



PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

**PLAYING FIELD, CHAPEL STREET,
BISHOP'S ITCHINGTON, SOUTHAM,
WARWICKSHIRE CV47 2RB**

Date: 8th October 2020

Client: Bishop's Itchington Parish Council

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Control Sheet

General Report Information	
Report title	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Client	Bishop's Itchington Parish Council
Location	Playing Field, Chapel Street, Bishop's Itchington, Southam, Warwickshire CV47 2RB
Lead ecologist	J Russ
Report author	J Russ

The information which we have prepared and provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.


Every reasonable attempt has been made to comply with [BS42020 (Biodiversity: Code of practice for planning and development); the CIEEM Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2018) and the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing (CIEEM, 2017)]. If compliance has not been achieved, justification/explanation has been given.

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SUMMARY

- A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, including a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and protected species assessment was undertaken on 24th September 2020 of a 2.19 ha area of Bishop's Itchington Playing Field, Chapel Street, Bishop's Itchington, Southam, Warwickshire CV47 2RB, in relation to future plans for the construction of a new pavilion. Methodology for the survey followed CIEEM (2013).
- The purpose of this report is to identify and describe the potential ecological impacts of any development of the site, make recommendations for further survey where appropriate and to identify potential mitigation/enhancement measures that may be required. The report also provides information on the legislative requirements relating to protected species.
- The site is located on the south-east edge of the village of Bishop's Itchington in rural Warwickshire (Figure 1). The site is surrounded by dwellings with gardens to the north and east and open farmland comprising pasture and arable cropland bordered by a network of hedgerows and treelines to the south and east. Woodland within 2 km includes a few small patches plus woodland associated with Bishops Bowl Lakes around 1.2 km to the north. The River Ichen is located 250m north-east of the site and there is a small stream located just outside the northern boundary.
- The site primarily comprises amenity grassland and hardstanding with small areas of tall ruderal vegetation and a building. The site is bordered by a fence, species-poor hedge.
- There are no sites designated for their ecological value within or bordering the site and it is not considered likely that any proposed development of the site will impact any designated sites in the surrounding area.
- The amenity grassland, hardstanding, building and tall ruderal vegetation are of site value only their loss does not require mitigation. Protection measures are recommended for the hedgerow, trees and the off-site stream.
- Precautionary working measures are provided for reptiles, great crested newts,  hedgehogs and nesting birds.
- Ecology enhancements to provide net gains for biodiversity are provided and lighting recommendations for bats are provided.
- In conclusion, provided the recommendations within this report are adhered to, it is considered that any adverse impacts upon protected species or habitats as a result of the proposed development can be avoided through appropriate mitigation measures and that the site's biodiversity can be effectively protected, maintained and enhanced.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to activity/development

Ridgeway Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Chloe Edwards and Ed Whiting of AT Architects Ltd, acting on behalf of their client, Bishop's Itchington Parish Council to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of Bishop's Itchington Playing Field, Chapel Street, Bishop's Itchington, Southam, Warwickshire CV47 2RB (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), centred at approximate OS grid reference SP 391 576. The survey was undertaken on 24th September 2020. This report has been produced by Dr Jon Russ CEnv CIEEM.

Planning consent is being sought from Stratford-on-Avon District Council to demolish the existing pavilion and build a replacement.

1.2 Report Structure

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 – Methodology. This section summarises the methodology used for undertaking the desk study and field survey.
- Section 3 – Legislation, Planning Policy and Biodiversity Action Plan Context. This section sets out the considerations made while undertaking the ecological appraisal and informs the recommendations set out in Section 5.
- Section 4 – Ecological Baseline Conditions. This section describes the findings of the survey with respect to the desk study, the Phase 1 habitat survey and protected species assessment, the preliminary bat roost assessment and the pond Habitat Suitability Index assessment.
- Section 5 – Assessment and Recommendations. This section discusses the results and assesses the likely impact of the proposed development on habitats and protected species. This section also sets out recommendations in order to mitigate any potential impacts of the proposed development on habitats and protected species. This section also outlines any additional survey work that is required.
- Section 6 – Enhancements. This section outlines non-obligatory additional measures that could be taken to enhance the site's biodiversity value.
- Section 7 - References.

1.3 Ecological Context

The 2.19 ha proposed site of development is located on the south-east edge of the village of Bishop's Itchington in rural Warwickshire (Figure 1). The site is surrounded by dwellings with gardens to the north and east and open farmland comprising pasture and arable cropland bordered by a network of hedgerows and treelines to the south and east. Woodland within 2 km includes a few small patches plus woodland associated with Bishops Bowl Lakes around 1.2 km to the north. The River Ichen is located 250m north-east of the site and there is a small stream located just outside the northern boundary.

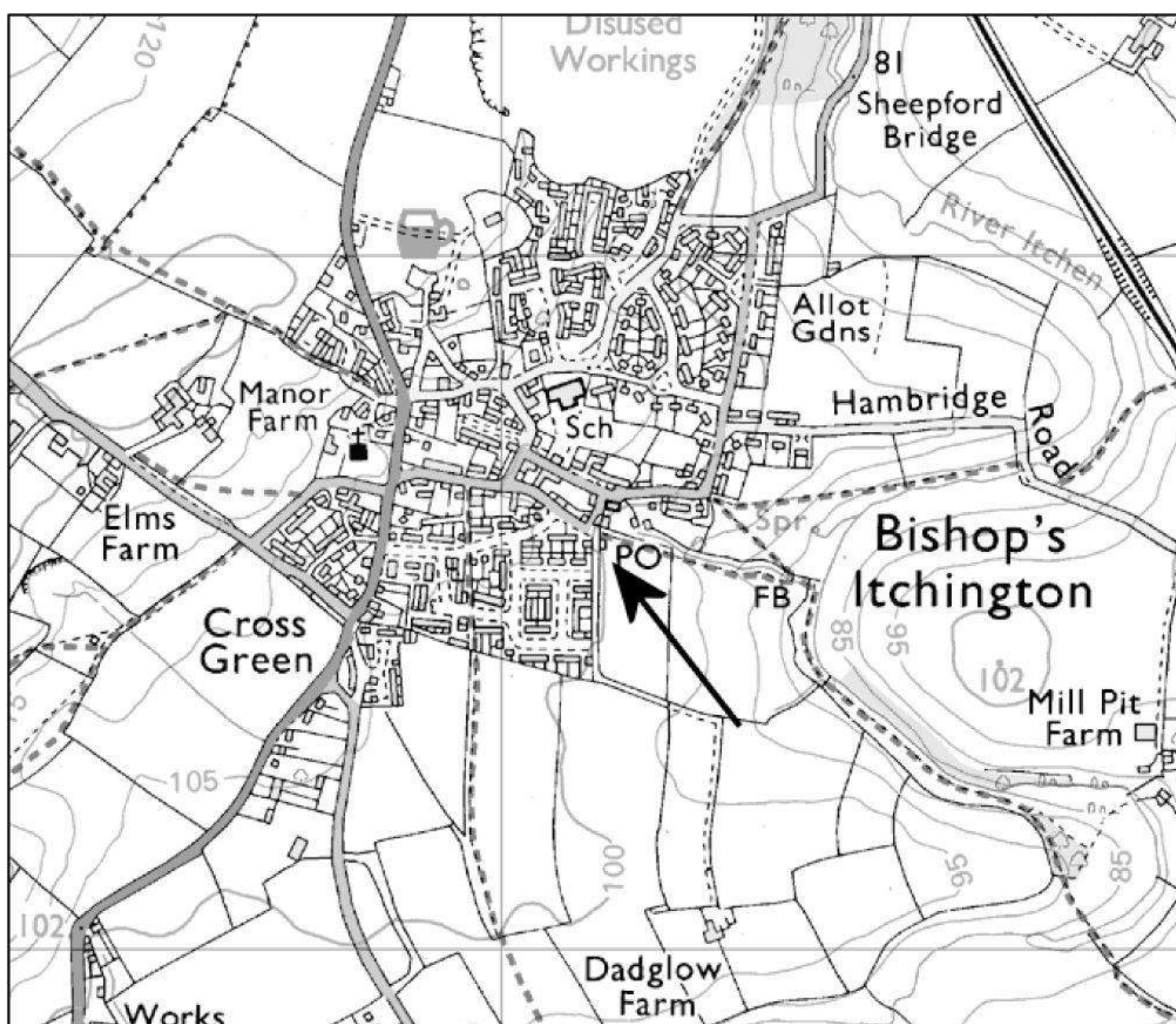


Figure 1 – Location of the site (Ordnance Survey 1:25000)

1.4 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to identify and describe all potentially significant ecological effects upon habitats and protected species that may be using the site, and to set out the mitigation, enhancement and compensation measures required to ensure compliance with nature conservation legislation and to address any potentially significant ecological effects.

The report format follows the 2018 CIEEM guidance, modified to reflect the small size of the site and the limited impact of the development.

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope of Assessment

The scope of the assessment reflects the relatively small size and likely limited impact of the proposed development. The zone of influence is considered to be the habitats within the red line boundary within which the development will occur. The resources considered as part of this assessment are limited to designated sites and protected species of wildlife.

2.2 Desk Study

A background data search was undertaken in September 2020 by the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre of designated sites and protected/notable species records within a 1 km radius around a central Grid Reference, SP 391 576.

2.3 Field Survey

2.3.1 General

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken of the site, comprising a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and protected species assessment, following standard methods as described in the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2018) and the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology (JNCC, 2003, revised 2010).

The survey covered the entire area within the red line boundary (Figure 2).



Figure 2 – Site boundary (red line) (Google Maps © 2018)

Table 1: Survey conditions

Date	Approximate start time	Weather conditions
24.09.2020	13:00	A clear, sunny day with occasional showers. Visibility was good and the air temperature was 16°C.

2.3.2 Phase 1 habitat survey

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken of the development area, following standard methods as described in the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology (JNCC, 2003, revised 2010). A Phase 1 Habitat survey typically comprises the following elements, as necessary depending on the nature of the site:

- Habitat descriptions for each separate habitat type;
- Target notes to identify particular areas of interest or concern; and
- Plant species lists, if appropriate. In this case, due to low sward diversity, a full plant species list was not compiled.

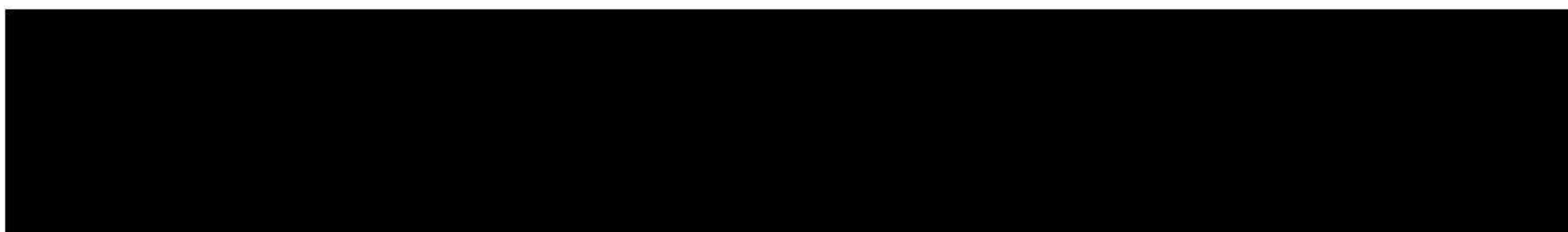
All information was mapped and recorded as target notes where appropriate.

2.3.3 Protected species assessment

The suitability of habitats for any protected animal species was assessed at the same time as the Phase 1 Habitat Survey and any incidental evidence of such species was recorded if encountered. Species that might be expected to be present in the geographic location include bats, badger, great crested newts nesting birds and reptiles.

Bats

The site was surveyed for suitable roosting habitat for bats. Habitat was also assessed for its bat foraging and commuting potential.



Nesting birds

Habitats on site were assessed for their suitability for breeding birds and nests were recorded if they were encountered. Bird species observed or heard during the survey were recorded.

Great crested newt

Great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* use terrestrial habitat within 500 m of breeding ponds; if used by the species for resting, such habitat is protected. Terrestrial habitats on-site were assessed for their potential to support the species, based on factors including vegetation structure and composition, the availability of shelter and foraging resources. The proximity of ponds and intervening habitats are also an important factor in determining the likelihood of this species being present on site.

Examination of the OS 1:25000 map of the site and the surroundings indicated the apparent presence of a pond approximately 10m to the north of the northern boundary of the site. It was not possible to gain access to this area during the survey.

Reptiles

The suitability of habitats on-site for common reptiles (adder *Vipera berus*, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara* and slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*) was assessed, based on factors such as the quality of the foraging resource, the presence of suitable sites for basking, and the presence of refugia for shelter and hibernation.

Other notable mammals

General habitat suitability and incidental sightings of other animal species, including UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plan species, were noted.

Plants

Incidental sightings of county rare and other notable plants plus veteran trees were noted. A search was also made for invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

2.3.4 Constraints and limitations

September is a suitable time of year to conduct Phase 1 habitat surveys. It should be noted that any survey based on a single site visit will miss a significant proportion of the species present on or using the site. As such this report includes an assessment of only the likely presence of notable species.

2.4 Criteria for Evaluation and Assessment

It is assumed the development will commence within two years of the date of the survey and will take no more than six months to complete; given this timescale, the evaluation of ecological resources and assessment of impacts is made as if at the time of writing.

Evaluation of the site's ecological resources is determined in accordance to a geographical frame of reference (site, zone of influence, local, district, county, regional, national, UK, international) and is based on the approach outlined in the IEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment 2006. Only ecological resources with a local value or above are considered in the significance assessment.

Assessment of significance follows the respective approaches outlined in the IEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (IEEM, 2006) and in the British Standard BS42020 and is based on the value or potential value of the ecological resource, and on the nature and extent of the impact(s) that would result from the proposed development. IEEM guidance (2006) defines a significant impact as '*an impact on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem(s) and/or the conservation status of habitats or species with a given geographical area, including cumulative impacts.*' Impacts on legally protected habitats and species are also assessed.

3 Legislative, Planning

3.1 Legislative Framework

Specific habitats and species receive legal protection in the UK under various pieces of legislation, including:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- The Badger Protection Act 1992;
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010;
- The Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000;
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006; and
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Where relevant, the ecological assessment takes account of the legislative protection afforded to specific habitats and species where applicable.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework – Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published by the government in March 2012 (and replaces Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9)) outlines the Government's commitment to the conservation of wildlife and natural features. Policies set out in NPPF are taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of regional spatial strategies, and by local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents. They may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
- recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
- minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and
- remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks. To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should:

- plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;

- identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;
- promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;
- aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted;
- opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;
- planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss; and
- the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites:
 - potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
 - listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
 - sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites

The Government will “now embark on a new exercise to consider what underpinning guidance continues to be needed” with the outcome of this process being “an appropriate and easy to use set of guidance, focussing on issues that require national expression, to support implementation of the National Planning Policy Framework.” The Government has “not established the process or set a timetable” for this yet and “until such time as the guidance review is complete, the existing guidance where relevant can still be used.” Regarding what guidance is still relevant, “Annex 3 of the NPPF indicates that ODPM Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System (Circular 06/05) is still relevant. This Circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.

3.2.2 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty on the Secretary of State to publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitat in England that are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving English biodiversity. It also requires the Secretary of State to take, and promote the taking of, steps to further the conservation of the listed organisms and habitats. The current list of species and habitats is largely the same as those listed with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and includes all reptile species, the hedgehog and a number of bat and bird species.

3.2.3 Stratford-on-Avon District Core Strategy 2011-2031

All district and most non-metropolitan unitary councils have a statutory duty under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to produce a district and borough-wide local plan for their area. The Core Strategy sets out our development strategy and planning policies. These policies include the allocation of strategic employment and housing sites, along with guidance on provision on infrastructure and services. The Core Strategy establishes the overall spatial vision for Stratford-on-Avon District up to 2031 and establishes the framework that our other planning documents will build upon. The Core Strategy was adopted on 11 July 2016. When the District Council determines planning applications it must consider the Core Strategy policies and can refuse applications if they do not accord with the Core Strategy. The relevant local planning policies are included within the Stratford-on-Avon District Core Strategy. Various issues are dealt with in greater detail through supplementary guidance and documents.

3.2.4 Biodiversity Action Plans

Following The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the UK Biodiversity Action Plan was published in 1994 to guide national strategy for the conservation of biodiversity through Species Action Plans (SAPs) and Habitat Action Plans (HAPs), which set conservation targets and objectives. Most areas now possess a local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to complement the national strategy where priority habitats and species are identified and targets set for their conservation. BAPs are the key nature conservation initiative in the UK, working at national, regional and local levels. The NERC Act 2006 places a statutory responsibility on all local authorities to conserve biodiversity.

The following publications have also been used to assist in valuing features and developing mitigation strategies for habitats and species relevant to the site:

- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) 1994; and
- The Warwickshire Biodiversity Action Plan

The Warwickshire Biodiversity Action Plans identify priority conservation actions within the County. The following Species Action Plans may be relevant to the site (although other Species Actions Plans may also be relevant):

- Bats
- Farmland birds
- Great Crested Newt

In addition, the following Habitat Action Plans may be relevant to any proposed development of the site:

- Field margins

-
- Ponds, lakes and reservoirs
 - Hedgerows

4 Baseline Ecological Conditions

4.1 Designated Sites

Records provided by Warwickshire Biological Records Centre show that there are no nationally important sites within 1 km of the site but that there are eighteen non-statutory sites (Appendix 1). These are classified as either Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) or potential Local Wildlife Sites (pLWS). The nearest is Dadglow Farm Meadows (101/35) located 220m east of the site.

4.2 Habitats

4.2.1 Amenity grassland

The vast majority of the site comprises short mown amenity grassland which is used for outdoor sports activities (Figure 4; Photographs 1-7). The sward is dominated by perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne*. White clover *Trifolium repens* is frequently present with occasional dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg, greater plantain *Plantago major*, thistle *Cirsium* sp. and common daisy *Bellis perennis*. At the northern end is a small play area (Photographs 5 and 6).

Near the north-west corner is a small area of tall ruderal vegetation (Figure 4; Target note 1; Photograph 8).

At the north-west corner of the site in the area of amenity grassland is an elder *Sambucus nigra*.



Photograph 1. The main area of amenity grassland (view to south-east)



Photograph 2. The main area of amenity grassland (view to north along western boundary)



Photograph 3. The main area of amenity grassland (view to north-east from south-west corner)



Photograph 4. Amenity grassland to the east of the tennis courts



Photograph 5. Amenity grassland to the north of the tennis courts



Photograph 6. Amenity grassland in the play area



Photograph 7. Amenity grassland along the northern edge of the car park



Photograph 8. Area of tall ruderal vegetation to the south of the pavilion (Target note 1)

The amenity grassland is a common and widespread habitat with a low level of structural and botanical diversity and is assessed as having a value at site level. It is neither rare nor fragile, has low botanical interest and can be easily replicated. It is not considered further in this report although precautionary working measures with respect to projected species are provided for the removal of the small area of tall ruderal vegetation.

4.2.2 Hardstanding/path/tennis courts

At the northern end of the site is an area of hardstanding used as a car parking area (Figure 4; Photograph 9). A thin strip of hardstanding wraps around the pavilion (Figure 3; e.g. Photograph 10). At the eastern end of the northern part of the site are some tennis courts (Figure 4; Photograph 11) which is connected to the car parking area by a tarmac path (Figure 4; Photograph 12).



Photograph 9. Area of hardstanding at the north-western end of the site



Photograph 10. Hardstanding to the east of the pavilion



Photograph 11. The tennis courts



Photograph 12. The path leading from the car park area to the tennis courts

The hardstanding is assessed as having negligible value at a site level due to the lack of any significant vegetation cover.

4.2.3 Tall ruderal vegetation/wildlife area

At the south-eastern corner of the site is an part which appears to have been set aside as a wildlife area (Figure 3; Photographs 13-15). The sward, which is dominated by cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, has been allowed to grow long and herbs include common nettle *Urtica dioica*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, field bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, *Geranium* sp. common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea* and teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*. Trees and shrubs

include butterfly bush *Buddleia davidii*, elder, bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and several fruit trees including cherry *Prunus* sp., plum *Prunus*, apple *Malus* sp. and pear *Pyrus* sp..



Photograph 13. Wildlife area at the south-east corner of the site



Photograph 14. Example of the vegetation within the wildlife area



Photograph 15. Further example of the vegetation within the wildlife area

The tall ruderal vegetation/wildlife area is assessed as having a value at the local level. This area may provide habitat for protected species such as reptiles, amphibians and birds, although disturbance is likely to be high. As it will not be affected by the proposed development, it is not considered further in this report.

4.2.4 Building

At the north-west corner of the site is a prefabricated concrete, brick and metal pavilion (Figure 3; Photographs 16-19). The sides are covered with timber cladding and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal.



Photograph 16. The north and east elevations of the pavilion



Photograph 17. The south elevation of the pavilion



Photograph 18. The east elevation of the pavilion



Photograph 19. The roof of the pavilion

The building is assessed as having value at the site level and is considered further in this report given its potential to support roosting bats and nesting birds (see section 4.3.2).

4.2.5 Species-poor hedge with trees

Along the western and southern boundary is a length of species-poor hedge with trees (approx. 300m) (Figure 3; Photographs 20-23). Dominant species are common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, and blackthorn, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and field maple *Acer campestre* with occasional elm *Ulmus* sp. and elder. Bramble and common ivy *Hedera helix* are also present and there is a fringe of herbs along the eastern edge which include common nettle, white dead-nettle *Lamium album*, hedge mustard *Sisymbrium officinale* and cleavers. The southern half of the western boundary, which is dominated by field maple, has been trimmed to approximately 2.5m and contains few large trees. The southern hedgerow is dominated by blackthorn with frequent ash.



Photograph 20. Species-poor hedgerow with trees along the western boundary (northern end)



Photograph 21. Species-poor hedgerow with trees along the western boundary (middle section)



Photograph 22. Species-poor hedgerow with trees along the western boundary (southern end)



Photograph 23. Species-poor hedgerow with trees along the southern boundary

The species-poor hedgerow with trees is a relatively common and widespread habitat with a low level of structural and botanical diversity and are assessed as having a medium value at the site level. As it will not be affected by the proposed development, they are only considered further in this report in relation to measures to minimise impacts on protected species.

4.2.6 Species-poor hedge

Along part of the northern boundary is a cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* hedge (Figure 3; Photograph 24).



Photograph 24. Species-poor hedgerow with trees along the western boundary (northern end)

The species-poor hedgerow is a relatively common and widespread habitat with a low level of structural and botanical diversity and is assessed as having a medium value at the site level. As it will not be affected by the proposed development it is not considered further in this report.

4.2.7 Fence

A post and rail fence runs along the eastern boundary and part of the northern boundary (Figure 3; Photographs 25 and 26). Along the western half of the northern boundary is a high metal and closed board fence (Figure 3; Photograph 27).

The tennis courts are surrounded by a chain-link fence (Figure 3; Photographs 4 and 5) and the play area at the northern end of the site is surrounded by post and rail fence (Photograph 12).



Photograph 25. Post and rail fence along the eastern boundary



Photograph 26. Post and rail fence along part of the northern boundary



Photograph 27. Metal and closed board fence along part of the northern boundary

The fence is assessed as having negligible value at a site level due to the general lack of vegetation cover.

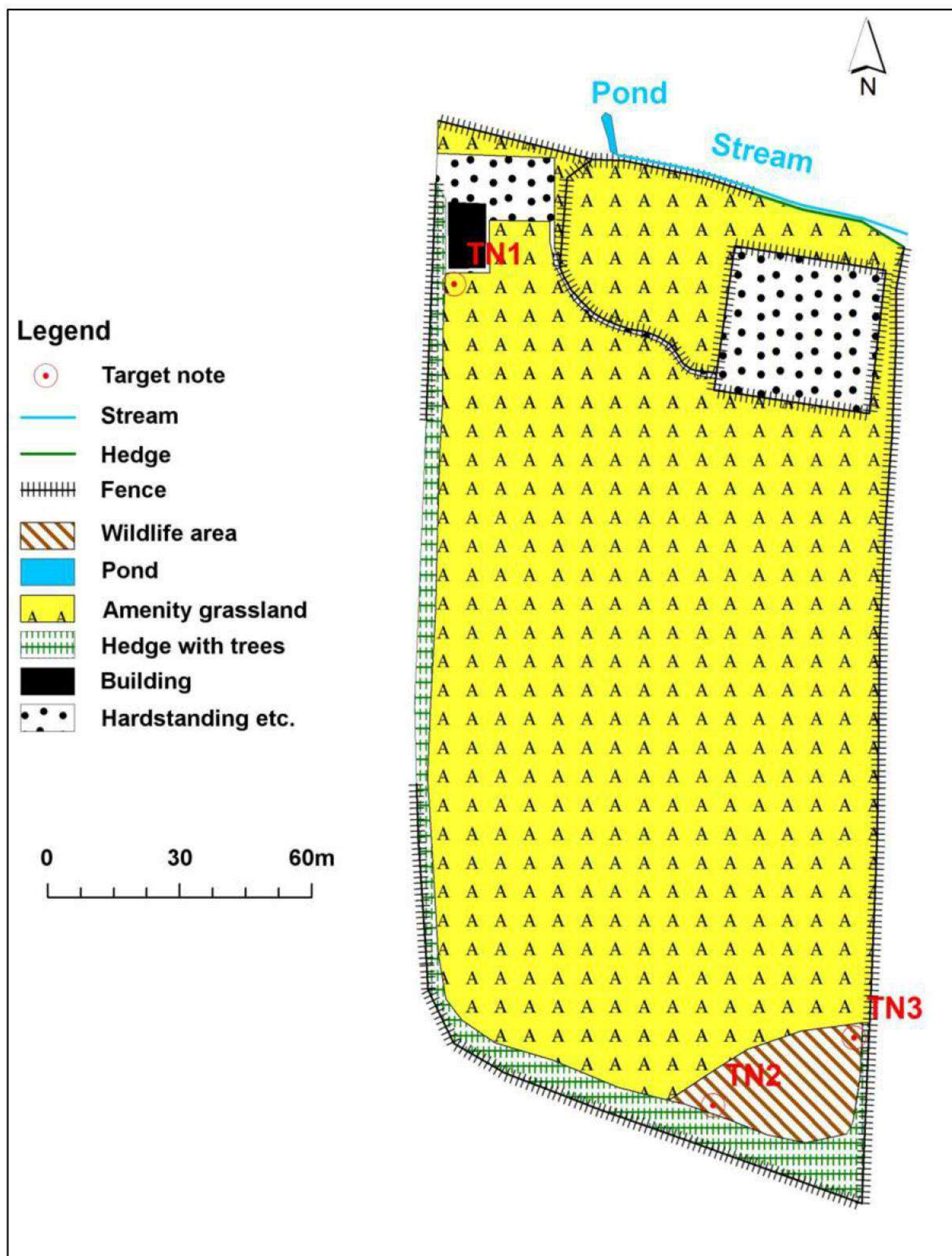


Figure 3. Phase 1 habitat map. Locations of habitats are approximate.

4.3 Species and Species Groups

4.3.1 Desk study

The Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC) holds several records for protected or priority species within 1 km of the site; none of the records relate directly to the study site (see Appendix 1).

An absence of records does not mean that a particular species is not present; merely that it has not been recorded. Many species records are not obtainable from the sources utilised and therefore there may be further undetected records for such species on the study site or in the local area. Key records of protected species from the WBRC are provided below under the relevant species or taxa.

4.3.2 Bats: assessment of habitats

The pavilion is considered to be of negligible to low bat roosting potential as the building is almost completely sealed except for a missing section of cladding (Photograph 28) and a gap in the soffit (Photograph 29). However, there was no evidence that the cavities beyond had been used by bats and in north cases, these were filled with dense cobwebs.

There were no obvious potential roosting features in the trees along the western and southern boundaries.

It is likely that bats forage along the hedgerows within the site boundary.

The Warwickshire Biological Records Centre hold 32 records of bat within 1 km of the site including common pipistrelle, Daubenton's bat, brown long-eared bat, noctule and several unidentified bats. The nearest record is located 160m north of the site.

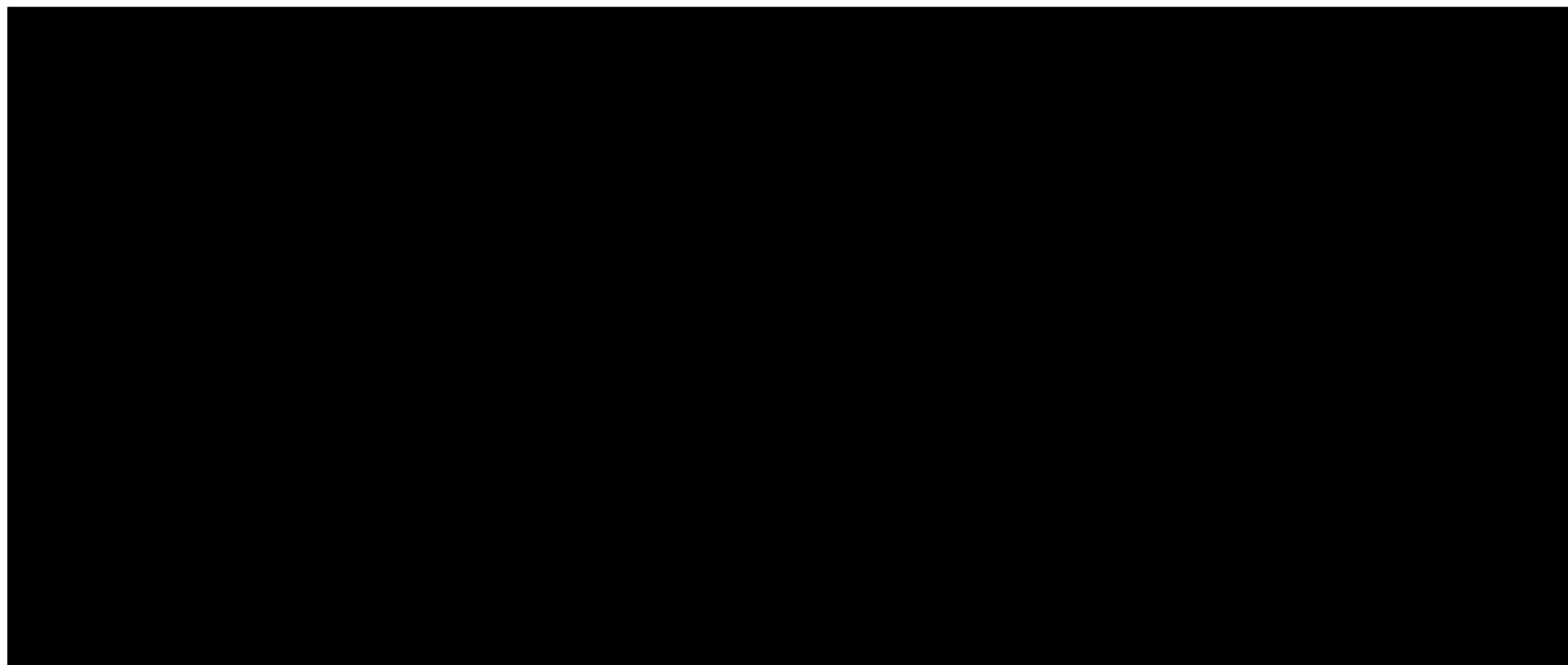


Photograph 28. Cavity between the block wall and the cladding on the pavilion



Photograph 29. Gap in the wooden soffit on the pavilion

As the roosting opportunities for bats in the area of the proposed development are considered to be close to negligible, bats are not considered further in this report. However, enhancements and mitigation measures for roosting and foraging bats are recommended (see sections 5 and 6).



4.3.4 Nesting birds

Jackdaws, wood pigeons and great tits were observed flying over the site during the survey. The hedgerows and trees within the wildlife area provide suitable nesting habitat for birds (although no nests were noted during the survey).

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre holds one record of barn owl located 800m from the site plus 40 records of various bird species located within 1 km of the site. None of the records are located within 200m of the site.

Breeding birds are assessed as having a value at the site level and are considered further in this report in relation to compliance with legislation.

4.3.5 Great crested newts

Examination of OS map 1:25000 of the area indicates the presence of a pond approximately 10m to the north of the site in a neighbouring garden (Figure 3). This appears to feed into the stream which runs to the north of the site boundary. It was not possible to inspect this pond.

If great crested newts are present within this pond it is unlikely that the area of proposed development within the site boundary, comprising hardstanding and well-kempt amenity grassland, will be used by great crested newts. Newts would be very exposed to predation and crushing when crossing this area and disturbance is very high due to the presence of frequent dog walkers, playground users and sports field users. Furthermore, the tall metal and closed panel fence to the immediate north of the existing car park would act as a significant barrier to newts (although newts could potentially cross the stream and pass through the laurel hedge to the east of this).

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre holds three records of great crested newt within 1 km of the site, the nearest being a breeding population in a pond located 670m to the south-west of the site.

Great crested newts are unlikely to be present within the area of land proposed for development. However, precautionary working methods are recommended.

4.3.6 Reptiles

The amenity grassland and hardstanding is of low suitability as terrestrial habitat for reptiles and there are very few areas that provide suitable areas for shelter, foraging and commuting for reptiles with the exception of the hedgerows and the wildlife area at the far south-east corner of the site which additionally contains two compost heaps which are suitable for shelter and brumation (Figure 3; Target note 2 and 3; Photographs 30 and 31). Reptiles can be found across a variety of habitat types but they tend to prefer sites where there is a mosaic of habitats present.

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre holds nine records of grass snake, the nearest being 290m from the site.



Photograph 30. Compost heap in the wildlife area along the southern boundary



Photograph 31. Compost heap in the wildlife area along the eastern boundary

Consequently, this site is considered to have low potential for reptiles with the possible exception of the hedgerow and wildlife areas. However, a precautionary note relating to reptiles is included in this report.

4.3.7 Other mammals

The site's suite of habitats are of moderate value for a small number of other mammal species, such as fox *Vulpes vulpes*, field vole *Microtus agrestis* and hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*.

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre holds seven records of hedgehog within 1km of the site and two records of brown hare.

Given the sites small size and provision of additional suitable habitat within the surrounding rural area, most notable mammals will be able to relocate to surrounding areas. A precautionary note relating to hedgehogs is included in this report.

4.3.8 Plants

The habitats on the site are common and widespread, and in general are unlikely to support protected, rare or notable plant species.

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre holds 41 records of plants classified as Notable B within 1 km of the site, all located more than 370m from the site boundary. There are no records of invasive species.

As no rare or notable plant and/or fungal species were noted within the site or considered likely to be present within the site, these species groups are not considered further in this report. Similarly, as no invasive species were recorded these are also not considered further.

5 Assessment and Recommendations

5.1 Designated Sites

5.1.1 Potential impacts

Due to the distance from the site it is not anticipated that there will be any direct impact on the Local Wildlife Sites within the surrounding area.

5.1.2 Mitigation measures

No mitigation measures are considered necessary with respect to designated sites.

5.1.3 Residual effects

As no direct impacts on designated sites are anticipated, no residual effects on designated sites are anticipated either.

5.2 Habitats

5.2.1 Potential impacts

The proposals will result in the loss of the car parking area, an area of amenity grassland (approx. 0.06 ha) and the pavilion (Figure 4). It may also result in the loss of a small area of tall ruderal vegetation to the south-west of the pavilion.



Figure 4. Habitats affected by the proposals

5.2.2 Mitigation measures

As the amenity grassland, hardstanding, building and tall ruderal vegetation are of site value only their loss does not require mitigation. The hedgerow, trees and the off-site stream require protection:

- **Boundary hedgerows and trees must be retained and must be protected throughout development by a no-disturbance buffer zone of at least 2m from the outer vegetational limit where feasible. This protection area must be fenced off using Heras style fencing or similar and no personnel access or storage of equipment or materials must be permitted within this area.**
- **Where a 2 m buffer from the outer vegetational limit is not possible, disturbance of the root zone of hedgerow shrubs must be minimised, for example through sensitive routing of access tracks and avoidance of storage of materials or equipment close to the base of the hedgerow.**
- **Any unavoidable loss of trees and hedgerows must be compensated for by replacement planting of appropriate native species as part of the proposed development's landscaping scheme, which should be devised under consultation with a suitably qualified ecologist (see Section 6 for a list of suitable species).**
- **An appropriate drainage policy, which addresses the management of surface run-off onto adjacent sites, should be put in place and adhered to throughout and following development.**
- **An appropriate pollution control policy, which addresses the prevention of pollutants entering the watercourse that runs along the site's southern boundary, should be put in place and adhered to throughout and following development.**

5.2.3 Residual effects

Provided the recommended mitigation and compensation measures are put in place, no residual effects on habitats are anticipated.

5.3 Protected species

5.3.1 Potential impacts

There is a small possibility that protected species such as nesting birds, badgers, reptiles, great crested newts and hedgehogs may be present within the area to be developed. Therefore, the following mitigation measures should be implemented to avoid harm to these species.

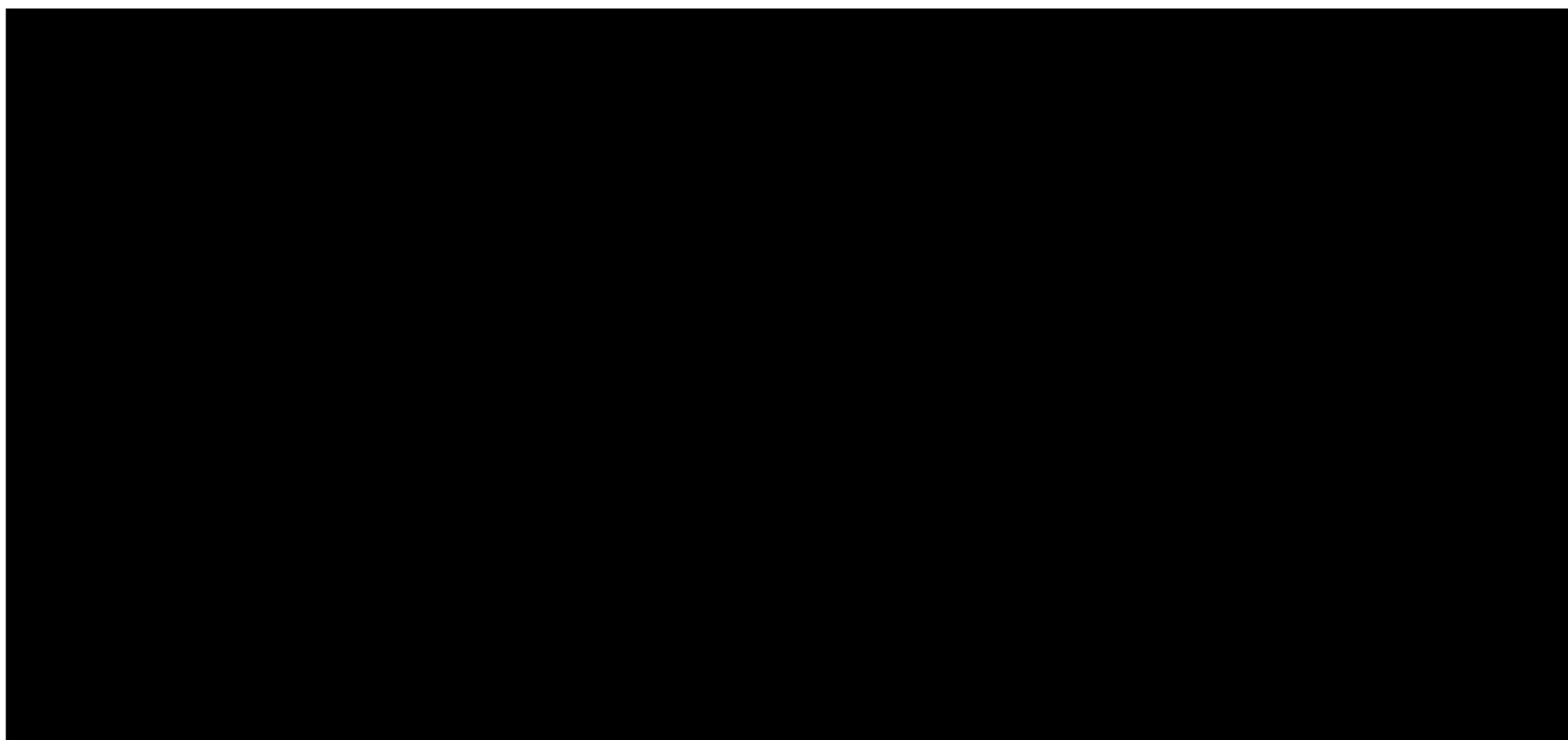
5.3.2 Mitigation measures

Bats

As bats could potentially use the site for foraging and commuting along the boundary hedgerows, the following is recommended:

- **Any new lighting scheme across the whole development site must take foraging and commuting bats into account. There must be no lighting along the**

hedgerows and treelines along the western boundary of the site. In addition, lighting around the pavilion must be low-level with directional shrouding/shields to prevent unnecessary light spill above the top of the ground floor level.



Nesting Birds

There was no evidence of nesting birds. However, as there is some suitable habitat for nest building, the following measures are needed to ensure compliance with legislation during the removal of any vegetation and the building that might support breeding birds:

- **All nesting birds are protected by law. To avoid committing an offence, any works to habitats that might be used by nesting birds, such as the building and nearby vegetation, should be undertaken outside the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). If this is not possible, the habitat should be checked immediately before works commencing by a suitably qualified ecologist. If there are breeding birds present, works cannot continue until the chicks have fledged and left the nest.**

Great crested newts and reptiles

Certain areas of the site, such as the tall ruderal vegetation, hedges and wildlife area provide suitable areas for shelter, foraging and commuting for great crested newts and reptiles. However, the vast majority of the site is generally unsuitable for reptiles and great crested newts due to the high risk of predation and disturbance. Nevertheless, the following precautions must be taken, to avoid harm to these species during site clearance:

- **The grass must continue to be kept close to ground level by mowing or clearing before development and must be maintained in that condition until the development is complete.**
- **The area of tall ruderal vegetation to the south-west of the existing pavilion must be cut/trimmed to ground level during the weeks before work commencing. Ideally, this will occur on a hot day during the summer months when reptiles are very mobile and can easily escape. Subsequently, the vegetation must be kept close to**

ground level or cleared prior to development and must be maintained in that condition until the development is complete.

- During construction, storage of materials should be kept on raised pallets, to avoid creating potential shelter opportunities for reptiles and great crested newts.
- All construction personnel should be made aware via a 'Toolbox Talk' (conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist at the onset of works) of the potential presence of reptiles and great crested newts on-site, identification of these species, where they might be found, methods to follow and that they should maintain a watch for reptiles and great crested newts during the period of works.
- If at any point during these activities or any other stage during works, a reptile is discovered, all work must stop and a suitably licensed ecologist must be consulted.

Hedgehogs

Hedgehogs may occasionally venture into the site and therefore during development, it is recommended that:

- Ramps must be placed into any deep trenches or excavated holes, to allow hedgehogs an escape route should they fall in.

5.3.3 Residual effects

Provided the appropriate mitigation measures outlined above are put in place, there should be no residual effects on other protected species.

6 Enhancement

Current planning policy requires that development projects minimise ecological damage and should contain elements of ecological enhancement. The Natural Environment White Paper (2011) and National Planning Policy Framework (2012) require that development results in net gains for biodiversity.

A variety of habitat creation options could be implemented within the wider site. The following are not statutory requirements but would be considered appropriate options for the site should the developer wish to offset the negative impacts of the development upon biodiversity.

- Any new tree or shrub planting should be carried out using native species appropriate for the local area. Suitable species include:

Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>

- The planting scheme could include 'butterfly borders' of nectar rich plants to attract butterflies and moths; <http://www.butterfly-conservation.org/text/4818/gardening.html>.
- It is recommended that any internal boundaries are planted with a hedge containing native species.
- Wood or brash piles could be created for reptiles, amphibians and hedgehogs behind the proposed garage.
- The bat roosting potential of the site should be improved by installing four bat boxes in total (e.g. Woodstone 'in-wall' bat box) under the eaves on the west side of the new pavilion.
- The bird nesting potential of the site should be improved by additional tree planting and/or by attaching appropriate nesting boxes on the trees along the west boundary (e.g. Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Boxes, Vivara Pro WoodStone 32mm Nest Boxes and Vivara Pro WoodStone 28mm Nest Boxes).

7 References

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8 Appendix



Date: 25/09/2020
Our Ref: RE7729
Name: Jon Russ
Company: Ridgeway Ecology Ltd
Site Name: Playing Field, Chapel Street, Bishop's Itchington
Grid Ref: SP 391 576
Site Radius: 1km

Michaeljohn Cullen
 Relief Ecological Assistant
 Warwickshire Biological Records Centre
 Ecological Services
 WCC, PO Box 43
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 Tel: 01926 418060

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Ecosite Brief Descriptions

01/45D Leamington to Banbury Railway	Identified as 'Disused Railway' potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Active railway line, which includes embankments and cuttings, with broadleaved semi-natural woodland, scrub and grassland communities.
01/45G Leamington to Banbury Railway	Identified as 'Disused Railway' potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Active railway line, which includes embankments and cuttings, with broadleaved semi-natural woodland, scrub and grassland communities.
101/35 Dadglow Farm Meadows	Identified as 'Dadglow Farm Meadows' potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). Poor semi-improved grassland containing abundant cocksfoot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i> and false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , with neglected areas also containing locally abundant common couch <i>Elytrigia repens</i> . Also present are lesser celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i> and salad burnet <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> . There is also a pool and ditch on site, the latter surrounded by pollarded willow <i>Salix</i> sp and containing reed canary grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , water figwort <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> , honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> , brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> , gipsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> , greater pond-sedge <i>Carex riparia</i> , water forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> and hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i> .

<p>16/35</p> <p>Harbury Quarry (inc. Bishops Bowl Geological SSSI) Part SSSI, LWS</p>	<p>Two areas in the north and west of the Ecosite are designated as part of 'Harbury Quarries' SSSI. Most of the site is designated as part of the 'Bishop's Hill and Bishop's Bowl' LWS. An area in the north east is 'Harbury and Bishops Itchington Quarry' pLWS. Parts of the site are listed on English Nature's Grassland Inventory.</p> <p>The site is possibly of national value for its invertebrate interest alone and contains a mosaic of habitats, including lakes, streams, limestone cliffs, calcicolous grassland areas, woodland and scrub. These habitats support a wide range of associated flora and fauna, being particularly important for lepidoptera.</p>
<p>19/35</p> <p>Bishops Itchington Quarry Part SSSI, LWS</p>	<p>Small part to the south west is designated as Harbury Quarries Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Designated as part of the Bishop's Hill and Bishop's Bowl Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Of regional and possibly national value for its invertebrate interest, the site contains a mosaic of habitats, including woodland, scrub, lake and calcicolous grassland. The site also supports a colony of the nationally uncommon small blue <i>Cupido minimus</i>, whilst great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> has also been recorded.</p>
<p>23/35</p> <p>Fields Nr. Deppens Bridge</p>	<p>A pool in this site is identified as 'Clear Pool' pLWS.</p> <p>A species rich semi-improved grassland and marsh adjacent to the River Itchen. A good range of flora has been seen on site, with the sites most notable records being a number of orchids. Two species, early marsh-orchid <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> and <i>Dactylorhiza x wintoni</i>, have their only recent records in the county at the site, whilst southern marsh-orchid <i>Dactylorhiza pratermissa</i> is also present. Other plant species recorded include field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i>, greater knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>, marsh arrowgrass <i>Triglochin palustre</i> and great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>.</p>
<p>25/35</p> <p>Long Meadows</p>	<p>Identified as Long Meadows potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>The western side of the site is poor semi-improved grassland, which also contains a small stream. Species present in the former include lesser celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i>, bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, cowslip <i>Primula veris</i>, lesser knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>. Fools watercress <i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i> and floating sweet-grass <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> can be found in the stream.</p> <p>The eastern side is a grazed rush pasture with locally dominant hard rush <i>Juncus inflexus</i> and yorkshire fog <i>Holcus Lanatus</i>. Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i>, ladies smock <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> and meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> are present, with locally abundant marsh marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i>, false fox-sedge <i>Carex otrubae</i> and glaucous sedge <i>Carex flacca</i> in the wettest areas.</p>
<p>33/35Y</p> <p>River Itchen</p>	<p>Identified as River Itchen potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>River and adjacent fields with high wildlife value. Good range of associated plant and animal species including water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>.</p>

33/35Z River Itchen	<p>Identified as River Itchen potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>River and adjacent fields with high wildlife value. Good range of associated plant and animal species including water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>.</p>
45/35 Eileen Dronfield's Verge, Bishop Itchington	<p>Identified as 'Cross Green Meadow and Verge' potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>A species-rich verge on both sides of the road (the east side is the richest), a good range of calcicolous species have been noted, including wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i>, salad burnet <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>, kidney vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>, cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> and lady's bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i>.</p> <p>The site also includes semi-improved grassland containing creeping <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, bulbous <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> and meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> and some extensive area of cowslip <i>Primula veris</i>. Cattle grazing is preventing some species from flowering.</p> <p>Most recent survey 20/04/1999.</p>
55/35 Ellestree Meadow	<p>Wet meadows with a good range of plant species, including meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>, bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i> and abundant cowslip <i>Primula veris</i>. Water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> recorded onsite.</p>
55/45 Knightcote to Bishops Itchington Road Verge	<p>Part of the site to the south is identified as Knightcote Road Verge potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Diverse grass verge with fifteen species of grass recorded along its length.</p> <p>Runs through River Itchen Meadows (Ecosite 41/45) and River Itchen SSSI (Ecosite 11/45).</p>
69/45 Field	<p>Identified as 'Field' potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS).</p> <p>Semi-improved and improved grassland.</p>
71/35 St Michaels Church, Bishops Itchington Churchyard	<p>The churchyard contains a range of flowering plants, including primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i>, lesser burnet saxifrage <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>, ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> and bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>. There are several mature trees and a hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> hedge. Bats are also present.</p> <p>The site requires further survey work, the most recent one dating to 31/07/1984.</p>

<p>76/35 Manor Farm Meadow Part LWS</p>	<p>Part of the site has been designated as Manor Farm Pastures Local Wildlife Site (LWS). The northern part was rejected by the LWS panel.</p> <p>A survey in January 1993 indicated that this field was species-rich permanent pasture with ridge and furrow.</p> <p>The LWS was designated in 2011 and consists of two small semi-improved pasture fields situated on the western verge of Bishop's Itchington village. The grassland is semi-improved and is of the MG5 <i>Cynosurus cristatus-Centaurea nigra</i> species community. This type was once characteristic of neutral pasture fields in the county but has become increasingly scarce in recent decades through agricultural improvement. The hedges forming the south-western and south-eastern sides of the LWS are still in a fairly tall natural condition. Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> are dominant, with field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>, holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i>, elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> also present.</p>
<p>80/35 Jock's Meadow LWS</p>	<p>Site is designated as 'Jocks Meadow' Local Wildlife Site (LWS)</p> <p>A floristically rich, unmanaged marshy and semi-improved area of grassland, locally dominated by meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> and creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>. The long list of other flora recorded includes hoary plantain <i>Plantago media</i>, lesser bulrush <i>Typha angustifolia</i> and lesser hawkbit <i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>. The drier grassland contains locally abundant salad burnet <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>, selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> and red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>. Site was surveyed on 16/06/1994, 29/04/1999 and 29/05/1984 and 2009. Species of note recorded in 2009 also included quaking grass <i>Briza media</i>, common cornsalad <i>Valerianella locusta</i>, goatsbeard <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> agg, bee orchid <i>Ophrys apifera</i> and adder's tongue <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>.</p>
<p>82/35 Pam Reason's Field LWS</p>	<p>Designated as part of the Bishop's Hill and Bishop's Bowl Local Wildlife Site (LWS).</p> <p>The site is a field adjacent to the River Itchen, containing tall herbs and grasses, as well as scrub. A good range of invertebrates and mammals have been recorded, including water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>, as well as a number of common species of bird and butterfly. There is no information on what flora is present.</p> <p>Site surveyed on 21/05/1984 and 29/05/1984.</p>

<p>83/35</p> <p>Bishops Itchington Cemetery</p>	<p>Identified as 'Poplar Farm Meadow' pLWS.</p> <p>The site comprises of grassland bordered by small plantations of deciduous trees and hedges, one of which is species rich. An area of semi-improved grassland holds lady's bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i>, cowslip <i>Primula veris</i>, primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i>, field wood rush <i>Luzula campestris</i> and lesser knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>. Although most of the grassland is kept fairly well mown, a few areas are left uncut during the spring and summer.</p> <p>A good range of lichens have been recorded onsite, many of which are found growing on the main buildings and gravestones.</p> <p>Although the site is managed with wildlife in mind, the overriding factor is public support for tidy mown grassland and cut back shrubs.</p> <p>Site surveyed May 1997.</p>
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Ecological and Geological Sites in Warwickshire

Statutory Sites:

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SACs are sites of international importance strictly protected under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) (92/43/EEC).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

SSSIs are of national importance. They are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. This legislation gives Natural England powers to ensure better protection and management of SSSIs and safeguard their existence into the future.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

LNRs are of at least local importance. They are declared under section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. All district and county councils have powers to acquire, declare and manage LNRs. Parish and town councils can also declare LNRs but they must have the powers to do so delegated to them by the principal local authority. To qualify for LNR status, a site must be of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Further information on statutory sites can be found here:

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

Non-statutory sites:

Local Geological Sites (LGS)

LGS are formerly known as Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological sites (RIGSS). They are designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The designation of LGS is one way of recognising and protecting important earth science and landscape features for future generations to enjoy.

Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group (WGCG) is responsible for the identification of LGS in Warwickshire and the West Midlands.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

LWSs are county important sites formerly known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). They are defined in local and structure plans under the Town and Country Planning system and are a material consideration when planning applications are being determined. The process of identifying and surveying sites is carried out by The Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Wildlife Sites Project. Designation of Local Wildlife Sites is considered by a panel of experts including representatives from Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, Natural England, Solihull MBC & Warwickshire County Council Ecological Services plus local independent experts.

LWS citations can be provided upon request at a cost of £15 plus VAT per citation.

Deferred Local Wildlife Site

Designation decision was postponed (e.g if additional information is required to complete the survey or final documenting is needed).

Potential Local Wildlife Sites (pLWS)

PLWSs are sites that have been identified as having potential for designation as a LWS but an assessment against the LWS criteria is required to determine this.

Rejected Local Wildlife Sites

Rejected LWS are sites that were surveyed but did not qualify for designation as LWS.

Destroyed Local Wildlife Sites

Deselected LWS due to either destruction or degradation of habitat quality.

Ecosites

Ecosites are sites of ecological value that the WBRC knows about and holds a site file with recorded information. These include nationally, regional and locally important sites, as well as sites with no formal designations.

References

1. Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI).

2. Habitat Biodiversity Audit (HBA)

A partnership between six local authorities within the County of Warwickshire, plus Solihull and Coventry unitary authorities, English Nature (Natural England) and the Environment Agency under the management of Warwickshire Wildlife Trust. The HBA carries out Phase 1 surveys of every field and boundary in the sub-region to provide up-to-date biodiversity data.

3. RSPB/BTO. (2015). *BoCC4: Birds of Conservation Concern*. RSPB/BTO.

4. Stroh et al. (2014). *Red Data List of Vascular Plants in England*. Peterborough: JNCC.

5. Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

The Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) provide a local response to the UK Government's National Action Plans for threatened habitats and species. The LBAP contributes to national targets wherever these are relevant to the Warwickshire sub-region but also sets local targets. The LBAP action plans for all local habitats can be found on the Warwickshire Wildlife Trust site: <http://www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/LBAP>

6. Walton J. and M. (2018). *Rare Plant Register for Warwickshire (Vice County 38)*. Warwickshire Biological Records Centre.

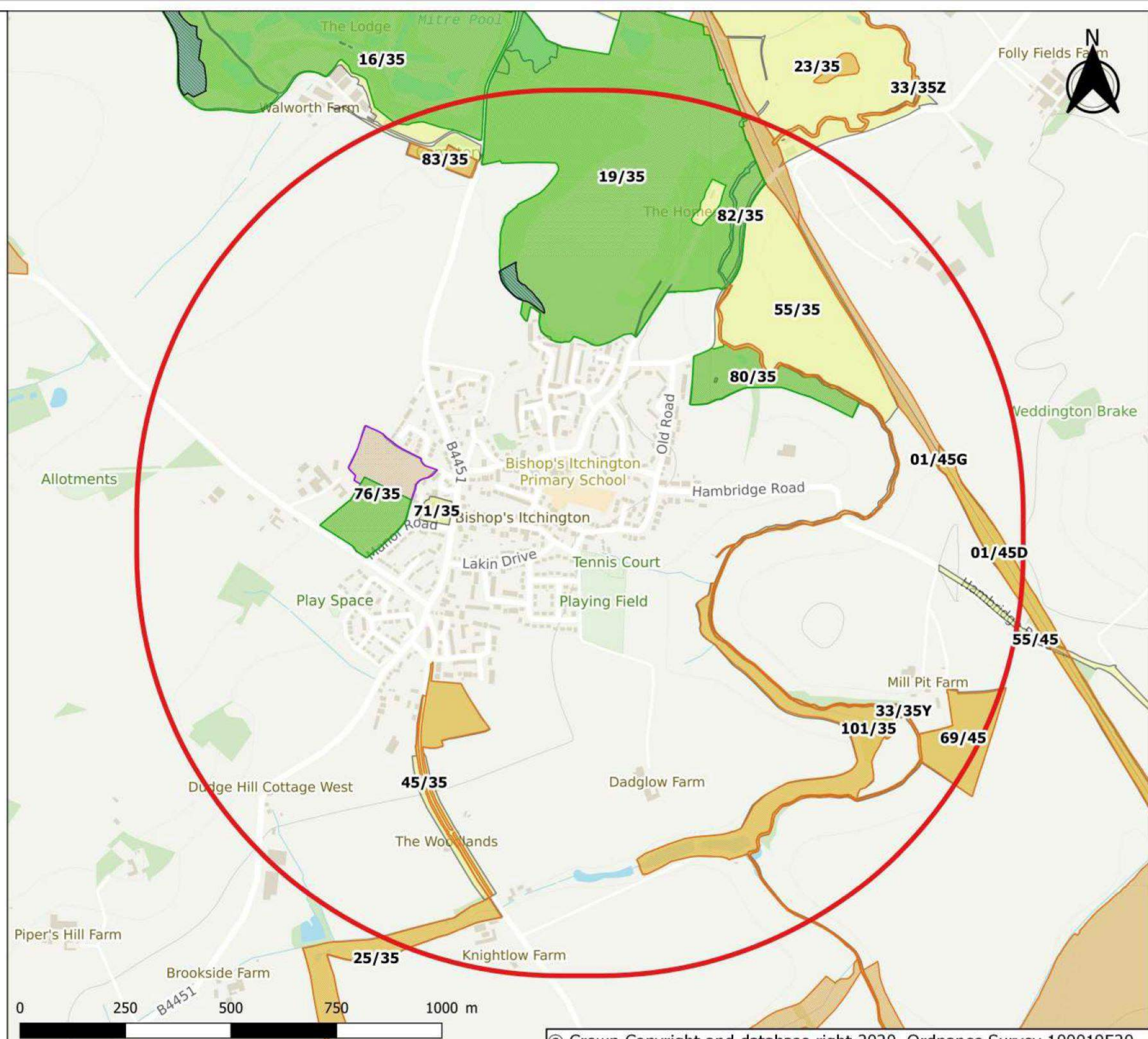
*Working for
Warwickshire*

WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE

Data Search
 Playing Field, Chapel Street,
 Bishop's Itchington
 SP 391 576
 Sites
 1km Search

-  Site of Special Scientific Interest
-  Deferred Local Wildlife Site
-  Destroyed Local Wildlife Site
-  Local Wildlife Site
-  Potential Local Wildlife Site
-  Rejected Local Wildlife Site
-  Ecosite and reference number

Warwickshire Biological Records Centre,
 Ecological Services, Warwickshire
 County Council, Warwick CV34 4SS
 Tel: 01926 418060



WARWICKSHIRE BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE

Data Search
 Playing Field, Chapel Street,
 Bishop's Itchington
 SP 391 576
 Species
 1km Search

-  Bats
-  Amphibians & Reptiles
-  Barn Owl
-  Otter
-  Water Vole
-  Notable Invertebrates
-  Notable Higher & Lower Plants
-  Notable Birds
-  Notable Mammals
-  Schedule 9 & Invasive Species

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