

THE PCC OF ST EDWARDS

ST EDWARDS CHURCH, ROATH

BUILDING INSPECTION SURVEY (PROTECTED SPECIES)

25 JUNE 2018



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Issue	Revision	Stage	Date	Prepared by	Approved by	Signed
1	-	Draft for Review	13 June 2018	C. Snell	Dr. M Watts (Director)	
2	-	Final following client review	14 June 2018		Dr. M Watts (Director)	
3	Correction to status of Spanish Bluebell in text	Final (A)	25 June 2018		Dr. M Watts (Director)	

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SUMMARY

Soltys Brewster Ecology were commissioned to undertake an ecological appraisal of St Edwards Church, Roath. The Church is currently in use and refurbishment works involving construction of a new extension to the existing Community Room on the western side of the Church is proposed. No demolition or works to main church building are required to facilitate the extension. In order to inform a planning submission for the new build extension, the ecological baseline conditions within and adjacent to the site were established between April & June 2018 through a combination of desk study and site surveys.

The desk study consultation via the South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc) confirmed that the site is not covered by any form of nature conservation designation, but is located adjacent to Roath Brook Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) which is south of the site, across Westville Road. No desk study records of bats or roof nesting birds were specifically associated with the Church although numerous records of bats and birds were identified within the local area, with Roath Brook and associated trees/parkland likely to represent a key habitat feature for bats in the immediate local area.

The site walkover survey undertaken in April 2018 identified a very limited range of habitats or ecological features, consistent with the current use of the site. Amenity grass, standard trees, scrub, buildings and hard standing were the only features present within the site boundary. The internal inspection of the Church and accessible roof voids found no evidence of use by birds or roosting bats. A number of features were present on the exterior of the Church and the Community Room that individual or small numbers of bats could use – such as gaps under fascia boards or raised roof slates and ridge tiles.

A small hole/crevice potential bat roost feature was identified within the trunk of a mature Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* tree, which is located within the proposed extension development footprint and further dusk emergence/dawn re-entry checks of this tree were undertaken on 21 May & 07 June respectively. No bats were seen to emerge from or re-enter the Hornbeam or the gaps under the fascia board on the southern elevation of the Community Room. Regular foraging activity by Common & Soprano Pipistrelle was noted during both the dusk and dawn surveys with bats utilising the tree –lines along the northern site boundary and along Roath Brook to hunt insects.

In combination, the day-time inspection and emergence/re-entry surveys (of the Hornbeam and Community Room) found no evidence to indicate that roosting bats were present. Accordingly, no specific mitigation or licensing would be required for the proposed refurbishment works although a precautionary approach would be adopted as described in the current report.

No evidence of current use by nesting birds was identified during the survey although an old nest was present on the building (Community Room) exterior between the WC and lobby. A check for nesting birds by a suitably experienced ecologist would be advised if refurbishment works are proposed between 1st March and 31st August (i.e. in the nesting season).

Other considerations for the refurbishment works include the provision of bat boxes on retained trees to the northern boundary as a localised enhancement and appropriate site practice employed for any excavation work where the non-native Spanish Bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica* is present to prevent accidental spread of this species off-site (e.g. in soil containing bulbs).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Soltys Brewster Ecology were commissioned to undertake an ecological appraisal of St Edwards Church, Roath. The Church is currently in use and is located in an existing residential area of Roath on Westville Road, with Roath Brook and associated trees/parkland to the south and residential gardens to the north. Refurbishment works are proposed involving construction of a new extension to the Community Room in the western part of the site (see plan in Appendix I). No demolition or works to the main Church building are required to facilitate construction of the new extension. In order to inform a planning submission for the new build, a survey to establish the ecological baseline and identify any particular constraints/opportunities – particularly with regard to bats or nesting birds - is required.
- 1.2. The current report presents the findings of an ecological desk study, building inspection and bat activity surveys undertaken between April and June 2018.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. In order to establish the baseline ecological conditions on site, a combination of desk-based consultation, site walkover/building inspection were undertaken between April and June 2018. The scope of survey work was based on best practice guidelines (BCT, 2016).

Desk study

- 2.2. The desk study primarily involved consultation with the South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBRc) to identify any existing ecological records of bats or roof nesting birds in the surrounding area (2km for bats, 150m for birds). Given the location and conditions at the site, a wider search for designated sites and other species was not considered of benefit although information on designated sites was reviewed via the planning pages of Cardiff Council's website and on Natural Resources Wales (NRW) designates sites map.

Walkover Survey and Building Inspection

- 2.3. The fieldwork was undertaken on 25 April 2018 by a suitably experienced and licensed ecologist¹ and comprised of an external/internal check of the building and an external check of the trees to search for evidence of bats or nesting birds. As the small church site comprises solely of amenity grass, standard trees, scrub, building and hard standing – all typical habitats for this sort of site - no habitat mapping was undertaken with features described by means of target notes & photographs. The survey aimed to identify:

¹ Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management; NRW bat licence Ref: 76316:OTH:CSAB:2017
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[Building Inspection Survey \(Protected Species\)](#)
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- if bats are, or have been, present within the trees or building and, if so, which species are present;
- the type of roost (e.g. maternity roost, day roost used by males or non-breeding females, feeding perch, night roost, mating roost, transitional roost, hibernaculum);
- how bats use the trees and buildings (e.g. location of roosting bats, flight paths and flight behaviour, exit and entrance points to the roost); and
- the intensity of use (e.g. likely number of bats, time and duration of use).

2.4 External surveys at the site involved the use of binoculars to identify possible access/entry points into the Church and trees and aimed to identify any evidence of use by bats such as droppings, staining, prey remains etc. The survey was undertaken from ground-level around the exterior of the site buildings and trees with ladder access (up to a maximum of 4m) where required.

2.5 Roof voids or crawl spaces were only associated with the Community Room and direct access was possible for this building. No roof voids were present within the main Church building although a basement boiler room was accessed via door and set of steps on the southern elevation of the building.

2.6 The surveyor searched for roost evidence (droppings, staining, scratch marks, noise, etc.) as described above and an assessment of the buildings and trees potential to support nesting birds was also undertaken. The scope of the bat inspection survey, including timing, survey effort etc., was based on guidelines published by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT, 2016). The potential of the building and trees to support roosting bats was determined based on the following categories (BCT 2016):

- **Known or confirmed roost**
- **High** - A structure or tree 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.
- **Moderate** – A structure or tree 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.
- **Low** – A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically.
- **Negligible** – Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.

Bat Activity Surveys

2.7. Separate dusk emergence and dawn re-entry surveys were undertaken on 21 May & 07 June respectively based on best practice guidelines. The dusk survey commenced observation approximately 15 minutes

before sunset and ran for 90 minutes after sunset, with the dawn survey commencing 90 minutes before sunrise. Surveys were conducted using broad-band bat detectors (PeerSonic & Echo-meter Touch) with all calls recorded and bat species either identified in the field or using computer-based sonogram analysis software (Wavesurfer).

- 2.8. Each survey visit was undertaken by a team of two experienced surveyors, including at least 1 bat licence holder and surveyors were positioned to cover the features identified from the day-time inspection – specifically the Hornbeam tree to the north of the Community Room and the gaps in the fascia board on the southern elevation. The refurbishment works are such that the main church building and other trees with bat potential (e.g. located to the east of the Church) would not be affected and no targeted emergence/re-entry surveys were required at these locations. Weather conditions were considered no constraint to the survey effort, with no rain, light winds (Beaufort equivalent 1-2) and an air temperature of 20°C and 16°C recorded at the start of the dusk and dawn survey visits respectively.

3.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

- 3.1 The site does not support any statutory or non-statutory nature conservation designations and although is located in close proximity (within 10 – 20m) of Roath Brook Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Roath Brook and its associated mature trees and public open space is located immediately south of the Church on the far side of Westville Road. The proximity of the SINC is of limited ecological relevance to the proposed refurbishment works given their scale and containment within the grounds of the Church – i.e. there would be no direct impact to the SINC. However, the mature trees and stream are likely to provide foraging opportunities for bats and birds and some inter-change of these mobile species with the Church grounds is likely to occur.
- 3.2 The SEWBReC species data did not identify any records of birds or bats specifically associated with the site although numerous bat and bird records were identified – the closest being within 100m. All the bat records in close proximity to the site (within 270m) were derived from urban bat monitoring surveys undertaken in 2010 – Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp. and Noctule *Nyctalus noctula* were identified. The closest recorded roost (species not confirmed) was within 420m of the site, associated with residential properties.
- 3.3 Most records for bird were associated with Roath Park, located approximately 1.5km to the north west. Roof nesting bird records within 500m of site included Swift *Apus apus*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, House Martin *Delichon urbicum* and Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. No records specific to the site were identified. A

summary plan showing the distribution of bird and bat records, along with the SINC information for Roath Brook is included in Appendix II.

Day-time Survey

3.4 A summary of the site features and building inspection survey is provided in the following sections with further information included in the target notes & supporting photographs in Appendix III. The land within and immediately adjacent to the planning application boundary comprised of amenity grass, standard trees, scrub, buildings and hard standing. A total of six trees are located within the proposed development works footprint (extension and off-street disabled parking) and will require felling.

St Edwards Church

3.5 The Church comprises a red brick structure with a steep, pitched, slate roof with clay ridge tiles above the main structure comprising the Vestry, Chancel and Nave (Plate 1). This part of the Church extends to a height of 2 storeys with a flat-roof connecting corridor/lobby to the single storey Community Room to the west (Plate 2). The Community Room is of a similar brick construction with pitched slate roof and clay ridge tiles. Both buildings are in a good state of repair and are in regular use. At the time of the April 2018 survey, scaffolding was in place associated with roof and mortar repairs above the Nave.

3.6 All the doors and windows are secure for the Church and the Community Room and no external evidence to suggest use by bats or nesting birds was identified on sills, panes etc. Timber fascia to southern and northern elevations of the main building and Community Room was generally sound although a gap between the wall and the fascia to the southern elevation of the Community Room (Note 8, Appendix III) could provide roosting opportunities for bats – no droppings or staining was noted below this gap (on walls/windows) and cobwebs were prevalent, suggesting no current/recent use. The Gable ends of both the Church and the Community Room comprised of brick and dressed stone – no fascia boards were present.

3.7 Several small areas on the main Church building where missing or damaged mortar was present (Notes 12 – 14, Appendix III) were also noted although no external evidence of bats or birds was noted here. The clay ridge tiles to both ridge lines are generally sound as are vast majority of the roof slates although individual slipped/missing slates and some missing mortar to a small number of ridge tiles were present to the Westville Road elevation (e.g. Note 9, Appendix III).

3.8 A timber door with damaged louver vent is present to the southern elevation to the west of the Vestry and provides access to the basement boiler room. The damaged vent could provide possible access for bats or birds although no external evidence of this was noted and the vent is heavily cobwebbed (Note 11, Appendix III), indicating no current or recent use.

Plate 1 St Edwards Church



Plate 2 Community Room and flat-roofed connecting corridor to Nave



Internal survey

3.9 No evidence of bats or nesting birds was found within the Church building or Community Room and each of the rooms were generally devoid of features with any bat potential (e.g. Plate 3) comprising of painted/rendered walls and ceilings. No roof space was associated with the main Church building (Plate 3) although a crawl space was accessible in the Community Room. The crawl space was relatively ‘cluttered’ of modern trussed rafter type construction (Plate 4) and no evidence of birds or bats was noted with no obvious means of access (i.e. no light or draught ingress) for either group.

3.10 Overall the main building and the Community Room were considered of Low bat potential. The features associated with the main building were not considered of particular relevance to the proposed extension works – i.e. they would not be directly or indirectly affected by the works.

Plate 3 Interior space of Nave showing full height ceiling



Plate 4 View of crawl space above Community Room



Other features

3.11 Amenity grass with scattered individual trees/shrubs was the predominant habitat type to the southern and eastern elevations of the building with taller scrub/grass vegetation to the west and northern elevations. A line of Hornbeam and Sycamore was also present to the northern elevation (Plate 5). Two of the trees within the site were assessed as of Moderate potential for roosting bats, including a Hornbeam (Target Note 4) which would require felling as part of the proposed refurbishment/extension works. Other trees affected by the works in the north/north west of the site did not support features with roosting potential (i.e. Negligible potential). A second tree with Moderate potential for bats was present to the east of the Church (Target Note 7) although this would not be affected by the refurbishment works.

Plate 5 Sycamore & Hornbeam to northern elevation. Viewed looking west



Invasive Weeds

3.12 The relatively unmanaged grassland/scrub in the south western corner of the site (see Target Note 2) supported some Spanish Bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica*. This species is often encountered as a garden escape and is considered a threat to native Bluebell population (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) as it will readily hybridise. Spanish Bluebell is not currently listed as an invasive species on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), although measures to avoid accidental spread of the species off-site would be appropriate to the works at St Edwards (see Section 5.0).

Emergence & Re-entry Surveys

Dusk emergence survey, 21 May

3.13 During the evening emergence survey, no bats were seen to emerge from the Hornbeam or the gap in the fascia on the southern elevation of the Community Room. Moderate levels of bat activity were recorded, with a total of 15 separate observations made by the two surveyors although this included near constant foraging activity by a small number of bats. Common *P. pipistrellus* and Soprano Pipistrelle *P. pygmaeus* were confirmed as present with bats seen foraging around the canopies of the on-site trees and along the tree line south of the site along Westville Road/Roath Brook. The first bat seen was a Common Pipistrelle at 21.18h (approximately 18 minutes after sunset). This bat approached site from the tree line to the south and was noted foraging around Hornbeam/Silver Birch canopies to north and south of the Community Room.

Dawn re-entry survey, 07 June

3.14 Bat activity during the dawn survey was comparable to that recorded previously, with a total of 14 separate observations made by the two surveyors. No bats were seen to emerge from or re-enter either the tree or the Community Rom although relatively constant foraging by a small number of Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats was noted throughout the survey period. Foraging bats were noted within 15 minutes of the survey start (at 03.30h) with the last recorded activity at 04.31h, approximately 29 minutes before sunrise. The bat observed at 04.31h (Common Pipistrelle) was foraging around the tree canopies along Westville Road before moving off to the north. All bat activity was attributable to Common & Soprano Pipistrelle apart from a single *Myotis Myotis* sp. record (bat foraging around tree canopies) at 03.51h.

4.0 LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PLANS

4.1 The following legislation and planning policy relating to nature conservation and biodiversity are considered of relevance to the area surveyed and to the proposed refurbishment/new build at St Edwards Church.

Legislation Pertaining to the Protection of Bats

4.2 Under Annex II of the *Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora* (EC Habitats Directive) some bat species are listed as of Community Interest, the conservation of which requires designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs); Under Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive all bat species are listed as of Community Interest, in need of strict protection. In England and Wales, the EC Habitats Directive has been transposed into law in 1994 and, following recent amendments is set out in the *Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulation 2010* to give bats, their breeding sites and resting places a high level of strict protection making it an offence (subject to certain specific exceptions) to deliberately capture or kill/injure a bat, to damage or destroy a place used for shelter or protection or to deliberately disturb a bat in such a place. Case Law has placed an onus on local planning authorities to satisfy 'three tests' under the Habitats Directive when determining applications that could affect European Protected Species. Essentially, these three tests are: i) that there is no satisfactory alternative; ii) that the proposed development is in the over-riding public interest (including those of a social or economic nature) and iii) the proposed development would not adversely affect the Favourable Conservation Status of the species locally

- 4.3 Bats are also afforded protection within England and Wales under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. .

Legislation Pertaining to Birds

- 4.4 Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) all wild birds are protected against killing or injury and their nests against damage or destruction whilst they are being built or contain eggs/dependent young.

National Planning Policy

- 4.5. In terms of planning policy, a number of over-arching policies are of relevance not least of which are those described within Planning Policy Wales (PPW, 2016), which sets out land use planning policies of the Welsh Government with Chapter 5 dealing with Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and Coast. The advice contained within PPW is supplemented for some subjects by Technical Advice Notes (TAN's), with TAN 5 addressing Nature Conservation.

- 4.6. TAN 5 identifies a number of key principles, which the Town and Country Planning system in Wales should incorporate those relevant are detailed below:

- integrate nature conservation into all planning decisions looking for development to deliver social, economic and environmental objectives together over time;
- ensure that the UK's international obligations for site, species and habitat protection are fully met in all planning decisions;
- look for development to provide a net benefit for biodiversity conservation with no significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

- 4.7. Part 1 of the Environment (Wales) Act came into force in May 2016 and sets out the approach to planning and managing natural resources at a national and local level with a general purpose to '*promote sustainable management of natural resources*' as defined within the Act.

Section 6 - Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty

- 4.8. Section 6 of the Act places a duty on public authorities to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity' so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions. In complying with this duty, public authorities must also take account of the resilience of ecosystems and in particular the following aspects:

- a) diversity between and within ecosystems;

- b) the connections between and within ecosystems
- c) the scale of ecosystems
- d) the conditions of ecosystems (including their structure and functioning);
- e) the adaptability of ecosystems

4.9 Section 7 of the Act places a duty on Welsh Ministers to prepare and publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which are of principle importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales. Without prejudice to the duty under Section 6, Welsh Ministers must take reasonable steps to maintain and enhance these principle habitats and species (e.g. Piistrelle Bats) and encourage others to take such steps.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bats

- 5.1 The combination of building inspection, dusk emergence & dawn re-entry survey conducted between April and June 2018 did not identify any evidence to indicate the use of the Community Room building or Hornbeam tree by roosting bats. The negative results of these surveys are considered to offer robust evidence to support the conclusion of likely absence of roosting bats at the site. On this basis no specific mitigation or licencing relating to bats would be required to support the proposed refurbishment/extension works.
- 5.2 As noted within the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (Mitchell-Jones, 2004), the absence of bats is very difficult to prove and many bat species are itinerant in nature and will often make use of multiple roosts during the course of the active months (typically April to October) and as such the occasional use of the building or the rot hole in the Hornbeam as day roosting habitat during the active months could not be precluded. As such, it is recommended that precautionary ‘reasonable avoidance measures’ be implemented during works to minimise the risk in the unlikely event a bat were present. These measures should include the removal of any boarding, raised tiles or flashing etc. using hand tools as far as practicable (e.g. crow bars etc.). The Hornbeam should be felled by a suitably experience arborist and be immediately preceded by a check of the rot hole on the southern side to confirm no bats were present. All contractors undertaking the works should be briefed on the low risk that bats could be encountered during works and that, in the unlikely event that a bat were discovered, that all work in the area should cease immediately and the project ecologist or Natural Resources Wales contacted for advice on how to proceed.

- 5.3 Timing of the start of refurbishment/new build works, and in particular any tree felling or roof works to the Community Room should aim to coincide with the period when bats are least susceptible to disturbance – i.e. in autumn or spring. Dependent on receipt of planning approval, works should be time to commence in September/October or March/April if possible. At present, no confirmed programme of works is in place.

Nesting Birds

- 5.4 No evidence of current nesting by birds was identified although an old nest was located on the connecting corridor between the Nave and Community Room. The scrub and trees to the west and north of the Community Room could also support nesting birds during the breeding season, which is typically taken as extending from March – August inclusive. In the event that refurbishment works are progressed in the nesting season a precautionary check prior to commencement of any vegetation clearance, tree felling or roof works would be recommended to ensure that no active bird nests were present.

Other Considerations

- 5.5 The presence of Spanish Bluebell in the south western corner of the site would require careful consideration if disturbance or movement of soil was required. If any soil is to be removed or disposed of off-site, appropriate control measures would be recommended to avoid or limit the risk of spreading this non-native species off-site – this could be incorporated as part of a Contractors Environmental Management Plan. Where possible, soil should be re-used on site.
- 5.6 Provision of bird and bat boxes on retained trees to the north of the Community Room should also be considered as a localised enhancement for these groups – i.e. adopting the principles of the Environment (Wales) Act. A range of boxes suitable for use by Pipistrelle bats are available with the Schwegler wood-crete boxes² offering good longevity and requiring little or no maintenance. Bird boxes for species typical of sub-urban/garden habitats could also be provided on retained trees or affixed to the new extension (e.g. Schwegler 1SP sparrow terrace³).

² <https://www.nhbs.com/2f-schwegler-bat-box-general-purpose>

³ <https://www.nhbs.com/1sp-schwegler-sparrow-terrace>

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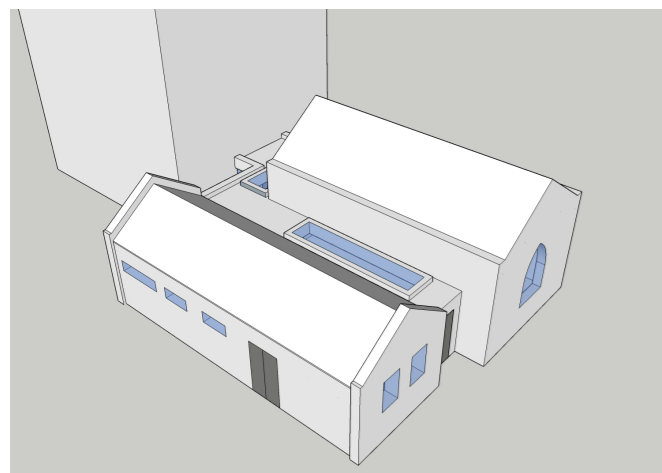
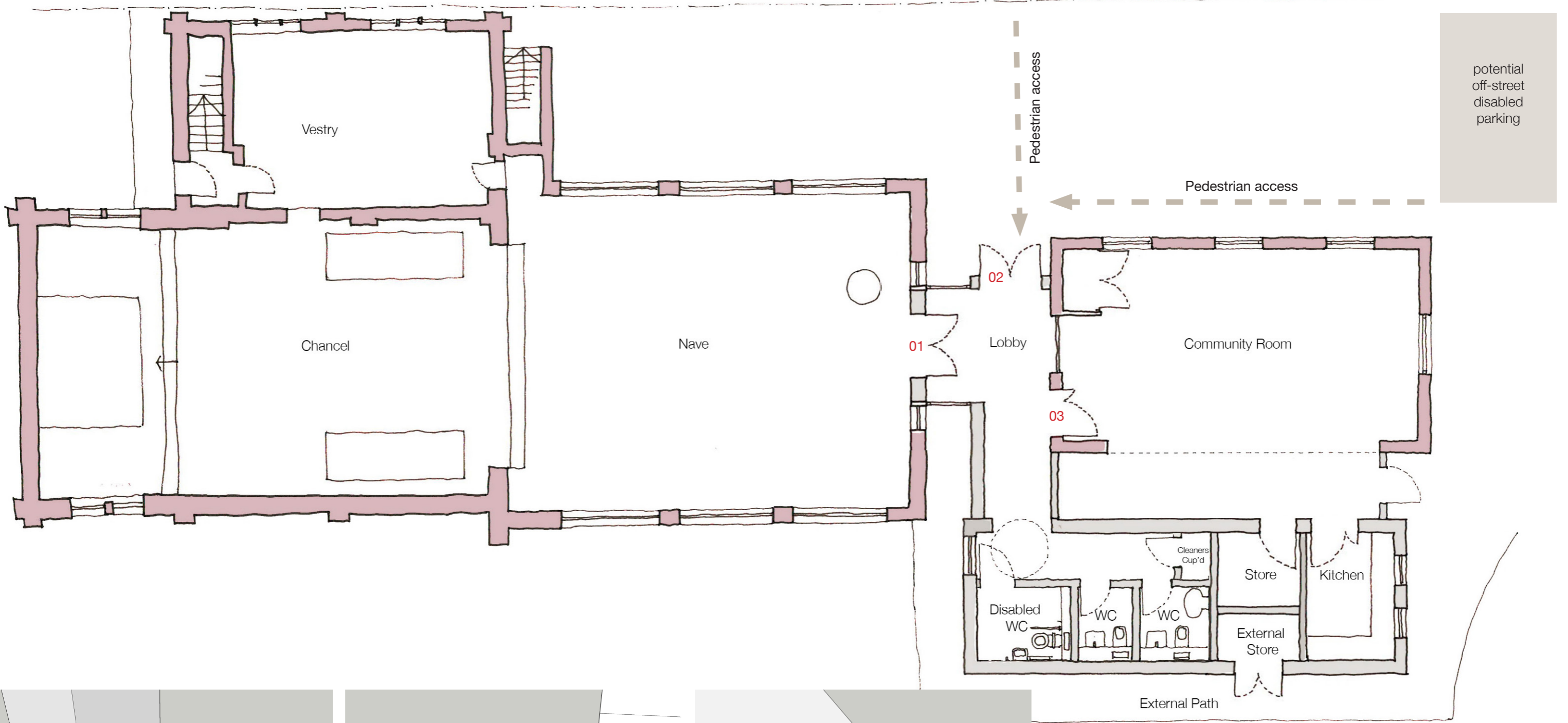
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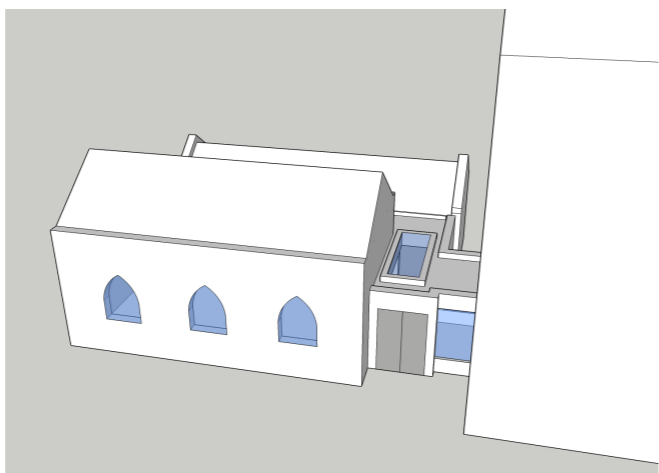
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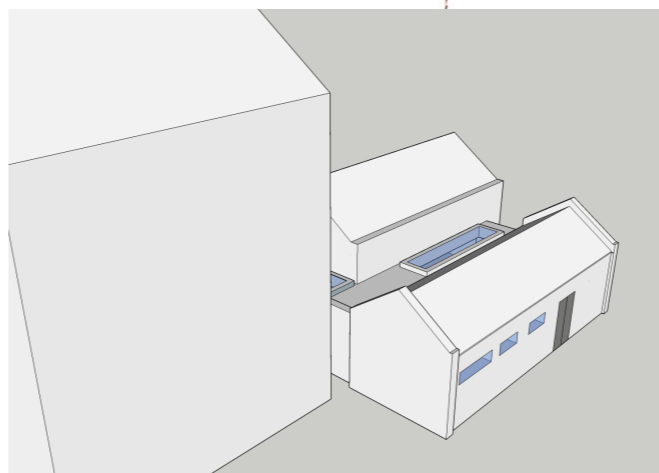
APPENDIX I SITE PLAN FOR REFURBISHMENT WORKS



1. Birds-eye view from the north-west



2. Birds-eye view from the south



3. Birds-eye view from the north-east

Key outlining proposed entrances

- 01** Replace existing double doors with double glazed door. The proposal would be for the door to be automatically operated under the operation of push-buttons from both sides.
- 02** Glazed double entrance door accessible from adjacent re-graded landscaping, providing level access to the principal entrance.
- 03** Existing entrance to the school room is to be removed, with a new glazed screen inserted. The entrance to the community room is to be relocated further north, with a door and a half provided to aid those who need a wider opening.

Notes:
 Drawings are based on survey data and may not accurately represent what is physically present.
 Do not scale from this drawing. All dimensions are to be verified on site before proceeding with the work.
 All dimensions are in millimeters unless noted otherwise.
 Volute Architects shall be notified in writing of any discrepancies.

ISSUE	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED	DESCRIPTION
A	19.02.2018	AN	AN	Re-ordering of the plan following meeting with KM on the 19th Feb 2018
First Issue	14.02.2018	AN	AN	Development of feasibility study

CLIENT THE PCC OF ST EDWARDS CHURCH, ROATH
PROJECT ST EDWARDS ROATH, COMMUNITY FACILITY REDEVELOPMENT
DRAWING STATUS FEASIBILITY

DRAWING TITLE GROUND FLOOR PLAN AND VISUALS AS PROPOSED
SIZE & SCALE A3 1:100 (approx)

JOB NUMBER 17-1020
DRAWING NO. 001 **REVISION** A
VOLUTEARCHITECTS
22 MERTON GREEN, CAERWENT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, NP23 5AT © VOLUTE 2017

APPENDIX II SINC INFORMATION SHEET & SEWBREC SUMMARY PLAN

Roath Brook

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

Ward: Cyncoed

Grid Reference: ST206783

Area: 4.77

Reason for SINC selection:

H15 Watercourse



For further information please contact:
Biodiversity@cardiff.gov.uk or see
www.cardiff.gov.uk/biodiversity

About the Roath Brook SINC

Site description:

Roath Brook flows south out of Roath Park Lake and continues in a south easterly direction until meeting the River Rhymney. The stream runs through Roath Park Ornamental gardens, around Roath recreation ground, behind the housing of Penylan, past Sainsburys and continuing through the Ipswich Road Industrial estate before meeting the River Rhymney. The streams banks are mainly laid out to numerous ornamental gardens and amenity open space except where it passes Sainsbury's where it is a natural landscaped feature. Eels, Trout and Kingfishers have all been recorded in and along the Roath Brook SINC. Public access is available along most of its length.

Species recorded at this site leading to SINC selection:

Designated as a small watercourse (streams, canals, brooks etc.) which is comparatively unmodified, supports good aquatic, emergent or bankside plant communities, and where the water is not grossly polluted by long-term sources.

Protected and priority species recorded:

Eel, House Sparrow, Kingfisher, Redshank, Sea Trout, Skylark, Starling

Priority habitat:

Stream

Recommendations for management of the site:

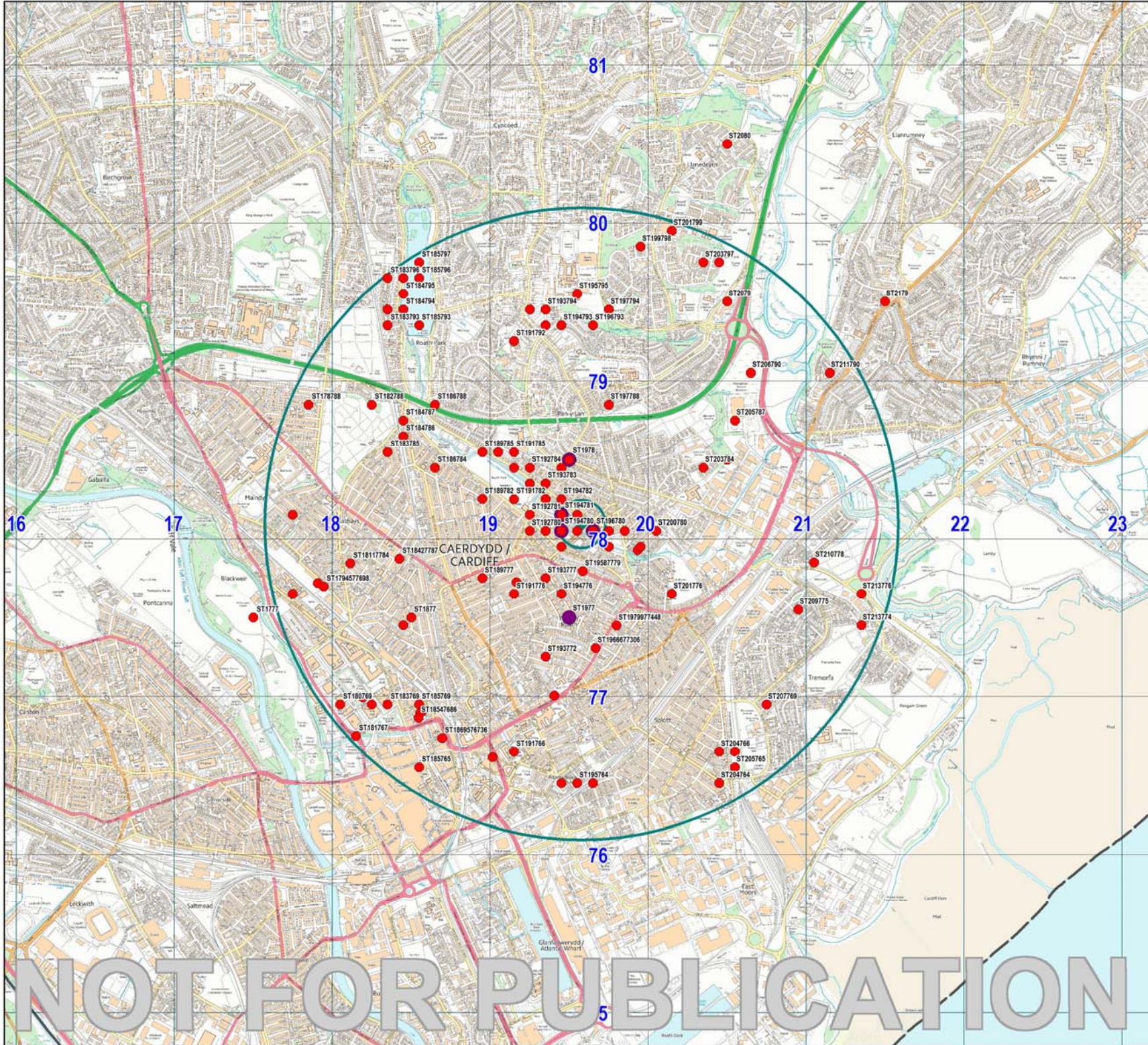
WATERCOURSES: Planting vegetation on the bank side helps to stabilise stream and river banks and to act as a barrier in preventing sediment, nutrients and pesticides from entering the watercourse. Excessive undergrowth, trees and tree roots from growing in the channel should be prevented, and livestock kept out of watercourses to reduce bacterial contamination.

Please note:

This area has been designated a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation by Cardiff Council. This does not formally protect the site or place any restrictions upon the landowner. This information given is used to ensure that nature conservation is taken into account in planning decisions. This designation itself does not confer any rights of access to the site and places no restriction on the management of the land. □ □ □ Common plant species names taken from: Stace C (1997), New Flora of the British Isles (second edition), Cambridge University Press

**BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION
SEARCH (BATS AND
ROOF-NESTING BIRDS):**

**CHURCH OF ST EDWARD
ST1957878093**



- ◆ Centre of Search Area
- Search Buffers (150m for Birds, 2km for Bats)
- Bat Species
- Roof-nesting Bird Species
- Unitary Authority Boundary

MAP SCALE = 1:20 000

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Plot produced on 01/05/2018 on behalf of Soltys Brewster Ecology by








SOUTH EAST WALES BIODIVERSITY RECORDS CENTRE
CANOLFAN GOFNODION BIOAMRYWIAETH DE DDWYRAIN CYMRU

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

APPENDIX III TARGET NOTES, PHOTOGRAPHS (APRIL 2018) & ANNOTATED PLAN

Target Note	Description/comment
<i>Birds seen/heard during survey: Blackbird, Magpie</i>	
1	Silver Birch Tree & Ornamentals, Spanish Bluebell, Laurel, Ivy.
2	<p>Amenity grass (Surrounding church entirety) grading into taller, unmanaged vegetation at the site margins (to north & west) – Species included: Daisy, Dandelion, Ribwort Plantain, Daffodil (from planted bulbs), Cuckoo Flower, Cleavers, Cockspur Thorn, Spear Thistle, Rowan, Greater Plantain, Bramble, Speedwell sp. ,Strawberry, Forget-me-not Knot, Lords & Ladies, Pendulous sedge, Butterfly Bush.</p> 
3	Hornbeam trees, Holly, Honeysuckle, Spanish Bluebell. No bat potential associated with trees
4	<p>Hornbeam in extension works footprint with hole next to knot on Main trunk (Moderate potential).</p> 
5	Hornbeam tree (No Bat Roost Potential - BRP)
6	Sycamore tree with no BRP
7	Ornamental with split trunk with crevices (Moderate BRP)
8	Gaps behind bargeboard into wall cavity.

Target Note	Description/comment
	
9	<p>Small number of gaps under ridge tiles & roof tiles</p> 
10	<p>Crevice into wall under roof edge</p>
11	<p>Gaps into cellar vents on door.</p> 
12	<p>Missing mortar & gaps into crevices in walls to southern elevation of main building</p>

Target Note	Description/comment
	
13	<p data-bbox="411 703 1246 736">Missing mortar & crevice into gable end ridge of Vestry at apex of gable</p> 
14	<p data-bbox="411 1196 1294 1261">Small gaps into brickwork associated with downpipes/stonework to eastern corner of main building.</p> 