



Lady Bay Primary School,
Trent Boulevard, Lady Bay
West Bridgford, Nottingham

School Site

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

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1. Executive Summary

SITE SUMMARY	
Location:	Lady Bay Primary School, Trent Boulevard, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 5BD (Site OS grid ref SK 59126 38227, w3w stews.deny.chimp)
Size:	Approximately 0.49 ha.
Site Description:	Urban site set within a residential area of Nottingham. Three school buildings positioned within an area of hardstanding (playground). Existing vegetation lies to the site's periphery along the eastern and western boundaries comprising small beds of ornamental shrub planting, individual trees and raised planters.
Proposed Development:	New school classroom building to the eastern edge of the site.

ECOLOGICAL RECEPTOR	CONSTRAINTS/POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDATIONS including likely implementation period →	Pre- Planning Application		Post- Planning Application		
			Further Surveys	Design Improvement	Planning Condition	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Designated Sites	Site is not located within or adjacent to a designated site. Proposed Development will not impact offsite designated sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	-	-	-	-	-
Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Proposed Development will not directly or indirectly affect Priority Habitats within the Site. The Proposed Development will be located on an area of existing hardstanding and impact on an area of ornamental shrub planting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment should be carried out using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric to set out how the Proposed Development will deliver the statutory requirement for 10% BNG. The BNG Assessment must be submitted with the planning application for the Proposed Development. The specific detail on how the Proposed Development will secure 10% BNG will be set out within the Biodiversity Gain 	-	✓	✓	✓	✓

ECOLOGICAL RECEPTOR	CONSTRAINTS/POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDATIONS including likely implementation period →	Pre- Planning Application		Post- Planning Application		
			Further Surveys	Design Improvement	Planning Condition	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
		Plan which must be secured through a pre-commencement habitat condition.					
Habitat enhancement opportunities	There are several onsite additional enhancement measures that can be incorporated into the Landscape Design Proposals which are included in the recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of new native hedgerow along the eastern Site boundary (TN4) if the proposed works are to require the removal of this vegetation. Alternatively, provision of infill planting using native shrub species should this planting (TN4) be retained. Enhancement of planting around and within the pond along the western boundary through the introduction of additional native marginal and aquatic species. Provision of amphibian hibernacula and enhancement of western boundary planting through additional herbaceous planting within TN3. Provision of perennial flowering species to support pollinating species within some of the ground level planters along the southern boundary. 	-	✓	✓	-	-
Badgers	No evidence of badgers within the Site. Site is unsuitable for badger as comprises hardstanding and surrounded by brick/stone walls/rails with gated access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	-	-	-	-	-

ECOLOGICAL RECEPTOR	CONSTRAINTS/POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDATIONS including likely implementation period →	Pre- Planning Application		Post- Planning Application		
			Further Surveys	Design Improvement	Planning Condition	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Roosting Bats (Buildings/trees)	Existing building impacted by development is unsuitable for bats. Existing onsite and adjacent street trees unsuitable for roosting bats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	-	-	-	-	-
Bats (Foraging/commuting)	The existing trees along the Site boundaries that connect into boundary features in the wider landscape offer potential foraging and commuting habitat for bats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should external artificial lighting be proposed this should follow the guidance set out in Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (Bat Conservation Trust & Institute of Lighting Professionals 2023) to protect boundary habitats/trees from excessive light spill. 	-	-	-	✓	-
Great Crested Newts (GCN)	One small pond on Site contained in timber planter of poor suitability for GCN and lacking surrounding terrestrial habitat. Pond and adjacent vegetation not impacted by the Proposed Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	-	-	-	-	-
Other Amphibians	Site may provide refuge for other amphibians (common frog, common toad, smooth newt) if present in surrounding area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautionary mitigation measures and enhancements should be incorporated into the working methods during the construction works. These should include: Contractor “toolbox” talks Checking of vegetation prior to removal and should amphibian be found relocation to vegetated part of the Site outside of construction area. Provision of small scale, native vegetation around pond (submerged pots of marginals/aquatics) to enhance the pond for common amphibians and provide habitat for suitable pond invertebrate species. Provision of hibernacula/toad home using upturned clay pots with hole inside (for access) and lined with moss /leaves. Locate in quiet, sheltered part of site within existing vegetation. 	-	-	-	✓	-

ECOLOGICAL RECEPTOR	CONSTRAINTS/POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDATIONS including likely implementation period →	Pre- Planning Application		Post- Planning Application		
			Further Surveys	Design Improvement	Planning Condition	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Reptiles	Site not suitable for reptiles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Birds	The introduced shrubs on Site and adjacent to the Proposed Development has the potential to support a limited number of urban nesting birds during the breeding season and provide some foraging habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearance should wherever possible be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (between October to February inclusive). Where this is not possible, and works must be undertaken during the bird nesting season (March to September inclusive), a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) must undertake a nesting survey(s) immediately prior to the works. Installation of bird box within boundary vegetation under guidance of SQE. 	-	-	-	✓	-
Hedgehogs	The location of peripheral vegetation (beds of introduced shrub) adjacent to the Proposed Development means that construction works may impact on suitable terrestrial habitat (be it limited) for hedgehogs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor “toolbox” talks Site clearance should be carried out in autumn from the end of September to avoid the main hedgehog breeding season and before the hibernation period. All dense scrub should be checked by hand prior to clearance to ensure hedgehogs are not present. Should a hedgehog be found this is to be moved, with thick gloves, to the hedgehog box as below. Hedgehog box to be installed on area of Site not impacted by the works in a location agreed by Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE). This is both an enhancement measure and area to relocate hedgehogs should they be encountered during the works. 	-	-	-	✓	-

2. Introduction

2.1. Commission

- 2.1.1 Via East Midlands Ltd (Via EM) was commissioned by Arc Partnership to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal at Lady Bay Primary School in Lady Bay, West Bridgford, Nottingham (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

2.2. Site Summary

- 2.2.1 The Site is located on Trent Boulevard, within a residential area in Lady Bay in Nottingham and is approximately 0.49 hectares in area.
- 2.2.2 The Ordnance Survey Grid Reference (OSGR) for the centre of the Site is SK 59126 38227.

2.3. Proposed Development

- 2.3.1 The proposed works is the construction of a two-storey modular classroom building with canopy to be located along the eastern edge part of the Site (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'). Detailed design proposals were not available at the time of report production.

2.4. Appraisal Overview

- 2.4.1 The following ecological surveys and assessments have been undertaken at the Site by Via EM, during October 2024
- Desk-top assessment.
 - UK habitat survey.
 - Scoping survey for protected species.
- 2.4.2 Survey and assessment work is presented as a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report which determines the value of ecological receptors present and assesses potential constraints to development. In addition, further surveys, mitigation measures and appropriate working practices are outlined in respect of habitats and protected species to ensure compliance to relevant statutory legislation, current best practice methods and biodiversity policy. Opportunities for on-site enhancements for habitats and species are also recommended in within Section 6 of this report in *Discussion and Recommendations*.

3. Legislation and Policy

3.1. Statutory Legislation

3.1.1 A summary of relevant legislation is set out in Appendix 1.

3.2. Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') (MHCLG, 2024) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. With respect to habitats and biodiversity, Section 15 of the NPPF states planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing sites of biodiversity, as well as minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity.

3.2.2 When determining planning applications, the NPPF requires local planning authorities to apply the following principles in paragraph 193 (a)-(d):

- '(a) if significant harm to biodiversity 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;
- (b) Development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact 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;
- (c) Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- (d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.

3.2.3 The NPPF also states in paragraph 194 (a)-(c) that the following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- '(a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- (b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites ; and
- (c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites'.

3.2.4 The NPPF concludes in paragraph 195 that 'the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site'.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.2.5 The Site lies within the jurisdiction of Rushcliffe Borough Council.
- 3.2.6 The Rushcliffe Core Strategy Local Plan Part 1 (adopted 2014) identifies the following planning policies in respect to biodiversity:

Policy 17: Biodiversity

1. The biodiversity of Rushcliffe will be increased over the Core Strategy period by:

(a) protecting, restoring, expanding and enhancing existing areas of biodiversity interest, including areas and networks of priority habitats and species listed in the UK and Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plans;

b) ensuring that fragmentation of the Green Infrastructure network is avoided wherever possible and improvements to the network benefit biodiversity, including at a landscape scale, through the incorporation of existing habitats and the creation of new habitats;

c) seeking to ensure new development provides new biodiversity features, and improves existing biodiversity features wherever appropriate;

d) supporting the need for the appropriate management and maintenance of existing and created habitats through the use of planning conditions, planning obligations and management agreements; and

e) ensuring that where harm to biodiversity is unavoidable, and it has been demonstrated that no alternative sites or scheme designs are suitable, development should as a minimum firstly mitigate and if not possible compensate at a level equivalent to the biodiversity value of the habitat lost.

2. Designated national and local sites of biological or geological importance for nature conservation will be protected in line with the established national hierarchy of designations and the designation of further protected sites will be pursued.

3. Development on or affecting other, non-designated sites or wildlife corridors with biodiversity value will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the development and that adequate mitigation measures are put in place.

3.3. Local Action Plans and Strategies for Biodiversity

3.3.1 There are Priority Habitats relevant to the Site as identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Nottinghamshire.

3.3.2 The LBAP for Nottinghamshire identifies the following Priority Species of potential relevance to the Site:

- Bats
- Hedgehogs

Strategies for Biodiversity

3.3.3 The Site is currently not located within a formal strategy area for biodiversity. Nottinghamshire County Council in liaison with Rushcliffe Borough Council and other Nottinghamshire local authorities is currently in the process of developing a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LRNS) to establish priorities for nature recovery and identify locations for habitat creation or improvement.

4. Methodology

4.1. Surveyor and Author Competence

- 4.1.1 The ecological surveys and assessments outlined within this report have been undertaken by Alison Stuart MSc CMLI Ecologist and overseen and verified by Mark Tarrant BSc MEECW Ecology Manager of Via EM.
- 4.1.2 Mark has a BSc Hons in Biology and has worked professionally as an Ecological consultant since 2008.
- 4.1.3 Alison is a qualifying member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management with over 20 years in landscape management and design and 4 years in undertaking ecological surveys.

4.2. Zone of Influence

- 4.2.1 The Zone of Influence (ZOI) is the area within which ecological impacts arising from developments are likely to be significant. Due to the nature of the Proposed Development the ZOI for the Site is identified as the Site and the habitats which immediately bound it. These offsite habitats are:

- Individual trees

- 4.2.2 The sensitivity and value of offsite designated nature conservation sites requires potential impacts arising from a development to be considered within a wider ZOI. Therefore, scoping for direct and indirect impacts to designated sites is conducted within a ZOI of 1 km of the Site.

4.3. Desktop Study

Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside

- 4.3.1 The Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was accessed on 11/12/2024 for locations of statutory nature conservation sites and ancient woodland (designated sites) as well as Habitats of Principal Importance within 1 km of the Site.
- 4.3.2 Where relevant, Natural England's online Impact Risk Zone tool was utilised to determine whether the Proposed Development would be likely to have an impact on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Local Biological Records Centre

- 4.3.3 Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre was contacted 7/11/2024 for records of non-statutory designated sites, protected species, as well as Priority Species and Habitats, within 1 km of the Site.

4.4. Habitat Survey

UK Habitat Survey

- 4.4.1 A UK Habitat survey of the Site and scoping survey for protected species was undertaken on 29/10/2024 by Alison Stuart MSc CMLI.
- 4.4.2 The survey involved a site walkover and preliminary assessment of key habitats, land use and

ecological features. The main habitats present were recorded using standard UK Hab methodology described in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 2.1 and identified the habitats present via the prescribed UK Hab Field Key Version 2.1

- 4.4.3 In addition to general habitat classification, a list was compiled of observed plant species (using the nomenclature of Stace, 2010, with common and Latin names referred to in the first instance after which only the common names are used). The abundance of each species was estimated for each habitat respectively using standard 'DAFOR' codes:

D = Dominant
A = Abundant
F = Frequent
O = Occasional
R = Rare

- 4.4.4 The Site was also assessed for its potential to support protected and notable species such as invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians including great crested newts (GCN), bats, otters and water voles, badgers and hedgehogs, and inspected for signs of any invasive plant species subject to legal controls.
- 4.4.5 This extended part of the survey allows identification of potential ecological constraints (and to guide recommendations for further survey requirements for those species) and opportunities for enhancement.
- 4.4.6 Detailed surveys for protected and invasive species were outside the scope of the survey and site assessment, unless otherwise specified within this report. Where specific protected and invasive species are not mentioned within this report, it should be assumed that the prevailing habitats are unsuitable.

4.5. Badger Field Survey

- 4.5.1 The badger field survey was undertaken by Alison Stuart 29/10/2024 (at the same time as the UK Hab survey), following best practice guidelines as set out within Harris et al (1989) and Natural England (2011).
- 4.5.2 The badger survey was undertaken throughout the redline boundary of the Site. Where possible adjacent land was surveyed for badger evidence.
- 4.5.3 The land within and adjacent to the Site was carefully and systematically searched for field evidence of badgers, which may include:
- Badger setts
 - Latrines
 - Foraging evidence
 - Trails and paths
 - Boundary push throughs
 - Badger hairs

4.6. Daytime Bat Walkover

4.6.1 The Daytime Bat Walkover (DBW) was undertaken by Alison Stuart 29/10/2024 (at the same time as the UK Hab survey), following best practice guidelines as set out within Collins (2023)

4.6.2 The potential suitability for roosting bats of any structures or trees noted during the survey, and the potential suitability of flight-paths and foraging habitats within the site were assessed using the scheme presented in table 1 below. (Collins, 2023)

Table 1: Guidelines for assessing the potential suitability of proposed development sites for bats.

Potential suitability	Description	
	Roosting habitats in structures	Potential flight-paths and foraging habitats
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at any time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous lines of shade/protection for flight-lines, or generate/shelter insect populations available to foraging bats).
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. unlikely to be suitable for maternity and not a classic cool/stable hibernation site, but could be used by individual hibernating bats).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight-paths such as a gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation - the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight-paths such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flight-paths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

4.7. Report Production

4.7.1 This report has been produced with reference to the following key documents:

- CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing (CIEEM, 2017).
- CIEEM Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017).
- CIEEM Guidelines on Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2018).
- British Standards BS42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of Conduct for Planning and

Development (British Standards, 2013).

- 4.7.2 The use of scientific nomenclature within this report is limited to botanical species and less commonly encountered faunal species (such as invertebrates).

4.8. Limitations

- 4.8.1 It should be noted that availability and quality of data obtained during desk studies is reliant upon third party responses. This varies from region to region and across different species groups. Furthermore, the comprehensiveness of data depends on the level of coverage, the expertise and experience of the recorder and the submission of records to the local recorder. Accordingly, the conclusions in this report are valid only to the extent that the information provided to Via EM was accurate, complete and available within the reporting schedule.
- 4.8.2 The extended habitat survey provides a snapshot of ecological conditions and does not record plants or animals that may be present on site at different times of year. The habitat survey was conducted in October, outside the optimum April – September survey period when plants are generally visible. This timeframe is appropriate to allow a broad habitat assessment and indicative species list to be developed; however, the full floral composition of the vegetation cannot be described at this time of year. Given the former use of the Site as playing fields, amenity grassland and hardstanding it is considered that the habitats have been accurately described and classified and that the timing of the survey is therefore not a limitation.
- 4.8.3 The survey results are likely to remain accurate for 18 months following the completion of the survey, provided there is no significant change in ground conditions and/or the management regime on the Site. This is an estimate based on the ecological character of the Site and the habitats present. Individual Local Planning Authorities and Statutory Bodies may apply their own criteria to the period for which a UK Hab survey remains valid.

5. Baseline Results

5.1. Desk Top Assessment

Statutory Designated Sites

- 5.1.1 The Site and the land directly adjacent to it is not located within the boundary of a statutory designated site for nature conservation.
- 5.1.2 There is one statutory designated site for nature conservation located within 1 km of the Site, *The Hook Local Nature Reserve (LNR)* [bearing 0.22 km north]. The LNR comprises river and embankment habitats, mature hedgerow, grassland, ditches and occasional scrub.
- 5.1.3 The Site falls within the Impact Risk Zone for *Wilford Clay Pits SSSI*. However, the Proposed Development for the Site (classroom building) does not fall within the category for which Natural England must be consulted on likely risks.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

- 5.1.4 The Site and the land directly adjacent to it is not located within the boundary of a non-statutory designated site for nature conservation.
- 5.1.5 There are three non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation located within 1 km of the Site. These are:
- *Grantham Canal (Cotgrave to River Trent) Local Wildlife Site (LWS)* [bearing 0.18 km south and southwest]. A 5.8 km stretch of disused canal stretching from the River Trent into West Bridgford Gamston and Bassingfield. Margins are dominated by bulrush in West Bridgford with other marginal species areas of ruderal vegetation and willow species along the banks. Towpath and adjacent hedge. (LWS Ref 2-867)
 - *Trent Bridge North LWS* [bearing 0.60 km west] short stretch of the northern bank of the River Trent to the east of Trent Bridge with plant species characteristic of river margins. (LWS Ref 5-2312)
 - *Adbolton Ponds (Pinder's Pond) LWS* [bearing 0.65 km northeast] Two ponds, situated near the River Trent, encircled by woodland and dominated by crack willow with some grey willow, *S. cinerea* and ash. The site includes an area of marsh around the outflow of the larger pond and an area of swamp. (LWS Ref 2-53)

Ancient Woodland

- 5.1.6 There is no Ancient Woodland within 1 km of the Site. Colwick Wood Ancient woodland lies 1.5 km to the northeast of the Site.

Priority Habitats

- 5.1.7 Priority habitats are defined under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
- 5.1.8 There are no Priority Habitats within or directly adjacent to the Site.

Surrounding Landscape and Habitats

- 5.1.9 Lady Bay Primary School is located within an urban setting within Nottingham around 0.49 km south of the River Trent. The surrounding vegetation is primarily individual highway trees and rear gardens of the surrounding residential settlement.

5.2. Habitat Survey

- 5.2.1 Figure 01 (Appendix 2) illustrates the location of habitats within the Site shown as UK Habitats classifications and coded to UK Hab (2.0). Target Notes are included within Appendix 2. Latin nomenclature is provided in Appendix 2 and not included with the text below to enhance readability.

Developed Land; sealed surface. Other developed land – u1b6

- 5.2.2 Most of the Site is covered in hard standing, as tarmac surfaced playground with small areas of areas of rubber crumb safety surfacing under play equipment.



Photograph 1 Playground TN1

Introduced Shrubs – u1 847

- 5.2.3 Narrow linear planting beds of woody ornamental shrubs running between eastern and western school boundaries and school buildings including largely single specimens including castor oil plant, bay, fuchsia, mock orange, New Zealand flax with occasional self-sown holly and hawthorn. Climbing plants along northeastern boundary include ivy and honeysuckle (TN4).



Photograph 2 Shrubs between the western boundary and school building (B1)



Photograph 3 Outgrown introduced shrubs and climbers along the eastern Site boundary (TN4) with existing classroom block (B3) to the right of the hardstanding.

Ground level planters - u1 845

- 5.2.4 Several ground level planters are located within the school grounds including low timber planters adjacent to school building (B1) that are partially cultivated, and with occasional ornamental species cordyline, fern species and cyclamen (TN5, TN6). Bamboo species, ornamental grasses, lavender and small varieties of *Hebe* grown in timber planters and tyres.



Photograph 4 Planters within playground (TN7)

Individual Trees u1b6 200

- 5.2.5 Trees on site are three early mature birch trees which are located to the Sites periphery along the western boundary and a hornbeam tree within the school playground (TN8). Offsite but adjacent to the northern, western and eastern site boundaries are several large pruned mature street trees including lime horse chestnut and wild cherry (TN14).



Photograph 5 Individual tree – dense full crown of hornbeam (TN8) within central playground.



Photograph 6 Birch trees (TN10) and sparsely vegetated urban ground (TN12)

Pond – 41

- 5.2.6 Small lined raised planter against school building forming rectangular pond with water lilies, umbrella palm and submerged aquatic plant.



Photograph 7 Pond in timber planter (TN11)

5.3. Scoping Assessment – Protected Species

Overview

- 5.3.1 This section outlines the results of the scoping assessment for protected species, where detailed site survey work has not been undertaken.

Badgers

Background Records

- 5.3.2 The Records Centre returned several records (over the past 5 years) for badgers within the 1 km search area.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.3 No evidence of badger setts or field evidence was found of badgers on or adjacent to the Site was found at the time of survey.
- 5.3.4 The Site is surrounded by railings, intact walls and fences with gated access and is set within a residential area. The large amount of hardstanding and lack of supporting foraging habitat on site leaves this Site generally unsuitable for badger. Due to the above limiting factors, badgers are not considered to be a constraint to development.

Bats

Background Records

- 5.3.5 The Records Centre returned records for Daubentons's bats, Leisler's bats, Noctule bats, Myotis species bats common and soprano pipistrelle species within the last ten years. Most records are of bats in flight recorded using bat detectors along transects. One roost was identified around 1 km to the west of the Site.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.6 The existing buildings on Site B1 and B2 are Victorian brick buildings. There was limited visibility of the roof but the areas that were visible from ground level indicated that there may be potential roosting features between slipped loose tiles. B1 also had missing mortar under roof tiles on gable ends. Roof structures (bell tower/dove cote tower) may also provide roosting features for bats. B3 is a contemporary single storey classroom unit that did not have potential roosting features.

- 5.3.7 The Site trees did not support features such as woodpecker holes, lifting bark or cavities to support roosting bats.
- 5.3.8 Supporting habitat for bats is largely absent for bats on the Site but there is some potential commuting and foraging corridor habitats along gardens which connect to tree lined edge habitat in the surrounding area.

Great Crested Newts (GCN)

Background Records

- 5.3.9 The Records Centre returned no recent records (within the past 10 years) for GCN. There were two historic records from 2012/13 0.17 km north- northwest of the Site.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.10 The Site has very limited suitable terrestrial habitat for GCN being primarily hardstanding. The small pond on Site within a timber planter is unsuitable for GCN lacking marginal vegetation and suitable surrounding terrestrial habitat. The Site is directly surrounded by dense urban built development with no connections to off-site habitats of value for GCN.
- 5.3.11 An assessment of current Ordnance Survey maps indicated no ponds within 0.5 km of the Site. Due to the presence of multiple barriers between the Site and the identified pond (TN11), potential GCN populations present are highly unlikely to utilise terrestrial habitat within the Site.
- 5.3.12 GCN are not considered a constraint to development and are therefore considered no further within this report.

Other Amphibians

Background Records

- 5.3.13 The Records Centre returned six records for common amphibians all just over 1 km from the Site five situated to the east of the Site and one to the south.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.14 The Site has a small pond that may be used opportunistically by common amphibians, though this pond lacks marginal vegetation and suitable supporting terrestrial habitat. However, there are likely to be garden ponds in the surrounding area and so therefore their presence cannot be discounted.

Reptiles

Background Records

- 5.3.15 The Records Centre returned no records for reptiles.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.16 The Site lacks suitable terrestrial habitat for reptiles being primarily hardstanding tarmac playground and set within an urban environment. The Site also has high levels of disturbance.
- 5.3.17 Reptiles are not considered any further within this report.

Wild birds

Background Records

- 5.3.18 Due to the small-scale nature of the Proposed Development, it was not considered

proportionate to obtain wild bird data from the Records Centre.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.19 The trees and introduced shrubs on Site as well as adjacent street trees have the potential to support a limited number of urban nesting birds during the breeding season and provide some foraging habitat.

Hedgehogs

Background Records

- 5.3.20 The Records Centre returned numerous records for hedgehogs between 2015 and 2023.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.21 Most of the Site boundaries comprise a combination of close board fences (to ground level) brick/stone walls and railings prevent entry for hedgehogs within the wider urban landscape. However, there are gaps under boundary gates that could allow occasional access into the Site. The dominance of hardstanding across the Site is unsuitable for hedgehog but small pockets of under managed vegetation around the periphery of the Site provides some limited sheltering/foraging habitat.

Water Voles and Otters

Background Records

- 5.3.22 The Records Centre returned one record for otter 0.57 km northwest of the Site. No records were returned for water voles over the past 10 years. The last recorded was in 2013, around 0.3 km to the north of the Site.

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.23 Habitats within the Site and surrounding area are unsuitable for otter and water vole

- 5.3.24 Water voles and otters are not considered any further in this report.

Invasive Plant Species

Background Records

- 5.3.25 The Records Centre returned three records of Himalayan balsam (closest dated 2024 associated at The Hook by the River Trent (bearing 0.57 km northeast) and one record (2019) of Japanese Knotweed 0.8 km bearing northwest being treated at the time).

Scoping Assessment

- 5.3.26 No evidence of commonly occurring invasive plant species, such as giant hogweed or Japanese knotweed, was identified within the Site during the Habitat survey. An exhaustive survey for invasive plant species was not within the scope of the commissioned work, however, current site conditions do not obviously indicate an increased likelihood of invasive plant species being present within the Site boundaries.

- 5.3.27 Invasive plant species are not considered any further within this report.

6. Discussion and Recommendations

6.1. Designated Sites

Summary of Baseline

- 6.1.1 The Site and the land directly adjacent to it is not located within the boundary of a statutory designated site for nature conservation. One statutory designated site for nature conservation, The Hook LNR, lies within 1 km of the Site.
- 6.1.2 The Site and the land directly adjacent to it is not located within the boundary of a non-statutory designated site for nature conservation. There are three non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation within 1 km of the Site, the closest being Grantham Canal LWS 0.18 km to the southwest of the school.

Assessment of Constraints/Potential Impacts

- 6.1.3 The Proposed development is a new classroom building with associated hardstanding/paths to replace an existing classroom building (B3) that lies on a similar footprint. The location and nature of the proposed works is at a sufficient distance from the designated sites where there will be no direct or indirect impacts to them.

Recommendations

- 6.1.4 No recommendations are deemed to be required.

6.2. Habitats

Summary of Baseline

- 6.2.1 The dominant habitat on Site is hard standing with buildings. Narrow beds of introduced shrubs and various planters are located along the eastern, western and southern boundaries. A few individual trees are located along the western boundary with a single mature tree in the central playground. A small pond lies against the school building to the western edge of the Site.

Assessment of Constraints/Potential Impacts

- 6.2.2 The Proposed Development is situated to the eastern section of the Site and may impact on the introduced shrubs along the eastern boundary. These are predominantly ornamental species with self-sown native species at the base.

Habitat Enhancement

- 6.2.3 There is the potential for habitat enhancement works across the site to include:
- Provision of new native hedgerow along the eastern Site boundary (TN4) if the proposed works are to require the removal of this vegetation.
 - Provision of infill planting using native shrub species should this planting (TN4) is to be retained.
 - Enhancement of planting around and within the pond along the western boundary through the introduction of additional native marginal and aquatic species.
 - Provision of amphibian hibernacula and enhancement of western boundary planting through additional herbaceous planting within TN3.
 - Provision of perennial flowering species to support pollinating species within some of the ground level planters along the southern boundary.

BNG

- 6.2.4 A BNG Assessment should be produced and submitted in accordance with current best practice, to set out how the Proposed Development will deliver 10% BNG. This would comprise (within the red line boundary for the Proposed Development):
- Habitat condition assessments of all habitats.
 - Completion of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, informed by the baseline habitats and final Soft Landscaping Strategy.
 - Production of Baseline and Post-Development Habitat plans.
 - A report (or update to existing reports) describing the findings of the BNG Assessments and recommendations to deliver 10%.
- 6.2.5 The BNG Assessment must be submitted alongside the planning application to determine the planning application decision.
- 6.2.6 The specific detail on how 10% BNG will be delivered must be secured through a pre-commencement planning condition, known as the Biodiversity Gain Plan (which would typically include a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan).
- 6.2.7 All habitat improvements proposed within the Biodiversity Gain Plan must be legally secured by a planning obligation for a minimum period of 30-years

6.3. Bats

Summary of Legislation

- 6.3.1 Bats are protected under the Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These regulations make it an offence to capture, kill, disturb or injure bats; damage or destroy breeding or resting places of bats; or obstruct access to the places of shelter or protection of bats.

Summary of Baseline

- 6.3.2 No suitable roosting features within the building to be cleared from Site (B3) and surrounding trees were present on Site. There are potential bat roost features within the older school buildings to the west of the Site, (B1, B2).

Assessment of Constraints/Potential Impacts

- 6.3.3 The existing trees along the Site boundaries that connect into boundary features in the wider landscape offer potential foraging and commuting habitat for bats.

Recommendations and Enhancement

- 6.3.4 Should external artificial lighting be proposed this should follow the guidance set out in Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (Bat Conservation Trust & Institute of Lighting Professionals 2023) to protect boundary habitats/trees from excessive light spill.
- 6.3.5 The following measures should be adopted to enhance the onsite habitats.
- Retain and infill boundary vegetation within beds that provides some foraging and connecting habitat.
 - Installation of bat box with location agreed with SQE.

6.4. Other Amphibians

Summary of Legislation

- 6.4.1 Common frog, smooth newt and common toad are protected in law under Section 9(5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Common toad is also listed as a biodiversity priority species under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) due to recent population declines.

Summary of Baseline

- 6.4.2 The Site has a small pond that may be used by common amphibians though it currently lacks marginal vegetation and has little suitable terrestrial habitat for amphibians. No evidence of current use by amphibians was noted during the survey. Garden ponds are likely to be in the surrounding environment.

Assessment of Constraints/Potential Impacts

- 6.4.3 The onsite pond (TN11) is on the western side of the Site and separated from the construction area by an existing building and an expanse of hardstanding/playground. Being located on the eastern section of the site Proposed Development will not directly impact on the pond but there are opportunities for its enhancement with improvements to the surrounding terrestrial habitat as outlined below.

Recommendations and Enhancement

- 6.4.4 Precautionary mitigation measures should be incorporated into the working methods during the construction works. These should include:
- Contractor “toolbox” talks
 - Checking of vegetation prior to removal and should amphibian be found relocation to vegetated part of the Site outside of construction area.
 - Provision of small scale, native vegetation around pond (submerged pots of marginals/aquatics) to enhance the pond for common amphibians and provide habitat for suitable pond invertebrate species.
 - Provision of hibernacula/toad home using upturned clay pots with hole inside (for access) and lined with moss /leaves. Locate in a quiet, sheltered part of site, protected from disturbance and within existing vegetation.

6.5. Wild birds

Summary of Legislation

- 6.5.1 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird; to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built; and to intentionally take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird.

Summary of Baseline

- 6.5.2 The trees and introduced shrubs (TN3, TN4, TN8) on Site as well as adjacent street trees may have the potential to support a limited number of urban nesting birds during the breeding season and provide some foraging habitat.

Assessment of Constraints/Potential Impacts

- 6.5.3 There is the potential for direct impacts to nesting birds if site clearance works are undertaken

during the breeding season (March to August inclusive) and in the absence of mitigation.

Recommendations and Enhancement

6.5.4 The following measures should be adopted:

- Vegetation clearance should wherever possible be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (between October to February inclusive).
- Where this is not possible, and works must be undertaken during the bird nesting season (March to September inclusive), a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) must undertake a nesting survey(s) immediately prior to the works.
- Installation of bird box within boundary vegetation under guidance of SQE.

6.6. Hedgehogs

Summary of Legislation

6.6.1 Hedgehogs are a Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act (2006) Section 41 (See Appendix 1). As such the presence of this species within the Site may be considered by the Planning Authority when determining this planning application.

Summary of Baseline

6.6.2 Site boundaries (walls/fences) generally limit access to Site. However, hedgehogs cannot be discounted due to the presence of gaps under existing gates and the small areas of undermanaged planting beds of introduced shrubs offering some limited sheltering and foraging habitat.

Assessment of Constraints/Potential Impacts

6.6.3 The location of peripheral vegetation (beds of introduced shrub) adjacent to the Proposed Development means that construction works may impact on suitable terrestrial habitat (be it limited) for hedgehogs.

Recommendations and Enhancement

6.6.4 Precautionary mitigation measures should be incorporated into the working methods during the construction works. These should include:

- Contractor “toolbox” talks
- Site clearance along the eastern boundary should be carried out in autumn from the end of September to avoid the main hedgehog breeding season and before the hibernation period.
- Vegetation should be checked by hand prior to clearance to ensure hedgehogs are not present. Should a hedgehog be found this is to be moved, with thick gloves, to the hedgehog box as below.
- Hedgehog box to be installed on area of Site not impacted by the works in a location agreed by Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE). This is both an enhancement measure and area to relocate hedgehogs should they be encountered during the works.

References

Bat Conservation Trust & Institute of Lighting Professionals (2023) [Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting | Institution of Lighting Professionals](#)

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Harris et al. (1989) Surveying Badgers, The Mammal Society, London.

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MHCLG (2024) National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London.

Rushcliffe Borough Council (2014) Local Plan Part 1:Core Strategy Adopted 2014

UKHAB Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at <https://www.ukhab.org>)

Appendix 1

Summary of Relevant Legislation

The Habitat Regulations 2019 (as amended)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019 (as amended), or the 'Habitat Regulations 2019 (as amended)', transposes European Directives into English and Welsh legislation. Under these regulations, wild animals of a European Protected Species and their breeding sites or resting places are protected. Such wild animals of a European Protected Species include great crested newts, otters, dormice and all species of bat. It is an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill any such wild animal and in the case of great crested newts, deliberately take or destroy their eggs. It is also an offence to deliberately damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any such wild animal.

Wild animals of a European Protected Species are also protected from disturbance. Disturbance of such wild animals includes any disturbance which is likely to:

- (a) *Impair their ability -*
- *to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or*
 - *in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or*
- (b) *Significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.*

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) and Countryside and Right of Way Act (CRoW) Act 2000 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the CRoW Act 2000 (as amended) afford protection to wild birds in England and Wales under Part 1. It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird. It is also an offence to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built, or intentionally take or destroy their eggs. If the wild bird is included on the Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), it is additionally an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb the wild bird whilst on the nest during the breeding season.

Certain species of animal, such as the water vole, are offered 'full protection' under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the CRoW Act 2000 (as amended) by being included in Schedule 5 in respect of certain offences under Section 9. Such offences include:

- 9(1) *Intentional killing, injuring or taking of a Schedule 5 animal;*
- 9(4a) *Intentional or reckless damage to, destruction of or obstruction of any structure or place used by a Schedule 5 animal for shelter or protection; and*
- 9(4b) *Intentional or reckless disturbance of a Schedule 5 animal occupying such a structure or place.*

Widespread species of native reptiles occurring within England and Wales such as the adder or common lizard are protected against intentional killing and injuring under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) only. Animals of a European Protected Species are now only protected under offences 9(4a) and 9(4b) of Section 9, the main legislative tool covering such animals is under the 'Habitats Regulations 2019 (as amended)'.

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992

Badgers are primarily protected by The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, under which it is an offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so, and to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 it is an offence to remove most hedgerows without the issuing of a Hedgerow Removal Notice from the Local Planning Authority. 'Important' hedgerows are those protected under the 1997 Regulations if they are over 30 years old and satisfy one of the criteria under

Part II, Schedule 1, based on archaeology and history or wildlife and landscape.

In the case of 'Important' hedgerows, the Local Planning Authority will only issue a Hedgerow Removal Notice if there are sufficient circumstances to justify its removal. If sufficient circumstances do not exist, then the Local Planning Authority will issue a Hedgerow Retention Notice and the 'Important' hedgerow will be protected under the 1997 Regulations. Unauthorised removal of the 'Important' hedgerow may result in a fine and/or a requirement for the hedgerow to be replaced.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1st October 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England when carrying out their normal functions.

Fifty-six habitats of principal importance and 943 species of principal importance are included on the S41 list. The habitats and species on the S41 list are included within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) as requiring conservation action. The requirement for action continues to be regarded as a conservation priority in the subsequent UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework. At a local level the actions and targets are still referred to as BAPs.

The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

Under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 it is an offence if he or she mutilates, kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates a wild mammal.

The Environment Act 2021

In respect of biodiversity, the Environment Act 2021 will from January 2021 require all planning permissions granted in England (with limited exemptions) to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) from January 2024. BNG for 'small sites' will be required from April 2024. BNG will be calculated using DEFRA's Biodiversity Metric and BNG habitats will need to be secured for at least 30 years.

The Environment Act 2021 also provides provisions for:

- a strengthened legal duty for public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity,
- new biodiversity reporting requirements for local authorities, and
- mandatory spatial strategies for nature: Local Nature Recovery Strategies or 'LNRs'.

Appendix 2

Target Notes

Target Note	Description
TN1	<u>Developed Land; sealed surface. Other developed land - u1b6</u> Predominantly tarmac playground with isolated smaller areas of safety surfacing around play equipment.
TN2	<u>Introduced Shrubs – u1 847</u> Narrow planting bed adjacent to perimeter railings of mature woody ornamental shrubs including single specimens of buddleia, <i>Buddleia davidii</i> New Zealand flax <i>Phormium sp.</i> with small apple <i>Malus sp.</i> and holly, <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .
TN3	<u>Introduced Shrubs – u1 847</u> Narrow planting bed of mixed ornamental shrubs including castor oil plant <i>Fatsia japonica</i> , bay, <i>Laurus nobilis</i> , senecio, <i>Brachyglottis ‘Sunshine’</i> holly with self-sown immature hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> . Unmanaged in areas with an understory ground cover of ivy, <i>Hedera helix</i> , 1 “weed” - dandelion, red valerian <i>Centranthus ruber</i> grass species and leaf litter at base.
TN4	<u>Introduced Shrubs - u1 847</u> Narrow planting bed of mixed species woody shrubs including tree <i>Eunonymus sp.</i> raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>Amelanchier sp.</i> climbing honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sp.</i> Ivy covers the railings at the southern end of the bed along the site boundary where it forms a dense “green wall”.
TN5	<u>Ground level planters - u1 845</u> Three low timber planters with woody ornamental species including <i>Fuchsia sp.</i> Bed partially cultivated with remnant vegetable crops. Weed species, Herb robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i> .
TN6	<u>Ground level planters - u1 845</u> Two low timber planters with woody ornamental species including cordyline, various species of fern and cyclamen.
TN7	<u>Ground level planters - 1 845</u> Various planters within playground. Infilled tyres with ornamental grasses, bamboo, rosemary, <i>Salvia rosmarinus</i> sage <i>Salvia officinalis</i> and yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> . Raised brick planter contains thyme, <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> , olive, <i>Olea europaea</i> and <i>Helianthus sp.</i>
TN8	<u>Individual Tree - u1b6 200</u> Mature hornbeam tree <i>Carpinus betulus</i> with full dense canopy in playground around 11m high.
TN9	<u>Individual Tree - u1b6 200</u> Early mature birch tree, <i>Betula pendula</i> with light open upright canopy.
TN10	<u>Individual Tree - u1 200 847</u> Two early mature birch trees around 14 m high with narrow light canopy.
TN11	<u>Pond - r1g 41</u> Lined planter as pond with water lilies and submerged aquatic hornwort. Small scale rockery at northern end. Planting limited to house leeks (<i>Sempervirens sp.</i>) and umbrella palm <i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> . Herb Robert and other “weed” species colonising.
TN12	<u>Sparsely vegetated urban land/bare ground - u1f 510</u> Area of bare ground with some dispersed gravel surfacing and with a few placed concrete slabs to form stepping stone path. Small occasional patches of annual weed growth.
TN13	<u>Built Linear feature - u1e 612</u> Combination of wall mounted railings and stone wall around eastern, northern and western perimeter of site boundary. Southern boundary made up of brick walls, garden fences and wire mesh fences.

TN14	<p><u>Individual Trees (offsite)</u></p> <p>Mature street trees to edge of footway including lime <i>Tilia sp</i> (Belvoir Road) horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i> and lime (Trent Boulevard) and lime (Lady Bay Road).</p>
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Building Note	Description
B1	<p><u>Developed Land; sealed surface. Other developed land - u1b5</u></p> <p>Lady Bay School Site - Single story brick Victorian school building.</p>
B2	<p><u>Developed Land; sealed surface. Other developed land - u1b5</u></p> <p>Lady Bay School Site - Single story brick Victorian school building.</p>
B3	<p><u>Developed Land; sealed surface. Other developed land - u1b5</u></p> <p>Lady Bay School Site - Single story modular double mobile classroom block.</p>



KEY

- Site boundary
- Baseline area habitats**
- Developed land; sealed surface u1b6 (Other developed land) (TN1)
- Developed land; sealed surface u1b5 (Building) (B1, B2, B3)
- Introduced shrubs 847 (TN2, TN3, TN4)
- Ground level planters 845 (TN5, TN6, TN7)
- Sparsley vegetated urban land u1f (T12)
- Pond 41 (TN11)
- Individual trees (TN8, TN9, TN10)
- Baseline linear habitats**
- Built linear feature (TN13)

Project				Lady Bay	
Status	For Info	Project No.	TP2460126		
Drawing Title					
Baseline Habitat Plan School Site					
Scale	Drawn	BC	Date	16/12/24	
NTS	Checked	AS	Date	18/12/24	
	Authorised	MT			
Drawing No.	Figure 01			Rev	0
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