

## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix 6.1: Habitat survey photosheet**

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**Appendix 6.1: Habitat survey photosheet**



P1: View of access road, car parking and main studio building from entrance to site



P2: Building 1 – cottage in south western corner of site



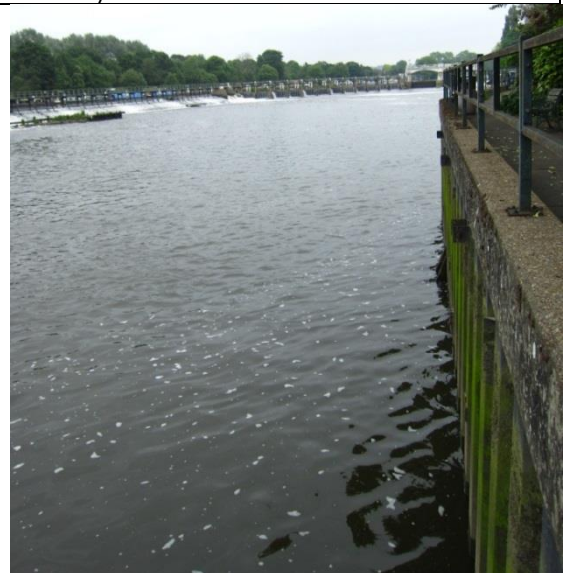
P3: Car park with scattered trees (view from north to south at western edge of site)



P4: Building 3 and ornamental shrubs at southern boundary of site



P5: Ornamental shrubbery along river frontage



P6: Sheet pilings at northern boundary of site with River Thames



**Appendix 6.2: Bat survey photosheet**



P1. Building 2 viewed from Broom Road to the south west.



P2. The tightly fitting concrete roof tiles on Building 2.



P3. The roof space in Building 2 showing the pipe work and boarding under the roof.



P4. A pigeons' nest in Building 2



P5. Mouse droppings on the fibre glass at the south eastern end of the roof in Building 2.



P6. The exposed bitumen and hessian felt at the south eastern end of the void.





P7. Building 3 viewed from Broom Road to the south west.



P8. Building 3 viewed from the flat roof to the north east.



P9. Occasional gaps under roof tiles above sections of lead flashing on the north eastern side of the roof of Building 3.



P10. Further occasional gaps under roof tiles above sections of lead flashing on the north eastern side of the roof of Building 3.



P11. The roof void in Building 3 showing the small enclosed room at the north western end of the void.



P12. The gap between the ridge and sarking boards in Building 3.



P13. Daylight visible between the sarking boards in the centre of the roof space of Building 3.



P14. Building 4 viewed from the north west.



P15. The tiled roof of Building 4 viewed from the north west showing slightly raised tiles on the verge.



P16. The interior of the boiler room within Building 4.



P17. The boarded roof, skylights and vent in the boiler room of Building 4.



P18. The open roof and skylights within the café in Building 4.





P19. Building 5 viewed from the north showing the corrugated sheet roof and rendered walls.



P20. The sealed soffits of Building 5.



P21: Tree A



P22: Tree B



P23: Tree B high wound on south western side



P24: Tree C



P25: Tree D

### Appendix 6.3: Species list

Common name	Scientific name
Annual meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual mercury	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>
Aquilegia	<i>Aquilegia sp.</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Bergenia	<i>Bergenia sp.</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Choisya	<i>Choisya sp.</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clematis	<i>Clematis sp.</i>
Common mouse ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos sp.</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sp.</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia sp.</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>
False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum sp.</i>
Field forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha sp.</i>
Fuschia	<i>Fuschia sp.</i>
Green alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>
Hebe	<i>Hebe sp.</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sp.</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy-leaved toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>
Lemon balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia sp.</i>
Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia sp.</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Petty spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus sp.</i>
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum sp.</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio Jacob</i>
Red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smoke-tree	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>
Spindle, ornamental	<i>Euonymus sp.</i>
Spotted laurel	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Spurge, ornamental	<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Tare	<i>Vicia sp.</i>
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Turkey oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Variegated yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum</i>
Willowherb, great	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Yellow sorrel	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>



## **Appendix 6.4: Summary of legislation**

Note: this summary does not represent a legal opinion

### **European protected species**

All bat species are fully protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. These make it an offence to:

Deliberately or intentionally kill, injure or take an animal of the species;

Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from the species;

Damage or destroy or intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by the species;

Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, breed or reproduce or nurture their young; or in the case of hibernating or migrating species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species.

The government's statutory conservation advisory organisation, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. A licence can be issued if the following three tests have been met:

- Regulation 53(9)(a) - there is "no satisfactory alternative" to the derogation, and;

- Regulation 53(9)(b) - the derogation “will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range” and;
- Regulation 53(2)(e) - the derogation is for the purposes of “preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment”.

Licences can be applied for following the grant of all planning consents required to permit the work proposed to be carried out under licence, and discharge of planning conditions relevant to wildlife. The licence application must be accompanied by a method statement, and a reasoned statement of application showing how the proposals meet the three tests. Natural England aim to issue a decision on the application within 30 working days of its receipt.

### **Breeding bird**

Subject to the provisions of part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to intentionally:

- a) kill, injure or take any wild bird
- b) take damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while in use
- c) take or destroy an egg of any wild bird

It is also an offence to intentionally disturb any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young or disturbs dependent young of such a bird.

### **Invasive non-native species Schedule 9**

Variiegated yellow archangel is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence to “plant or otherwise cause to grow in



the wild” any plant on this schedule. This has implications for control methods and disposal.

## **Appendix 6.5: Richmond Park Special Area of Conservation**

### **Site details**

<b>Country</b>	England
<b>Unitary Authority</b>	Richmond upon Thames
<b>Centroid*</b>	TQ199728
<b>Latitude</b>	51 26 27 N
<b>Longitude</b>	00 16 28 W
<b>SAC EU code</b>	UK0030246
<b>Status</b>	Designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
<b>Area (ha)</b>	846.68

\* This is the approximate central point of the SAC. In the case of large, linear or composite sites, this may not represent the location where a feature occurs within the SAC.

### **General site character**

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (1.5%)  
Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (0.5%)  
Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (25%)  
Dry grassland. Steppes (18%)  
Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (5%)  
Improved grassland (20%)  
Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (25%)  
Mixed woodland (5%)

### **Note:**

When undertaking an appropriate assessment of impacts at a site, **all** features of European importance (both primary and non-primary) need to be considered.

### **Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site**

Not applicable

### **Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site**

Not applicable.

### **Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site**

#### **1083 Stag beetle *Lucanus cervus***

Richmond Park has a large number of ancient trees with decaying timber. It is at the heart of the south London centre of distribution for **stag beetle** *Lucanus cervus*, and is a site of national importance for the conservation of the fauna of invertebrates associated with the decaying timber of ancient trees.

### **Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection**

Not applicable.

*Many designated sites are on private land: the listing of a site in these pages does not imply any right of public access.*



## **Appendix 6.6: Dusk emergence bat survey findings**

### Evening Emergence Survey 19<sup>th</sup> September 2013

<b>Date: 19/09/13</b> <b>Surveyor: Marion Macnair</b> <b>Location on site (Detector): North east of Building 3 (Anabat SD2 &amp; Batbox frequency division detector)</b> <b>Weather conditions: Dry; High, thin cloud cover; Still; 15-16°C</b> <b>Sunset time: 19:05</b>		
Time	Species	Notes
20:21 – 20:22	Soprano pipistrelle	Circled above, looked to fly from the south east and then flew back to the road.

<b>Date: 19/09/13</b> <b>Surveyor: Benny Nelumbu</b> <b>Location on site (Detector): West of Building 3 (Anabat SD2 &amp; Petterson D200 time expansion detector)</b> <b>Weather conditions: Dry; High, thin cloud cover; Still; 15-16°C</b> <b>Sunset time: 19:05</b>		
Time	Species	Notes
20:09	Nathusius's pipistrelle	Distant pass briefly heard but unseen
20:19	Nathusius's pipistrelle	Bat briefly heard but unseen

<b>Date: 19/09/13</b> <b>Surveyor: John Wenman</b> <b>Location on site (Detector): South of Building 4 and south east of Building 3 (EM3 detector)</b> <b>Weather conditions: Dry; High, thin cloud cover; Still; 15-16°C</b> <b>Sunset time: 19:05</b>		
Time	Species	Notes
19:55	Soprano pipistrelle	Pass unseen
20:23	Soprano pipistrelle	Pass unseen
20:43	Soprano pipistrelle	Pass unseen

<b>Date: 19/09/13</b> <b>Surveyor: Sarah Muddell</b> <b>Location on site (Detector): North west of Building 4 (Anabat SD2 &amp; Batbox frequency division detector)</b> <b>Weather conditions: Dry; High, thin cloud cover; Still; 15-16°C</b> <b>Sunset time: 19:05</b>		
Time	Species	Notes
20:21 – 20:22	Soprano pipistrelle	Circled above, looked to fly from the south east and then flew back to the road.

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