Ecological Appraisal Regarding the Proposed Erection of a Single Wind Turbine at Mossley House Farm, Mossley Road, Penistone, Sheffield

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Seumus Eaves Associates have been instructed to undertake an ecological appraisal of land at Mossley House Farm, Mossley Road, Penistone, Sheffield. The appraisal was conducted in respect of a planning application for the proposed erection of a single wind turbine, 40 m to hub height, on the site.

The application site is located within an agricultural field currently managed as part of an arable rotation, and this particular field will either be down to spring cereal, winter cereal or temporary grassland depending on where it is in the rotation. The agricultural field is located 1.5 km south of Penistone in South Yorkshire.

The proposed development is subject to a planning application for the erection of a single wind turbine within a medium sized agricultural field. The turbine will measure 58 m to blade tip and 40 m to hub. The location of the proposed wind turbine is shown below in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Turbine location.

The site survey was conducted on 25th March 2015 by Seumus Eaves Associates. A desk-based assessment was also undertaken to obtain

existing ecological information on the site and surrounding area. The aim of this report is to inform the planning application of all ecological considerations pertaining to the installation and operation of the turbines.

1.2 Development Proposal

The development proposal is for the erection of a single wind turbine, 40 m to hub and 58 m to blade tip.

The proposed location for the turbine is:

E424268, N400840

1.3 Professional Responsibility

This report reflects the author's objective opinion of the facts found in relation to the instruction received and information available based upon the methodology, assumptions and constraints detailed within this report.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

An ecological data search was commissioned from Sheffield City Ecology Unit in order to provide the appraisal with existing records of non-statutory conservation areas and protected / notable species within a 2 km radius of the site.

In addition, the following data sources were used for additional information of most relevance to the assessment:

- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) – website was examined for information statutory sites within a 2 km radius.
- Aerial photography.
- Ordnance Survey mapping (1:25,000 scale).

2.2 Site Survey

An ecological assessment of the site was undertaken on 25th March 2015 by Seumus Eaves MCIEEM of Seumus Eaves Associates following the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal* (revised 2012).

The site was also searched for evidence of protected/notable species and the habitats present were assessed in terms of their potential to support protected/notable species.

2.3 Survey Constraints

There were no constraints with regards to the completion of the survey objectives.

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Statutory Sites

There are no statutory wildlife sites on or adjacent to the application site. The nearest protected site is Spring Meadows, Aldermans Head and Cow Croft Meadows SSSI which is located 1.2 km to the west-southwest.

Spring Meadows, Aldermans Head and Cow Croft SSSI is designated as a SSSI for its botanical diversity as an area of species-rich unimproved neutral grassland. Due to the distance of this SSSI from the proposed turbine at Mossley House Farm, there will be no negative impacts of the proposed turbines on the SSSI.

3.1.2 Non-statutory Sites

There are no non-statutory or locally designated sites found within a radius of 1 km from the proposed turbine. See Appendix 7.2.

3.1.3 Sheffield City Ecology Unit Protected/Notable Species Data

Sheffield City Ecology Unit provided records of protected/notable species within the search radius and these are listed below. The full list can be found in Appendix 7.3.

Grid Ref	***Date***	***Common Name***
SE2401	25/06/2006 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE247015	25/03/2009 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE248013	15/04/2008 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE250008	16/05/1998 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	01/03/2002 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	01/03/2002 00:00	Lapwing
SE249008	08/11/2012 00:00	Lapwing
SE250008	08/11/2012 00:00	Lapwing
SE247010	16/05/1998 00:00	Curlew

SE20K	01/04/1988 00:00	Curlew
SE2401	21/03/2012 00:00	Curlew
SE2401	21/03/2012 00:00	Curlew
SE252008	01/01/1996 00:00	Tree Sparrow
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Curlew
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Curlew
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	House Sparrow
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	House Sparrow
SE244011	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE245011	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE248015	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE250008	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE247015	04/03/2010 00:00	Lapwing
SE247015	30/03/2010 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Lapwing
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Lapwing
SE251010	22/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Tree Sparrow
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE241009	28/02/2013 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE248012	03/03/2011 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE248012	06/03/2011 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE23900082	01/09/2011 00:00	Wall
SE23900082	30/05/2009 00:00	Wall
SE23900082	01/06/2009 00:00	Wall
SE23900082	21/08/2011 00:00	Wall
SE233004	22/05/1986 00:00	Brown Hare
SE233004	22/05/1986 00:00	Brown Hare
SE242001	12/07/1987 00:00	Hedgehog
SE239007	13/05/1978 00:00	Common Frog
SE249008	08/11/2012 00:00	Golden Plover
SE249008	08/11/2012 00:00	Starling
SE251010	22/02/2013 00:00	Golden Plover
SE250008	28/02/2013 00:00	Golden Plover
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Linnet
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Linnet
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Linnet
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Linnet
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Skylark

SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Skylark
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Skylark
SE248011	28/02/2013 00:00	Skylark
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Snipe
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Snipe
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Song Thrush
SE249004	22/02/2013 00:00	Song Thrush
SE251007	22/02/2013 00:00	Song Thrush
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Starling
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Starling
SE250008	28/02/2013 00:00	Starling
SE2300	28/03/1982 00:00	Badger
SE2300	11/01/1986 00:00	Badger

Please note that a lack of survey information for any particular area or taxonomic group does not necessarily mean that there is no nature conservation interest present.

Birds

Records of notable birds within the search radius includes species of principal importance and BoCC Red List species. Records include Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (1998, 2002, 2006-11 & 2012-13), Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (2012-13), Curlew *Numenius arquata* (1988, 1998, 2007, 2009 & 2012), Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* (2007), Skylark *Alauda arvensis* (2007, 2009 & 2013), Starling *Sterna vulgaris* (2007 & 2012), Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* (2009 & 2013), Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* (1996 7 2007), House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* (2007), Linnet *Carduelis flammea* (2007 & 2009), Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* (2007, 2009 & 2013) and Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* (2007 & 2009).

Reptiles and Amphibians

Within a 2 km search radius of the proposed turbine Sheffield City Ecology Unit holds records of Common Frog *Rana temporaria* (1978).

Bats

Within a 2 km search radius of the proposed turbine Sheffield City Ecology Unit holds no records of bats.

Other Terrestrial Mammals

Within a 2 km search radius of the proposed turbine Sheffield City Ecology Unit holds records of West European Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (1987), Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus* (1986) and Eurasian Badger *Meles meles* (1982 & 1986).

Invertebrates
Within a 2 km search radius of the proposed turbine Sheffield City Ecology Unit holds records of Wall *Lasiommata megera* (2009 & 2011).

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Habitats

The position of the proposed turbine is (see figure 1) 100 m from the boundary wall to the north, 2 m from the boundary wall to the east, 206 m from the boundary wall to the south and 95 m from the boundary wall to the west. A range of modern agricultural buildings are situated 98 m to the northwest.

The development field itself, and those to the east and west are part of an arable rotation and will be either spring cereals, winter cereals or temporary grassland. At present the development field is bare, but will be sown with spring cereals later in the year.

The development field has boundary stone walls and 212 m to the south of the proposed turbine is an area of broadleaved woodland.

3.2.2 Bats

Bats – Legal Framework
All bats and their roosts are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the EU Conservation [Natural Habitats & c.] Regulations 1994 (as amended). It is an offence to:

- deliberately capture (or take), injure or kill a bat;
- intentionally or recklessly disturb a group of bats; where the disturbance is likely to either (a) impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or to hibernate or migrate, or (b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species, in either case whether in a roost or not;
- damage or destroy the breeding or resting place (roost) of a bat;
- possess a bat (alive or dead), or any part of a bat;
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost;
- sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats (alive or dead), or parts of bats.

The most likely offences to be caused by a turbine are:

- "killing or injuring a bat"
- "destroying or damaging the roost of a bat"
- "affecting significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species"
- "impairing their ability to migrate"

Bats – Natural England Guidance
Natural England have published protocols for survey, recording, and assessment of potential impact via two Technical Information Notes

- "Bats and onshore wind turbines. Interim guidance" (TIN051); and
- "Bats and single large wind turbines. Joint Agencies interim guidance" (TIN059).

The guidelines are not regulatory, but form a template against which proposals involving land turbines can be judged.

An initial scoping comment from TIN059 (Single large turbines) is that "*bat surveys should normally be recommended for turbines that will be located within 50m of the following features"*

- *Buildings or other features and structures that provide potential as bat roosts, including bridges, mines etc.*
- *Woodland*
- *Hedgerows*
- *Rivers and lakes*
- *Within or adjacent to a site designated for bats (SSSI or SAC)*

The proposed turbine will be located in a relative exposed position, on a plateau, in a medium sized agricultural field. The field containing the proposed turbine is currently bare and is bordered by stone walls.

The closest habitat feature likely to be used by bats is the area of broad-leaved woodland 212 m to the south of the proposed turbine. Therefore, in accordance with Natural England guidance contained in Technical Information Note (TIN) 051 – *Bats and onshore wind turbines* – a buffer zone distance of 50 metres has been achieved between the proposed turbine blade tips and any habitat features likely to be used by bats.

3.2.3 Birds

Due to the date of the site visit it was possible that some breeding bird species or notable species could be expected to be recorded, but none were present.

3.2.4 Other Fauna

No water bodies capable of supporting Great Crested Newts *Triturus cristatus* were identified within 250 metres of the proposed turbine site.

No evidence of Badger *Meles meles* was observed within the turbine field site or on the adjacent land. Reptiles are not likely to occur within

the development area due to the nature of the habitats. No further protected / notable species are considered likely to be affected by the proposed turbine development.

4 Evaluation

4.1 Habitats

The turbine access route and the cable trench will be alongside an existing lane and along narrow grass margin to an arable field. This type of habitat is of low ecological value and widespread within the region and the loss of such habitat is not considered to be of significant adverse impact.

4.2 Bats

The habitats within the immediate location of the turbines (improved grassland, winter cereals and bare land) are considered to be of low value to bats.

Guidelines contained in NE's TIN051 state that to minimise the risk to bat populations a 50 m buffer should be maintained around any feature that could support bats into which no part of the turbine intrudes. The closest habitat that could support bats is 212 m to the south, and therefore the risk of adverse impacts to bats from the turbine development is very low. Therefore, no further surveys to inform the application are recommended.

4.3 Birds

Breeding birds are potentially the most significant ecological receptors at this site, particularly birds listed as Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biodiversity in England (NERC Act 2006 – S41).

The most likely notable bird species to be adversely affected by the proposed turbine are the suite of breeding waders that can be found on farmland in this area; notably Curlew, Lapwing and Snipe.

There were some records of these species provided by the Sheffield City Ecology Unit, with 20 records for Lapwing, just six for Curlew and two for Snipe. Of the 20 Lapwing records only seven were from within the breeding season. The closest of these came from the 1 km square directly north of the 1 km square containing the proposed turbine, this means that the distance from the proposed turbine of this record could be between 0.17 km and 1.17 km. The closest accurate record of Lapwing from the turbine was 0.72 km to the northeast. This area does look suitable for breeding Lapwings with flat, open and damp permanent pasture.

All of the Curlew records came from the breeding season of various years and the closest accurate record was 0.5 km northeast of the proposed turbine. The remainder of the records were for 1 km squares and this makes it difficult to know exactly where these birds were recorded.

The two Snipe records are at the 1 km square level and therefore could be anywhere between 0.17 km and 1.17 km north of the proposed turbine.

The data would suggest that there is some breeding wader interest in the area, but based on the data the main area of interest is anywhere between 0.5 and 0.8 km to the northeast of the proposed turbine.

Breeding waders require certain habitat features and it is possible to assess the potential impacts on breeding waders in the absence of records based upon the habitat features of the site.

At present there is no specific evidence demonstrating the effects of small wind turbines on birds, although there have been some studies on bird collisions and reductions in breeding densities at large-scale wind farms, such as the work by Pearce-Higgins (2009). However, it is not appropriate to consider the findings made by Pearce-Higgins when evaluating the effect of one small turbine on birds, such as the one proposed at land at Mossley House Farm, as there are significant differences between the potential magnitude of any effects, in terms of the height and the number of turbines.

One of the major issues at the land at Mossley House Farm is the block of broad-leaved woodland 212 m south of the proposed turbine. The relatively close location of the woodland will already be having a displacement effect on the distribution and density of breeding waders, particularly Lapwing, in this area. Waders don't like to nest close to woodland as they can't see the approach of avian and mammalian predators and therefore breeding wader density is always low close to woodland.

The development field and fields immediately surrounding the proposed turbine are farmed as part of an arable rotation of spring cereals, winter cereals and temporary grassland. Winter cereals are of little value to breeding waders as at the start of the breeding season the crop is too dense. Waders, particularly Lapwings, like to place their nest scrape in relatively short swards (5 – 10 cm) to enable them to detect approaching predators. Lapwings will readily nest in spring cereals, but the greatest densities are found when spring cereals are located next to wet grassland, which is lacking close to the development site.

Breeding waders require heterogeneity in grassland to provide concealment for nest sites and optimum foraging conditions to find invertebrates in a diverse sward structure. Each species differs slightly in these requirements and as stated above, one of the breeding wader species most likely to occur in this area, the Lapwing, requires a short varied sward height between 5 - 10 cm; improved grassland as part of an arable rotation does not provide this.

In addition to this, ideally within grassland habitat suitable for breeding waders, access to wetland areas is essential to provide opportunities for wader chicks to find invertebrate food. This can be quite simply scrapes or wet flushes in fields where *Chironomidae,* one of the main food sources for Lapwing chicks, can be found in abundance. In the immediate area of the development site there is a lack of wet conditions suitable for breeding Lapwings.

Curlews prefer a taller sward height to Lapwings as they rely on concealment to protect eggs and small young, and a taller sward height is not present in this area due to the arable nature of the farming system.

Finally, the habitat limitations of the wider area combined with a limited number of confirmed breeding records, suggest that it can reasonably be concluded that the erection of the proposed turbine at land at Mossley House Farm will not result in likely significant adverse impacts and therefore no further surveys to inform the application are recommended.

There were of course a number of other NERC 41 and BoCC Red-listed bird species recorded by Sheffield City Ecology Unit such as Reed Bunting, Yellowhammer, Linnet and Skylark. Experience gained from monitoring similar sites suggests the likelihood of collision risk is low for the majority of NERC 41 species listed. Collision risk is increased to certain high flying birds such as Skylark, however Skylarks have significant local populations; hence, whilst some fatalities to individuals may occur, the risk to the local species overall is 'low'.

5 Recommendations

5.1 Birds

Due to the potential presence of open ground nesting birds such as Skylark in spring cereals (and potentially additional species) in the field containing the proposed turbine and cabling route, it is recommended that any turbine installation activities during the main bird nesting period of March to July inclusive be avoided unless a pre-construction breeding bird check is carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist.

5.2 Post-construction Monitoring

It is good practice in the longer term to monitor any actual impact of the turbine, once operational, through weekly counts of dead and/or injured birds or bats around the turbine site, particularly during the breeding season, spring & autumn migration, and particularly for land at Mossley House Farm during the summer. There is a lack of hard evidence of the effect of micro turbines on bat and bird populations and one way to increase this knowledge is for landowners to monitor the impact of their turbines.

6 Bibliography

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Shrubb, M (2007) *The Lapwing* T & A D Poyser, London

7 Appendices

7.1 Appendix 1 – Photographs

Photo 1: Looking north from the proposed turbine location.



Photo 2: Looking east from the proposed turbine location.



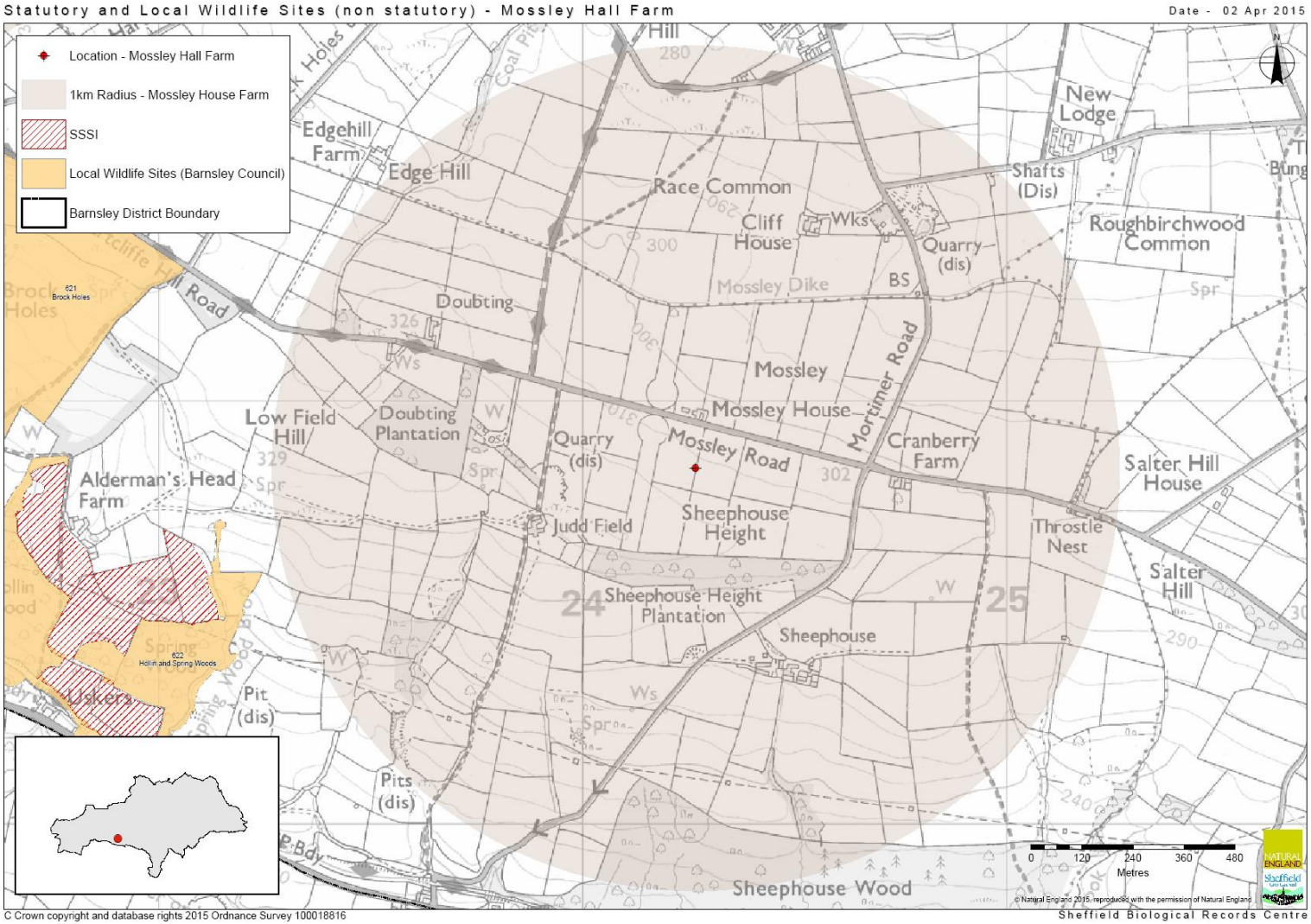
Photo 3: Looking south from the proposed turbine location.



Photo 4: Looking west from the proposed turbine location.



7.2 Appendix 2 – Statutory and Local Wildlife Sites



7.3 Appendix 3 – Ecological Records Search with Sheffield City Ecology Unit for Mossley House Farm

Grid Ref	*Date*	*Common Name*
SE2401	25/06/2006 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE247015	25/03/2009 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE248013	15/04/2008 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE250008	16/05/1998 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	01/03/2002 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	01/03/2002 00:00	Lapwing
SE249008	08/11/2012 00:00	Lapwing
SE250008	08/11/2012 00:00	Lapwing
SE247010	16/05/1998 00:00	Curlew
SE20K	01/04/1988 00:00	Curlew
SE2401	21/03/2012 00:00	Curlew
SE2401	21/03/2012 00:00	Curlew
SE252008	01/01/1996 00:00	Tree Sparrow
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Curlew
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Curlew
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	House Sparrow
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	House Sparrow
SE244011	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE245011	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE248015	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE250008	28/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE247015	04/03/2010 00:00	Lapwing
SE247015	30/03/2010 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Lapwing
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Lapwing
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Lapwing
SE251010	22/02/2013 00:00	Lapwing
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Reed Bunting
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Tree Sparrow
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE241009	28/02/2013 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Yellowhammer
SE248012	03/03/2011 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE248012	06/03/2011 00:00	Northern Lapwing
SE23900082	01/09/2011 00:00	Wall
SE23900082	30/05/2009 00:00	Wall
SE23900082	01/06/2009 00:00	Wall
SE23900082	21/08/2011 00:00	Wall

SE233004	22/05/1986 00:00	Brown Hare
SE233004	22/05/1986 00:00	Brown Hare
SE242001	12/07/1987 00:00	Hedgehog
SE249013	01/02/2012 00:00	Fieldfare
SE239007	13/05/1978 00:00	Common Frog
SE249008	08/11/2012 00:00	Golden Plover
SE249008	08/11/2012 00:00	Starling
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Blackbird
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Blackbird
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Blackbird
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Dunnock
SE247008	28/02/2013 00:00	Dunnock
SE251010	22/02/2013 00:00	Golden Plover
SE250008	28/02/2013 00:00	Golden Plover
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Goldfinch
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Goldfinch
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Goldfinch
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Green Woodpecker
SE239012	28/02/2013 00:00	Kestrel
SE248011	28/02/2013 00:00	Kestrel
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Linnet
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Linnet
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Linnet
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Linnet
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Meadow Pipit
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Meadow Pipit
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Mistle Thrush
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Skylark
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Skylark
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Skylark
SE248011	28/02/2013 00:00	Skylark
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Snipe
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Snipe
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Song Thrush
SE249004	22/02/2013 00:00	Song Thrush
SE251007	22/02/2013 00:00	Song Thrush
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Starling
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Starling
SE250008	28/02/2013 00:00	Starling
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Stock Dove
SE248011	28/02/2013 00:00	Stock Dove
SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Swallow
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Swallow
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Swallow
SE2300	14/04/2009 00:00	Willow Warbler

SE2401	12/05/2007 00:00	Willow Warbler
SE2401	27/06/2007 00:00	Willow Warbler
SE2300	28/03/1982 00:00	Badger
SE2300	11/01/1986 00:00	Badger