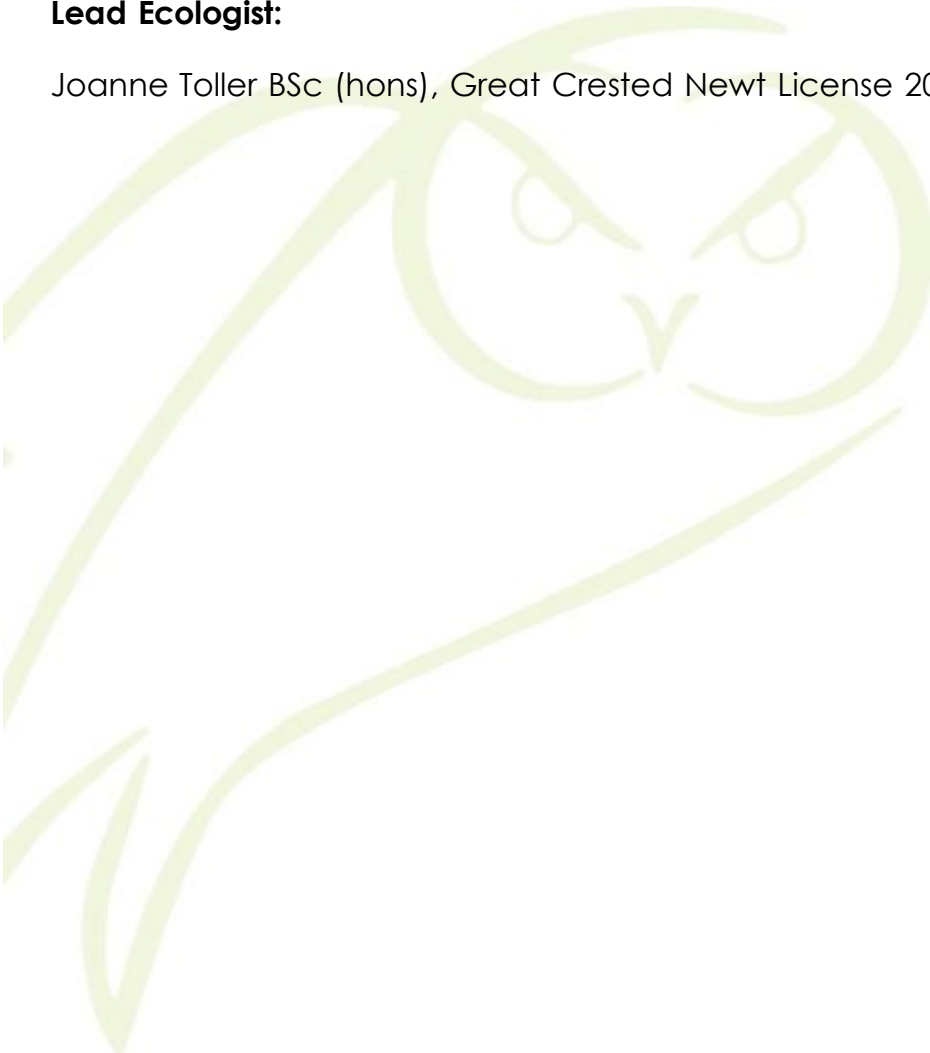


Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) Survey Report	
For:	Mr Michael Brown
Site:	350 Burton Road, Barnsley, S71 2QE
Report Date:	27 th January 2025
Report Reference:	SQ-2830

Lead Ecologist:

Joanne Toller BSc (hons), Great Crested Newt License 2024-12049-CL08-GCN



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 Barnsley
 S71 2QE

Client:	Mr Michael Brown
Site Name:	350 Burton Road, Barnsley, S71 2QE
Grid Reference:	SE 36826 08135
Report:	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Date of Survey:	17 th January 2025
Surveying Ecologist:	Joanne Toller BSc (hons), Great Crested Newt Licence 2024-12049-CL08-GCN

Issue:	Revision:	Stage:	Date:	Prepared by:	Approved by:
-	-	Draft	24 th January 2025	Marie Brown BSc (hons) MSc – Estrada Ecology Ltd.	Joanne Toller BSc (hons), Estrada Ecology Ltd.
V1	-	Final	27 th January 2025	Joanne Toller BSc (hons), Estrada Ecology Ltd.	Natasha Estrada BSc (hons), MRes, MCIEEM, Estrada Ecology Ltd

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client, Mr Michael Brown. No part of this report may be reproduced or relied upon without written agreement from Estrada Ecology Ltd.

The contents of this report have been produced with consideration of current best practice guidance, and in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct.

This report should not be submitted as part of a planning application without any accompanying species-specific reports which may have been recommended herein.

Data within this report is valid for a maximum of eighteen months from the date of the survey. After this period, an updated site visit will be required to determine a new ecological baseline.

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Site Summary

The site, measuring 0.07 hectares, is flanked by residential houses and characterised by an urban sprawl setting, lying between two roads; one of these roads is notably busier and in proximity to a roundabout, which restricts animal movement across the area. The immediate surroundings of the site include a house with a vegetated garden, indicative of a managed green space within an otherwise densely built environment. This setup contrasts with the wider suburban landscape that predominantly consists of residential housing interspersed with open green agricultural fields located approximately 2.84 km northeast of Barnsley city centre.

Within the site boundary, there are two primary habitat types identified - buildings and a vegetated garden. The main house is noted for its low roost potential for bats; however, it is deemed unaffected by the proposed works, barring the necessity for a precautionary lighting scheme. The on-site garage, with its metal and asbestos composition, presents negligible suitability for bats but requires precautions for birds, thanks to the presence of bird boxes on its exterior. Moreover, the vegetated garden, marked by hedges, walls, and two ponds represents a secondary habitat type with limited suitability for use by amphibians. This garden offers a well-managed green zone amidst the suburban setting, incorporating hard standing areas and a greenhouse.

Findings

Suitable habitats for breeding birds were recorded within the site. Recommendations in respect of breeding birds are given in the conclusion of this report.

The site was deemed to hold limited potential suitability for European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) habitats. No further survey effort is recommended.

The main house building has low suitability for bats but is not subject to proposed works. A precautionary lighting scheme will be required. The garage building has negligible suitability for bats. No further survey effort is recommended.

The site was deemed to hold negligible suitability for European badger (*Meles meles*) habitats. No further survey effort is recommended.

No suitable habitats for reptiles were recorded within the site. No further survey effort is recommended.

The site was deemed to hold limited suitability for amphibian habitats. Recommendations in regard to amphibians are given in the conclusion of this report.

No suitable habitats for riparian mammals were recorded within the site. No further survey effort is recommended.

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Species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the site *Rhododendron* (*Rhododendron ponticum*). No species listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 were recorded within the site.

The site was recorded to lack significant floral diversity and is unlikely to support important assemblages of invertebrates.

Contents:

1. Introduction and Background to the Site

2. Protected Species Legislation

3. Survey Methodology

4. Ecological Constraints

5. Survey Results

6. Conclusions

7. Biodiversity Enhancements

Appendices and References

Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and its contents in view of potential ecological constraints to development or the likely presence or absence of species it must only be viewed as a snapshot in time and not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather etc having the potential to affect survey results, no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may or may not occur after the date this report was produced.

Figure 1: The survey site within its wider setting.



2 Protected Species Legislation

2.1 Relevant legislation includes the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations which came into force on 31 December 2020.

2.2 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1 Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when conducting their normal functions.

2.3 The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was developed in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020. Its five strategic goals and twenty biodiversity targets supersede the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

2.4 Environment and Biodiversity

2.4.1 Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023), local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance the natural environment when

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determining planning applications. Local planning authorities also have an obligation to seek opportunities to further enhance the conservation status of Species and Principal Habitats.

2.4.2 Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (JNCC, 2009) are covered under section 41 of the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Species and habitats listed within Section 41 need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions, such as assessing planning applications.

2.4.3 Development proposals submitted after 12th February 2024, with some exceptions, will be expected to achieve a minimum of 10% net gain in site biodiversity value under The Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 8 and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2024.

2.5 Wildlife

2.5.1 European Protected Species, such as bats (all species) and great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), are afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as well as under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000. It is an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly capture, injure, or kill any wild animal of a European protected species.
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb any such animal.
- Damage or destroy their breeding site or resting place.
- Keep, transport, or offer for sale / exchange any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything from these species.

2.5.2 Disturbance of European Protected Species constitutes any activity which is likely to:

- To impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or, in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; and
- To significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

2.6 UK Legislation

2.6.1 **Breeding birds** (all species) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. Schedule 1 species are afforded protection from disturbance at or near nest sites, including reckless disturbance under the Countryside Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000.

2.6.2 **Reptiles** (common species of adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), and slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*)) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure and trade these animals.

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2.6.3 **Amphibians** (smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*), and common toad (*Bufo bufo*)) are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The sale, barter, exchange, transporting for sale and advertising to sell or to buy are an offence.

2.6.4 **Badgers** are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence: to wilfully, or attempt, to kill, capture, ill-treat or injure any badger; to obstruct, destroy or damage a badger sett or to disturb a badger whilst within its sett; to sell or offer for sale a live badger, or have possession or control of a live badger; and marking a badger or attaching any ring, tag, or other marking device to a badger.

2.6.5 **Otters (*Lutrinae*)** are a European Protected Species (EPS) and are also fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is against the law to capture, kill, disturb or injure otters (on purpose or by not taking enough care); damage or destroy a breeding or resting place (deliberately or by not taking enough care); obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places (deliberately or by not taking enough care); and possess, sell, control or transport live or dead otters, or parts of otters.

2.6.6 **Water voles (*Arvicola*)** are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is a priority conservation species. It is against the law to:

- intentionally capture, kill, or injure water voles.
- Damage, destroy or block access to their places of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care).
- disturb them in a place of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care); and
- possess, sell, control or transport live or dead water voles or parts of them (not water voles bred in captivity).

3 Survey Methodology

3.1 Desktop Survey

3.1.1 A biological data records search was commissioned from Barnsley Biological Records Centre for a 1 km radius from the central grid reference.

3.1.2 Further inspection, using colour 1:25,000 OS base maps (www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk), MAGIC (www.magic.defra.gov.uk), aerial photographs from Google Earth (www.maps.google.co.uk), was also undertaken to provide additional context and identify any features of potential importance for nature conservation in the wider countryside.

3.1.3 Furthermore, consultation with MAGIC was undertaken to ascertain any European Protected Species Mitigation Licences granted within a 2 km radius from grid.

3.1.4 Natural England's Geoportal: England-wide data for great crested newts (GCN) was analysed for any records within a 1km radius from grid. The dataset contains

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eDNA pond surveys for district level licensing (England). When available for the location, the Risk Zones for GCN are considered for the site.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 The survey area was investigated on foot to ascertain habitats on site and the potential of those habitats to support ecological diversity. The vegetation types present within the site were assessed by experienced ecologist; Joanne Toller BSc (hons), Great Crested Newt License 2024-12049-CL08-GCN using methodology based on that described in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 2.0 (2023) and CIEEM's Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (2018).

3.2.2 Habitats and features with potential to support protected and / or conservation priority faunal species, together with any field signs of such species were recorded on the field map using target notes. A search was undertaken for the following key habitats and field signs for protected or conservation priority species highlighted in Table 1.

3.3 Timing and Weather Conditions

3.3.1 The survey was conducted on the morning of 17th January 2025.

3.3.2 Weather conditions at the time of the site visit were sunny with a light breeze and temperatures of 5°C.

3.4 Personnel

3.4.1 The survey was undertaken by ecologist Joanne Toller BSc (hons), an experienced ecologist with over six years of ecological surveying experience including phase one habitat surveys and Biodiversity Net Gain assessments; currently enrolled on a formal bat licence training programme with Ecology Training UK Ltd, working under the direction and supervision of Natasha Estrada (Natural England Bat Licence 2015-12213-CLS-CLS). Joanne also holds a licence for Great Crested Newt (2024-12049- CL08-GCN).

3.4.2 All surveying ecologists worked under the supervision and guidance of experienced ecologist Natasha Estrada BSc (hons), MRes, MCIEEM, who is a licensed bat ecologist (2015-12213-CLS-CLS) and the named ecologist on several Natural England European Protected Species Mitigation Licenses.

3.5 Preliminary Roost Assessment

3.5.1 Where present and access could be gained, trees and buildings were subject to an external inspection to determine their suitability to support roosting bats. The external inspections were conducted in accordance with current best practice guidance (Collins, 2023).

3.5.2 Potential bat roost features and field sign evidence of use of the site by bats include the presence of droppings, stain, or grease marks, feeding remains, or the observations of the bats themselves.

3.5.3 Where present, trees, buildings and the quality of on-site habitats were then categorised based on the classification criteria in 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists' (Collins, 2023). Classification criteria is presented below:

- **Negligible:** No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.
- **Low:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and / or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats.
- **Moderate:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.

- **High:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts (e.g., maternity, or classic cool / stable hibernation site).

4 Ecological Constraints

4.1 It should be noted that this ecological appraisal provides baseline ecological data at the time of survey only and does not include flora or fauna which may be present at different times of the year.

4.2 An absence of species records from within a search radius does not provide confirmation that a species is absent from within the search area.

4.3 The site was considered fully surveyed during the site visit.

5 Survey Results

5.1 Field Survey Results

5.1.1 Habitat Overview

5.1.1.1 A summary of the habitats recorded during the site inspection are listed as follows:

Table 2: Recorded Habitats Within the Site Boundaries.

Habitat	UK HABS Codes	
	Primary	Secondary
Buildings	u1b5	-
Vegetated garden	u	828

5.1.1.2 A habitat map of the site can be found in appendix one. A list of all species recorded on the site during the survey can be found in appendix two.

5.1.2 Buildings

5.1.2.1 The site has two buildings, one main residential house and a garage. The main house is a detached stone brick house with a gable-ended and hipped roof as well as two single story level porch roofs. The roof has two chimneys and slate roof tiles. The windows are modern PVC double glazed. This building is generally in good condition with only minimal damage in the form of lifting wooden soffits on the northeast elevations. These lifting soffits offer suitable roosting features for crevice dwelling bats to utilise. A small hole beneath a windowsill, an old pipe hole and an air brick on the eastern aspect of the building were also observed that could be potential roosting

Figure 2.2: Buildings – Garage



5.1.3 Vegetated garden

5.1.3.1 This site also features a well-maintained vegetated garden. The site contains introduced shrubs, a lawn and is surrounded by ornamental hedges, stone and brick walls. Two ponds, one large and one small are within this habitat. The larger one contains multiple large fish, and the smaller pond is believed to periodically house smaller fish in a nursery pond capacity. Both ponds have steep slate rockeries surrounding the water with only limited accessibility for amphibians via an underwater planter. Due to the presence of predatory fish, the limited accessibility to this site with surrounding roads and high perimeter walls and the limited accessibility of these ponds, they are deemed to have only limited potential for use by amphibians. Bird boxes can be found within this habitat as well as one schedule 9 non-native invasive species of plant, Rhododendron.

5.1.3.2 Species recorded within this habitat include rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*), garden privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Monkey puzzle

tree (*Araucaria araucana*), leyland cypress hedge (*Cupressus x leylandii*), garden pansy (*Viola tricolor*), hydrangea (*Hydrangea* sp.), daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*), Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) and lamb's ear (*Stachys byzantina*).

5.1.3.3 Under current works proposals, this habitat will be impacted. Recommendations regarding this habitat and any species within it are given in the conclusion of this report.

Figure 3: Vegetated Garden





5.2 Desktop Survey Results

5.2.1 Barnsley Biological Records Centre returned 4416 records for a 1 km radius from the central grid reference. The list of protected and notable species data records is available upon request. In summary, the following records were returned:

- One record of Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) was recorded in 2001 approximately 880m north of the site. A roost of an unknown bat species was also recorded in 2002, 870 m east of the site.
- Records pertaining to Eurasian badger are omitted from this report due to the sensitivity of the data. Full consideration has been given to any records for the conclusions of this report.
- Two records for European hedgehogs were returned by the data search between 2012 and 2021, the closest of which is 849 meters west from the survey site.
- No records pertaining to European otters were returned by the data search.
- One record for European water vole was returned by the data search in 2001, 892 meters north of the survey site.
- In relation to amphibians, three records of common frog, dated 2001 to 2016, one record of common toad from 2001, 14 records of smooth newts dated 2001 to 2016, and two unknown newts from 2017 were returned within the search radius. The closest common amphibian record was 427 meters northwest.
- In relation to reptiles, one record for red-eared terrapin (*Chrysemys scripta subsp. elegans*) and three grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) records from 2016, the closest of which was 789 m east of the site.
- One record of Barn owl (*Tyto alba*) was returned within the search radius in 2001, the closest of which is 899 m north of the central grid reference.
- All other records pertained to birds, flowering plants, crustations, insects, and other

mammals. A full list is available upon request.

5.2.2 Consultation with MAGIC returned no European Protected Species Mitigation Licences granted within a 2 km radius from grid.

5.2.3 No records for great crested newt presence were recorded within a 1km radius from grid via consultation with Natural England's eDNA pond surveys for District Level Licensing (England). The site is recorded as falling within a green-risk zone for GCN.

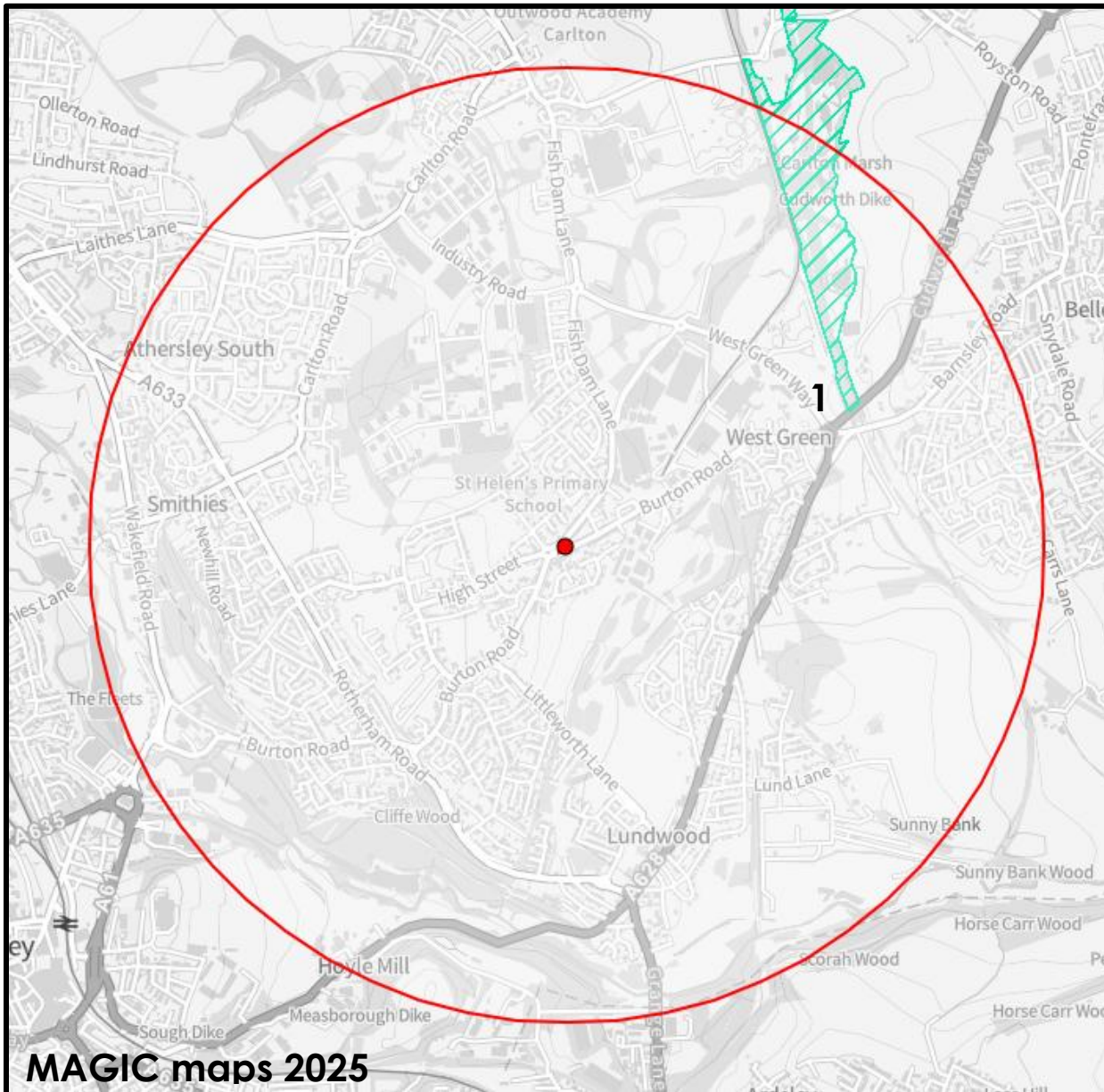
5.3 Designated Sites

5.3.1 Consultation with MAGIC map returned one Statutory Designated Site within the 2 km search radius from grid.

Table 3: Statutory Sites within the Search Radius

Site Name	Figure Ref	Designation	Distance from Site	Works Impact Likelihood
Dearne Valley Wetlands	1	Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1299 meters northeast	Negligible

Figure 4: Statutory Sites within the Search Radius



5.3.2 Consultation with MAGIC map returned one Non-Statutory Designated Site within the 2 km search radius from grid.

Table 4: Non-Statutory Sites within the Search Radius

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Site	Works Impact Likelihood
Dearne Valley Green Heart	Nature Improvement Area (NIA)	Site within designation	Negligible

5.4 Priority Habitats and Priority Species

5.4.1 No priority habitats were recorded within the redline site boundary.

5.4.2 Four priority habitats were recorded outside the redline site boundary but within the search radius as displayed in table 5 below.

Table 5: Priority Habitats outside the Site Boundary but within the Search Radius

Habitat Type	Habitat Description
Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland	1 parcel 1558 meters northeast
Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland	1 parcel 1708 meters southeast
Deciduous Woodland	Multiple parcels, nearest is 375 meters southeast from site
Traditional Orchard	Three parcels, the nearest of which is 921 meters southeast

5.4.3 No protected species listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the application boundary.

5.4.4 One non-native / invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the site boundary, Rhododendron.

5.4.5 Recommendations regarding these species are included in the conclusion of this report.

5.5 Protected Species

5.5.4.1 There is limited potential for hedgehogs to be found within the site. No field-sign evidence was recorded.

5.5.4.2 The site is deemed to offer limited suitability for hedgehogs.

5.5.4.3 No further survey effort is proposed in respect of this species.

5.5.5 Riparian/Aquatic Mammals

5.5.5.1 No field sign evidence for aquatic mammals was recorded within the site.

5.5.5.2 No aquatic habitat deemed suitable for usage by aquatic mammals was recorded within the curtilage of the site or in the immediate environment.

5.5.5.3 No terrestrial habitat deemed suitable for usage by aquatic mammals was recorded within the curtilage of the site or in the immediate environment.

5.5.6 Amphibians

5.5.6.1 The site is deemed to offer limited suitability for amphibians. No presence of great crested newts was detected within the site during the survey; the great crested newt risk level is green.

5.5.6.2 Waterbodies were detected within the site; however, these are noted to be steep sided with overhanging edge capping and contain predatory fish species. No habitats suitable for amphibians were detected outside the site within a 500m radius from the central grid reference. An eDNA will not be run on this site.

5.5.6.3 Recommendations regarding amphibians are given within the conclusion of this report.

5.5.7 Reptiles

5.5.7.1 No reptiles were recorded on site during the survey.

5.5.7.2 No aquatic habitat deemed suitable for use by reptiles was recorded within the curtilage of the site.

5.5.7.3 No terrestrial habitat deemed suitable for use by reptiles was recorded within the curtilage of the site.

5.5.7.4 No suitable connectivity is present in which reptiles could utilise.

5.5.7.5 No impacts towards reptiles are anticipated. No further survey effort is proposed for this species.

5.5.8 Other species

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5.5.8.1 The site does not support suitable habitat for any other protected or significant fauna, such as: barn owl (*Tyto alba*), dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*), or white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*). No impacts towards these species are anticipated.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Designated Sites

6.1.1 One Statutory Designated Site was recorded within the 2 km search radius.

6.1.2 The site is recorded as being within the non-statutory designated site of Dearne Valley Green Heart. No other non-statutory sites were recorded within the 1 km search radius.

6.1.3 The potential for impact to Dearne Valley Green Heart is negligible. No further recommendations are required, the impacts of the development on the wider area are negligible and therefore will be restricted to the site itself.

6.2 Habitats and Vegetation

6.2.1 No priority habitats were recorded within the redline boundary.

6.2.2 No trees which are on the Ancient Tree Inventory were recorded on site.

6.2.3 No protected or notable flora listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) was recorded during the survey.

6.2.4 The non-native invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) that were recorded during the survey are as follows: rhododendron.

6.3 Recommendations for Further Surveys / Mitigation

6.3.1 Birds

6.3.1.1 Suitable habitats are recorded within the site in which, birds could utilise. If vegetation is to be removed within the breeding bird season (typically March to September inclusive), a pre-works check is required prior to removal to ensure nests are not impacted. If this is not feasible, a pre-works check may be required prior to the on-set of works.

6.3.1.2 It is recommended that any clearance work of bird boxes is undertaken outside the breeding bird season, which is typically recognised as March to September (inclusive). Should these timings not be feasible, then a walkover survey in advance of the impactful works is recommended to ensure no breeding bird activity. Should birds be recorded breeding, then a suitable buffer should be erected as advised by a suitably qualified ecologist. The buffer should be retained until breeding has ceased

6.3.6.1 No further recommendations are required in terms of formal mitigation for reptiles.

6.3.7 Aquatic Mammals

6.3.7.1 No further recommendations are deemed necessary for aquatic mammals.

6.3.8 Other Species

6.3.8.1 No field sign evidence of species not already stated above were recorded within the site during the survey. Therefore, no further recommendations in terms of formal mitigation are required.

6.3.9 Schedule 9 Species

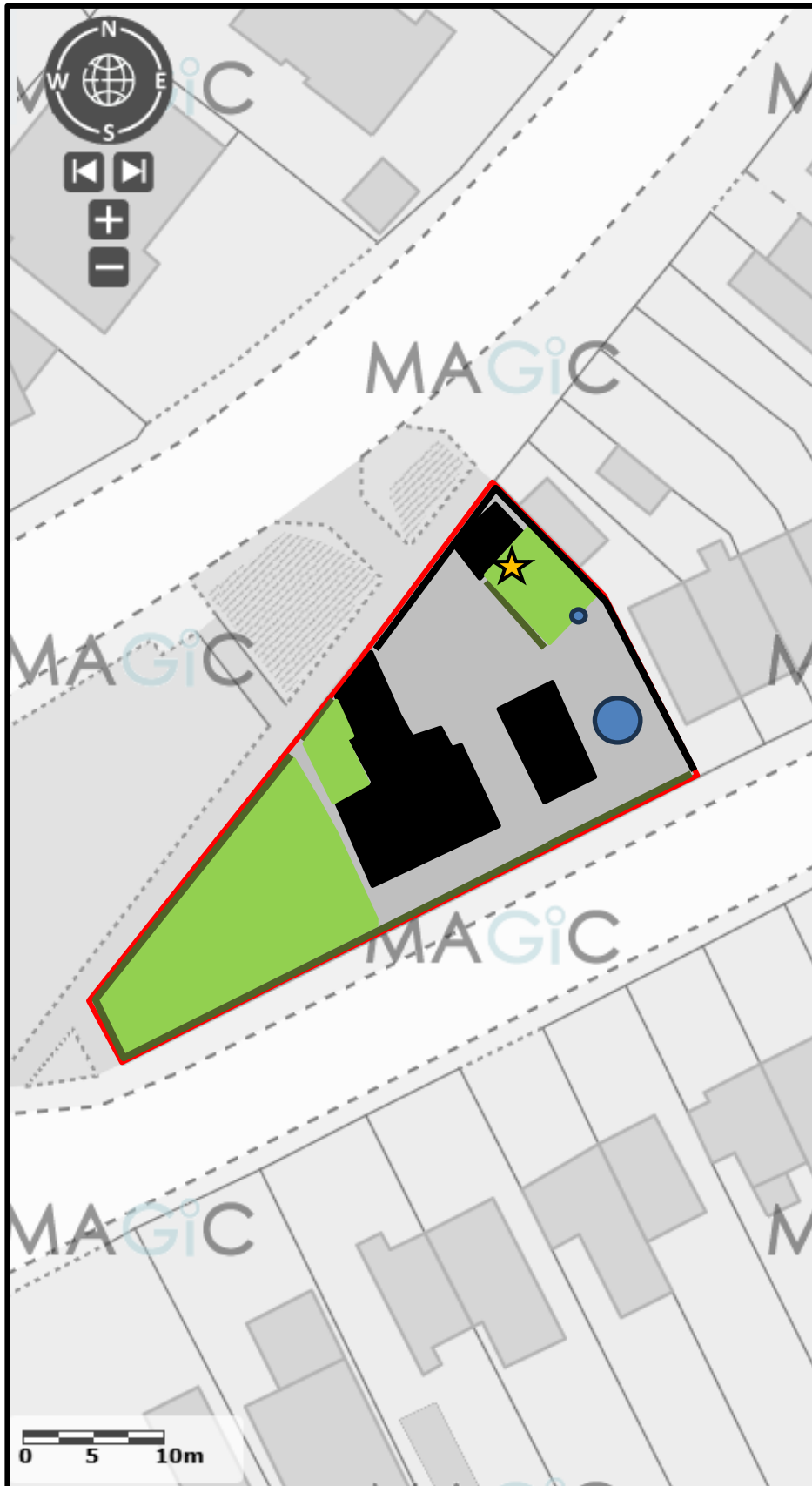
6.3.9.1 Schedule 9 species have been identified within the site in the form of Rhododendron. In the interest of biosecurity, suitable and proportionate works must be adhered to.









6.3.9.2 **Rhododendron** is recorded within the site. This species is a schedule 9 listed plant on the wildlife and countryside act 1981. It is an offence to knowingly and intentionally spread any plant listed on schedule 9. It is, however, not an offence to have the species on land, as long as it is not spread. It is an option to retain the species within the landscaping design for the site plan to reduce the risk of breaching biosecurity.

6.3.9.3 In relation to Rhododendron, if retaining the species is not an option for the scheme, then removal is possible provided that precautions are made to prevent the spread of the species. The removal will require the entire root systems to be removed to prevent the species regrowing. All plant material of each genus must be kept within itself when removed from its rooted location. Furthermore, care must be taken during removal to ensure no parts are left on site which could subsequently germinate and grow.

6.3.9.4 Once all of the species has been removed, one option is to take it to a licensed landfill to be disposed of. Another option is to burn it on site; however, prior notice must first be given to the Environment Agency to make them aware of the burning of the material.

Appendix One: Phase one mapping.



Key	Habitat Description
	Site boundary
	Buildings – house, garage and greenhouse
	Vegetated garden
	Developed land sealed surface
	Ornamental pond
	Ornamental hedgerow
	Built linear feature
	Schedule 9 species (Rhododendron)

Appendix Two: Species list (on site)

Vernacular	Taxon
Flora	
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Garden Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Garden Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>
Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Leyland Cypress Hedge	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>
Monkey Puzzle Tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Perennial Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>

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