

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) Survey Report	
For:	Coda Bespoke
Site:	Vernon House; Yews Lane, Kendray, Barnsley, S70 3LJ
Report Date:	9 th June 2025
Report Reference:	SQ-3267

Lead Ecologist:

Joanne Toller BSc (Hons), Great Crested Newt Licence 2024-12049-CL08-GCN



Vernon House
 Yews Lane
 Kendray
 Barnsley
 S70 3LJ

Client:	Coda Bespoke
Site Name:	Vernon House
Grid Reference:	SE 35742 05414
Report:	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Date of Survey:	15th May 2025
Surveying Ecologists:	Joanne Toller

Issue:	Revision:	Stage:	Date:	Prepared by:	Approved by:
-	-	DRAFT	6 th June 2025	Joanne Toller BSc (hons)	Natasha Estrada BSc (hons), MRes, MCIEEM
1	-	FINAL	9 th June 2025	Joanne Toller BSc (hons)	Natasha Estrada BSc (hons), MRes, MCIEEM

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The contents of this report have been produced with consideration of the 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, spanning 0.2078 hectares, is characterised by a mix of habitat types and is surrounded by communal open spaces to the north, south, and west, with residential housing to the east. Adjacent areas further comprise residential zones and the presence of Barnsley Cemetery to the west. The primary habitat within the site consists of a partial building that has sustained significant fire damage, effectively leaving it without a roof and with most of its walls collapsed. Noteworthy is the building's northern elevation, which holds numerous features serving as potential bat roosts.

In addition to the damaged building, the site embraces diverse secondary habitat types. Bramble scrub marks the site's perimeter boundaries and spans across the site with a central belt that divides the eastern and western sections. Another significant secondary habitat type identified is tall forbs, which are predominantly located in the central areas to both the east and west of the site. Each of these habitats, including the bramble scrub and tall forbs, is duly noted within the boundary of the site that is comprised of scattered trees and remnants of ornamental hedging contributing to the site's ecological variety.

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 potential suitability for European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) habitats. Recommendations in regard to European hedgehogs are given in the conclusion of this report.

Suitable habitats for bats were recorded within the site. The building is deemed as containing moderate bat roost suitability, therefore further survey effort is recommended. One tree was noted to have a PRF-I potential bat roost feature; however, the client has advised that the boundary trees present will be retained with the current proposed development. No further trees were checked for bat roost suitability. If the trees are to be impacted each tree will need a further ground level roost assessment in respect of bats. The boundary trees were deemed to provide a resource for foraging and commuting bats at a local level. A lighting plan will be required for the development to mitigate for light splay during and post development.

The site was deemed to hold some suitability for European Badger (*Meles meles*) habitats. Recommendations in regard to European Badgers are given in the conclusion of this report.

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

The site was deemed to hold some 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.

A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) is recommended to mitigate potential impacts within and adjacent to the site during works.

Species listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 were recorded within the

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site (Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*)). No species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the site.

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

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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.

1 Introduction and Background to the Site

1.1 Estrada Ecology Ltd was commissioned to conduct a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the land at Yews Lane, Kendray, Barnsley, S70 3LJ.

1.2 The site consists of

- Building
- Bramble scrub
- Tall forbs
- Scattered trees including remnants of ornamental hedgerow.

1.3 It is understood that the current development proposal is redevelopment, subject to the necessary consents.

1.4 Report Objectives

- Present the findings of the ecological survey.
- Assess the potential of existing on-site habitats to support protected or notable species.
- Evaluate any likely ecological impacts on protected and notable species or habitats because of the proposed development.
- Provide recommendations for any further species-specific survey and mitigation measures that may be required; and
- Provide habitat enhancement recommendations in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024).

1.5 Site Location and Wider Area

1.5.1 Land use immediately surrounding the site is communal open space to the north, south and west with residential housing to the east with the site.

1.5.2 The survey site's central OS grid reference is SE 35742 05414.

1.5.3 The wider area is comprised of further residential housing and Barnsley Cemetery is located to the west.

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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 **Bats** (all native species) and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). Bats are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through their inclusion in Schedule 5. Under the Act, they are protected from: intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level); obstruction of access to any place of shelter, breeding, or rest; selling, bartering or exchange of these species, or parts of.

2.6.3 **Reptiles** (all native species) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure and trade these animals.

2.6.4 **Amphibians** (all native species) are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The sale, barter, exchange, transportation for sale, and advertising to sell or to buy are an offence.

2.6.5 **Eurasian 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.

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2.6.6 **Eurasian Otters** 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.

2.6.7 **European Water voles** 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 1 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 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 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 (2024).

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 afternoon of 15th May 2025.

3.3.2 Weather conditions at the time of the site visit were cloudy with a light breeze and temperatures of 17°C.

3.4 Personnel

3.4.1 The survey was undertaken by ecologist Joanne Toller BSc(hons) who has seven years' experience undertaking Preliminary Ecological Appraisals and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessments.

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 multiple 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 are 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 not considered fully surveyed during the site visit due to overriding health and safety concerns via the occupancy on the site by drug users.

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
building	u1b5	
Bramble scrub	h3d	
Tall forbs	s	16
Scattered Trees (remnants of ornamental hedgerow)	u	32

5.1.1.2 A list of all species recorded on the site during the survey can be found in Appendix Two.

5.1.2 Building

5.1.2.1 The building present is of a traditional brick and mortar construction that has been subject to significant fire damage. No roof and the majority of the walls have collapsed. The northern elevation wall is primarily still intact and has a significant number of potential bat roost features. There are cracks and fissures throughout the brickwork and the chimneys are still present which have fireplace openings and holes to potentially allow bats to utilise. Partial walls of other elevations also have multiple features that have the potential to be used as a place for bats to roost or shelter. Some piles of rubble and materials that are from the building are present creating potential refugia for smaller species.

5.1.2.2 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 2: Building elevations.



5.1.3 Bramble scrub

5.1.3.1 Bramble scrub is present near the perimeter boundaries, and a belt is centrally located across the site dividing the east and west. The density is varied across the site; however, this habitat was not fully surveyed due to overriding health and safety concerns.

5.1.3.2 Species recorded within this habitat include Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). This habitat has the potential to support a range of wildlife and should be cleared under ecological supervision to mitigate against any residual potential of harm.

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: Bramble scrub



5.1.4 Tall forbs

5.1.4.1 Tall forbs are present within the central areas to the east and west. The majority appear to be self-set native species with occasional garden varieties present. Within this habitat, small areas of developed land sealed surface are present that appear to be the remains of a driveway and parking. Also present within this habitat there are piles of debris where the site has been subject to fly-tipping.

5.1.4.2 Species recorded within this habitat include Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), Broad Leaved Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non scripta*), Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*), Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*) and Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

5.1.4.3 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 4: Tall forbs and debris.



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Amphibians	2	N/A The grid reference given is for over 2.5 km south	One record each for common frog (2007) and common toad (2012)
Reptiles	NIL	N/A	No records were returned for these species.
Great Crested Newt	NIL	N/A	No records were returned for this species.
Water Vole and otter	NIL	N/A	No records were returned for these species.
Other	5149		The remaining records were for other mammals, plants, fish, birds, mollusc and invertebrates.

5.2.2 Consultation with Magic Maps returned no European Protected Species Mitigation Licences granted within a 1 km radius from grid.

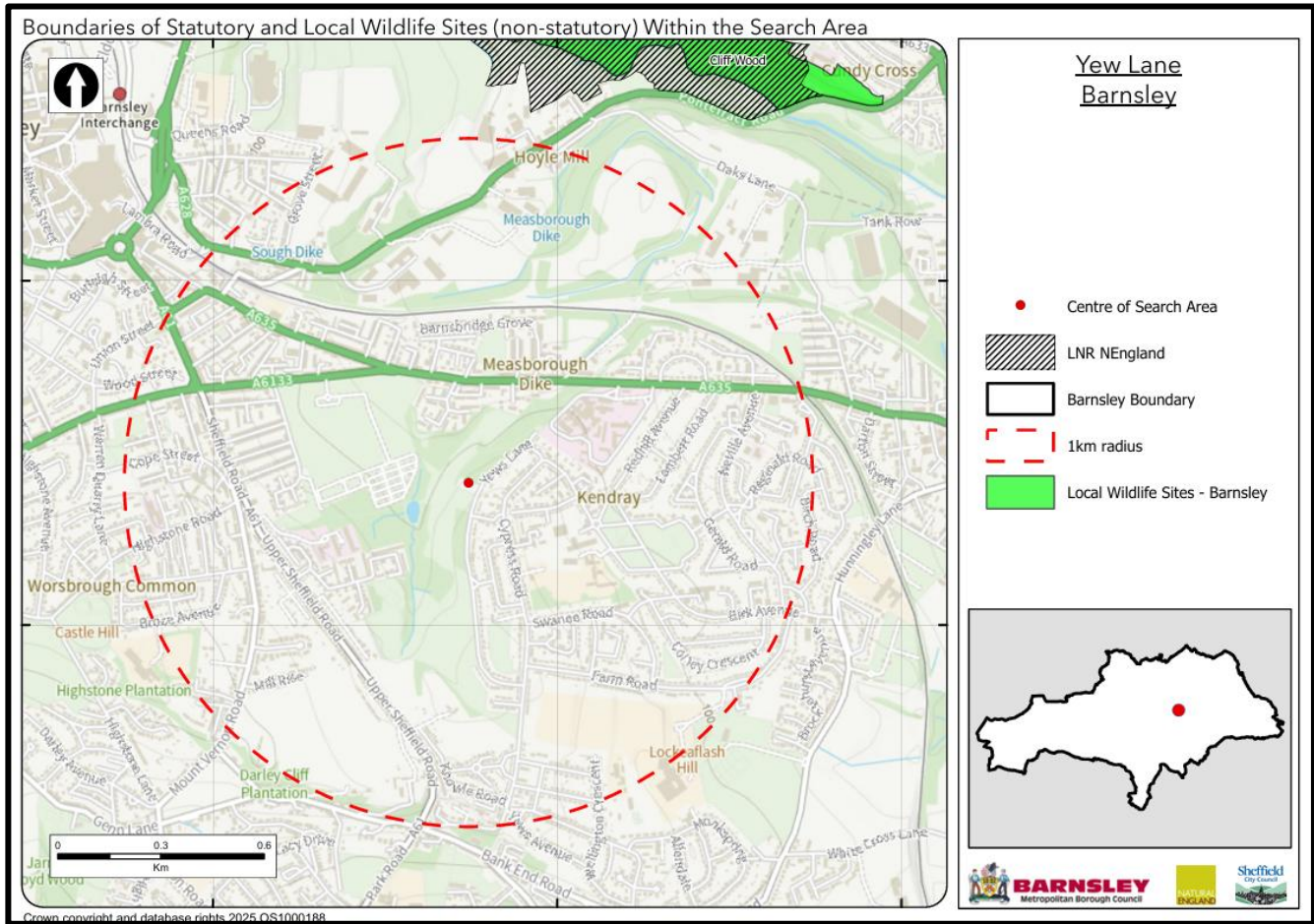
5.2.3 No records for great crested newt presence were recorded within a 1km radius from grid via consultation with Natural England's eDNA pond surveys for District Level Licensing (England). The site is recorded as falling within an amber-risk zone for GCN.

5.3 Designated Sites

5.3.1 Consultation with Magic map returned no Statutory Designated Sites within the 1 km search radius from grid.

5.3.2 Consultation with Barnsley Biological Records Centre returned no Non-Statutory Designated Sites within the 1 km search radius from grid.

Figure 6: Designated Sites Within the Search Radius



5.4 Priority Habitats and Priority Species

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

5.4.2 One priority habitat was recorded outside the redline site boundary but within the search radius as displayed in table 4 below.

Table 4: Priority Habitats outside the Site Boundary but within the Search Radius

Habitat Type	Habitat Description
Deciduous Woodland	The closest compartment is located 120 meters to the northwest

5.4.3 One protected species listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the application boundary Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*).

5.4.4 No non-native / invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the site boundary.

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

5.5 Protected Species

5.5.1 Breeding Birds

5.5.1.1 No current or historic evidence of breeding birds using the site was recorded within the surveyed area. It is currently predicted at this stage birds will not be affected by disturbance levels/proposed works.

5.5.1.2 The client has advised that the trees are to be retained as a part of the works on site.

5.5.1.3 Suitable habitats were recorded within the site in which, birds could potentially utilise for nesting and breeding purposes in the future. Further recommendations have been made within this report.

5.5.2 Bats

5.5.2.1 One tree within the site were deemed as offering **low** potential to be used by bats for roosting.

5.5.2.2 There is one building within the site which was deemed as offering **moderate** potential for bat roosting.

5.5.2.3 A PRF-M was recorded within a building within the site boundary as identified by a licensed ecologist. A PRF-I was recorded within a tree within the site boundary as identified by a licensed ecologist. However, not all the trees were surveyed due to overriding health and safety reasons. If the trees are to be impacted each tree will need a further ground level roost assessment in respect of bats.

5.5.2.4 The site itself does not constitute as likely major foraging or commuting ground, based on the habitat composition. The site and/or nearby area has been deemed to provide suitability for use by local bat populations for foraging and commuting. It is predicted that bats will be affected by disturbance levels/proposed works.

5.5.2.5 A lighting scheme is considered for the development if additional lighting is proposed, with the aim of reducing light splay towards the woodland habitats adjacent to the site boundaries. The purpose of this scheme is to ensure a reduction in impacts towards the local bat population.

5.5.2.6 Potential Impacts towards bats are anticipated. Further survey effort is proposed for this species in the form of two dusk bat activity surveys of the building.

5.5.3 Badger

5.5.3.1 No presence of badgers was recorded within the site. No field signs were recorded; however, the site was not fully surveyed due to the occupancy of recreational drug users.

5.5.3.2 The site is deemed to hold limited suitability for badgers.

5.5.3.3 Recommendations regarding Eurasian Badgers are given within the conclusion of this report.

5.5.4 European Hedgehog

5.5.4.1 There is 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 some suitability for hedgehogs.

5.5.4.3 Recommendations regarding European Hedgehogs are given within the conclusion of this report.

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(s); the great crested newt risk level is amber.

5.5.6.2 Terrestrial habitats suitable for amphibians were detected within the site in the form of small refugia piles. Both aquatic and terrestrial 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. Swanee Fishing Pond is located 115 meters to the southwest, however the pond is recorded to be stocked with fish.

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

5.5.7 Reptiles

5.5.7.1 The site holds limited potential for reptiles to be present.

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 Limited terrestrial habitat deemed suitable for use by reptiles was recorded within the curtilage of the site.

5.5.7.4 Small piles of refugia are present in which reptiles could utilise.

5.5.7.5 Recommendations regarding reptiles are given within the conclusion of this report.

5.5.8 Other species

5.5.8.1 The site does not support suitable habitat for any other protected or significant fauna, such as barn owl, dormouse, brown hare, or white-clawed crayfish. No impacts towards these species are anticipated.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Designated Sites

6.1.1 No Statutory Designated Sites were recorded within the 1 km search radius.

6.1.2 No Non-Statutory Designated Sites were recorded within the 1 km search radius.

6.1.3 The site is not recorded as being within any notable designated sites or impact zones.

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 The protected and/or notable flora listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) that were recorded during the survey are as follows: bluebell (*hyacinthoides non-scripta*).

6.2.4 No non-native invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded during the survey.

6.2.5 It is recommended that the vegetation within the site is cleared utilising a precautionary method statement and under ecological supervision.

6.3 Recommendations for Further Surveys / Mitigation

6.3.1 Birds

6.3.1.1 No further recommendations are required in terms of formal mitigation for breeding birds.

6.3.2 Bats

6.3.2.1 No bats were recorded in situ. In addition, field signs of bats were not recorded on the site.

6.3.2.2 Both buildings and trees were located within the site. There were features present in buildings and trees that could provide suitability for roosting or serving as a place of shelter.

6.3.2.3 Due to the potential roosting features within the fabric of the building, further surveys are recommended to ascertain presence/ likely absence of use by bats. The recommendation is for two dusk bat activity surveys to be conducted during the bat activity season May to August inclusive.

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6.3.2.4 One tree along the eastern boundary had a PRF-I potential bat roost feature, however, not all the trees were surveyed due to overriding health and safety reasons. If the trees are to be impacted each tree will need a further ground level roost assessment in respect of bats.

6.3.3 European Hedgehog

6.3.3.1 No field sign evidence was recorded within the site during the survey. However, due to the suitability of habitats within the site and the surrounding area, it is deemed necessary for a precautionary method statement to be adopted within the scheme to ensure European hedgehogs are not impacted. This will detail the requirement for an Ecological Clerk of Works to be present prior to works commencing to clear the debris and vegetation.

6.3.4 Amphibians

6.3.4.1 No field sign evidence was recorded within the site during the survey. However, due to the limited suitability of habitats within the site and the surrounding area, it is deemed necessary for a precautionary method statement to be adopted within the scheme to ensure amphibians are not impacted. This will detail the requirement for an Ecological Clerk of Works to be present prior to works commencing to clear the debris and vegetation.

6.3.5 Badgers

6.3.5.1 No field sign evidence was recorded within the site during the survey; however, the site was not fully surveyed. It is deemed necessary for a precautionary method statement to be adopted within the scheme to ensure badgers are not impacted. This will detail the requirement for an Ecological Clerk of Works to be present prior to works commencing to clear the debris and vegetation.

6.3.6 Reptiles

6.3.6.1 No field sign evidence was recorded within the site during the survey. However, due to the limited suitability of habitats within the site and the surrounding area, it is deemed necessary for a precautionary method statement to be adopted within the scheme to ensure reptile assemblages are not impacted. This will detail the requirement for an Ecological Clerk of Works to be present prior to works commencing to clear the debris and vegetation.

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

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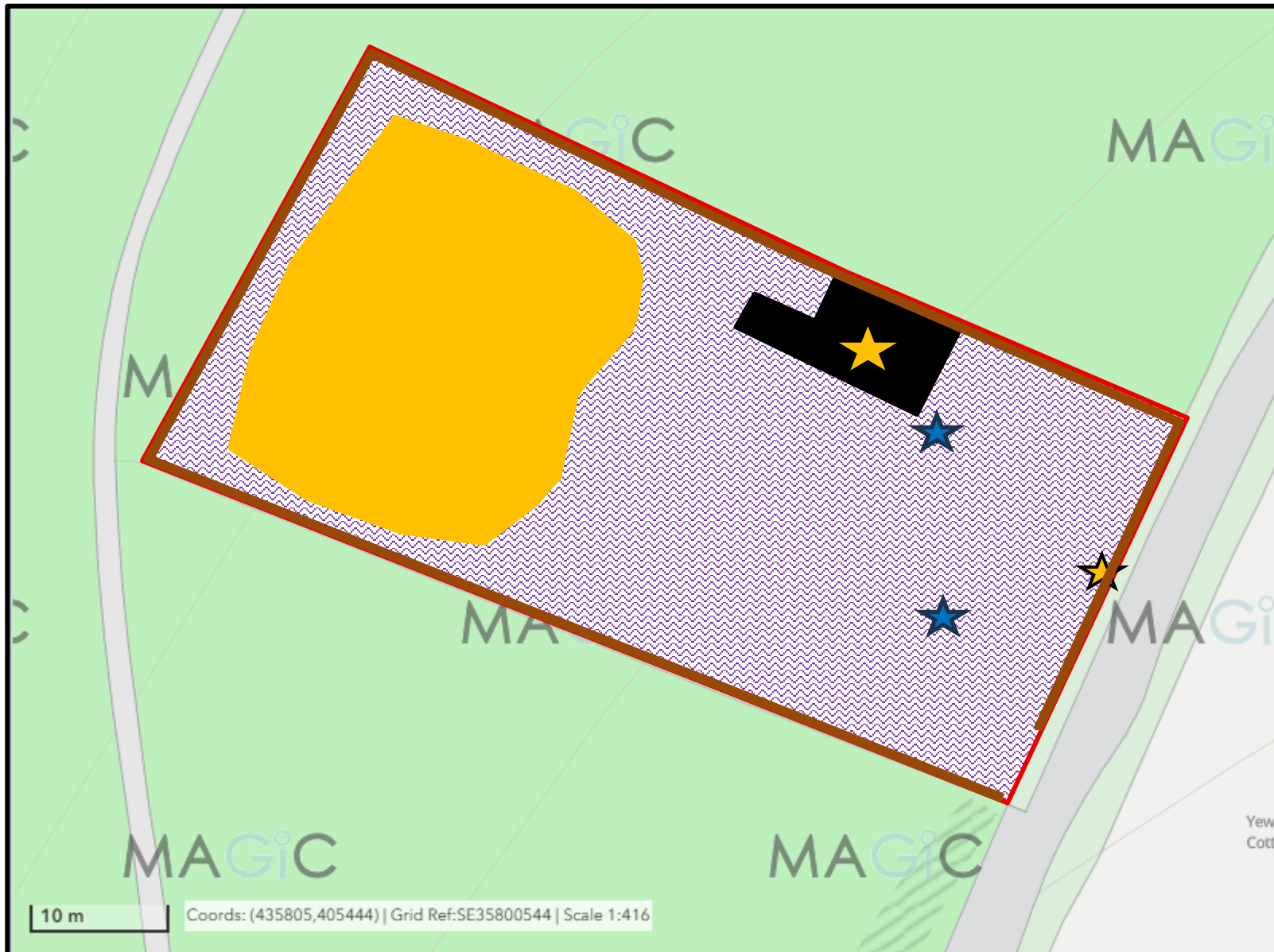
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Appendix One: Phase one baseline map.



Key	Habitat Description
	Site boundary
	Building
	Tall forbs
	Bramble scrub
	Scattered trees
	Small areas of hardstanding and piles of debris
	Bat roost potential

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Appendix Two: Species list (on site)

Vernacular	Taxon
Flora	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad Leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Garden privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Perennial Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>

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References:

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