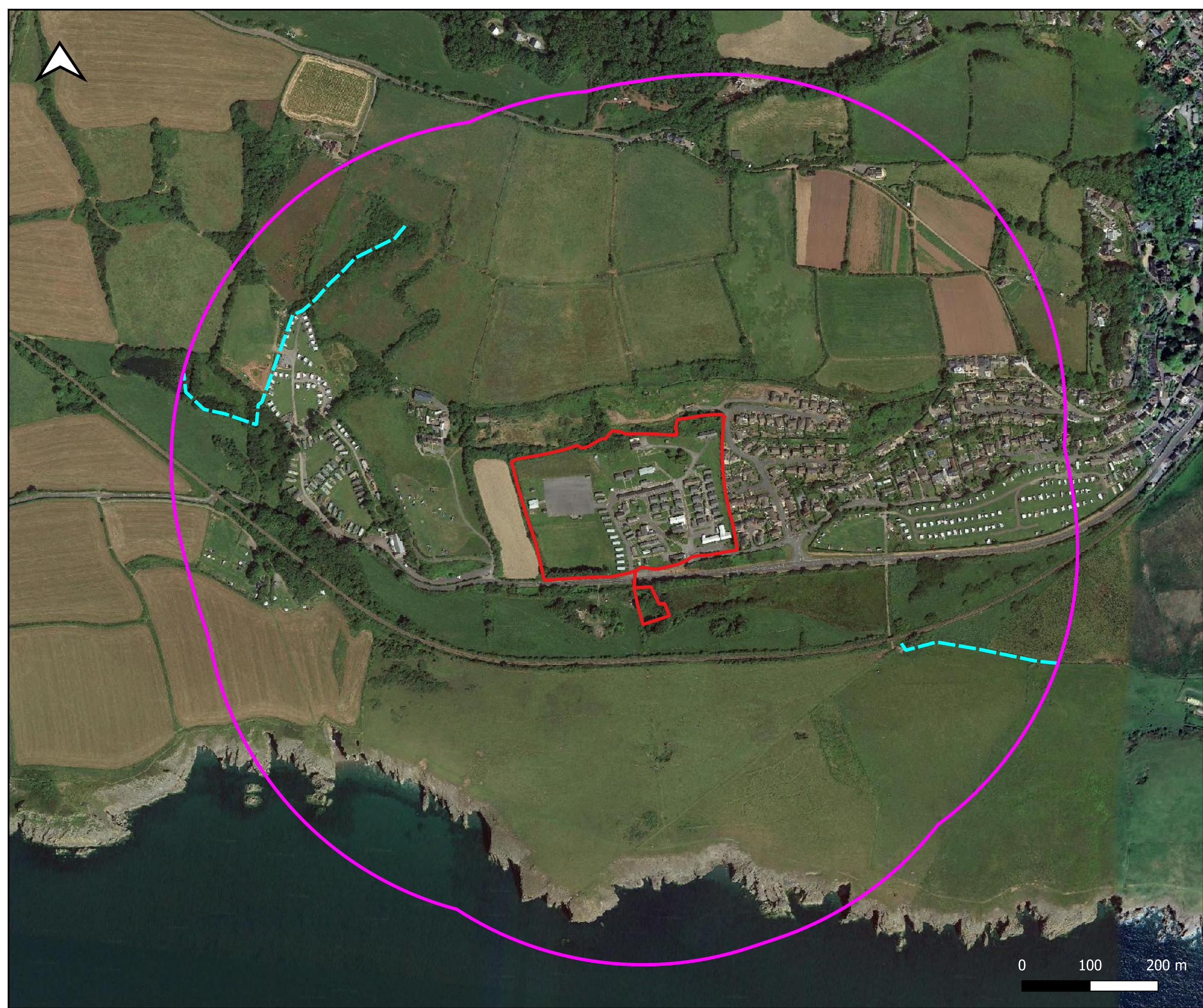


Key:

- Site and Water Treatment Area Boundary
- 2km Radius
- Prio ity habitat - high sensitivity
- Coast grazing, marsh and floodplain grassland
- Maritime cliff and slopes
- Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
- Restored Ancient Woodland Site

P01	NP	TF	JB	First Issue.	03/07/2024
Rev Drwn Chk'd Appr'd Description					Date
Purpose of issue					
S2 - Issued for Information					
Classification					
Public					
Client					
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)					
Project					
Penally DIO - The Camp					
Title					
Figure 5					
Priority Habitats and Ancient Woodlands within the 2km of the Site					
Drawn NP Checked EC Approved GP					
Project No		Date		Scale	Size
70122627		March 2024		1:15,000	A3
Drawing identifier				Revision: P01	
70122627-WSP-74-XX-M2-L-3020					
<div><div>WSP</div><div>Quest House, St Mellons Business Park, Fortran Rd, St Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0EY</div></div>					

FIGURE 6 – WATERBODIES WITHIN 500M OF THE SITE



Key:

Waterbodies

Site and Water Treat-
ment Area Boundary

500m Radius


P01	NP	TF	GP	First Issue.	15/07/2024
Rev Drwn	Chk'd	Appr'd	Description		Date
Purpose of issue					
S2 - Issued for Information					
Classification					
Public					
Client					
Defensive Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)					
Project					
Penally DIO - The Camp					
Drawing Title					
Figure 6					
Waterbodies within the Site					
Drawn	NP	Checked	TF	Approved	GP
Project No	Date	Scale	Size		
70122627	June 2024	1:6,000	A3		
Drawing identifier			Revision: P01		
70122627-WSP-74-XX-M2-L-3021					
					
Quest House, St Mellons Business Park, Fortran Rd, St. Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0EY					

FIGURE 7- UKHAB MAP

Key:

- Site and Water Treatment Area boundary
- Survey Area
- h2a5 - Species-rich native hedgerow
- u1e - Fence / wall
- f2 - Fen marsh and swamp
- g3c - Other neutral grassland
- g4 - Modified grassland
- h3 - Dense scrub
- h3h - Mixed dense scrub
- r1g - Other standing water
- u1b5 - Buildings
- u1b6 - Other developed land
- u1d - Suburban mosaic of developed and natural surface
- u1e - Built linear features
- w1 - Broadleaved and mixed woodland
- w1d - Wet woodland
- w1f - Lowland mixed deciuous woodland
- w1f7 - Other lowland mixed deciuous woodland
- w2c - Other coniferous woodland
- r1g - Other standing water
- w1f - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
- w2c - Other coniferous woodland
- Target Notes

P01 NP MW JB First Issue. 12/07/2024

RevDrwn Chk'd Appr'd Description Date

Purpose of issue
S2 - Issued for Information

Classification

Public

Client

Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project

Penally DIO - Camp

Drawing Title

Figure 7
UK Habitats Classification

Drawn NP Checked MW Approved GP

Project No Date Scale Size
70122627 May 2024 1:1,500 A3

Drawing identifier Revision: P01
70122627-WSP-74-XX-M2-L-3022



Quest House, St Mellons Business Park, Fortran Rd, St Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0EY





FIGURE 8 – ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES PLAN

CONSTRAINTS - DESIGNATED SITES

The Limestone Coast of South West Wales and Bristol Channel Approaches SACs are located within 2km. A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be required prior to any future development.

The Buglife B-Line is present within the Site boundary, disruption/severance of the B-Line should be avoided and opportunities should be targeted towards enhancing the B-Line.

Any proposed Development would require further survey for protected species (e.g. bats) and habitats to inform potential impact.

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities present across the Site include:

- Habitat Management of existing habitats to enhance the existing B-Lines.
- Inclusion of swift (*Apus apus*) bricks and bird boxes in construction of new buildings.
- Control/eradication of three-cornered garlic (*Allium triquetrum*) across the Site.

Opportunities within specific locations across the Site include:

- 1 - Opportunities to create additional habitats for foraging and commuting bats by enhancing linear features.
- 2 - Creation of ponds to provide biodiversity enhancement for a range of floral and faunal species
- 3 - Log piles and cut vegetation from vegetation clearance could be used to create refugia for reptiles, amphibians and small mammals
- 4 - Enhancement of woodland to include a diverse shrub/scrub layer for dormouse
- 5 - Habitat Management of florally rich area to enhance existing wildflower population.
- 6 - Eradication of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) on Site.

CONSTRAINTS - HABITAT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTANCE (HPI)

HPI on Site include lowland mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. There is a duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 to 'take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance' these HPIs. Any Proposed Development must take HPIs into consideration.

Key:

Site and Water Treatment Area Boundary

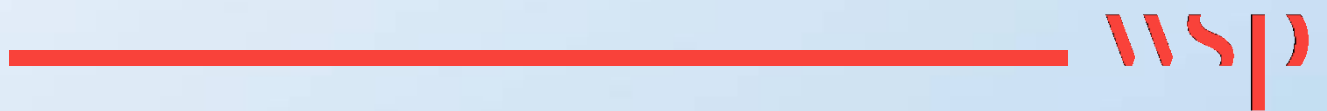
Opportunity

P01	MW	JB	GP	First Issue.	17/07/2024
Rev Drwn Chk'd Appr'd Description					Date
Purpose of issue					
S2 - Issued for Information					
Classification					
Public					
Client					
Defensive Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)					
Project					
Penally DIO - The Camp					
Drawing Title					
Figure 8					
Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Plan					
Drawn	MW	Checked	JB	Approved	GP
Project No	Date	Scale		Size	
70122627	July 2024	1:1,700		A3	
Drawing identifier			Revision: P01		
70122627-WSP-74-XX-M2-L-3023					
<div><div></div><div>WSP</div></div> <div>Quest House, St Mellons Business Park, Fortran Rd, St. Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0EY</div>					



Appendix A

LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY



Legislation

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (“The Habitats Directive”) and elements of Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (“the Birds Directive”) into UK law.

The 2017 Regulations consolidate the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The regulations provide for:

- Designation and protection of European Sites (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC)) including the need for Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Proposals;
- Protection of European Protected Species;
- Adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites; and
- Make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2.

It is also a matter of UK policy that Ramsar sites – those sites designated through the Ramsar Convention 1976 for wetlands of international importance – are assessed under the same process. These requirements are also extended to the consideration of effects on sites that are proposed for designation under the Habitats Regulations, such as potential SPAs (pSPA) and candidate SACs (cSAC).

No steps that will impact upon a European Protected Species (EPS) or its habitat can be undertaken unless by a European Protected Species licence issued by the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Body, in Wales this is Natural Resources Wales. Such a licence is not granted until after planning consent has been granted once Natural Resources Wales are satisfied that adequate measures are to be put in place to mitigate for the impact of the development.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the primary legislation which protects animals, plants and habitats within the UK.

The Act comprises four parts:

- Covers the protection of wildlife, including birds, their nests and eggs, wild animals, mammals and wild plants;
- Extends to the countryside and national parks, and the designation of protected areas including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Covers public rights of way, including footpaths and bridleways; and,
- Deals with miscellaneous provisions such as offences.

Schedules 1 (birds) and 5 (animals) of the Act identify species of bird and other animal in relation to which the Act makes killing, injury, taking and disturbance an offence while Schedule 8 to the Act lists species of plant in relation to which the Act makes it an offence to intentionally pick, uproot or destroy.

Section 14(2) of the Act makes it an offence to cause any species of animal or plant listed in Schedule 9 of the Act to grow in the wild. Of these species, those encountered frequently in land development and regeneration projects include Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed, and Himalayan balsam.

The Act further provides for notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. It also contains measures for the protection and management of SSSIs.

The act has been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act has replaced the Section 42 of the NERC Act 2006 in Wales. Section 7 lists the living organisms and types of habitat in Wales which are considered to be of key significance to sustain and improve biodiversity in relation to Wales.

The Act states that Welsh Ministers must take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section and encourage others to take such steps.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations are made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 and came into operation on 1st of June 1997. They aim to protect important hedgerows in the countryside by controlling their removal through a system of notification to the Local Planning Authority.

A hedgerow can only be considered for classification as “important” if it, or the hedgerow of which the section belongs to is over 20m in length (or which meets a hedgerow at either end) and has existed for 30 years or more.

Badgers

Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992) which makes the following actions illegal:

- To wilfully kill, injure, take or possess a badger,
- The reckless and/or intentional cruelty of a badger,
- Interference with a badger sett by damaging or destroying it,
- Obstruction of access to, or any entrance of a badger sett; and
- Disturbance of badger when it is occupying a sett.

Bats

Bats and their roosts are afforded a high level of protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the ‘Habitat Regulations’), the legislation means that it is an offence to:

Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild bat;

Deliberately disturb wild bats; ‘disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely:

(a) to impair their ability —

(i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or

- (ii) in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
(b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.' and
Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by this species.

Protection is also afforded under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with respect to disturbance of animals when using places of shelter, and obstruction of access to places of shelter.

Birds

Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, states that all wild birds are protected. Under the WCA, it is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird, to take damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird, or to take or destroy the egg of any wild bird. A special penalty is levied to any of the above offences being committed in conjunction with a bird listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA. It is also an offence if a person disturbs any bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is building a nest, is on or near a nest containing young, or disturbs dependent young of such a bird.

The recent Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 has made it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb Schedule 1 species as above, and also an offence to intentionally or recklessly take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird or its eggs or dependent young.

Great crested newt

Great crested newts are protected under Annex II and IV of the EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 "Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora" (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). as a European Protected Species (EPS), The Protection is given to all stages of the amphibians' life cycle e.g. Adults, Sub Adults, eft and eggs. This legislation has been transposed into UK legislation through Section 41 under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2018 (as amended).

Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately take (capture), injure or kill a newt;
- Deliberately disturb great crested newts in a way that would affect its ability to survive, breed or rear young, hibernate or migrate or significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a great crested newt;
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt; and,
- Intentionally take or destroy the eggs of a great crested newt.
- In addition to the above protection great crested newts in the UK are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended). It lists the following as additional offences:
 - Disturbance of an animal whilst occupying a place which it uses for shelter or protection;
 - Obstruct access to any structure or place which an animal uses for shelter; and,
 - Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt.

The above legislation applies to all life-stages of the species, from egg through larvae to sub-adults and adult newts.

Reptiles

In England all native species of reptile, including common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, sand lizard *Lacerta agilis*, grass snake *Natrix helvetica*, adder *Vipera berus* and smooth snake *Coronella austriaca*, are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended, making it an offence to intentionally kill or injure any species.

Additional protection is afforded to the sand lizard and smooth snake under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 under which they are listed as European Protected Species making it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill these reptile species;
- Deliberately disturb these reptile species; or,
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of these reptiles; this applies whether the animals are present or not.

Water Voles

Water voles receive protection in the UK as a result of both legislation and planning policies. This section outlines the primary legislation protecting bats. All of the information below is relevant to this bat report and to the work proposed at the development site.

Water voles are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are afforded full protection under Section 9 of the Act. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) a water vole.
- Possess or control a live or dead water vole, or any part of a water vole.
- Intentionally damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place that a water vole uses for shelter or protection, or disturb water voles while they are occupying such a place.
- Sell, offer for sale or advertise for a living or dead water vole.

Water voles are also listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) and are also priority species in the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. Water Vole is a priority species in Cambridgeshire.

The purpose of the legislation is to maintain and restore water vole populations within their natural range. This implies that the habitats on which they rely, and the ecology of their life cycles should not be compromised by human activities. Where activities have the potential to compromise water vole populations, measures are required to be put in place to avoid impacts or compensate and mitigate for those impacts.

National Planning Policy

The following key planning documents are considered to be of relevance.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 (2024)

The primary objective of PPW is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development. Chapter 6 of the PPW sets out measures in respect of biodiversity and ecological networks and expands upon implementing the Section 6 duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The PPW states that development must:

Demonstrate Net Benefit for Biodiversity through application of the step-wise approach, including acknowledgement of off-site compensation measures as a last resort, and need to consider enhancement and long-term management at each step.

Consider trees and woodlands in closer alignment with the stepwise approach, along with promoting new planting as part of development based on securing the right tree in the right place.

The proposing development will also have a duty to undertake a Green Infrastructure Assessment. *'The Green Infrastructure Assessment should be used to develop a robust approach to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, increasing ecological resilience and improving well-being outcomes, and should identify key strategic opportunities where the retention, maintenance, buffering, restoration, creation and connection of green features and functions would deliver the most significant benefits.'*

Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations Act places a duty on public bodies to carry out sustainable development. "Sustainable Development" means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.

As such in taking planning decisions the planning authority must clearly state the reasons for the decision. Those proposing development also have a responsibility to provide sufficient information to enable the decision maker to make an informed judgement on whether the proposed development is sustainable (i.e. contributes to social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being).

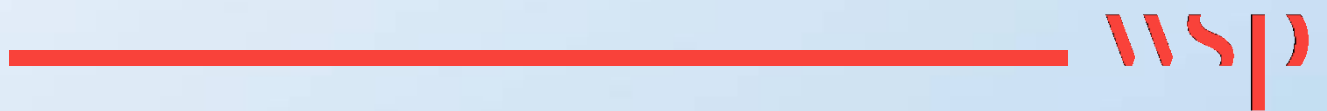
Local Planning Policy

This site falls within the area covered by the Pembrokeshire County Council. The Pembrokeshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2011, provides a framework within which existing and new actions are co-ordinated to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Pembrokeshire, taking account of local and national priorities.

In more recent years a Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire (PNP, 2018) has been produced by the Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership (PNP), which includes public bodies, private sector companies, charities, community groups and individuals with an interest in the protection and enhancement of natural resources in Pembrokeshire. This document provides the most current guidance for conserving and enhancing biodiversity in Pembrokeshire. Whilst it can be used to guide the members of the Partnership in setting their priorities for action, it is a guide for everyone to use.

Appendix B

PHOTOGRAPHS





Photograph 1: modified grassland and buildings located on the south-west of the Site.

Photograph 2: bat droppings on window sill in Building 62



Photograph 3: bat droppings in sink in Building 62

Photograph 4: hard standing (other developed land) located on the west of the Site.



Photograph 5: bat dropping in Building 46.



Photograph 6: other standing water located in the south-west of the Survey Area.



Photograph 7: wet woodland with extensive three-cornered garlic.

Appendix C

TARGET NOTES

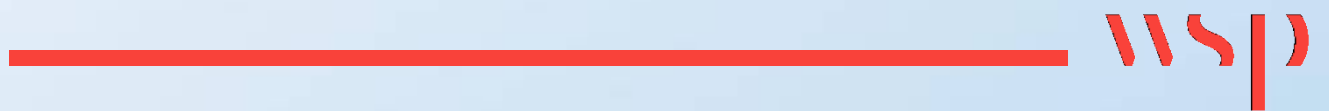


Table C-1 - Target notes

Target notes (TN)	Central grid reference	Description
TN1	SS 10944 98861	Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) kill (pigeon <i>Columba</i> sp.)
TN2	SS 10961 98906	Corvid nest in building soffit
TN3	SS 10947 98940	Swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>) nest in building
TN4	SS 10935 98922	House martin (<i>Delichon urbicum</i>) nest in building
TN5	SS 10822 98928	Dead thrush species (<i>Turdidae</i> sp.) and three swallow nests in building
TN6	SS 10812 99010	Bluebells (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)
TN7	SS 10936 99029	Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) growth extending into camp through fence
TN8	SS 11031 99042	Florally diverse area including abundant common dog violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>), frequently occurring bluebell and common knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>)
TN9	SS 10982 98799	Active crow (<i>Corvus corone</i>) nest
TN10	SS 10860 98838	Mammal run
TN11	SS 10896 98846	Mammal scrapes
TN12	SS 10843 98812	Mammal run
TN13	SS 11007 98770	Potential for bats in stone culvert outside of Site

Appendix D

BOTANICAL SPECIES LIST



Table D-1 – Botanical species identified on Site

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR (L=Locally)
g3c Other neutral grassland		
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	D
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	A
Glaucous sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>	F/LA
Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	F/LA
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	F
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	F
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Hairy sedge	<i>Carex hirta</i>	F
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	F
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	F
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	F
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	O/LA



Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	O/LA
Sweet vernal	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	O
Dandelion species	<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	O
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	O
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	O
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	O
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	O
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	O
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	O
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	O
Broad-leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	O
Dove's foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i>	O
Cut- leaved cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	O
Ground- ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	O
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O

Common field speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	O
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	O
Lords and ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	O
False brome	<i>Bromus danthoniae</i>	O
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	O
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	O
silverweed	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	O
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	O
Common bird's-foot -trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	O
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
Smooth sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	O
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	R
Broadleaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	R
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	R
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	R
Common stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	R
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	R

Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	R
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Hieracium memorabile</i>	R
Creeping soft grass	<i>Holcus mollis</i>	R
Downy oat grass	<i>Avenula pubescens</i>	R
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratense</i>	R
Mouse- ear - hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	R
Hemlock -water -dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	R
Water parsnip	<i>Berula erecta</i>	R
g4 Modified grassland		
Species not directly accessed but likely to be a grass mix including bent species (<i>Agrostis</i> sp.), fescue species (<i>Festuca</i> sp.) and ryegrass (<i>Lolium</i> sp.)		
w1f7 Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Priority habitat)		
Willow species	<i>Salix</i> sp.	F
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	F
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	F
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatinus</i>	F
Poplar species	<i>Populus</i> sp.	O
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	O
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O

<i>Understorey species</i>		
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	F
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	F
Hartstongue	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	O
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	R
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	R
w1d Wet woodland (30.503.528) (Priority habitat)		
Willow species	<i>Salix</i> <u>sp.</u>	A
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatinus</i>	F
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	O
<i>Understorey species</i>		
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	A
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	A
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	F
Wavy hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	O

Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
Traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	O
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	O
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	O
Hartstongue	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	O
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
w2c (29) Other coniferous woodland		
Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> x <i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> = X <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	D
w2c (30) Other coniferous woodland		
Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> x <i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> = X <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	D
h2a5 (10.11) Species -rich native hedgerow (Priority habitat)		
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	A
Willow species	<i>Salix</i> sp.	A
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	A
Apple species	<i>Malus</i> sp.	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatinus</i>	O
Poplar species	<i>Populus</i> sp.	O

Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
<i>Understorey species</i>		
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	A
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	O
h3d (10.12) Bramble scrub		
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	D
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hisuitum</i>	O
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Butterfly -bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	O
Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	O
h3h (10.12.14) Mixed scrub		
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	A
Willow species	<i>Salix</i> sp.	A
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	F
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	O
Traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	O
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	O

Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	O
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	O
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	O
u1b Developed land-sealed surface		
Rue-leaved saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	O
Danish scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	O
Hairy bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	O
u1d Suburban mosaic of developed and natural surfaces		
Species list not recorded-lawn, common garden plants and ornamental shrubs present		
r1g (40.316) Other standing water		
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	A (marginal vegetation)
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	A (marginal vegetation)
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	O
Floating sweet-grass	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	O
Water starwort species	<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	O

Appendix E

POTENTIAL ROOST ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURES FOR BATS

