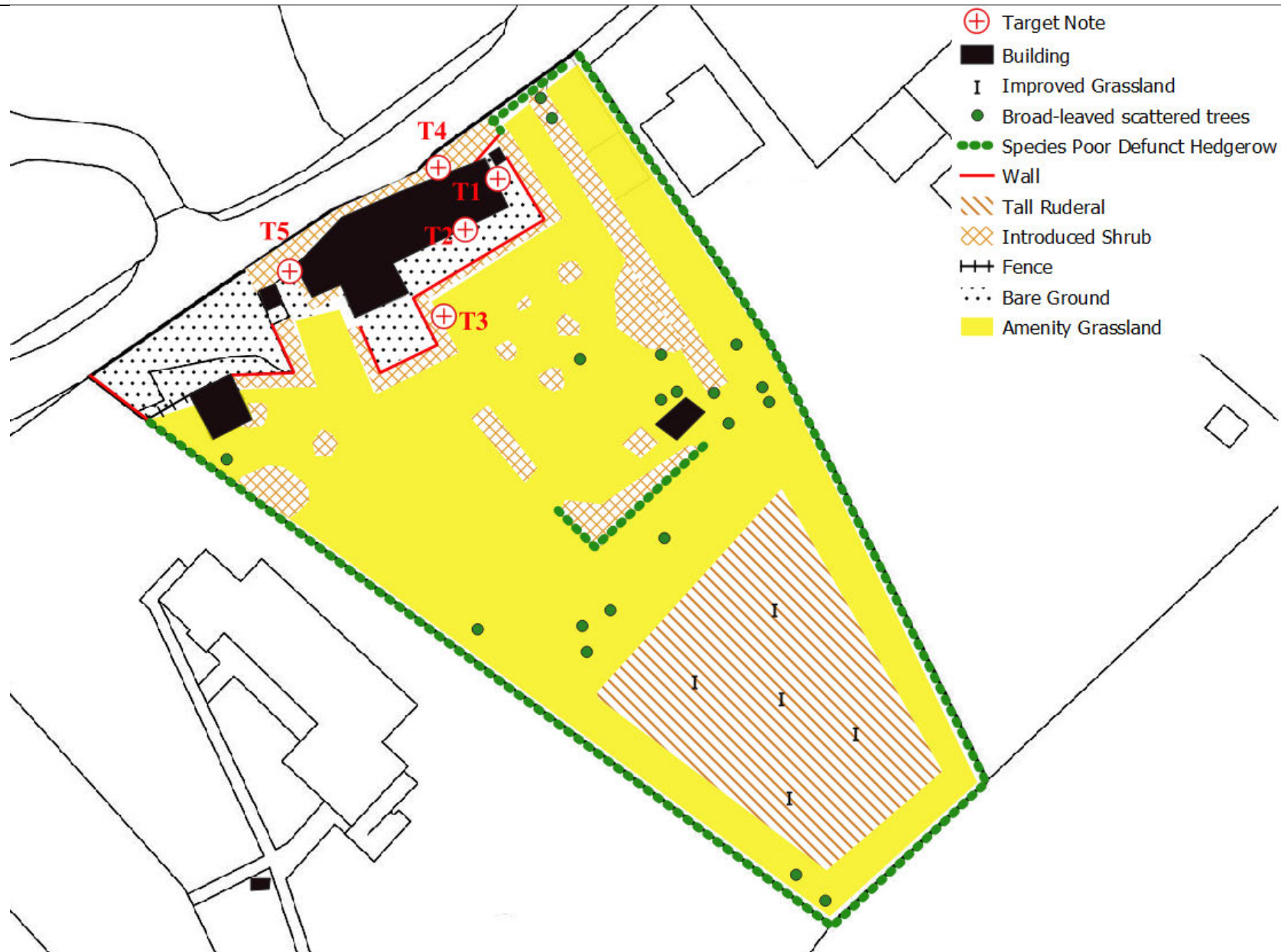
Invasive species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild. Schedule 9, Section 14(2) prohibits ‘planting’ or ‘causing to grow’ in the wild of any plant listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9.

The following is a list of all the species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Common Name	Scientific Name	England & Wales	Scotland
Alexanders, Perfoliate	<i>Smyrnium perfoliatum</i>	✓	
Algae, Red	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>	✓	
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>Argentatum</i>	✓	
Azalea, Yellow	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	✓	
Balsam, Himalayan	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Entire Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Small Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	✓	
Creeper, False Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	✓	
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	✓	
Dewplant, Purple	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	✓	
False-acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		✓
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	✓	✓
Fern, Water	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	✓	✓
Fig, Hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	✓	✓
Garlic, Three-Cornered	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	✓	
Hogweed, Giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	✓	✓
Hyacinth, water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis laevis</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Japanese	<i>Laminaria japonica</i>	✓	✓

Knotweed, Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	✓	
Knotweed, Hybrid	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> x <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	✓	
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	✓	
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>		✓
Leek, Few-flowered	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	✓	✓
Lettuce, water	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	✓	✓
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia</i> x <i>crocosmiiflora</i>	✓	
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	✓	
Pennywort, Floating	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	✓	
Potato, Duck	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	✓	
Primrose, Floating Water	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	✓	
Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	✓	
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	✓	
Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera tinctorial</i>	✓	
Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	✓	
Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	✓	✓
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile</i>	✓	
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile tomentosoides</i>		✓
Seaweed, Californian Red	<i>Pikea californica</i>	✓	✓
Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	✓	✓
Seaweed, Japanese	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	✓	✓
Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> sp. except - <i>P. amethystea</i> <i>P. leucosticta</i> <i>P. linearis</i> <i>P. miniata</i> <i>P. purpurea</i> <i>P. umbilicalis</i>	✓	✓
Shallon	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>		✓
Stonecrop, Australian swamp	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	✓	✓
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	✓	✓
Waterweed, Curly	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	✓	✓
Waterweeds	All species of the genus <i>Elodea</i>	✓	

Appendix IV. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Reference: 211076

Site: Southview Cottage, Stenson

Prepared by: Whitcher Wildlife Ltd

Date: 22nd October 2021



Appendix V. TARGET NOTES.

T1 – Location of extension and Building 2 to be demolished.

T2 – Cotoneaster

T3 – Rhododendron

T4 – Montbretia

T5 – Virginia Creeper