Ecological Impact Assessment

BE-1082.2a

88 Wakefield Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S71 1NF

Bagshaw Ecology Ltd
Unit 1, The Town Hall, St George's Street
Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire HX7 5NN
Registered in England and Wales number 9211547
Telephone: 01422 417310
Email: info@bagshawecology.co.uk
Website: www.bagshawecology.co.uk

Report title	Ecological Impact Assessment
Report reference	BE1082.2
Revision	A
Site address	88 Wakefield Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S71 1NF
Grid reference	SE 35033 07871
Report composed by	Amy Reddick BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM
Report reviewed by	David Watts BSc (Hons) FdSc MArborA MCIEEM
Client	Laurence Murray (SRA Architects)
Date	7th August 2019

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 5

1.1. Background 5
1.2. Site Details 5
1.3. Development Proposals 5

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT 6

2.1. Legislation 6
2.2. Policy 6

3. METHODS 7

3.1. Ecological Data Search 7
3.2. Phase 1 Habitat Survey 7
3.3. Protected and Notable Species Survey 8

4. RESULTS 10

4.1. Constraints 10
4.2. Designated Sites 10
4.3. Habitats 10
4.4. Bats 11
4.5. Other Mammals 12
4.6. Reptiles and Amphibians 12
4.7. Bird Species 12
4.8. Invertebrates 12

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT 13

5.1. Habitats 13
5.2. Bats 13
5.3. Other Mammals 13
5.4. Reptiles and Amphibians 13
5.5. Birds 13
5.6. Invertebrates 13

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 14

6.1. Avoidance of Ecological Impacts 14
6.2. Mitigation and Ecological Enhancement 14

7. REFERENCES 16

8. APPENDICES 17

TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Aerial imagery of site and surrounding area (Google Earth Pro, 2019) 5
Table 3.1 Importance of ecological features 8
Table 3.2 Bat roost suitability and descriptions of features 9
Table 4.1 Habitats as defined by UKHAB (2018) 10
Table 4.2 Scoping survey of the buildings 11
Table 6.2. Species and approximate percentage recommended for hedges 14

Executive Summary

Bagshaw Ecology Ltd have been instructed by Laurence Murray on behalf of SRA Architects to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land 88 Wakefield Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S71 1NF, in relation to an application for planning. The development proposals are to demolish the existing buildings on the site and resurface the site to be used as a car parking area.

The survey found the habitats to be of negligible to low ecological importance, consisting of bare ground, ephemeral vegetation and lines of low-quality trees. Due to the low value of the habitats on the site and lack of connectivity to any nearby semi-natural habitats it is not anticipated that the development proposals will result in significant ecological impacts to the site or the surrounding landscape.

Five buildings were located on the site, consisting of a large warehouse, garages and site offices. Building 1, 2, 4 and 5 were inspected and found to have limited opportunities for roosting bats. Due to this these buildings were considered to have negligible potential for roosting bats, and no further surveys for bats are recommended for Buildings 1, 2, 4 or 5.

The interiors of Building 3 could not be accessed during the survey. Based on the external features and it is considered unlikely that the building has potential for roosting bats. However, as an internal inspection of the building was not possible it is recommended that a pre-demolition bat survey is under taken by a qualified ecologist prior to any work commencing on the site. If signs of roosting bats are observed, then further bat activity surveys will be required.

The trees and shrubs on the site provide suitable habitat for nesting birds, and an old bird nest was observed within the extension of Building 3. It is recommended that no works are carried out to the trees, shrubs or to Building 3 within bird nesting season (1st March – 31st August), unless a further survey can confirm that the nests are no longer occupied.

In accordance with the NPPF it is recommended that the ecological value of the site is enhanced. New hedges should be planted along the north and south boundaries of the site, it is recommended that the hedges are composed of native species of benefit to British wildlife. Recommendations are made as to species, planting and aftercare.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Bagshaw Ecology Ltd have been instructed by Laurence Murray on behalf of SRA Architects to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment of land 88 Wakefield Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S71 1NF, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

The purpose of the report is to identify the habitat types on the site, along with the presence or absence of any protected or notable species. The ecological impact of any proposed development is assessed, and mitigation, management and aftercare proposals are suggested when appropriate.

1.2. Site Details

The site located at grid reference SE 35033 07871 and is accessed west off Wakefield Road. The site is bound by Wakefield Road to the east, Leak Hall Road to the east, the River Dearne to the west, and by commercial units to the north and south.

The site is approximately 0.47 ha in size and comprises several unused former depot buildings. The site is currently used for car parking and storage.



Figure 1.1 Aerial imagery of site and surrounding area (Google Earth Pro, 2019)

1.3. Development Proposals

The development proposals are to demolish the several existing and unused buildings at the site, and subsequently resurface the area for car parking.

2. Legislative Context

2.1. Legislation

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As Amended), makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly injure, kill or capture any animal protected under Schedule 5 of the act.
- Deliberately or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild bird; to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while occupied or being built, or to take or destroy the egg of a wild bird. Additional protection is afforded to bird species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act.
- Intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant included in Schedule 8 of the Act.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017 makes it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb any animal protected under Schedule 2 of the regulations. It is also an offence to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of an animal, even if the animal is not present at the time.

2.2. Policy

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) includes a list of 943 national priority species and 56 habitats of principal importance, with all species and habitats having specific action plans defining the measures required to ensure their conservation. Although the UKBAP has since been superseded by the UK-Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework and a focus on County Biodiversity Plans, it remains a useful point of reference.

Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006 required that any public bodies take into consideration any species and habitats listed in the UKBAP when implementing their duty and exercising any normal functions.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning decisions should aim to protect or enhance biodiversity and conservation interests, and where possible any development should aim to increase net gains in biodiversity.

3. Methods

3.1. Ecological Data Search

The local biological record centre, Barnsley Biological Record Centre (BBRC), was consulted as to any protected/notable species within a 1km radius of the site. At the time of writing, these records had not yet been received.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) Magic Maps website was consulted as to any land-based designations and priority habitats within a 1km radius of the site.

Aerial imagery was assessed using OS maps and Google Earth Pro to give an appraisal of the surrounding land use.

3.2. Phase 1 Habitat Survey

The habitat survey and mapping exercise was carried out in suitable weather conditions on the 9th of July 2019.

The survey was undertaken by Amy Reddick BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM, an ecologist and licensed bat surveyor (2018-37680-CLS-CLS) with experience in carrying out phase 1 habitat surveys.

The study area was surveyed in accordance with UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) (2018) guidelines. Habitat types were assigned a primary code to a hierarchical level of at least two, and secondary codes to further clarify the habitat. Notes were made identifying important species, along with the presence of potential habitats for any protected or notable species.

Habitats and species present on or adjacent to the site were assessed using CIEEM's (2018) guidelines. Ecological features were classed as being of either international, national, regional, district, local, low or of negligible importance (see table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Importance of ecological features

Value of feature	Key examples
International	Internationally designated sites (SPA, pSPA, SAC, cSAC, Ramsar site, Biogenetic Reserve), or an area which meets designation for such sites. Internationally significant and viable areas of a habitat listed in Annexe 1 of the Habitats Directive. Any regularly occurring, globally threatened species. A regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK.
National	A nationally designated site (SSSI, NNR, LNR), or an area which meets designation for such sites. A regularly occurring significant number/population of a nationally important species (e.g. listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)). A feature identified as being of critical.
Regional/County	Viable areas of key habitat identified in the regional or county BAP. A regularly occurring significant population/number of any species important at regional/county level. Sites of conservation importance which exceed the district selection, but which fall short of SSSI selection guidelines.
District	Areas of habitat identified in District/City/Borough BAP. Sites that the designating authority has determined meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation. Sites/features which are scarce within the District/City/Borough. A regularly occurring significant population/number of any species important at District/City/Borough level.
Local	Areas identified in a Local BAP. Sites/features which are scarce in the locality or which are considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context (e.g. species-rich hedgerows). Any populations, species or habitats of local importance.
Low/Site	Habitats of moderate to low diversity which support a range of locally and nationally common species, the loss of which can be easily mitigated.
Negligible	Habitats of no ecological value, the removal of which requires no mitigation.

3.3. Protected and Notable Species Survey

An assessment of the site was undertaken as to the presence of any protected or notable fauna.

The buildings were assessed for bats based upon methodologies prescribed by Collins (2016), Mitchell-Jones (2004) and Mitchell-Jones and McLeish (2004). This involved an inspection of the exterior and interior of the building. Any structural features with potential for use by roosting bats were recorded and any suitable access points were identified. Any direct evidence of bats, such as scratch marks, oil stains, dropping and feeding remains were also identified.

Taking account of the structural features of the building, the surrounding habitat, buildings were assigned a level of roost suitability based upon professional judgement (see table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Bat roost suitability and descriptions of features

Bat Roost Suitability Class	Description
Confirmed presence	Bat presence confirmed during the scoping survey
High	Buildings that have many areas suitable for roosting which are obviously suitable for use by a larger number of bats including maternity colonies.
Moderate	Buildings with a smaller number of areas suitable for roosting, but still supporting feature that could be attractive to bats and potentially support maternity colonies.
Low	Buildings with limited roosting opportunities but which could be used on a sporadic or occasional basis by a low number of bats, but which are unsuitable for maternity roosts.
Negligible	Buildings which appear unsuitable for roosting bats due to a clear lack of roosting spaces such as voids and/or absence of suitable access points.

A search of the site was undertaken for signs of other protected mammal species (namely those protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992), including badger *Meles meles,* otter *Lutra lutra* and water vole *Arvicola amphibius.*

An assessment of the site was undertaken for species of reptiles and amphibians (including great crested newts).

An assessment of the site was undertaken for birds, including nesting birds and bird species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

An assessment of the site was undertaken for its potential for invertebrates, although a detailed invertebrate assessment was not carried out as part of the survey.

4. Results

4.1. Constraints

The site survey was conducted inside the optimum period for Phase 1 Habitat Surveys. Some species are only visible at certain times of the year and may not have been present during the survey.

4.2. Designated Sites

A search on Magic Maps (DEFRA, 2019) found 15 deciduous woodland priority habitats within 1km of the site, the closest of which is located 100m east of the site, across Wakefield Road and a number of commercial and residential properties.

4.3. Habitats

The surrounding land use was commercial and recreational green space including a nearby reservoir and woodland. Connectivity to the site was limited from the south, east and west due to constraining roads and commercial land. Terrestrial connectivity from the west was higher due to the River Deane and the Fleets reservoir and associated woodland approximately 150m from the site. A band of industrial land used for vehicle storage separated the site from the nearest semi-natural habitat. Tree cover in the immediate surrounding area is intermediate, with several small woodlands providing suitable habitat for commuting and foraging bats, cover on the site was low with few mature trees or semi-natural habitat.

The site comprises an old depot and was predominantly composed of bare ground and ephemeral vegetation with a low number of trees bordering the site. Table 4.1, below, summarises the habitat types found on the site. A map of the habitats can be viewed in the appendices.

Table 4.1 Habitats as defined by UKHAB (2018)

UK Habitat	Description	Ecological Value
U1c Unvegetated unsealed surface	Bare ground used for storing a large number of used cars. Some ephemeral and tall ruderal vegetation was present at the edges and close to buildings including groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, broad-leaved willowherb *Epilobium montanum*, rosebay willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, hedge bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, common bramble *Rubus fruitcosus*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, common dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, lesser trefoil *Trifolium dubium*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, hedge mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*, cocks foot *Dactylis glomerata*, false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, sow thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*, red valerian *Centranthus ruber* and cotoneaster *Cotoneaster sp.*	Negligible
W1g6 Line of trees	Small areas of trees lined the north, south and southeast aspects of the site. Species included elder *Sambucus nigra,* ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* sycamore *Acer psuedoplatanus,* silver birch *Betula pendula,* goat willow *Salix caprea,* rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* and buddleja *Buddleja davidii,*	Low

4.4. Bats

Desk based study

Ten species of bat have been recorded in South Yorkshire, including Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii,* Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii¸* whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri,* noctule *Nyctalus noctula,* Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri,* common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus,* Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* (Harris and Yalden, 2008).

Six of the nine species recorded in South Yorkshire, including whiskered bat, Brandt's bat, Natterer's bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat are known to roost in buildings at some point throughout the seasonal year (Harris and Yalden, 2008; Dietz *et al,* 2011; Collins, 2016).

DEFRA (2019) holds one of granted European Protected Species Licenses within 1km of the site: EPSM2013-6477, which allowed the destruction of a common pipistrelle resting place. The licence start date was the 18th October 2013 and the licence end date was the 30th of September 2014. The approximate area the licence was applied for was located 930m to the southwest of the site.

Bat scoping survey

There were five buildings on the site consisting of various site offices, garages and a warehouse. A summary of the buildings can be views in Table 4.2, below. A map showing the locations of the buildings can be viewed in the appendices.

Table 4.2 Scoping survey of the buildings

Building	Description	Bat Roost Potential
1	A red brick garage with two sections. It had a half pitch corrugated roof and was open to the north. The interior of the building was open to the roof which was unlined. The roof beams were wooden and well-sealed. There were some gaps in the eaves to the south. There were some cracks in the interior brickwork. Cobwebs were observed throughout the building, covering all gaps and crevices. No evidence of roosting bats was observed.	Negligible
2	A large warehouse situated in the centre of the site. The building was of red brick and stone construction with a pitched corrugated roof. The exterior of the building had some cracks and gaps in the brickwork particularly towards the gables, these were inspected with a high-powered torch and found to be shallow and exposed. The interior of the building was open to the roof and well-lit due to central skylights. The roof was unlined, and all of the roof beams were constructed of metal. Small holes were observed in the roof. The building was previously utilised for large vehicle maintenance and there were several inspection pits within the floor. No evidence of roosting bats was observed.	Negligible
3	A small two-storey brick building with a flat roof situated to the northeast of the site. The building was rendered on the west aspect. A small single-storey extension with a flat roof was adjoined to the south aspect. The lower windows and doors had been boarded up whilst the upper windows were open. No access could be gained into the building however, the interior was examined with a high-powered torch from below one of the open windows. The building was open to the roof with no separate roof void. The interior of the extension was accessed, and the roof was lined with wooden lath. Evidence of nesting birds was observed within the roof lining however this was not active at the time of the survey.	Low

Building	Description	Bat Roost Potential
4	A small single-storey red brick building previously used as a site office. It was located in a well-lit location adjacent to Wakefield Road. It had a half pitch slate tile roof which was in good condition. The wooden fascias were also well-sealed. An extension to the south of the building had a flat corrugated roof. The exterior brickwork was in good condition with no cracks or gaps observed. The interior of the building had a single low roof void. This was inspected and found to contain extensive rat droppings. The roof was unlined, and cobwebs were observed throughout. No evidence of roosting bats was observed.	Negligible
5	A portacabin contained utilised as a site office. The building had a flat felt roof. The interior had no separate roof void and was open and well-lit with no features suitable for roosting bats observed.	Negligible

None of the trees on site had features suitable for roosting bats.

The habitats on site were considered suitable for generalist species of commuting and foraging bats however due to limited connectivity to the site and lighting from the adjacent industrial buildings and roads, it is not anticipated that the site it utilised by a significant number of bats.

4.5. Other Mammals

No evidence of any habitats suitable for protected or notable mammals was observed on the site.

4.6. Reptiles and Amphibians

DEFRA (2019) holds no records of granted European Protected Species Licences for great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* within 1km of the site.

A search on aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro, 2019) revealed no ponds within 250m of the site. There may be ponds within residential gardens which could not viewed on aerial imagery.

The habitats on the site were considered suboptimal for reptiles and amphibians consisted predominantly of bare ground and buildings. Terrestrial connectivity to the site was limited for these species due to constraining roads and adjacent commercial properties.

4.7. Bird Species

The trees on site provide suitable habitat for nesting birds and an old bird nest was observed within the roof lining of the extension on Building 3.

4.8. Invertebrates

The site provided suitable pollination opportunities for generalist invertebrates.

5. Impact Assessment

5.1. Habitats

The habitats on site are all of negligible to low ecological value, consisting of bare ground with ephemeral vegetation and low-quality lines of trees bordering the site. The majority of these habitats are due to be removed due to the development plans, however as the site is of limited ecological value and does not offer any additional connectivity to surrounding habitats, it is not anticipated that there will be any significant ecological impacts resulting from the development.

5.2. Bats

The buildings on the site were predominantly brick buildings with corrugated roofs and no separate roof voids. All of the buildings were considered to provide limited opportunities for roosting bats, due to this and the low level of vegetative cover on the site it is considered that Buildings 1, 2, 4 and 5 have negligible potential for roosting bats.

As the interior of Building 3 could not be accessed during the survey it is possible there were features within this building which had potential for roosting bats.

The habitats on site provided limited cover and the surrounding habitats were predominantly commercial properties, therefore it is anticipated that the site would be utilised by low numbers of generalist species of bat.

5.3. Other Mammals

There are no foreseeable impacts of the development proposals upon any other notable or protected mammal species.

5.4. Reptiles and Amphibians

The habitats on site were considered sub-optimal for reptiles and amphibians and was not connected to any adjacent suitable habitats, therefore it is not anticipated that the site supports a significant population of either species. There are no foreseeable impacts of the development proposals upon reptiles or amphibians.

5.5. Birds

Tree and shrub removals or work on Building 3 have the potential to impact upon nesting birds, if undertaken during bird nesting season (1st March – 31st August inclusive).

5.6. Invertebrates

There are no foreseeable impacts of the development proposals upon any notable invertebrate species. The development proposals will not impact upon pollination resources used by invertebrates in the surrounding area.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1. Avoidance of Ecological Impacts

As Buildings 1, 2, 4 and 5 are considered to have negligible potential for roosting bats, there are no further considerations regarding bats for these buildings.

In the unlikely event any bats are encountered during work, all work should cease immediately, and a licenced bat worker should be consulted.

As the interior of Building 3 could not be accessed, a full bat scoping survey could not be undertaken. Based on the exterior features and general construction of the building it is considered unlikely it has potential for roosting bats. As a precautionary measure it is recommended that a pre-demolition survey for bats is undertaken prior to work beginning. If this survey identifies any signs of or potential for roosting bats, then further bat surveys will be required before work can commence.

It is recommended that any tree or shrub work or works to Building 3 avoid the bird nesting season (1st March – 31st August inclusive). If this is not possible, a nesting bird check should be carried out within 48 hours prior to the commencement of works, and works should only commence if it has been established that nesting birds are not present.

There are no foreseeable impacts of the development proposals upon any other protected or notable species. In the unlikely event that any protected species such as bats, reptiles or amphibians are identified during works, all works should cease, and a suitable qualified ecologist should be consulted.

6.2. Mitigation and Ecological Enhancement

In accordance with the NPPF it is recommended that the ecological value of the site is enhanced. New hedges should be planted along the north and south boundaries of the site, it is recommended that the hedges are composed of native species of benefit to British wildlife. Of these, 25% should be hawthorn and 25% should be blackthorn. Suggested species and percentages are provided in table 6.2, below.

Table 6.2. Species and approximate percentage recommended for hedges

Common name	Binomial name	Percentage
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	25
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	25
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	10
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	10
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	10
Dog rose	*Rosa canina*	10
Sessile oak	*Quercus petraea*	5
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	5

Hedges should consist of two staggered rows of bare root whips, spaced 20-30cm apart. The number of trees used should correspond to the length of the new hedge; for example, a hedge of 10m should include around 80 trees.

In the interests of biosecurity, trees should be sourced from a UK based nursery. Trees should ideally be grown from seed within the UK, or if this is not possible to source, should have been grown on in the UK for at least one year after import.

Aftercare will be required for a period of at least three years after planting. This should include watering, removal of weeds and if necessary, removal of cable ties, formative pruning and reapplication of mulch. If any trees fail to establish within this period, then they should be replaced

7. References

CIEEM (2017) *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition.* Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

CIEEM (2018). *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and marine.* Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

Collins, J. (ed) (2016). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edition).* The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

DEFRA (2019). *Magic Maps* [online]. Available at: >www.magic.defra.gov.uk< [accessed 6th August 2019]

Dietz, C., Helversen, O., Dietmar, N. (2011). *Bats of Britain, Europe & Northwest Africa.* A & C Black, London.

Google Earth Pro (2019). *Google Earth* [online]. Available at: >www.earth.google.com< [accessed 6th August 2019]

Harris, S., Yalden, D. (eds.) (2008). *Mammals of the British Isles: Handbook 4th Edition*. The Mammal Society, London.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J., McLeish, A.P. (2004). *Bat Workers Manual*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2018). *UK Habitat Classification User Manual*. Ecountability ltd, Kentisbeare.

8. Appendices

Appendix 1: Photographs



Plate 1 North aspect of Building 1



Plate 2 North aspect of Building 1



Plate 3 Interior of Building 1



Plate 4 Interior of Building 1



Plate 5 Interior of Building 1



Plate 6 South aspect of Building 2



Plate 7 Southwest aspect of Building 2



Plate 8 West aspect of Building 2



Plate 9 Interior of Building 2



Plate 10 Interior of Building 2



Plate 11 Interior of Building 2



Plate 12 North aspect of Building 2



Plate 13 West aspect of Building 3



Plate 14 Southwest aspect of Building 3



Plate 15 North aspect of Building 3



Plate 16 Old bird nest within extension roof



Plate 17 South aspect of Building 3



Plate 18 West aspect of Building 4



Plate 19 West aspect of Building 4



Plate 20 Interior roof void of Building 4



Plate 21 Interior roof void of Building 4



Plate 22 North aspect of Building 5



Plate 23 Interior of Building 5



Plate 24 General habitats on the site



Plate 25 Bare ground and stored cars



Plate 26 Line of trees bordering site



Plate 27 Trees and ephemeral vegetation to northwest



Plate 28 Trees to southwest



Appendix 2: Phase 1 Habitat Map

Project:	Wakefield Road
Drawn by:	Amy Reddick
Date:	31/07/2019

0 10 20 m

Key:

Site boundary

Habitat

w1g6 - line of trees

u1c - artificial unvegeta unsealed surface

u1b5 - Buildings

Bagshaw Ecology