



BIODIVERSE
CONSULTING

CHESTNUTS PARK

ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR: GHD

REF: BIOC22-166 | V1.1



CLIENT	PROJECT	
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biodiverse Consulting Ltd was commissioned in May 2023 to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of land at Chestnuts Park, Haringey, N15 3AQ. The site is proposed to be developed into a flood alleviation scheme and associated infrastructure. This document reports on the key ecological constraints and opportunities of the proposed development. The table below presents a summary of findings.

ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR CHESTNUTS PARK	
Designated Sites	The site lies within non-statutory designated Chestnuts Park Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). A further 19 SINCs and 3 statutory Local Nature Reserves lie within 2km of the site.
Habitats	Other Neutral Grassland, Modified Grassland, Hedgerow with Trees and Urban Trees are considered to be of Borough value.
Great Crested Newts (GCN)	The desk study revealed no records or licence returns for GCN within 2km of the site and no ponds were identified within 500m. No waterbodies are present on site and habitats offer limited foraging opportunity. The site is considered to be of negligible value for GCN.
Bats	Several bat species and 2 licence returns have been identified within 2km of the site. No roosts have been identified on site and the trees are of low and negligible suitability for roosting bats. The site offers limited foraging and commuting opportunities and considered to be of negligible value for bats.
Birds	A single nest was identified on site. Mature Urban Trees afford nesting opportunity for locally common birds with habitats affording limited opportunity for foraging. The site is considered to be of low value to breeding birds.
Reptiles	The desk study revealed few records of reptiles in the local area. The site lacks refugia and the habitats offer limited basking and foraging opportunity. The site is considered to have negligible value for reptiles.
Priority Species	The site has the potential to support hedgehog, a priority species.
Recommendations	A range of good practice avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures are recommended to address ecological impacts and reduce the likelihood of legal offences.



CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
CONTENTS	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	6
1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES	6
1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS	7
2 METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 SURVEY AREA	8
2.2 DESK STUDY	8
2.3 FIELD SURVEY	9
2.4 LIMITATIONS TO SURVEY	9
2.5 ASSESSMENT	9
3 RESULTS	10
3.1 DESK STUDY	10
3.2 FIELD SURVEY	13
4 SITE ASSESSMENT	18
4.1 ASSESSMENT OF SURVEY FINDINGS	18
5 RECOMMENDATIONS	19
5.1 AVOIDANCE	19
5.2 MITIGATION	19
5.3 COMPENSATION/ENHANCEMENT	20
APPENDICES	21
APPENDIX A – UKHAB MAP	22
APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES	23
APPENDIX C – SPECIES LIST	24
APPENDIX D – LOCAL RECORDS SEARCH	26
APPENDIX E – DESIGNATED SITES MAP	30
APPENDIX F – PRIORITY HABITATS MAP	31
APPENDIX G – POLICY AND LEGISLATION	32
APPENDIX H – VALUE OF ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	35

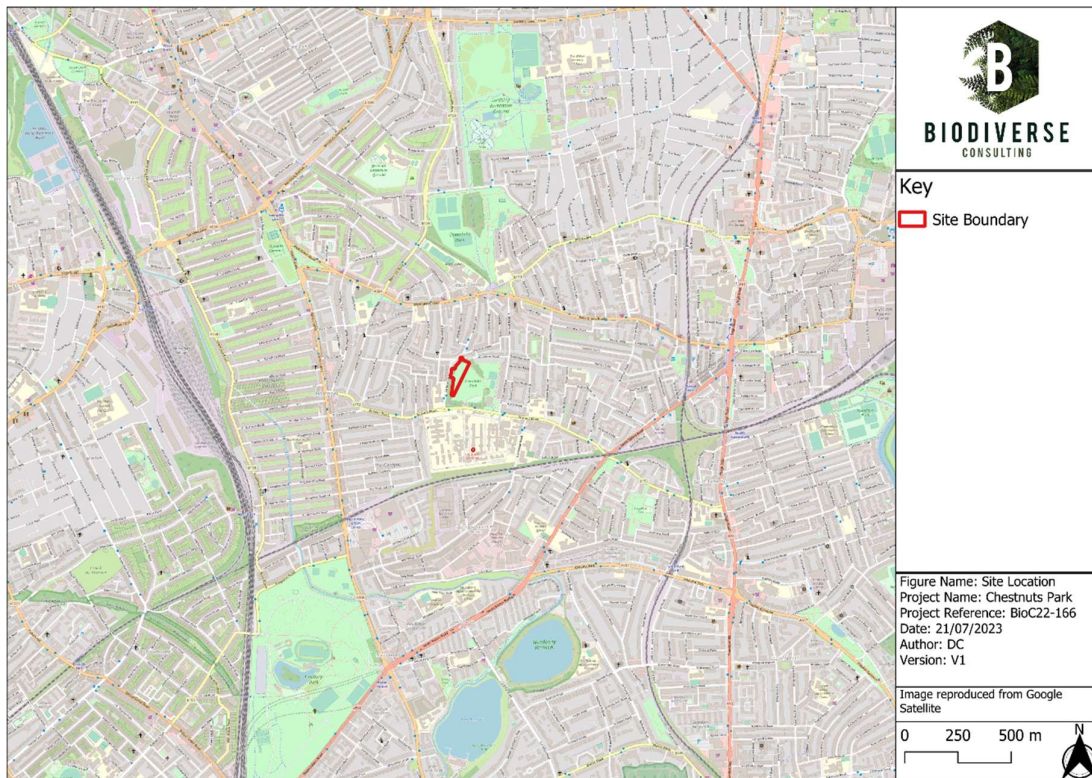


1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located at Chestnuts Park, Haringey, N15 3AQ at an approximate central grid reference of TQ 32390 88882 as illustrated in Figure 1. The 0.68ha site currently consists of parkland comprising amenity grassland with footpaths and urban trees.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES

The aim of this report is to determine the potential ecological constraints and opportunities to development. The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify and describe ecological features/receptors that may be present on site or within an identified Zone of Influence (Zoi).
- Assess the potential for the development to impact the identified features.
- Outline potential mitigation, compensation or enhancement measures if required.



1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The site is proposed to be developed to incorporate a small Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) within the amenity grassland for flood alleviation purposes. See Figure 2 for current Landscaping Plan Drawing Number 12609983-GHD-XX-XX-DRG-LA-00014-Layout1.

FIGURE 2: DEVELOPMENT PLANS





2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY AREA

The survey area comprised the “site” (Figure 3) and, where access was available, an appropriate buffer.

FIGURE 3: SURVEY AREA



2.2 DESK STUDY

A desk study was undertaken to obtain pre-existing ecological information relevant to the assessment. The desk study included:

- An assessment of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping.
- A search of the MAGIC website¹ for designated sites and European Protected Species within 2km.
- A request to the Local Record Centre (LRC) for records of non-statutory designated sites and protected and priority habitats and species within 2km.

¹ Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (www.magic.gov.uk) Accessed 23/07/2023.



2.3 FIELD SURVEY

Table 1 provides a summary of the field survey undertaken with full details provided in the subsequent sections. The survey was undertaken by a suitably experienced and licenced ecologist; full details are available on request.

TABLE 1: SURVEY SUMMARY

SURVEY	DATE	TEMPERATURE	CLOUD	PRECIPITATION	WIND	SURVEYOR
PEA & PBRA	13/06/2023	27 °C	20%	None.	4 BF ²	DC

2.3.1 Habitats/Protected Species

The site was subjected to a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) walkover survey during which habitats were assessed in line with the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) methods³. As part of the survey, the site was also checked for evidence of protected and priority species, and habitats were assessed for their potential to support them.

2.3.2 Bats

A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PBRA) determined the value of trees to roosting bats in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines⁴. A more general habitat assessment, based on features within the site and surrounding landscape, determined the value of the site to foraging and commuting bats. Roosting, foraging and commuting features were classified as Negligible, Low, Moderate or High.

2.4 LIMITATIONS TO SURVEY

Due to the managed nature of the Modified Grassland which constitutes the majority of the site, it was not possible to identify all grass and forb species present in this habitat. This is not considered to be a significant constraint as the correct habitat type and ecological value were identified.

2.5 ASSESSMENT

The value of specific ecological features is assigned using a geographic frame of reference in line with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (see Appendix H for more detail).

² Sir Francis Beaufort (1805). Beaufort Wind Scale. UK Royal Navy.

³ Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2020) The UK Habitats Classification User Manual Version 1.1 at <http://www.ukhab.org/>

⁴ Collins, J. (ed) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edition). Bat Conservation Trust



3 RESULTS

3.1 DESK STUDY

3.1.1 Designated Sites

A summary of statutory and non-statutory designated sites is provided in Table 2 with non-statutory sites mapped in Appendix E. 3 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and 19 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) are located within 2km of the site. The site itself lies within the Chestnuts Park SINC.

TABLE 2: DESIGNATED SITES

DESIGNATION	SITE NAME	REASON FOR DESIGNATION	DISTANCE FROM SITE
Statutory Designated Sites			
LNR, SINC	Railway Fields, Green Lanes, N4	Designated for its abundant wildlife, consisting of woodland, grassland and a small pond.	790m
LNR, SINC	Parkland Walk	Managed as a Natural Conservation Area and contains naturally regenerated woodland, scrub and rough grassland.	1615m
LNR, SINC	Abney Park Cemetery	Designated for supporting a diverse assemblage of woodland birds and a diversity of butterfly species.	1895m
Non-Statutory Designated Sites			
SINC	Chestnuts Park	The site supports mature trees with some areas managed for nature conservation. The grass is allowed to grow long encouraging grasshoppers and other invertebrates.	On site
SINC	St Ann's Hospital Wood	Designated for its woodland and scrub, including a wild service-tree. Ground flora dominated by nettle and large bindweed with some rough grassland.	360m
SINC	Downhills Park	Designated for its mature trees and dense scrub. Supports declining breeding populations of spotted flycatcher.	380m
SINC	Harringay Stadium Slopes	Designated for its woodland and grassland which support butterflies.	450m



DESIGNATION	SITE NAME	REASON FOR DESIGNATION	DISTANCE FROM SITE
SINC	Lordship Lane Recreation Ground	Designated for its stream and pond supporting common waterfowl such as mallards and moorhens. An area of woodland provides valuable habitat for birds.	820m
SINC	New River	Designated for its river which supports diverse aquatic and marginal flora, aquatic invertebrate fauna and a diverse range of fish. Kingfishers are seen regularly and may breed on site.	890m
SINC	Finsbury Park	Designated for its mature trees and gravelly grassland which support a range of locally rare and spring ephemerals.	930m
SINC	Paignton Road Open Space	Designated for its old fruit trees which are important for invertebrates, the nationally scarce musk stork's-bill which is established in the grassland, and self-established grey snake-bark maple.	950m
SINC	Tottenham Railsides	Designated for its willow and sycamore woodlands which are an important corridor leading from the Lea valley into the built-up parts of the borough.	950m
SINC	Stoke Newington Reservoirs	Designated for its importance to waterfowl such as tufted duck, gadwall and mallard, while regular passage species include common waders.	1080m
SINC	Stroud Green Railway Bank	Designated for its scrub and woodland of oak, birch and sycamore.	1120m
SINC	Granville Road Spinney	Designated for the remnant of woodland dominated by sycamore and three specimens of hybrid between rowan and whitebeam.	1630m
SINC	Bruce Grove Wood	Designated for supporting a range of habitats including overgrown allotments, mown grass, and secondary woodland of ash, sycamore and beech.	1650m
SINC	Parkland Walk, Queen's Wood and Highgate Wood	Designated for its ancient woodlands and reclaimed open space supporting locally uncommon plant species and specially protected bats. Breeding birds include tawny owl and spotted flycatcher.	1670m



DESIGNATION	SITE NAME	REASON FOR DESIGNATION	DISTANCE FROM SITE
SINC	Lea Valley	Designated for supporting diverse and specially protected aquatic flora such as creeping marshwort. Also supports internationally important birds such as wintering gadwall and shoveler.	1670m
SINC	Markfield Park	Designated for the diversity of self-established habitats such as scrub, young woodland, tall herbs, rough grassland, ruderal vegetation and nationally scarce wall bedstraw.	1680m
SINC	St Mary's Churchyard, Hornsey	Designated for its trees and scrub, including a small fragment of hornbeam woodland, thought to be relict ancient woodland. Kestrels nest in the church tower.	1700m
SINC	Allen's Gardens	Designated for its amenity grassland, planted shrubbery, scattered trees and secondary woodland. Managed for nature conservation.	1730m
SINC	Tower Gardens	Designated for its mature trees and native woodland and scrub planting, which provide nesting and foraging sites for birds.	1800m
SINC	Holmleigh Railway Cutting	Designated for being one of the largest areas of self-established vegetation in Hackney, supporting grassland and ash and sycamore woodland.	1880m

3.1.2 Priority Habitats

The site contains Deciduous Woodland, a priority habitat with Open Mosaic Habitat adjacent to the site on the southern boundary.

Records of Priority Habitats within 2km of the site include: Deciduous Woodland alongside Wood Pasture and Parkland. The map of the Priority Habitats is provided in Appendix F. This information will be used to inform decisions on habitat retention, enhancement and/or creation.

3.1.3 Protected and Priority Species

A summary of recent records of protected, priority or otherwise notable species provided by the LRC is presented in Appendix D, with relevant records discussed below. The LRC search results are available on request.



3.1.4 European Protected Species (ESP) Licensing

The MAGIC website identified 2 granted EPS licenses for bats within 2km of the site as detailed in Table 3.

TABLE 3: GRANTED EPS LICENSES

REFERENCE	SPECIES	LICENSE DATE	TYPE	DISTANCE
2016-20176-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle.	10/02/2016 - 09/02/2021	Destruction of a resting place.	~510m
2018-33911-EPS-MIT	Common pipistrelle, noctule.	19/03/2018 - 14/03/2023	Destruction of a resting place.	~1500m

3.1.5 Landscape Context

A review of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the site lies in a residential London area interspersed with urban green spaces. The A10 is situated east of the site with Walthamstow Wetlands beyond this. To the south lies Woodberry Wetlands and to the west is Hornsey Train Station.

3.2 FIELD SURVEY

3.2.1 Habitats

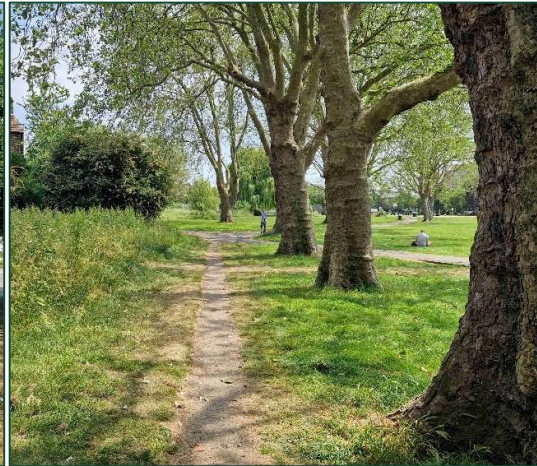
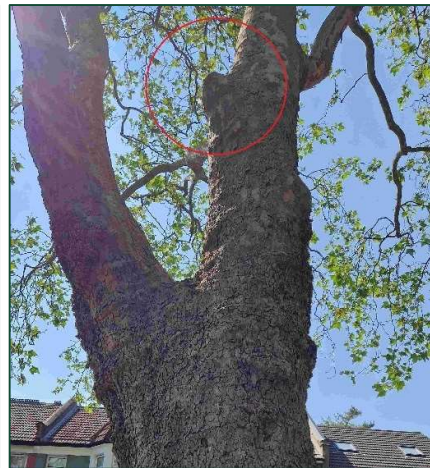
The 0.68ha site currently consists of parkland comprising amenity grassland with footpaths and urban trees. Habitats are mapped (UKHab) in Appendix A with corresponding Target Notes in Appendix B and full species list in Appendix C. All habitats are considered to be of Borough value due to the site’s designation as a SINC (see Appendix H).

IMAGE 1 – OTHER NEUTRAL GRASSLAND



IMAGE 2 – MODIFIED GRASSLAND



**IMAGE 3 – INTRODUCED SHRUB****IMAGE 4 – URBAN TREES****IMAGE 5 – NATIVE HEDGEROW WITH TREES****IMAGE 6 – URBAN TREE OF LOW BAT SUITABILITY**

3.2.1.1 g3c – Other Neutral Grassland (ONG)

A 0.06ha area to the west of the site comprises of ONG with grass to forb ratio of 70:30. Grass species include cock's foot *Dactylus glomerata* and rough meadow grass *Poa trivialis*. The grassland contains forb species such as ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and knapweed *Centaurea nigra*. The grassland is unmanaged and a narrow strip of bare ground indicates public use as footpath (Image 1).

3.2.1.2 g4 – Modified Grassland

The majority of the site comprises of 0.56ha of Modified Grassland with grass to forb ratio of 80:20. The grassland includes some forb species such as white clover *Trifolium repens*, daisy *Bellis perennis* and ribwort plantain. The grassland is managed regularly due to public amenity use with a uniform sward height of under 10cm at the time of survey (Image 2).



3.2.1.3 Introduced Shrub

A 0.003ha area of Introduced Shrub is present at the north of the site, dominated by rose *Rosa* sp. (Image 3).

3.2.1.4 Urban Trees

2no. London Plane *Platanus × acerifolia* Urban Trees are present in the ONG, and another is present at the northern edge of the Modified Grassland. The trees are mature with a good canopy, a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 660 – 860mm and are over 10m tall (Image 4).

3.2.1.5 Native Hedgerow with Trees

A 0.043km Native Hedgerow with Trees is present along the western boundary of the site (Figure 4, Image 5). The hedgerow is defunct, over 1.5m tall and approximately 1m wide, dominated by common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and common dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*. Mature London Plane trees are present at regular intervals along the hedgerow. The trees are over 10m tall with a DBH of 680-780mm. Understory vegetation is dominated by cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* and cleavers *Galium aparine*, along with species present in the bordering ONG.

FIGURE 4: HEDGEROW LOCATIONS





3.2.2 Invasive Non-Native Species

No schedule 9 invasive species were identified on site.

3.2.3 Protected Species

Protected species are afforded a level of legal protection which means that their presence may pose a constraint to development. A summary of relevant legislation and associated species is provided in Appendix G.

The following sections describe the field survey results and an appraisal of desk study data. Species not addressed below are considered extremely unlikely to be present and/or affected by the development and so are scoped out of further assessment.

3.2.3.1 Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

The desk study revealed no local records of great crested newt (GCN), and no GCN licence returns or pond surveys were identified within 2km of the site. Additionally, no ponds have been identified within 500m of the site. There are no waterbodies present on site, and the grassland and hedgerow habitats provide negligible opportunities for foraging due to high levels of management and public amenity use. It is highly unlikely that GCN are found on site and thus scoped out of further assessment.

3.2.3.2 Bats

The desk study identified records for the following bat species within 2km: brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auratus*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, lesser noctule *Nyctalus leisleri*, Nathusius's Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, noctule *Nyctalus noctule*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*. No bats have been recorded on site with the closest record being 567m away.

The PBRA results showed that out of the 7 trees on site, 1 is considered to be of low suitability for roosting bats due to the presence of 4 small rot holes (see Figure 5 and Image 6). The remaining trees are considered to be of negligible suitability.

The site offers limited opportunities for commuting and foraging within the hedgerow and urban trees, however connectivity to the wider area is considered poor. Overall, the site is considered to have negligible value for bats and they are therefore scoped out of further assessment.

**FIGURE 5: TREE LOCATIONS**

3.2.3.3 Birds

A single nest was identified on site (see Appendix B Target Note 1). Mature trees present to the west and north of the site afford nesting opportunity for locally common birds. The site offers limited opportunity for foraging due to high levels of management and disturbance, and thus considered to be of low value to breeding birds.

3.2.3.4 Reptiles

The desk study returned 6 recent records of grass snake *Natrix helvetica* and 2 records of slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, with the closest reptile record being 1180km from the site. The site lacks refugia and habitats offer limited opportunity for reptiles due to their amenity use and managed nature. It is unlikely that reptiles are present on site and thus scoped out of further assessment.

3.2.3.5 Priority Species

3.2.3.5.1 Hedgehog

The site has some potential to support hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (35 records within 2km of the site), and so the site is considered to be of low value for this species.



4 SITE ASSESSMENT

4.1 ASSESSMENT OF SURVEY FINDINGS

The following section assesses the proposed development impact on the aforementioned ecological receptors and sets out avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures designed to address these impacts.

4.1.1 Habitats

The following habitats will be impacted through loss and disturbance during the construction phase of the development: 0.06ha ONG, 0.56ha Modified Grassland, 0.003ha Introduced Shrub, 0.11ha Urban Trees and 0.043km of Native Hedgerow with Trees. The construction phase will include the creation of temporary access routes in the west and south of the site resulting in the temporary loss of some Native Hedgerow with Trees, ONG and Modified Grassland.

Loss of habitats will be avoided where possible, for example ensuring the temporary access routes will not result in the loss of Urban Trees as detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)⁵. Loss of habitats will be compensated by the creation and management of higher diversity habitats such as ONG and Native Hedgerows, and the replacement of Native Hedgerow with Trees and ONG that will be lost due to the temporary access routes.

4.1.2 Birds

Birds may be impacted by direct harm and disturbance during the construction phase. These impacts will be addressed through avoiding works during nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) and ensuring the mature Urban Trees are retained and protected as per the AIA⁵. Biodiversity enhancements such as hedgerow creation will improve nesting opportunities once the project is complete.

4.1.3 Priority species

Hedgehog, a priority species, may be impacted by direct harm and disturbance during the construction phase. These impacts will be addressed through precautionary avoidance and mitigation measures set out in Section 5 below. Biodiversity compensation and enhancements such as hedgerow creation will improve foraging opportunities once the project is complete.

4.1.4 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

The development will cause direct impact to Chestnuts Park SINC which the site lies within, through loss and disturbance of habitats during the construction phase. The impacts will be

⁵ Biodiverse Consulting (2023). Chestnuts Park Arboricultural Impact Assessment V1.1.



avoided and compensated where possible as detailed in Section 4.1.1 above, and biodiversity will be enhanced as detailed in the Biodiversity Net Gain report⁶.

It is considered that there will be no direct or indirect impacts on the 19 SINCs within 2km of the site due to the small scale of the development and the lack of connectivity to the SINCs due to the residential and fragmented nature of the surrounding area.

4.1.5 Statutory Designated Sites

It is considered that there will be no direct or indirect impacts on the 3 LNRs within 2km of the site due to the small scale of the development and lack of connectivity as detailed in Section 4.1.3.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 AVOIDANCE

The following measures should be incorporated into the design of the development, including the construction phase, to avoid and reduce impacts on wildlife:

- All works to be undertaken in accordance with the AIA⁵ to ensure the mature trees within and adjacent to the site boundary are retained and protected during the construction and operational phases of the development.
- Avoid site clearance works during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the site is checked by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) and active nests are confirmed to be absent no later than 48 hours before works commence.
- All construction activities will be programmed to daytime hours where possible in order to reduce disturbance to sensitive nocturnal species, such as bats and roosting bird species.

5.2 MITIGATION

Mitigation is proposed to reduce the impacts on wildlife that cannot be avoided through design:

- Any Hedgerow with Trees temporarily removed on the western boundary of the site will be replanted once construction phase is complete.
- Any external lighting will be designed in line with BCT guidance⁷ to reduce impacts bats and a range of other wildlife associated with retained and off-site habitats.
- Excavations should be securely covered or fenced overnight, or otherwise provide a means of escape for animals that may become trapped in the form of a ramp at least 300mm wide and angled no greater than 45°. Excavations should be inspected for the presence of animals

⁶ Biodiverse Consulting (2023) BioC22-166 Chestnuts Park BNG V1.1.

⁷ Bat Conservation Trust (2018) Guidance Note 08/18: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK



before work recommences and, in the event of animals being trapped, an ecologist contacted for advice.

5.3 COMPENSATION/ENHANCEMENT

Compensation is proposed to address the impacts on habitats which cannot be avoided or mitigated:

- Landscape planting shall include species native to the local area as well as berry and fruit-bearing species alongside pollinator species, to provide increased foraging opportunities in the local area.
- Landscaping area surrounding the SUDS will be managed to create areas of diverse grassland and hedgerow habitats that provide opportunities for invertebrates and small mammals such as hedgehogs.
- The development should provide opportunities for local invertebrate species through the installation of bug hotels made from natural materials such as spare wood which can be retained during construction or obtained locally.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A – UKHAB MAP





APPENDIX B – TARGET NOTES

TARGET NOTES

Target Note 1:

Birds nest in canopy of mature Urban Tree.





APPENDIX C – SPECIES LIST

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ONG	MODIFIED GRASSLAND	INTRODUCED SHRUB	URBAN TREE	NATIVE HEDGEROW WITH TREES
Bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Y				
Burdock sp.	<i>Arctium sp.</i>	Y				
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>			Y		
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Y				Y
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylus glomerata</i>					
Common dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>					Y
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Y				Y
Curled leaved dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Y				Y
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Y	Y			
Dandelion sp.	<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	Y	Y			
Geulder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>					Y
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Y				
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>					Y
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Y				
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Y				
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Y				
London Plane	<i>Platanus × acerifolia</i>				Y	Y
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Y				
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Y				
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Y	Y			
Rose sp.	<i>Rosa sp.</i>			Y		



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ONG	MODIFIED GRASSLAND	INTRODUCED SHRUB	URBAN TREE	NATIVE HEDGEROW WITH TREES
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Y				
St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>			Y		
Wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Y				
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>					Y
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Y	Y			
White dead nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	Y				
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Y				



APPENDIX D - LOCAL RECORDS SEARCH

PROTECTED SPECIES RECORDS FROM LRC

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RECORDS	MOST RECENT RECORD	MIN OF APPROX. DISTANCE (M)
AMPHIBIAN				
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	59	2021	645
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	23	2016	729
BUTTERFLY				
Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	43	2022	611
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	175	2022	128
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	1	2015	-
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	30	2022	626
Small Copper sp.	<i>Lycaena phlaeas eleus</i>	16	2019	1005
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	91	2022	611
REPTILE				
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	6	2012	1180
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	2	2019	1404
TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL				
Bat	<i>Chiroptera</i>	4	2012	1082
Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	11	2020	567
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	1	2017	-
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1	2017	1022
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	168	2021	614
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	27	2021	979
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	2	2021	-
European Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	1	2016	-
Lesser Noctule	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	19	2017	614
Myotis Bat species	<i>Myotis</i>	1	2021	1415



Nathusius's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	38	2017	614
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	71	2017	614
Nyctalus Bat species	<i>Nyctalus</i>	1	2021	1415
Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	37	2019	884
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	364	2017	614
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	35	2022	729
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	2	2017	1022
BIRD				
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	8	2014	1238
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	2	2021	-
Baltic Gull	<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>	112	2019	866
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	1	2021	-
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	3	2017	1359
Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	1	2021	-
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	14	2017	1238
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	4	2021	-
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	2	2011	1238
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	10	2021	1238
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	28	2019	1238
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	1010	2021	-
Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	11	2010	-
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	246	2022	1238
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	134	2020	1238
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	1	2011	-
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	3	2019	1434
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	2	2010	1238
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	3	2016	1238
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	374	2022	649
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	79	2019	1238



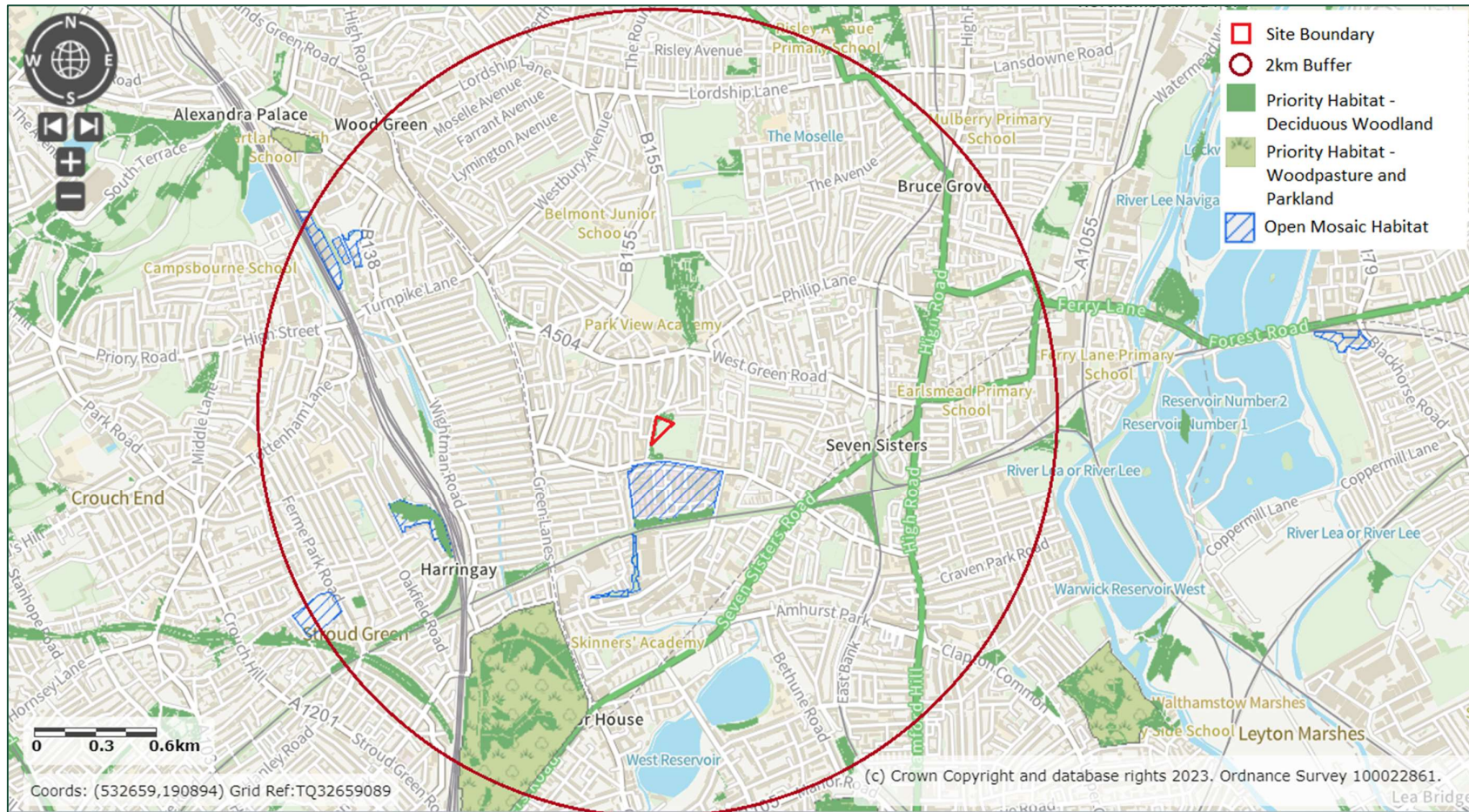
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	51	2021	1238
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	1117	2022	1238
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	29	2019	1238
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2	2016	1359
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	1	2010	-
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	14	2019	1238
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	2	2017	1238
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	37	2019	1238
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	321	2022	691
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	10	2017	1238
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	761	2022	1238
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	483	2022	866
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	27	2021	-
Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	5	2021	-
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	138	2020	1026
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	311	2022	184
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	272	2022	1009
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	2	2010	1238
Lapland Bunting	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	1	2010	-
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	17	2017	1238
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	395	2022	956
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	33	2017	1238
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	3	2023	967
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	17	2019	1238
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	15	2022	1238
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	251	2021	1238
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	4	2017	1238
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	50	2021	-



Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	6	2021	-
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	15	2017	1238
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1	2010	-
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	208	2021	691
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	3	2012	1458
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	408	2021	-
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	27	2019	1238
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	1144	2021	1238
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	44	2021	1238
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	260	2023	395
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	383	2021	1238
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	11	2016	1238
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	65	2020	1238
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	89	2022	1238
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	10	2014	899
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	304	2022	691
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1	2014	1458
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	48	2019	693
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	418	2022	293
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	561	2022	213
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	50	2022	651
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	4	2014	1238
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1	2021	-
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	9	2017	1238
White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	5	2010	1238
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	2	2019	1238
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	8	2010	1238
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	16	2017	899



APPENDIX F - PRIORITY HABITATS MAP





APPENDIX G – POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981⁸, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) 2000⁹ and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006¹⁰, is the main legislation that protects wildlife in Great Britain and is the mechanism for defining and protecting nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The legislation makes it offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with certain exceptions) and disturb any bird species listed under Schedule 1 to the Act, or its dependent young while it is nesting;
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly disturb certain Schedule 5 animal species while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection; and
- Pick or uproot any wild plant listed under Schedule 8 of the Act. Schedule 9, Part II of the Act also lists many species for which it is an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, in the wild. Any material containing Japanese knotweed is also identified as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990¹¹ and must be disposed of properly at licenced landfill according to the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991¹².

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017¹³ (the ‘Habitat Regulations’), as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019¹⁴, establish the requirements for protecting sites that are internationally important for threatened habitats and species – the National Site Network – and thus the requirement for a ‘Habitat Regulations Assessment’ of plans or developments with potential to affect them.

The Habitat Regulations also establish the strict protection of some species – European Protected Species – and make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb certain wild animals, and to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal even if the animal is not present at the time.

Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

⁸ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

⁹ The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>

¹⁰ Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

¹¹ The Environmental Protection Act 1990. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

¹² The Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1991/2839/made>

¹³ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>

¹⁴ The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/978011179512/contents>



The NERC Act 2006¹⁰ places a duty on local planning authorities to have due regard for biodiversity and nature conservation during their operations, and thus ensures that biodiversity is a key consideration in the planning process. The Act also establishes a list of species and habitats of principal importance ('Priority' Species and Habitats) for the conservation of biodiversity.

The Environment Act 2001¹⁵

The Environment Act 2001 provides a framework for environmental protection in the UK. It is a wide-range piece of legislation affecting many aspects of the natural environment, including biodiversity. The act sets clear targets to halt the decline in wildlife populations through a legally binding target for species abundance by 2030 and a requirement to increase species populations by 10% by 2042. The Act also establishes mandatory requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain in new developments.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997¹⁶ establishes the legal protection of important countryside hedgerows, principally ancient and species-rich hedgerows. The Hedgerow Regulations also provide arrangements for planning authorities to protect important hedgerows in the countryside by controlling their removal through a system of notification.

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021¹⁷ sets out the Government's requirement for the planning system in England and in doing so establishes the framework within which local planning authorities can develop their own planning policies. The NPPF explicitly addresses the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including biodiversity, through paragraphs 174–182.

Government Circular ODPM 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (England only)

This Circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.

Part IV – *Conservation of Species protected by Law* states that the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering a development proposal that may result in harm to the species or its habitat and that planning authorities must have regard to European Protected Species protected under the Habitat Regulations.

The presence or otherwise of European Protected Species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, must be established before the planning permission is determined, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision.

¹⁵ The Environment Act 2001. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2001/30/contents/enacted>

¹⁶ The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1997/1160/contents/made>

¹⁷ National Planning Policy Framework 2021. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>



Biodiversity Action Plans

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was developed to fulfil the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, to which the UK is a signatory. The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework¹⁸ succeeded the UKBAP and expired in 2019, but the UKBAP priority species and habitats are retained through the NERC Act 2006. Regional and local BAPs have also been developed for species/habitats of nature conservation importance at regional and local levels.

Chestnuts Park: Park Management Plan 2020

Chestnuts Park is [designated as a] Local SINC (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation)¹⁹.

A culvert survey in January 2019 established that the large concrete culvert travelling diagonally across the playing field, is a storm drain and does not contain the entire flow of the brook. Following this discovery plans were developed to investigate the 'daylighting' of a stretch of the brook. This could alleviate flood risk to properties downstream, create a wetlands area in the park, and improve the drainage of the main playing field area.

[The project] could offer a massive increase in wildlife diversity in this area of shortage of greenspace, and flood alleviation.

¹⁸ UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. Available from: <https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/587024ff-864f-4d1d-a669-f38cb448abdc>

¹⁹ Haringey Council (2021). Chestnuts Park: Park Management Plan 2020. Available from: [chestnuts_park_management_plan_.pdf \(haringey.gov.uk\)](#)



APPENDIX H – VALUE OF ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

VALUE	EXAMPLES
International	• An internationally designated site or candidate site (SPA, pSPA, SAC, cSAC, pSAC, Ramsar site) or an area which meets the designation criteria for such sites. • Internationally significant and viable areas of a habitat type listed in Annexe 1 of the Habitats Directive, or smaller areas of such habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. • Any regularly occurring, globally threatened species. • A regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK, of uncertain conservation status • A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/number of any internationally important species.
National	• A nationally designated site (e.g. SSSI, NNR) or a discrete area which meets the published selection criteria for national designation (e.g. SSSI selection guidelines) irrespective of whether or not it has yet been notified. • A viable area of a UK BAP priority habitat, or smaller areas of such habitat which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. • A regularly occurring significant number/population of a nationally important species e.g. listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). • A regularly occurring population of a nationally important species that is threatened or rare in the county or region. • A feature identified as being of critical importance in the UK BAP.
Regional / County	• Viable areas of key habitat identified in the Regional or County BAP or smaller areas of such a habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of the larger whole. • Regional/county significant and viable areas of key habitat identified as being of regional value in the appropriate English Nature (now Natural England) Natural Area. • A regularly occurring significant population/number of any important species important at a regional/county level. • Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species which is listed in a Regional/County Red Data Book or BAP on account of its regional rarity or localisation.



VALUE	EXAMPLES
	Sites of conservation importance that exceed the district selection criteria but that fall short of SSSI selection guidelines.
City/District/Borough	- Areas of habitat identified in a District/City/Borough BAP or in the relevant Natural Area profile. - Sites that the designating authority has determined meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation, including Local Nature Reserves selected on District/City/Borough ecological criteria. - Sites/features that are scarce within the District/City/Borough or which appreciably enrich the District/City/Borough habitat resource. - A diverse and/or ecologically valuable hedgerow network. - A population of a species that is listed in a District/City/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation. - A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District/City/Borough important species during key phases of its life cycle.
Parish	A feature considered scarce within a Parish or which appreciably enriches the Parish resource.
Local	- Areas identified in a Local BAP or the relevant natural area profile. - Sites/features which are scarce in the locality or which are considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context, e.g. species-rich hedgerows. - Local Nature Reserves selected on Parish/Local ecological criteria. - Significant numbers/population of a locally important species <u>e.g.</u> one which is listed on the Local BAP. - Any species, populations or habitats of local importance.
Low	Habitats of moderate to low diversity which support a range of locally and nationally common species, the loss of which can be easily mitigated.



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