Ecological Impact Assessment

Longcar Lane PDC Site, Longcar Lane, Barnsley

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

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accaEcology

QUALITY ASSURANCE

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CLIENT	COMMISION DATE
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	NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	POSITION	DATE
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A SUMMARY

- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council commissioned Access Ecology Ltd to carry out a Phase 1 Ecology survey at the site at Longcar Lane PDC site on Longcar Lane. The location map is in Appendix A figure 1.
- The survey followed the standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology (JNCC, 2003). The survey was carried out on Wednesday 1st July 2015 by Belinda Wiggs Senior Ecologist BA Hons and full Member of Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and Tom Sandy Assistant Ecologist.
- The information collected during the survey was mapped and can be found on the Phase 1 Habitat survey map in Appendix A Figure 2. Dominant plant species were noted, as were any uncommon species or species indicative of particular habitat types. A comprehensive but not exhaustive species list can be seen in Appendix A Figure 3. Site images are recorded in Appendix A Figure 4 along with a site boundary map Appendix A Figure 5.
- During the survey, as assessment was made for controlled invasive, non-native species including Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica),* Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera)*, giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum)* and Australian swamp stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii*).
- In addition, the surveyors recorded the presence of any signs that protected or notable species, such as birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, may be present on site or if the site had any potential to support protected species.
- The conclusion at this site was that there were no notable species found. Grassland is a Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitat, however this is a small area within an urban context which until recently was managed as amenity grassland and is therefore limited in its species diversity.
- No invasive species were found.
- An assessment was made of the external features of the building to look for potential bat access points. No internal assessment was made. The building was assessed as having low potential to support roosting bats.
- The trees and buildings present on site hold some potential for nesting birds and the trees for foraging bats but no potential for roosting bats. It is recommended that the trees are retained on site.
- For biodiversity gain, it is recommended that the new houses proposed for the site should contain bat friendly features.
- Apart from the considerations regarding the trees, there are no constraints to development at this site.
- Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. carried out a Daytime Bat Survey in June 2015, and deemed the building to have **low** potential to support roosting bats. Their results required further survey works. A nocturnal Emergence and Dawn Re-entry survey was carried out in July 2015. The results of which found no bat roost present in the building and that

common pipistrelles *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* use the site in low numbers for foraging and commuting only.

- Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. conclude that no further bat survey work is considered necessary and there are no restrictions on the development with regards to bats.

B INTRODUCTION

1 The principal author of the following report was Belinda Wiggs, Senior Ecologist for Access Ecology Ltd, with assistance from Donna Tubridy BA Hons MSc.

2 Access Ecology Ltd was commissioned on 23rd June 2015 by Barnsley Metropolitan Council to undertake ecological survey works at the location listed within Table 1. The location of the site is included in APPENDIX A. 1.

Table 1. Site location details

SITE ADDRESS	GRID REFERENCE (SITE CENTROID)
Longcar Lane PDC Site, Longcar Lane, Barnsley	SE 61338 48815

3 This report has been designed to comply with standard reporting guidelines provided within both the *British Standard Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development – BS 42020:2013* (BSI, 2013) and the *Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing* (CIEEM, 2015).

B.1 Background to Survey

1 The site is composed of a building (approximately 0.16ha), tarmac hardstanding (approximately 0.35ha), overgrown neutral semi-improved grassland (approximately 0.28ha), occasional standard trees and species poor intact hedgerow (approximately 0.02ha) on the peripheries.

2 The ecological survey was commissioned to inform the planning application associated with the demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site.

3 Access Ecology Ltd has not been provided with any development plans, as none have yet been finalised. Background information is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Pre-existing information

TYPE	ITEM TITLE / REFERENCE	DATE ISSUED / PUBLISHED
Report	Longcar Professional Development Centre, Longcar Lane, Barnsley. Daytime Bat Survey. Report No: RT-MME-119703 by Middlemarch Environmental	June 2015
Report	Longcar Professional Development Centre, Longcar Lane, Barnsley. Nocturnal Emergence and Dawn Re-entry Bat Survey. Report No: RT-MME-120129 by Middlemarch Environmental	July 2015

B.2 Purpose of the report

4 Table 3 shows the purpose of the report.

Table 3. Purpose of the report

OBJECTIVE
To identify key ecological constraints to the proposed development
To inform master-planning to allow significant ecological effects to be avoided or minimised wherever possible

B.3 Survey validity

5 The results of this report are considered to be valid for up to two years of the date of publication: August 2015.

C PLANNING POLICY AND LEGISLATION

6 This legal information is presented in summary form and is intended for general guidance only. It is recommended the original documentation is referred to for detailed and definitive information. Web addresses are located in section L.1.

Habitat Regulations

7 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive) into English law, making it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb wild animals listed under Schedule 2 of the Regulations. It is also an offence to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal (even if the animal is absent at the time).

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981

8 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006 (which also places a duty on authorities to have due regard for biodiversity and nature conservation) consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive), making it an offence to:

9 Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with certain exceptions) and disturb any bird species listed under Schedule 1 to the Act, or its dependent young while it is nesting;

10 Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly disturb certain Schedule 5 animal species while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection;

- Pick or uproot any wild plant listed under Schedule 8 of the Act.
- Plant or otherwise cause any species listed in part 2 of Schedule 9 (Which includes Japanese Knotweed) to grow in the wild.

National Planning Policy Framework

11 The NPPF outlines government planning policies and how they should be applied within local authorities. The framework places an emphasis on sustainable development, encouraging the re-use of land that has previously been developed over using land that has a higher environmental value and by minimising impacts on biodiversity. The NPPF states that developments should aim to conserve or enhance biodiversity and encourages opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments.

Biodiversity Action Plans

12 The original objective of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) was to fulfil the requirements of the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, to which the UK is a signatory. A list of national priority species and habitats has been produced with specific action plans defining the measures consider necessary to ensure their conservation. Regional and local BAPs have also been developed for species/habitats of nature conservation importance both regionally and locally.

Local Structure Plans

13 County, District and Local Councils have Structure Plans and other policy documents that include targets and policies which aim to maintain and enhance biodiversity through the planning system.

D METHODOLOGY

D.1 Scope of the Assessment

D.1.1 Zone of Influence

14 The site is approximately 0.8ha and the data search has considered ecological data from a 2km radius in the surrounding area.

D.1.2 Ecological resources/features considered relevant

15 Table 4 lists the ecological resources/features that are considered within this report. These resources/features are considered relevant to the site and type of development proposed.

Table 4. Ecological resources/features considered relevant

RESOURCE/FEATURE
Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites (within a 2km radius)
Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites (within a 2km radius)
Locally Designated Wildlife Sited (within a 2km radius)
European Protected Species - Bats
Habitats and species of principal importance for conservation of biodiversity
UKBAP Species or Habitats - Grasslands

D.1.3 Consultees

16 Table 5 lists organisations/individuals consulted with regard to the scope of this report

Table 5. Scope of the Assessment Consultees

CONSULTEE
South Yorkshire Bat Group
Barnsley Biological Records Centre

D.2 Desk study

D.2.1 Records Data Search

17 Ecological record information for the site and surrounding area (up to two kilometres) was requested from the organisations included within Table 6.

Table 6. Consulted Records Organisation

DATE CONSULTED	ORGANISATION	RECORDS REQUESTED
20th July 2015	South Yorkshire Bat Group	All bat records within 2km of the site
13th July 2015	Barnsley Biological Records Centre	All protected and notable species records within 2km of the site

D.2.2 Designated wildlife sites

18 Information regarding designated wildlife sites within the local area was requested from the organisations within Table 7.

Table 7. Organisations consulted with regard Designated wildlife sites

DATE CONSULTED	ORGANISATION	RECORDS REQUESTED
27th July 2015	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)	Local Nature Reserves, National Nature Reserves, Ancient woodland, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas or Ramsar sites within a 2km radius of the site

D.2.3 Pre-existing survey information

19 The following ecological reports were reviewed as part of this assessment.

20 *Longcar Professional Development Centre, Longcar Lane, Barnsley. Daytime Bat Survey.* Report No: RT-MME-119703 by Middlemarch Environmental. June 2015.

- The building assessment was carried out to inform the planning application associated with the demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site. (paragraph 1.1)
- A visual assessment was undertaken to determine the potential roosting value of the site, together with a general appraisal of the suitability of the site for foraging and commuting. Suitable roosting areas and accessible features which could allow bat access into potential roosting areas were inspected using a torch and endoscope for evidence of possible bat presence. Buildings were surveyed externally and internally. (paragraph 2.2)
- The survey recorded that the building was generally well sealed and in a good condition and it was considered to provide a low potential for roosting bats. (paragraph 5.3)

21 *Longcar Professional Development Centre, Longcar Lane, Barnsley. Nocturnal Emergence and Dawn Re-entry Bat Survey*. Report No: RT-MME-120129 by Middlemarch Environmental. July 2015.

- An Emergence and Dawn Re-Entry bat survey were carried out on the building, classed as **Low** potential to support roosting bats in the above report, on 9th and 10th July 2015.
- One bat species, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, was recorded on both surveys. Foraging and commuting activity were recorded on both surveys.
- No bats emerged or re-entered any of the buildings during the surveys.
- The nocturnal emergence and dawn re-entry surveys concluded that the building does not contain a bat roost. Common pipistrelle bats use the site in low numbers for foraging and commuting only.

- No further surveys are considered necessary and there are no restrictions on the development with regards to bats.

D.3 Field survey

22 Table 8 lists the habitat/floristic surveys carried out on site and the personnel who undertook them. Summary methodologies are also provided below.

Table 8. Survey, dates, type and Personnel

DATE(S)	SURVEY TYPE	PERSONNEL
01/07/2015	Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Belinda Wiggs BA Hons. MCIEEM. Senior Ecologist. NE Protected Species Licence no CLS 01079 Tom Sandy Assistant Ecologist.
01/07/2015	Brief external building assessment	Belinda Wiggs BA Hons. MCIEEM. Senior Ecologist. Tom Sandy Assistant Ecologist.

D.3.1 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

23 The survey methodology followed the standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology (JNCC, 2003). The information collected during the survey was mapped and can be found on the Phase 1 Habitat survey map in Appendix A Figure 2. Dominant plant species were noted, as were any uncommon species or species indicative of particular habitat types. A comprehensive but not exhaustive species list can be seen in Appendix A Figure 3. Site images are recorded in Appendix A Figure 4.

24 During the survey, as assessment was made for controlled invasive, non-native species including Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica),* Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera)*, giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum)* and Australian swamp stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii*).

D.3.2 Faunal Survey

25 In addition, the surveyors recorded the presence of any signs that protected or notable species, such as birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, may be present on site or if the site had any potential to support protected species.

D.3.2.1 Bats – External Building Assessment

26 An External Visual Assessment was undertaken on the building on the 1st July 2015 by Senior Ecologist Belinda Wiggs (Natural England protected species licence number CLS01079) and Assistant Ecologist Tom Sandy.

27 Features which are potential access points for bats, such as small gaps in barge/soffit/fascia boards, raised or missing ridge/roof tiles and gaps at gable ends, were sought. Evidence that potential access points were actively used by bats includes staining within gaps and bat droppings or urine staining under gaps; any marks such as these were recorded. Indicators

that potential access points were likely to be inactive included the presence of cobwebs and general detritus within the access holes (Hundt, 2012).

28 The interior of the building, roof void and interior of the courtyard were not assessed.

29 When a roost is positively identified during an Internal and External Visual Assessment the building within which the roost is located is classified within the category Roost Present. Other buildings are classified as having High, Moderate, Low, Negligible potential to contain bat roosts based upon the number and quality of features present, and the buildings position in relation to the surrounding environs. Table 9 gives the features considered when attributing a potential classification to a building.

30 A High Potential building would typically be an older building situated close to high quality bat foraging habitats such as woodland, water features or substantial hedgerows. Buildings falling within this class will usually offer a variety of roosting opportunities suitable for use by a range of bat species.

31 Conversely a Negligible Potential building will typically be well sealed and of modern construction, offering no or few clear access points or roosting opportunities. The risk of a building housing a bat roost is further reduced if located within an area of poor quality habitat such as hard standing or amenity grassland.

Table 9. Features typical of buildings within the different potential categories

Negligible	Low Potential	Moderate Potential	High Potential
Geographic location poor species diversity (i.e.: extensive arable areas, upland sites)	Geographic location moderate species diversity	Geographic Location moderate species diversity	Geographic location with moderate or high species diversity (i.e.: Welsh valleys, southern counties)
No easily identifiable access points such as gaps within stonework or between tiles.	Limited number of access points	Some access points. Typically obscured by cobwebs or detritus.	Several possible access points. Some clean showing potential use.
No roof void	No roof void	Small or cluttered roof void	Large roof void with unobstructed flying spaces
No external cavities such as crevices within wall or behind fascia boards	Few external cavities with cavities present of low suitability	External cavities present suitable for small numbers of bats	A variety of external features offering a range of roosting locations. Crevices potentially suitable for larger colonies
Constructed from less suitable materials for roosting e.g.: metal or concrete fibre board sheeting	Constructed from a mixture of unsuitable and suitable materials (i.e. Stone barn with concrete fibre board roof).	Constructed from suitable materials (stone, brick, timber, slate, clay tile etc)	Constructed from suitable materials (stone, brick, timber, slate, clay tile etc) and over 100 years old
Located within areas of poor quality habitat, away from bat foraging or commuting routes	Area offering some habitat features likely to be used by bats	Area offering some habitat features likely to be used by bats	Good connectivity to high quality habitats

Negligible	Low Potential	Moderate Potential	High Potential
Unstable internal temperature and humidity conditions	Temperature and humidity conditions vary but conditions within potential roosting areas stable	Temperature and humidity conditions vary but conditions within potential roosting areas stable	Stable temperature and humidity conditions throughout building.
Not part of a group of buildings	Part of a group of buildings, all offering similar roosting opportunities	Part of a group of buildings, all offering similar roosting opportunities	Part of a group of buildings offering a range of different conditions and potential roost locations
Heavily disturbed	Potential roosting locations suffering little disturbance	Potential roosting locations suffering little disturbance	Building disused or little used, largely undisturbed

E BASELINE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

E.1 Designated sites

32 There is one designated site with 2km of the site. Dearne Valley Park is a Local Nature Reserve and lies 1.9km north east of the site for development. It is designated as an urban LNR. It is an area of acid oak woodland with a mosaic of wetland habitats.

E.2 Habitats

33 Five habitat types were identified during the Phase 1 Habitat survey. The results of the Phase 1 Habitat survey are provided in the form of a map in APP A.3. The habitats recorded are as follows;

a. Hardstanding

b. Neutral semi-natural grassland

c. Parkland / scattered trees

d. Intact species poor hedge

e. Introduced shrub

34 Approximately 0.2ha of the site is tarmac hardstanding. There are a few common species growing out of the tarmac such as wall barley *Hordeum murinum,* herb Robert *Geranium robertianum* and moss sp.

35 The semi-improved neutral grassland covers approximately 0.2ha in two areas, one area north of the building adjacent to the road and one at the back of the building to the south. These grasslands are uncut and are dominated by tall flowering, neutral, grasses, dominated by false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius,* Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus,* cock's foot grass *Dactyllis glomerata,* with frequent perennial rye grass *Lolium perenne* and bent *Agrostis* sp.

36 The herbs in these areas include common species such as occasional spear thistle *Cirsium arvense*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata,* yarrow *Achillea millefolium,* ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* broad leaved willow herb *Epilobuim montanum* and broad leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius.*

37 Scattered standard trees of ash *Fraxinous excelsior* are growing at the front of the building and bird cherry *Prunus padus* and field maple *Acer campestre* occur along the boundary in the north western corner.

38 The hedgerow is situated along the eastern boundary and consists of shrubs of cotoneaster and viburnum.

39 At the front of the building on the road is a bed or ornamental introduced shrubs including Hebe, Azalea and Lavender, buddleija. There are also ephemeral species such as willow herbs, thistles, sow thistle *Sonchus arvenses*, docks, and grasses.

E.2.1 Plants

40 There are no notable plant species. All the plant species found during this survey are commonly occurring neutral grassland species, native and ornamental trees and the occasional introduced shrub.

E.3 Species

E.3.1 Bats – data search

Table 10. Data Search Results

Species Name	Latin	Address	Record Date	Comments	OS	Distance (km)	Bearing (°)	Supplied by
Terrestrial mammals								
Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Keresforth Hill Road	05/05/2013	one over garden	SE336053	0.45	217	SBRC
45 Khz Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Needlewood	04/07/2008	several, no roost use, but landing on east gable	SE328051	1.21	241	SBRC
Bats	*Chiroptera*	Needlewood	31/10/2007	Droppings on west gable indicates summer breeding roost.	SE328051	1.21	241	SBRC
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Worsbrough	01/07/2012	BCT call-out as householder having a few problems	SE338048	0.87	187	SYBG
Common Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Broadway	09/07/2014		SE330055	0.88	257	SYBG
Common Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Broadway	29/07/2014		SE330055	0.88	257	SYBG
Vespertillionidae	*Vespertillionidae*	Queens Avenue	31/07/2008	Owner report bat seen to go behind tile	SE3306	0.89	288	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Kendray Street	08/06/2006	Single P.pip commuting southwards along railway boundary.	SE347063	1.05	53	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Genn Lane	17/06/2012		SE338047	0.97	186	SYBG
Pipistrelle sp.	*Pipistrellus sp.*	Ouslethawite Court	22/07/2010		SE343046	1.15	161	SYBG
Pipistrelle sp.	*Pipistrellus sp.*	The Long Barn	13/07/2010	Status unknown problems with bat in house.	SE339045	1.17	180	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Ouslethwaite Court	26/08/2010	150 counted last year from next door property	SE342045	1.21	167	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Ouslethawite Court	27/07/2012		SE342045	1.21	167	SYBG

Species Name	Latin	Address	Record Date	Comments	OS	Distance (km)	Bearing (°)	Supplied by
Probably pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus sp.*	Market Close	08/08/2005	New householder - not told about bats when bought house. Visit requested. EB visit. Roost confirmed at gable apex. Exclusion requested. Moving access suggested as alternative.	SE351061	1.31	72	SYBG
Pipistrelle sp.	*Pipistrellus sp.*	Market Street	17/08/2005	Bats probably left.	SE351061	1.31	72	SYBG
Vespertillionidae	*Vespertillionidae*	Keresforth Hill Road	31/10/2007	Droppings on west gable indicates summer breeding roost.	SE328051	1.21	241	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Keresforth Hill Road	04/07/2008	Several P.pip -no current roost use but touch and go landing on eastern gable.	SE328051	1.21	241	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Ouslethwaite Court	03/08/2012	One dead pup male at base of roost entrance. 3x adults inside dwelling.	SE343045	1.24	162	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Crofters Close	01/08/2011		SE3407	1.88	4	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Pollitt Street	28/05/2012	adult male Via vets	SE339071	1.44	360	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*		12/07/2014	Died	SE329067	1.42	314	SYBG
Pipistrelle sp.	*Pipistrellus sp.*	Woodstock road, S75	01/06/2011		SE3307	1.83	325	SYBG
Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus Leisleri*	Bond Road	12/07/2005	2 young bats found. EB identified roost. No emergence. Babies taken to MM for care. Advice about repairs needed.	SE339073	1.64	360	SYBG
Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus Leisleri*	Bond Road	12/07/2005	2 abandoned babies recovered. Dr on window.	SE339073	1.64	360	SYBG
Vespertillionidae	*Vespertillionidae*		29/09/2010		SE340073	1.64	3	SYBG

Species Name	Latin	Address	Record Date	Comments	OS	Distance (km)	Bearing (°)	Supplied by
Vespertillionidae	*Vespertillionidae*	Cavendish Road	29/09/2010		SE340073	1.64	3	SYBG
Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus Leisleri*	Westbourne Grove	18/08/2005	Bat found inside 13 Westbourne Grove on return from holiday. Taken to No. 7 but failed to fly. EB collected bat for care. No roost identified.	SE336074	1.76	350	SYBG
Daubenton's Bat	*Myotis daubentonii*		14/10/2014	PTS	SE348072	1.80	31	SYBG
Vespertillionidae	*Vespertillionidae*	Farrow Close	26/10/2004	Bat found above bay window. New conservatory + door being installed. Advised box & release at dusk. Retain gap if possible.	SE322052	1.73	253	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	River Dearne	29/09/2010		SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	23/04/2011	emerging from roost	SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Otter	*Vespertillionidae*	Old Mill Lane	21/05/2011	under bridge	SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	07/08/2011	8 bats emerged from culvert, 2 returned	SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	07/08/2011	roost	SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	17/06/2012	field obs	SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	17/06/2012		SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	29/06/2013		SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	River Dearne	26/08/2013		SE350072	1.91	36	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE349073	1.94	32	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE349073	1.94	32	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	23/04/2011		SE351072	1.97	39	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Old Mill Lane	20/05/2011		SE351072	1.97	39	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE349074	2.02	30	SYBG

Species Name	Latin	Address	Record Date	Comments	OS	Distance (km)	Bearing (°)	Supplied by
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE349074	2.02	30	SYBG
Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*	River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE349074	2.02	30	SYBG
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	Fleets	20/08/2011		SE349074	2.02	30	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE353071	2.03	45	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE353071	2.03	45	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Barnsley Central / River Dearne	07/08/2011		SE352072	2.03	41	SYBG
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	Barnsley Central / River Dearne	20/08/2011		SE352072	2.03	41	SYBG
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*		12/07/2012	pup male	SE354044	1.99	131	SYBG
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*		15/07/2012	pups Male x 3 (seperate dates) Maternity roost	SE354044	1.99	131	SYBG
Vespertillionidae	*Vespertillionidae*	Farrow Close	26/10/2004	Reported by neighbour.	SE3205	1.43	250	SYBG
Vespertillionidae	*Vespertillionidae*	Northfield House	26/10/2006	Cluster fly problems in attic. Lots of bats seen flying around house in summer. Check for bats requested.	SE318057	2.07	270	SYBG
Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus Leisleri*	Oakworth Close	01/07/2003	Nursery Roost	SE325073	2.13	318	SYBG
Birds								
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*		17/12/2004	near Trans Pennine Trail	SE3304	1.28	208	SBRC
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	Barnsley	01/01/2006		SE30	1.3	214	SBRC
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	Park Cottages, Worsbrough	07/06/2010	pair with 4 young	SE30	1.3	214	SBRC

41 Three records for bats within the last 10 years were returned from Sheffield Biological Records Centre. The closest record is for *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* seen flying over a residential garden, 0.45km south west of the site in May 2013.

42 The following two records have the same grid reference (SE 328051) and are 1.21km south west of the site. The 2007 record is for droppings on the west gable of a building, indicating a summer breeding roost. The July 2008 record is for several *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* bats landing on the east gable, however no roost present.

E.3.2 Bats – Survey results

43 The external building assessment carried out by Access Ecology recorded that the building is a two storey red brick building, with concrete lintels, wooden window frames, wooden gutters, sandstone capping stones on the gable ends, and a multi pitched roof with slate tiles and clay ridge tiles. There were occasional visible gaps under the ridge tiles and around the ends of the wooden guttering.

44 Two reports have been completed by Middlemarch Environmental and are summarised below.

45 *Longcar Professional Development Centre, Longcar Lane, Barnsley. Daytime Bat Survey.* Report No: RT-MME-119703 by Middlemarch Environmental. June 2015.

46 The buildings assessment was carried out to inform the planning application associated with the demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site (paragraph 1.1). The survey recorded that the building was in good condition, generally well-sealed and offered **Low** potential to support roosting bats (paragraph 5.3).

47 *Longcar Professional Development Centre, Longcar Lane, Barnsley. Nocturnal Emergence and Dawn Re-entry Bat Survey*. Report No: RT-MME-120129 by Middlemarch Environmental. July 2015.

48 As the building was classed as **Low** potential to support roosting bats one emergence and dawn re-entry bat survey was carried out on the 9th and 10th July 2015. One bat species was recorded on both surveys foraging and commuting. No bats were recorded emerging or re-entering the building and as such no it was concluded that the building does not contain a roost.

49 No further surveys are necessary and there are no constraints to development.

E.3.3 Birds

50 See table 10. There were three records for barn owl *Tyto alba* returned in the last ten years from Sheffield Biological Records Centre. Two grid references have only two figure grid references and one has four. All three records are approximately 1.30km south west from site. One record, from June 2010, is for a pair with four young.

No nesting birds were observed, but the building, trees and scrub on site provide potential for nesting birds.

F DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

51 At the time of this report being compiled no formal plans were available. However it is understood that the proposals will involve the demolition of the existing buildings on site.

G ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

G.1 Designated sites

G.1.1 Potential Impacts

52 There is only one designated site within 2km of the development site. Dearne Valley Park lies approximately 1.9km from the development site and there is deemed to be sufficient distance between the development site and the LNR that it is not considered to pose a constraint to the development and mitigation measures are not required.

G.2 Habitats - Grassland

G.2.1 Potential Impacts

53 Grassland is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan and a Local BAP habitat. However this is a small area within an urban context which has been, until recently, managed as amenity grassland and is therefore limited in its species diversity. This habitat is of limited value and not considered to pose a constraint to the development and mitigation measures are not required.

G.3 Plants

G.3.1 Potential Impacts

54 There are no notable plant species present and all species found during the survey are commonly occurring neutral grassland species, commonly occurring trees and introduced shrub species and therefore the plant species are not considered to pose a constraint to development, and mitigation measures are not required.

G.4 Birds

G.4.1 Potential Impacts

55 No nesting birds were observed during the survey, however there are buildings, trees and scrub on site which could provide potential habitat for nesting birds and as such be harmed.

G.4.2 Mitigation Measures

56 It is recommended that any works are carried out outside of the main bird nesting period which runs from March to August inclusive. Should works need to be carried out within the period a suitable method statement for the protection of nesting birds will be put in place which will include:

a. Pre-work works inspection of suitable nesting features and nests within the dwelling. If active nests are found, works cannot commence until all chicks have fledged.

b. If at any point during the works nesting birds are found, works will be suspended and Access Ecology Ltd contacted for further advice (0114 258 7819)

57 Furthermore, in order to maintain and enhance the ecological value of the site and in accordance with the aims of the NPPF, it is suggested that the developer may wish to include suitable replacement nesting features for nesting birds, such as those included in Appendix **B**.

G.4.3 Significance of residual effects

58 The mitigation measures proposed will minimise the potential impacts to birds.

G.5 Bats

G.5.1 Potential Impacts

59 Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. conducted the nocturnal emergent and return survey and found that the building does not contain a bat roost and no further surveys are considered necessary. Bats are not considered to pose a constraint to development, and mitigation measures are not required.

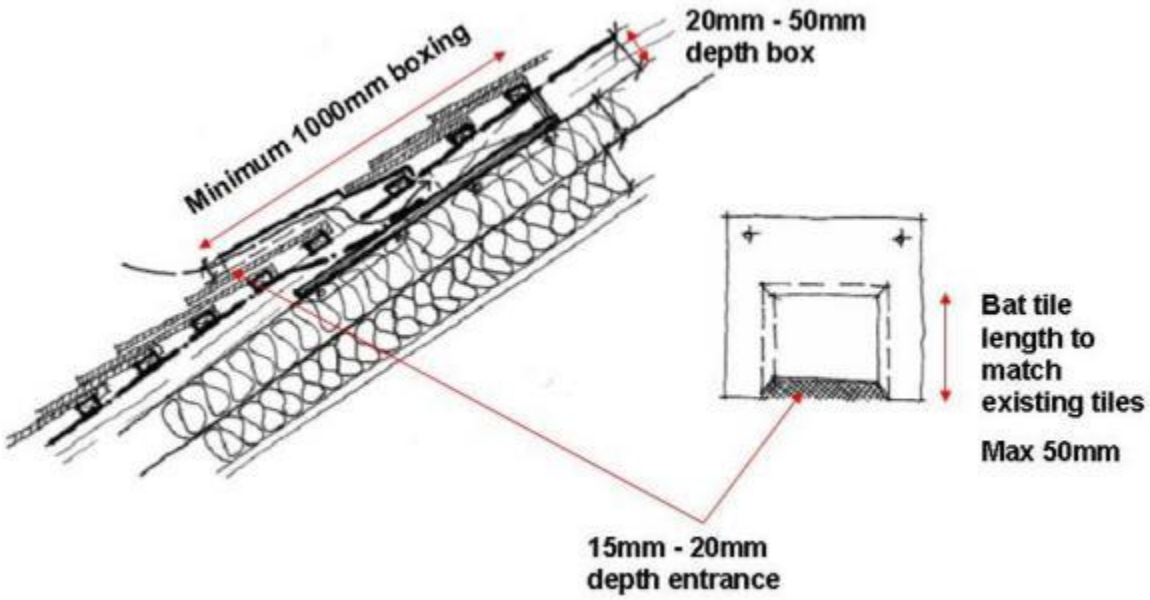
H COMPENSATION

60 No notable habitats are being lost to the development, and therefore no compensation is considered necessary.

I ENHANCEMENT

61 No notable habitats are being lost to the development, however in line with the aims of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in order to enhance the ecological value of the site, it is suggested that the developer may wish to include suitable features for roosting bats within the proposed development. Such features could include the roof boxes shown in Fig1 below or wall boxes as shown in Appendix B. The entrance points to any newly created roost locations should be carefully placed to avoid artificial lighting.

Figure 1: Roof Box Design (not to scale)



J MONITORING

62 No compensation is recommended, however enhancements features have been recommended to enhance the ecological value of the building. No monitoring of these features is required.

63 If protected species are recorded during the works Access Ecology Ltd can be contacted for further advice.

K CONCLUSIONS

64 No protected species have been recorded on site and the mitigation measures proposed are considered suitable for the scale of the impacts of the proposed development. No further survey is considered necessary.

L REFERENCES

BSI, 2013. *Biodiversity. Code of practice for planning and development.* [Online] [Accessed November 2014].

CIEEM, 2015. *Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing,* Winchester: CIEEM.

L.1 UK Legislation and Policy Web Addresses:

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010:

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/uksi_20100490_en_1

Habitats Directive:

www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/dat/1992/en_392L0043

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

www.opsi.gov.uk/RevisedStatutes/Acts/ukpga/1981/cukpga_19810069_en_1

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:

www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000037

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006:

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1

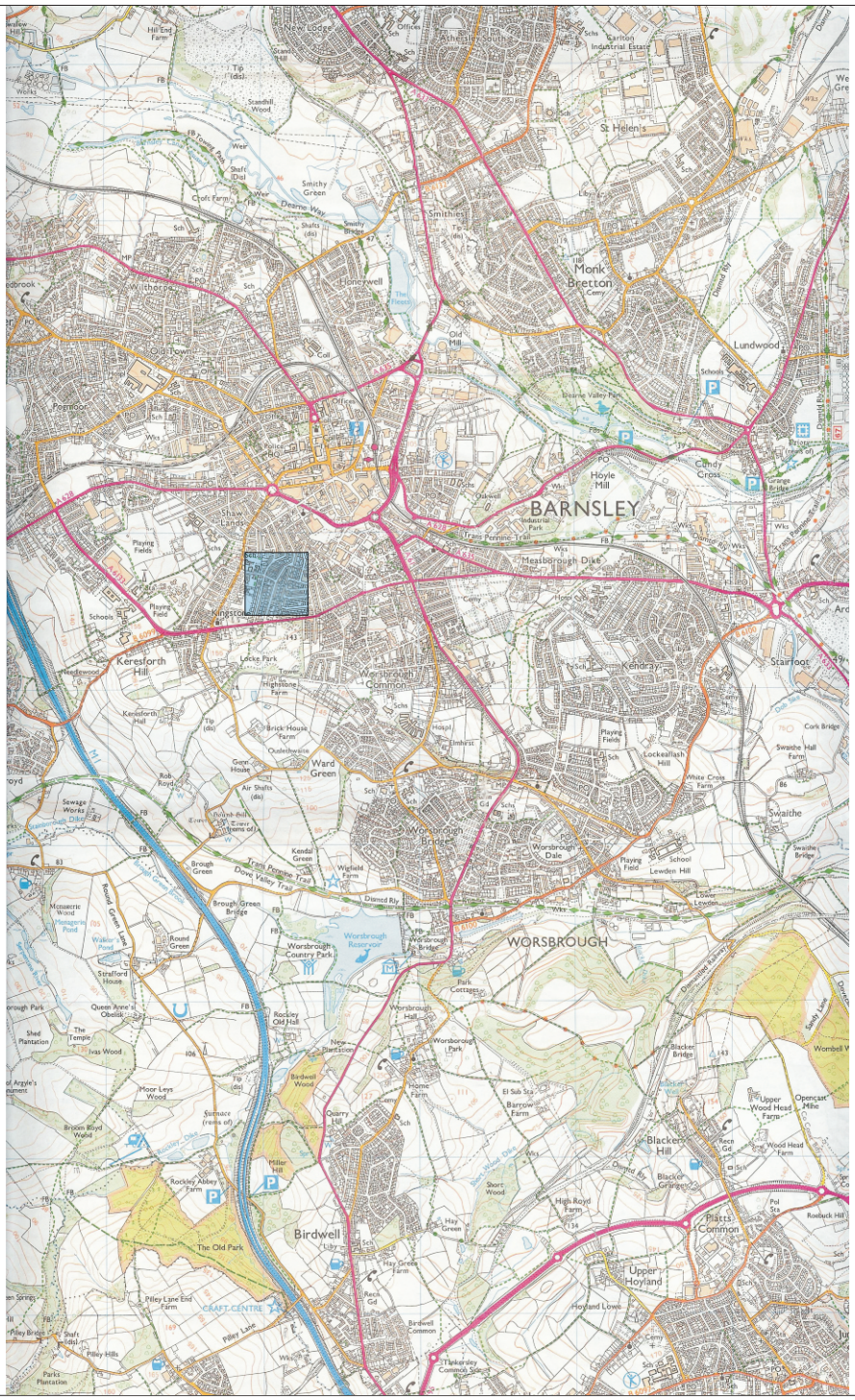
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949:

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/RevisedStatutes/Acts/ukpga/1949/cukpga_19490097_en_1

National Planning Policy Framework:

http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf

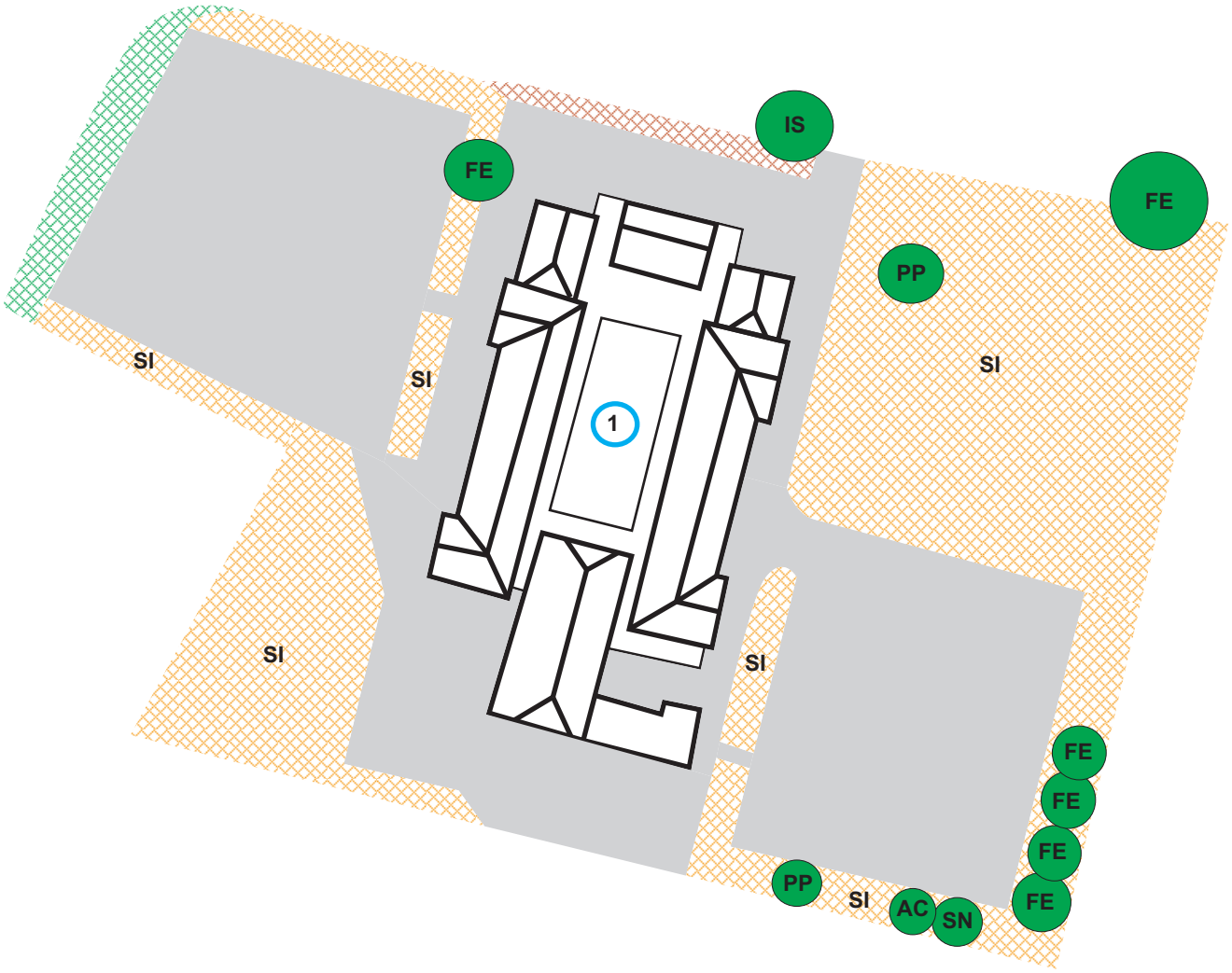
APPENDIX A



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N

accessEcology	Legend	Project	Longcar Lane
	Site location	Title	Fig 1. Location Plan
R1b Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Sheffield S2 3EN		Client	BMBC
		Date	July 2015
info@accessecology.co.uk	www.accessecology.co.uk	Ref	0885Fig1DTloc



N

	Parkland/Scattered trees
SI	Semi-improved grassland
	Introduced Shrub
	Hardstanding
	Intact species poor hedge

accessEcology

R1b Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Sheffield
S2 3EN

info@accessecology.co.uk

Legend		Project	0885-Longcar Lane
	Building ID	Title	Fig. 2. Habitat phase 1 survey
		Client	Barnsley MBC
		Date	01/07/2015
www.accessecology.co.uk		Ref	[0885]Fig3[TS]bid

Job Name / Number	0885 Longcar Lane	Date	01/07/2015

Ecologists	BW & TS	Time on site		Weather

Area Reference	Habitat Type	Description
1	Introduced shrub	shrubs at front of building
2	semi-improved neutral grassland	Two 0.2ha areas of long uncut grassland
3	Intact species poor hedge	Along western boundary
4	Hardstanding	Former playground
4	Parkland/scattered trees	Scattered standard trees

Species List

Area Reference	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	DAFOR
1	Buddleija	*Buddleja davidii*	
1	Hebe	*Hebe*	
1	sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	
1	Ash	*Fraxinus sp.*	
1	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	
1	Dog-Rose	*Rosa canina*	
1	Lavender	*Lavandula sp.*	
1	Great willowherb	*Epilobium hirsutum)*	
1	broad leaved willowherb	*Epilobium montanum*	
1	Couch	*Elytrigia sp.*	
1	Lady's Mantle	*Alchemilla vulgaris*	
1	Azalea	*Azalea*	
1	cleavers	*Galium aparine*	

1	elder	*Sambucus nigra*	
1	Creeping thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	
1	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus*	
2	Oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	
2	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	
2	Tall fescue	*Schedonorus arundinaceus*	
2	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	
2	Tufted vetch	*Vicia cracca*	
2	Common bent	*Agrostis capillaris*	
2	Wall barley	*Hordeum murinum*	
2	Meddow foxtail	*Alopecurus pratensis*	
2	Rough Meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	
2	False Oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	
2	Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	
2	Creeping bentgrass	*Agrostis stolonifera*	
2	Yorkshire Fog	*Holcus lanatus*	
2	Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	
2	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	
2	Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*	
2	perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	
2	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	
2	Common Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	
2	White Clover	*Trifolium repens*	
2	Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*	
2	broad leaved willowherb	*Epilobium montanum*	
2	Ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	
2	red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	
2	Curly Dock	*Rumex crispus*	
2	sow thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	
2	broad leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	
2	greater plantain	*Plantago major*	
2	Dandelion	*Taraxacum sp.*	
3	cotoneaster	*cotoneaster*	

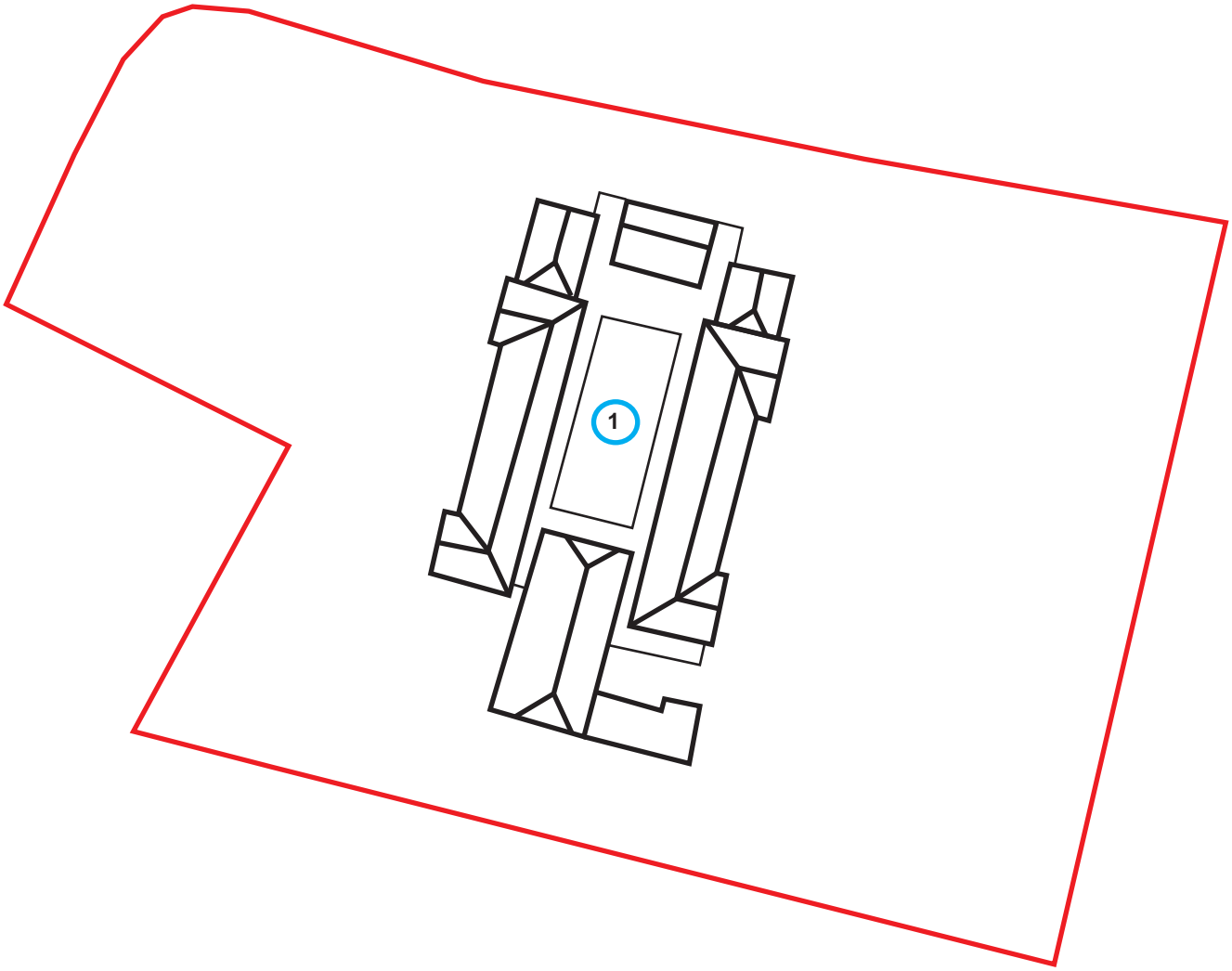
3	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	*Cymbalaria muralis*	
4	maidenhair spleen wert	*Asplenium trichomanes*	
4	wall-rue	*Asplenium ruta-muraria*	
4	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	*Cymbalaria muralis*	
4	moss	*Bryophyta sp.*	
5	bird cherry	*Prunus padus*	
5	Elder	*Sambucus sp.*	
5	field maple	*Acer campestre*	

fine

Building with grassland in the foreground



accessEcology		Project	Longcar Lane
		Title	Fig. 4. Site Images
		Client	BMBC
		Date	July 2015
R1b Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Sheffield S2 3EN	www.accessecology.co.uk	Ref	0885Fig3DTimg
info@accessecology.co.uk			



N

accessEcology	Legend	Project	0885-Longcar Lane
	Building ID	Title	Fig. 5. Site Boundary
		Client	Barnsley MBC
		Date	01/07/2015
	www.accessecology.co.uk	Ref	[0885]Fig5[DT]site boundary

R1b Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Sheffield
S2 3EN

info@accessecology.co.uk

APPENDIX B

Swallows

Considerations when choosing a swallow nest box:

Design - Either a nest platform/ledge or a ready-made bowl shaped nest
Example A

Material - Wood-concrete

Dimensions - Platform must be 260mm (w) x 100mm (d)

Access dimensions - Minimum 50 mm (h) 70 mm (w)

Considerations when installing a swallow nest box:

Where - Inside a cold roof space with permanent access, preferably in outbuildings or under deep eaves.

Height - At least 5m

How many - Nests should be placed at intervals of at least 1m

Other - Dropping will occur below the nest so provide a ledge below to catch them.



Swifts

Considerations when choosing a swift nest box:

Material - Wood-concrete or brick

Design - Preferably integral to the building example C and D. Can be integrated with a bat box example B.

Dimensions - 400mm (w) x 200mm (d) x 150 mm (h) or slightly smaller

Access dimensions - 30mm (h) x 65 mm (w) oval or rectangle

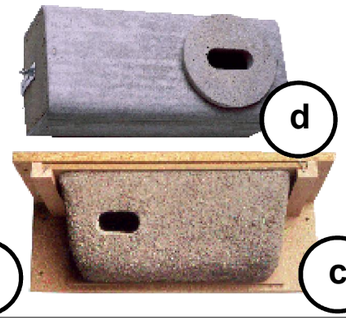
Considerations when installing a swift nest box:

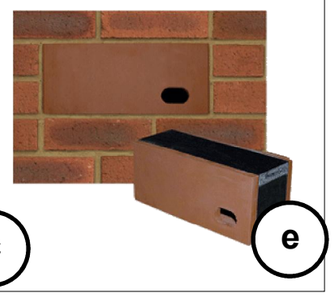
Where - Anywhere away from direct sunlight and disturbance, preferably under the eaves

Height - At least 5m

How many - Swifts are colonial nesters so ideally 1-4 on a house or 10-20 on a larger building







House Sparrows

Considerations when choosing a house sparrow nest box:

Design - Either singly, which can be used by many small bird species example G, or in a terrace example F.

Material - Wood-concrete

Dimensions - 150mm (w) x 150mm (d) x 350 mm (h)

Access dimensions - A 32 mm round hole

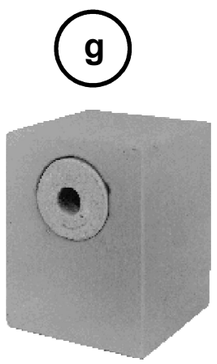
Considerations when installing a house sparrow nest box:

Where - Ideally within the structure at eaves level, example H, otherwise externally at the same location

Height - At least 3 m

How many - House sparrows nest in large colonies so fix 10-20 boxes together, 20-30 cm apart.







House Martins

Considerations when choosing a house martin nest box:

Design - Bowl shaped nest attached to a board in groups. Examples I and J.

Material - Air-permeable wood-concrete with a 75% wood content

Dimensions - 180mm in diameter

Access dimensions - A semi-circular hole 25mm (h) x 60-65mm (w)

Considerations when installing a house martin nest box:

Where - Externally under overhanging eaves on north and east facing walls

Height - At least 5m

How many - Fix nests in groups to increase the likelihood of use

Other - Dropping will occur below the nest so provide a ledge below to catch them.





a Schwegler Swallow Nest No. 11

b Schwegler Swift & Bat Box 1MF

c Schwegler Swift Box No. 18

d Schewegler Swift Box Type 25

e Ibstock swift box

f Schwegler Sparrow Terrace 1SP

g Schwegler Brick Box Type 24

h Boxes under eaves

I Schwegler House Martin Nest No. 9A

J Schwegler House Martin Facade No. 11

All pictures have been taken from the websites of Schwegler, Ibstock, Habitat Aid and Wild About Britain.

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Project	0885 - Longcar Lane
Title	Appendix B
Client	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Date	July 2015
Ref	

Crevice-dwelling bats
(roofs and walls)

Crevice-dwelling bats are those species which choose crevices or narrow gaps within which to roost. These species are pipistrelle's, brandt's, whiskered, noctule, serotine, leisler's, daubenton's, barbastelle and bechstein's.

To provide artificial roosting space for crevice-dwelling bats boxes can either be incorporated into the building, attached to external walls or attached to trees, this leaflet deals with built in features.

Considerations when choosing a crevice-dwelling bat box:

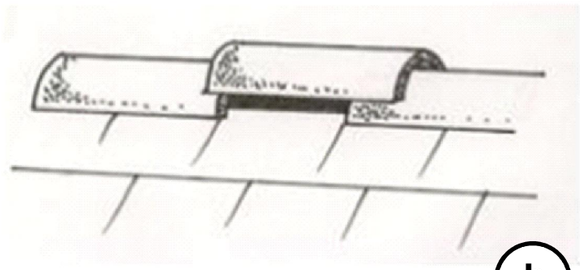
Materials - Rough (for grip), non-toxic and non-corrosive. We recommend wood-concrete (woodcrete)

Access dimensions - 15-20mm (h) x 20-50mm (w)

Dimensions - any size as long as it includes crevices of 20-30mm

Ridge tiles

Access for bats can be provided by installing raised ridge tiles as below which allow access to the tunnel beneath.



b

Externally-mounted boxes

Externally-mounted boxes are easy to install and access. They can be mounted on external or internal walls and should be at a height of at least 3m from the ground facing south-southeast.



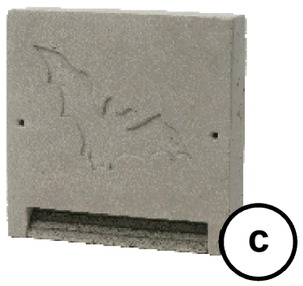
a

Boxes incorporated into walls

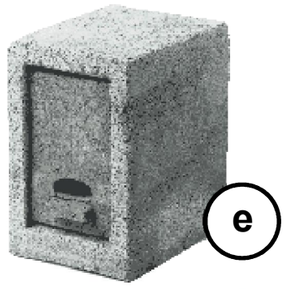
Bat boxes can be incorporated into internal, external or cavity walls and roofs by replacing bricks (d, g, h), facia boards/soffits (f) or roof tiles (e).

Boxes should be installed on the most southerly or westerly aspect, for use as summer maternity roosts, and on northerly aspects, for use during the winter and by males all year round.

The access point should not be illuminated by artificial lights and the box should be positioned at least 2-7m above the ground.



c



e



g



d



f

Legend	
a	Treble Crevice Bat Box
b	Raised ridge tiles
c	Schwegler Bat Access panel 1FE
d	Tudor Roof Tile Co. Bat Access Tile Set
e	Schwegler Brick Box Type 27
f	RoofBLOCK Bat Roost
g	Schwegler Bat Tube 1FE

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Project	0885 - Longcar Lane
Title	Appendix B
Client	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Date	July 2015
Ref	