

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report

At

Manor Farm,
High Street,
Barmby on the Marsh,
Goole,
DN14 7HU

For

Mr J. Malone & Mr N. Malone

Date: 20th October 2021

Reference no CE1106

Curtis Ecology

Nova Scotia Farm, The Valley, Rimswell, Withernsea, East Yorkshire HU19 2BZ

T 01964 614295

M 07716260006

E roger@curtisecology.co.uk

www.curtisecology.co.uk

© Curtis Ecology



Document Control Sheet

Client: Mr J. Malone & Mr N. Malone

Project: Manor Farm, High Street, Barmby on the Marsh, Goole, DN14 7HU

Title: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report

REPORT CONTROL SHEET

General Report Information	
Date of site risk assessment	24 th September 2021
Lead ecologist signature	
Date report issued	20 th October 2021
Report approved by	

Report Version Control

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0	20 th October 2021	Roger Curtis & Elisabeth Bell	Original version

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Site Description	2
1.2 Proposed Works	3
1.3 Survey Objectives	3
2.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Desk Top Study	3
2.2 Field Surveys	3
2.3 Protected/ Notable Species	4
2.4 Survey Limitations	6
2.5 Weather Conditions	6
2.6 Survey Personnel	6
3.0 SURVEY RESULTS	7
3.1 Desk Top Study	7
3.2 Habitats	11
3.3 Protected and Notable Species	15
4.0 ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS	28
4.1 Designated Sites	28
4.2 Habitat	28
4.3 Protected and Notable Species	29
5.0 LEGISLATION	34
6.0 PLANNING POLICY	37
7.0 REFERENCES	39
8.0 APPENDICES	40
Appendix 1. Species List	40
Appendix 2. Internationally Designated Sites Map 2km	42
Appendix 3. Nationally Designated Sites Map 2km	43
Appendix 4. Locally Designated Sites Map 2km	44
Appendix 5. Priority Designated Sites Map 2km	45
Appendix 6. Phase 1 Habitat Map	46

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Curtis Ecology was instructed by M.J. Design Services, on behalf of the clients, Mr J. Malone and Mr N. Malone to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on a parcel of land and buildings found within the curtilage of Manor Farm, High Street, Barmby on the Marsh, Goole, DN14 7HU. The survey is required to inform a proposed planning application which is to be lodged with the local planning authority, in this case the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, for the demolition and replacement of the existing farmhouse, the conversion of the two storey barn and the erection of two dwellings along with any associated hard and soft landscaping works. Both verbal and electronic briefings were given, with a copies of the Location Plan and Proposed Site Plan supplied.

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken on the 24th September 2021. A desk study was undertaken with records being obtained from the following third party repositories the North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre, East Yorkshire Bat Group, with a review of Multi-Agency Geographical Information of Conservation (MAGIC) and Google Earth.

The following species were considered within this Preliminary Ecological Appraisal:

- Badgers
- Bats
- Great Crested Newts
- Hedgehogs
- Nesting birds
- Reptiles

Recommendations include:

Badgers: - No further survey work required

Bats: – Nocturnal surveys to be undertaken on the buildings between May and mid-September

Great crested newts: – No further survey work required.
Precautionary mitigation advised

Hedgehogs: - No further survey work required.
Mitigation and Enhancement measures proposed

Nesting birds: –

- No further survey work required.
- Mitigation and Enhancement measures proposed

Reptiles: - No further survey or mitigation work required.

All the results and full recommendations can be found within Sections 3.0 and 4.0 of this report

The application site as a whole was considered to be of Low Ecological Value

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Curtis Ecology was instructed by M.J. Design Services, on behalf of the clients, Mr J. Malone and Mr N. Malone to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal on a parcel of land and buildings found within the curtilage of Manor Farm, High Street, Barmby on the Marsh, Goole, DN14 7HU. The survey is required to inform a proposed planning application which is to be lodged with the local planning authority, in this case the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, for the demolition and replacement of the existing farmhouse, the conversion of the two storey barn and the erection of two dwellings, along with any associated hard and soft landscaping works.

1.1 Site Description.

The application site is located to the western periphery of Barmby on the Marsh, which is approximately 3 km west of Asselby. The site is approximately 0.18 in area, has a relatively level topography and is centred on Grid reference SE6873 2875.

Habitat composition includes the detached dwelling, a detached barn, 3 outbuildings, amenity grassland, bare ground, introduced shrub borders and an ornamental pond. The boundaries are predominately defined by a mix of intact species poor hedging and solid brick walls. The immediate surrounding habitat to the north are mature gardens which lead onto the River Derwent. To the west south and east are residence ion properties, again some with large mature gardens, which lea onto grass paddocks and intensively farmed arable land.

Figure 1 Arial view with the Study site illustrated within the wider landscape.



1.2 Proposed Works

It is understood that the development proposal is for the demolition and replacement of the existing farmhouse, the conversion of the two storey barn and the erection of two dwellings along with any associated hard and soft landscaping works.

1.3 Survey Objectives

The aim of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was to:

- Perform a desk study and records searches from a number of sources including third party repositories to enable the identification of any designated sites, along with existing records for any protected and notable species within and around the study site.
- Examine the potential for protected and notable species within the application site and the immediate surrounding area during the field survey and discuss the current legislation relevant to these species.
- Produce a map to identify, classify existing habitats and features within the site
- Prepare a report on the findings from information collated from the data/records searches and the field survey to identify any potential constraints and opportunities for the site, including the need for further surveys if required.

2.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken with records being obtained from the following third party repositories the North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre with reference to the East Yorkshire Bat Group, and a review of MAGIC and Google Earth. The search area was a 2km radius from the centre of the application site located at Grid reference SE6873 2875.

2.2 Field Survey

2.2.1 Ecological Appraisal Survey

The survey was undertaken on the 24th September 2021 with the weather conditions at the time of the survey being illustrated below in Table 2. Using a modified standard Phase 1 Habitat assessment methodology JNCC (2010), the application site was walked over to identify, classify and map the habitat types present marking any features on a base field map. Target notes (T) where applicable will be used to identify any potential for protected / notable species or habitats present and to give more detail on any points of interest.

2.3 Protected/ Notable Species

During the survey observations are made for any field signs or suitable habitats for any protected/notable species.

An assessment was made for the suitability of the site for the following protected/notable species:

- Badgers
- Bats
- Great Crested Newts
- Hedgehogs
- Nesting birds
- Reptiles

2.3.1 Badgers

All areas of potential for badgers were surveyed, which includes woodland, small copses, hedgerows, embankments and well-worn paths within the study site and up to 50m from the application site red line boundary where access was granted.

Field signs of Badgers would include the following:

- Sightings, main and annex setts, well-worn tracks, footprints, latrines and dung pits, snuffle holes, hair remains on barbed wire fencing.

2.3.2 Bats

Assessments are made during the initial field survey for potential roosting features and foraging areas within the site footprint and immediate surrounding area. These will include buildings, woodland, individual trees, hedgerows and any aquatic features.

Visual assessments for trees would include the following signs: trunk diameter, rot holes, splits, loose bark, staining of the bark below or around a feature and a covering of ivy.

2.3.3 Great Crested Newts

Although Great Crested Newts are terrestrial for most of the year they do require standing water for breeding purposes. Therefore the study site was assessed for the suitability and potential to support the species together with the surrounding habitat within 500m of the study site itself.

Water bodies within a 500 m radius of the application site, where permission had been granted from the landowner at the time of this field survey were assessed utilising the Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) (Oldham *et al* 2000). The HSI is a numerical index between 0 and 1, where a score of 1 represents optimal habitat for great crested newts. The HSI score is used to define the suitability of a pond on a categorical scale (Table 1).

Table 1 Great Crested Newt HSI Score Index.

HSI Score	Pond Suitability
<0.5	Poor
0.5-0.59	Below average
0.6-0.69	Average
0.7-0.79	Good
>0.8	Excellent

The HSI score is achieved by assigning a quantities figure to each of the following 10 variables:-

SI 1 - Map location,

SI 2 - Pond area

SI 3 - Number of years in ten pond dries up

SI 4 - Water quality

SI 5 - Percentage of perimeter shade

SI 6 - Waterfowl impact

SI 7 - Fish impact

SI 8 - Number of ponds within 1km not separated by barriers to dispersal

SI 9 - Terrestrial habitat

SI10 - Percentage of pond surface occupied by aquatic vegetation

The tenth root of the product of the variables is then calculated to give the figure for habitat suitability.

$$HSI = (SI1 \times SI2 \times SI3 \times SI4 \times SI5 \times SI6 \times SI7 \times SI8 \times SI9 \times SI10)^{1/10}$$

The HSI calculation for each pond was derived at, using the automated formula found within the Natural England Mitigation Licence Application Form, Section C3.5 Waterbodies: quantitative assessment.

Terrestrial habitat suitable for Great Crested Newts would include woodland, scrub and tussocky grassland, although they can be found in a broad range of sub-optimal habitats.

2.3.4 Hedgehogs

All areas that could provide potential features for hedgehogs are assessed and would include outbuildings, dense vegetation, grassland, hedgerows, woodland and lawns. The following field signs would indicate the presence of hedgehogs: - existing nests, footprints and droppings.

2.3.5 Nesting Birds

Birds may use a variety of features for nesting both natural and artificial. Typical features would include buildings, hedgerows, trees, scrub and grassland. During the field survey observations are made for sightings and calls of birds, evidence of previous and active nesting and evidence of roosting places.

2.3.6 Reptiles.

The study site was assessed for any potential to support reptiles with particular attention being paid to the following features, quiet south facing slopes used as basking areas, walls, banks, log piles, compost heaps, refugia and opportunities for foraging e.g. moderately sized area of rough grassland and scrub.

2.3.7 Plant Species

The site was surveyed for any protected/notable plant species as well as for the presence of invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

2.4 Survey Limitations

The application site was fully accessible on the day of the field survey. However it should be noted that whilst the survey was appropriately intensive and we feel that no significant matters have been overlooked there is always potential for some species to be overlooked due to the time of year and mobility of these species.

2.5 Weather conditions.

Table 2. Weather conditions at the time of the survey.

Survey date	24 th September 2021
Wind speed	5 mph east
Cloud cover	60%
Rainfall	None
Temperature	18°C
Humidity	85%

2.6 Survey personnel.

The site survey was undertaken by the following personnel:

Roger Curtis FdSc who has 12 years survey experience and holds the follow Natural England licences; -

Bats – WML-CL18 class licence 2015-12148-CLS-CLS

Great crested newts – WML-CL08 class licence, 2015-17362-CLS-CLS

Roger is also a committee member of the East Yorkshire Bat Group and County Bat Recorder.

Elisabeth Bell FdBm who has over 4 years survey Experience and holds the following Natural England Licence: - Bats-WML-A34- Level 2 (Class Licence), survey Licence 2021-53846-CLS-CLS

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

Figure 2. Pre-existing Site Designations



Our Ref: E05901
Your Ref: CE1106
On behalf of: Curtis Ecology
Date: 07/09/2021
Search area: 2km from SE68732875

NEYEDC Site Data Search

Internationally Designated Sites

The following internationally designated site boundaries were searched:

- Ramsar sites published May 2017, revised October 2020
- Special Areas of Conservation published July 2017, revised May 2021
- Special Protection Areas published March 2016, revised July 2019

The following internationally designated sites are in or partly within the search area, and are shown on the accompanying map.

Designation	Name or location of site	Grid reference in relation to the search area
Special Areas of Conservation	River Derwent	Cuts significantly across search area; largest area at SE680286, but see included map.

Nationally Designated Sites

The following nationally designated site boundaries were searched:

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty published January 2017, revised August 2020
- National Nature Reserves published April 2017, revised June 2021
- National Parks published August 2016, revised February 2019
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest published January 2019, revised June 2021

The following nationally designated sites are in or partly within the search area, and are shown on the accompanying map.

Designation	Name or location of site	Grid reference in relation to the search area
SSSI	River Derwent	See above.

We do not hold full details or citations of national designated sites. For further information please see the relevant section of the .gov.uk website

<https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/protected-sites-species>

or go to JNCC's UK Protected Areas webpage: <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-protected-areas/>



Our Ref: E05901
Your Ref: CE1106
On behalf of: Curtis Ecology
Date: 07/09/2021
Search area: 2km from SE68732875

Locally Designated Sites

The following locally designated site boundaries were searched:

Local Nature Reserves

published April 2017, revised June 2021

There are no Local Nature Reserves in or partly within the search area.

East Yorkshire LWS (Local Wildlife Site)

Version: East Yorkshire LWS v8.1, November 2018

The following East Yorkshire LWS are in or partly within the search area, and are shown on the accompanying map.

Site Name	Site Ref	Grid Reference	Status
Barmby-on-the-Marsh	SE6525-01	SE688281	Deleted LWS
Barmby Pond	SE7025-02	SE695292	Deleted LWS

Candidate LWS

These sites have either not been surveyed, or no East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Panel decision has been reached on their status. This designation is only be applied where there is evidence to support the site having substantive ecological value and includes, but is not limited to; anecdotal species records, aerial photography, historic maps and application of the Radcliff criteria, especially with regard to size and position within an ecological unit.

Historic LWS

Historic LWS have not been surveyed under the current local wildlife sites system (i.e. since 2007), but unlike a Candidate LWS these sites lack evidence that the site is of any substantive value, but equally lack compelling evidence to support their deletion. These sites will stay at this status until such a time that a survey can be completed.

Deleted LWS

The decision to delete LWS by the East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Panel is made based on one of the following situations;

- The site overlaps with a statutory designated site;
- The site overlaps with another LWS, or has been merged with another;
- The site no longer exists e.g. through changes in land use or management; or
- The site has been surveyed and does not meet the robust LWS Guidelines for designation on habitat grounds.

In many cases just because a site has not met the high criteria for designation as a LWS it does not mean that it has no added value for wildlife. The LWS assessment is usually based on a botanical survey of the habitat and does rarely includes surveys for other taxa, including protected species, which the site may support. It may also be important



Our Ref: E05901
Your Ref: CE1106
On behalf of: Curtis Ecology
Date: 07/09/2021
Search area: 2km from SE68732875

for connectivity or as part of a wider habitat network. It may be possible to enhance the value of the site for wildlife with certain types of management, which could bring the site up to the standard required for designation as a LWS.

Citations

Citations, where available, are at an additional cost of £25 per site and include a habitat map, site description, botanical species list and scores/evaluation against the LWS criteria. The additional cost for citations is passed back to and used by the East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Panel to maintain the LWS system, including the survey and re-survey of sites. If citations are required, please email info@nevedc.co.uk and list the sites using the reference and name listed above.

North Yorkshire SINC (Site of Importance for Nature Conservation)

Version: North Yorkshire SINC v9.8, June 2021

The following North Yorkshire SINC are in or partly within the search area, and are shown on the accompanying map.

Site Name	Site Ref	Grid Reference	Status
Disused Railway Embankment	SE62-15	SE678276	Deleted SINC

A leaflet explaining about North Yorkshire SINC is available to download from the NEYEDC web site: <https://www.nevedc.org.uk/ecologists> under the heading Local Wildlife Site data.

Deleted SINC

North Yorkshire SINC that have been deleted by the North Yorkshire and York SINC Panel have been surveyed and assessed against the SINC selection guidelines and found not to qualify. These sites are still listed in this report. In many cases just because a site has not met the high criteria for designation as a SINC it does not mean that it has no added value for wildlife. The SINC assessment is usually based on a botanical survey of the habitat and does rarely includes surveys for other taxa, including protected species, which the site may support. It may also be important for connectivity or as part of a wider habitat network. It may be possible to enhance the value of the site for wildlife with certain types of management, which could bring the site up to the standard required for designation as a SINC.

Citations

Citations, where available, are at an additional cost of £25 per site and include a habitat map, site description, botanical species list and scores/evaluation against the SINC criteria. The additional cost for citations is passed back to and used by the North Yorkshire and York SINC Panel to maintain the SINC system, including the survey and re-survey of sites. If citations are required, please email info@nevedc.co.uk and list the sites using the reference and name listed above.



Our Ref: E05901
Your Ref: CE1106
On behalf of: Curtis Ecology
Date: 07/09/2021
Search area: 2km from SE68732875

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserves published January 2019

There are no Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserves in or partly within the search area.

Priority Habitats

The following site-based habitat boundaries were searched:

Ancient Woodland Inventory published July 2013, revised January 2020

There are no woodlands identified on the Ancient Woodland Inventory in or partly within the search area.

Priority Habitat Inventory published August 2017

The following areas of priority habitat are in or partly within the search area and are shown on the accompanying map

Habitat type	Location description
Mudflats	Bordering the entirety of the River Ouse.
Deciduous woodland	Several polygons throughout the search area.
Traditional orchard	One small polygon located at SE696302.
Lowland fens	One polygon just inside the search area at SE701301.

The relevant 2km Designation & Habitat maps are illustrated in Appendices 3, 4, 5 & 6 of this report.

3.1.1 Species Records

Species records were obtained from the North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre and East Yorkshire Bat Group

In total 94 historical records for protected or notable species were obtained from the third party repositories, with no historical records relating to the application site itself.

Where relevant they are mentioned in Section 3.3 of this report and the full list can also be obtained from ourselves upon request.

3.2 Habitats

The following habitats were found within the study area:

Coniferous scattered trees B3.2

A young Monkey puzzle *Araucaria araucana* tree stands in the amenity grassland adjacent to the south western shrub border.

Open water G1

An ornamental Koi pond is found within the garden. This waterbody is discussed in section 3.3.2.1

Amenity grassland J1.2

Three parcels of well-maintained amenity grassland are found within the study site. Grass species include Annual meadow grass *Poa annua*, Creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, Red fescue *Festuca rubra*, Ryegrass *Lolium spp*, and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*. Forbs present include Common chickweed *Stellaria media*, Daisy *Bellis perennis*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* and White clover *Trifolium repens*

Ephemeral/short perennial J1.3

This form of habitat is currently establishing along the parking area to the north of the barn, with species comprised of Annual meadow grass *Poa annua*, Broad-leaved plantain, Daisy *Bellis perennis* and Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* Groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, Prostrate Knottweed *P. aviculare*.

A second small area is found on the gravel adjacent to the north elevation of the farmhouse, with species including Annual meadow grass *Poa annua*, Broad-leaved willowherb *Epilobium montanum*, Common sow thistle *Sonchus oleraceus* Common poppy *Papaver rhoeas*, Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Nasturtium *Tropaeolum spp*,

Introduced shrub J1.4

Several shrub borders are scattered within the survey site. Species include Barberis spp, Buddleia spp, Bramble *Rubus fructus (rare)*, Cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* Clematis spp, Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Domestic rose *Rosa spp*, Dwarf conifers *Cypressus spp*, Euonymus spp, Fuchsia spp, Goat willow *Salix caprea*, Hydrangea spp, Iris spp, Garden Mint *Mentha*, Periwinkle *Vinca minor*, Pendulous sedge *Carex pendula*, Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*.

Intact species poor hedge J2.1.2

A managed Leylandii *Cupressus × leylandii* hedge approximately 6m high by 2m wide forms the northern section of the eastern boundary. A second Leylandii *Cupressus × leylandii* hedge 4m high by 1.5m wide is found on the south west corner boundary of the site.

The majority of the western boundary is defined by a managed 3m by 1.5m wide hedge dominated by Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, along with Common ivy *H. helix*, Elder *Sambucus nigra* and occasional Snowberry *Symphoricarpos spp.*

Fence J2.4

A short run of 1.2m high timber fencing with four low brick pillars is found forming an L shape to the west of the barn

Wall J2.5

A solid brick wall varying between 0.6cm and 1m high, forms the southern boundary along the frontage of the farmhouse. A 2.4m high solid brick wall forms the eastern boundary of the rear garden. A short run of solid brick wall is found between the Hawthorn hedge and Building 3.

Buildings J3.6

Descriptions of the building on site can be found within the Bat Section 3.3.1 of this report.

Bare ground J4.

This form of habitat forms the tarmac drive and stone car parking area, the paths and patio area to the north elevation of the farmhouse and the plum slate covering, between the south elevation of the farmhouse and the boundary wall.

Plate 1. Looking into the site from the village road.



Plate 2. Looking south west over the amenity grassland in the southern section of the site.



Plate 3. Looking north from the site entrance.



Plate 4. Looking east over the amenity grassland in the northern section of the site.



Plate 5. Looking north from the farmhouse over the rear garden.



3.3 Protected and Notable Species.

3.3.1 Badgers

The application site and immediate surrounding habitat were accessible was searched for evidence of Badger habitation and foraging using the criteria set out in Section 2.0 of this report.

No main or annex setts, tracks on well-worn paths or any foraging activities were identified within the application site or within the immediate surrounding habitat for approximately 50 metres where accessible.

There were no historical records obtained from the third party repository searches for the Badger within the 2km search area.

3.3.2 Bats

There are 2 historical bat records within the 2km search area returned from the third party repository searches, with none of the historical records relating to the application site itself. The nearest confirmed record is for a day roost of 2 Whiskered/Brandt's *Myotis spp*, in 2012, located approximately 1.6km to the north east of the site.

As part of this Preliminary Ecological Appraisal a Preliminary Roost Assessment was undertaken upon all the buildings found within the application site

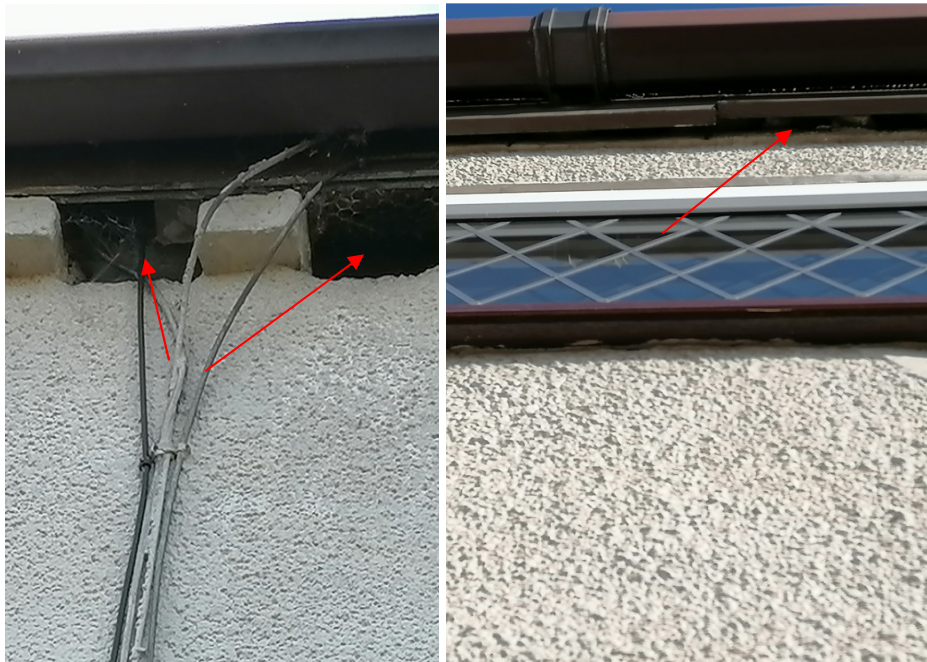
Farmhouse (Building 1).

Plate 6. Shows the south elevation of the Farmhouse.



Building 1 is a two storey farmhouse, constructed with solid brick walls and a roman tiled roof covering. The external walls all have a cement render covering and look to be in good condition, holes were noted on the north elevation where several of the header bricks were missing. UPVC windows and doors were found on the north, west and south elevations all of which were well fitted to the surrounding brick walls. UPVC fascia boards ran the length of the south elevation, gaps were noted behind the boards where they had warped over time.

Plates 7 & 8. Show missing header bricks and gaps under fascia boards.



Internally the walls were plastered and in good condition with no holes noted. Timber trusses with purlins and rafters supported the Roman tile roof covering. Bitumastic felt lining was found throughout the roof void.

The roman tile roof covering appeared to be in good condition with only minor lifting of one or two of the tiles. Two chimney stacks were noted, one in the centre of the ridge the other to the most eastern end of the ridge, both stacks looked to be in good condition, however a small section of lead flashing had lifted at the base of the central chimney stack, lead flashing had also lifted on the west verge of the roof.

No evidence of historic bat habitation was found during the daytime buildings assessment.

Building one has been assessed as having Low - Moderate potential for bat habitation for the following reasons:-

- Several missing header bricks on north elevation
- Lifted lead flashing
- Gaps behind fascia board.

Plate 9. Shows roof void with felt lining



Plates 10 & 11. Shows lifted flashing and east gable



Barn (Building 2).

Plate 12. Shows west gable and south elevation of barn



Building two is a two storey solid brick barn with a tile roof covering. The external walls all had varying degrees of age related decay of both the bricks and mortar lines, with several larger cracks noted in the north elevation and west gable. Timber framed glazed windows were found on all elevations all of which had gaps between the frames and the surrounding brick walls. Two timber framed door were noted on the south elevation both of which were well fitted with no holes or gaps noted. A large steel roller shutter door was found on the north elevation and west gable, with a gaps noted along the tops.

Plates 13 & 14 Shows gaps around timber framed windows on north elevation and west gable.



A single storey stone mono pitch lean to constructed from stone with a corrugated roof sheets had been built onto the south elevation. The south elevation of the lean to had 3 stone arches which were all in reasonable condition with only minor decay noted.

Internally the walls all had varying degrees of age related decay with several deeper holes noted on all the walls.

Sections of Mezzanine floors were found at both the east and west gables, the floor at the east gable had been boarded out to create a separate room, whilst the one at the west gable was open.

Evidence of bat habitation was found on the west mezzanine floor, as well as the ground floor in the form of several mixed age bat droppings and scattered mixed aged butterfly wings.

Plates 15 & 16. Example of butterfly wings and bat droppings.



Plate 18. Shows boarded room to east gable.



Timber trusses with purlins. Rafters and a central ridge board support the Roman tiles roof covering, with bit mastic felt lining was found throughout the roof structure. The Roman tile roof covering is well fitted with only minor gaps noted, the ridge tiles and bedding mortar looked to be in good condition with no holes noted on the day of the buildings assessment.

Plate 19. Shows timber roof trusses and bit mastic felt lining.



Building two has been assessed as having Moderate to High potential for bat habitation for the following reasons:-

- Scattered butterfly wings and bat droppings
- Gaps surrounding window frames on all elevations
- Holes/cracks in brick walls both internally and externally

Building 3 - Outbuilding 1.

Plate 20. Shows north gable and west elevation of Building 3.



Building 3 is a single storey solid brick and block mono pitch shed with a box profile steel sheet roof covering.

The south gable attaches directly to the north elevation of Building 2, the east elevation which was constructed from 9" blocks is completely covered by mature Leilani trees, whilst the west elevation is constructed from metal sheeting with two roller shutter doors which are well fitted with the no gaps noted. The solid brick wall on the north gable appeared to be in good condition with no significant cracks/holes noted.

Internally the walls all appeared to be in good condition with no holes or cracks seen. The box profile steel sheets had been sprayed with Urethane foam insulation which covered the full roof structure.

No evidence of historic bat habitation was found during the daytime buildings assessment and from the observations made Building 3 has been assessed as having Negligible potential for bat habitation.

Plate 21. Shows internal block wall on east elevation and urethane foam insulation.



Building 4 - Garage

Building 4 is a single storey mono pitch garage constructed from 9" breeze blocks and solid brick with a corrugated fibre cement sheet roof covering.

The south block wall gable had a small timber framed window which had been boarded up, small gaps were noted between the frame and the surrounding block wall, holes were also noted around a timber joist that protruded from the wall where the joist had rotted over time. The east elevation had two sets of double timber framed garage doors which appeared to be well fitted with no significant gaps noted.

The solid brick north gable had varying degrees of age related decay of both the brickwork and the mortar lines, however none of the gaps noted appeared to be deep enough for bat habitation. The brick west elevation was built flush with a neighbouring building.

Plate 22. Shows east elevation with timber double doors.



Internally the garage was separated by a single skin block wall which looked to be in good condition, the most northern room had age related decay of both the brick and mortar lines.

Timber purlins supported the corrugated roof covering no lining was present.

Building 3 has been assessed as having Low potential for bat habitation for the following reasons:-

- Gaps surrounding timber purlins and timber window frame on south gable.

Plate 23. Shows south and north gable.



Building 5- Outhouse 2

Plate 24 Shows east elevation of building 5.



Building 5 is a solid brick mono pitch outhouse with a pantile roof covering.

The external walls all appear to be in good condition with only minor decay noted. Three timber framed timber doors and a large timber framed glazed window were found on the west elevation all of which were well fitted to the surrounding brickwork. The north gable was completely covered by a mature Buddleia *Buddleja davidii* whilst the south gable attached directly to the north elevation of the farmhouse.

Internally the building had been divided into three separate rooms with solid brick walls which appeared to be in good condition. The northern most room and the central room had been lined out with ply sheets, whilst the southern room was bare brick which was in good condition. Timber beams and purlins supported the pan tile roof covering with bitumastic felt lining noted in the southern room.

The majority of the pantiles were well fitted, however one or two had lifted slightly. The ridge line and bedding mortar looked to be in good condition with no significant gaps noted.

Building 5 has been assessed as having Low potential for bat habitation for the following reasons:-

- One or two slightly lifted pantiles

Plate 25. Shows the internal walls of the southern room.



3.3.3 Great Crested Newt

There were no historical records returned from the third party repository searches relating to Great crested newts within the 2km search area.

During the desk top study two waterbodies were identified from both Aerial photographs within 500m of the application site, with one of the waterbody being located within the application site itself, see Phase 1 Habitat Map Appendix 6 of this report for the illustrated location within the application site.

Figure 3. Aerial view with the ponds locations indicated and the application site outlined in yellow.



A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) score was undertaken on the onsite ornamental pond (P1), with the tabulated results presented in section 3.3.3.1 of this report.

Pond 2 was not accessible, as the client could not obtain permission from the landowner to undertake an assessment.

3.3.3.1 Pond Description.

Pond 1.

Plate 26. Looking towards the Koi pond in the farmhouse rear garden



A raised ornamental Koi pond is found adjacent to a brick wall in the farmhouse rear garden. The only submerged aquatic vegetation present, was a single ornamental water lily, with marginal vegetation being comprised of two stands of container planted Yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, a single stand of Pendulous sedge *Carex pendula* and a single stand of Marsh marigold *Caltha palustris*. The water was clear due to the filtration system, although no invertebrate were seen during the assessment. A good stock of mixed age Koi carp are present. The surface of the pond is netted to deter predation of the fish. The immediate surrounding habitat is comprised of amenity grassland, a paved path and several small shrub borders.

Table 3. Pond 1 - HSI assessment table

Category	Result	Score	Description
Location		1.0	Located in central England
Pond area	18 sq m	0.05	Pond smaller than 50 sq m
Pond drying	Never	0.9	Never dries
Water quality	Poor	0.33	No submerged plants
Shading		1.0	20% shade
Fowl	Absent	1.0	No evidence of waterfowl pond to small
Fish	Major	0.01	Dense population of Koi present
Other ponds	2 ponds	0.6	0.63 ponds per sq km
Terrestrial Habitat	Poor	0.33	Poor structure habitat amenity grassland and bare ground
Macrophytes	None	0.30	No submerge plants
Habitat Suitability Score		0.31	Poor

3.3.4 Hedgehogs.

There were no historical records for Hedgehogs within the search area.

During the field survey there was no historical evidence of Hedgehogs within the application site.

The mosaic of habitats present within the application site at the time of this field survey, are considered to offer some foraging and resting opportunities in conjunction with adjacent habitats.

3.3.5 Nesting birds

There are 40 historical bird records within the 2km search area, obtained from the NEYEDC, none of which related to the study site itself. The majority of the records all relate to a site located approximately 1.6km to the north east of the study site.

The following bird species were observed either visually or by sound and were noted either within the site boundaries or just passing through, these consisted of Common woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* (passing over), House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, and Robin *Erithacus rubecula*.

There no was evidence of the site supporting bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

3.3.6 Reptiles.

There is one historical records for a Grass snake *Natrix natrix* located approximately 2km north west of the study site.

The application site as a whole is considered to offer minimal opportunities for reptile species. There are no significant areas of soil or compost heaps which could provide suitable resting /hibernation opportunities. There are no significant quiet south facing slopes with suitable vegetative cover for basking. There is no rough tussocky grassland or moderately sized scrub areas which would provide suitable foraging areas.

4.0 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMEDATIONS

4.1 Designated Sites.

The application site is not located within any Statutory or Non-statutory sites of nature

There is one Internationally Designated sites found within the 2km search area. The River Derwent, a Special Area of Conservation is found approximately 0.10 km north of the site.

There is one Nationally Designated Site found within the 2km search area. The River Derwent, a Site of Special Scientific Interest is found approximately 0.10km north of the site.

There are no Locally Designated Sites found within the 2km search area

There are three Local Wildlife sites within the search area, the nearest of which is Barmby on the Marsh ,a Deleted Local Wildlife Site which is located approximately 0.6km south of the study site.

Given the nature/size of the proposed development and its location, it is not anticipated that any negative impacts would be likely to occur upon any of the Statutory & Non – statutory sites found within the 2km search radius, as illustrated in Section 3.1.1 and Appendix 2, 3 & 4 of this report.

4.2 Habitats

Habitats within the application site includes, the detached dwelling, a detached barn, outbuildings, amenity grassland, bare ground, introduced shrub borders and an ornamental pond. The boundaries are predominately defined by a mix of intact species poor hedging and solid brick walls.

There was no evidence notable/protected plant species, or non-native invasive species listed as Schedule 9 plant species within the study site.

The application site does not lie within or in close proximity to any Priority Habitats

In its present condition the application site as a whole has been assessed as having Low – Ecological Value.

Recommendations:-

1. No further survey work is required.
2. During the soft landscaping phase of the development, in the first instance consideration should be given to the planting of native trees, shrubs and nectar rich plant species, originating from the local province to increase the ecological diversity of the application site

4.3 Protected and Notable Species.

4.3.1 Badgers

There was no evidence of Badger habitation or foraging activity within the application site or within the immediate surrounding 50 metres. There were no historical records for the species within the 2km search area. Therefore it can be concluded that the likelihood of the species inhabiting the application site would be considered to be extremely low.

Recommendations: No further survey work or mitigation is required

4.3.2 Bats

There are 2 historical bat records within the 2km search area returned from the third party repository searches, with none of the historical records relating to the application site itself. The nearest confirmed record is for a day roost of 2 Whiskered/Brandt's *Myotis spp* in 2012, located approximately 1.6km to the north east of the site.

Evidence of historical bat habitation was found in Building 2 during the daytime buildings assessment, no evidence was found in any of the other study buildings. However there were a number of features noted within the roof structures, walls and windows/doors which could provide potential roosting opportunities especially for crevice dwelling bats species. Therefore, from the observations made the study buildings have been assessed as follows for potential bat habitation.

- Building 1 - Low to Moderate
- Building 2 - Moderate to High
- Building 3 - Negligible
- Building 4 - Low
- Building 5 - Low

Recommendations:

Any potential negative impacts on bat species, which could result from the proposed development could not be fully assessed from the findings of the Preliminary Roost Assessment alone. Therefore to make a full assessment and to determine the level of mitigation which may be required, along with any possible requirements for a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence, further nocturnal surveys in the form of a dusk /emergence and a dawn /re-entry surveys should be undertaken on the study buildings during the bat activity survey season May – mid September, prior to any construction/ conversion or demolition works being undertaken.

4.3.3 Great crested newts

There are no historical record returned from the third party repository searches relating to Great crested newts within the 2km search area.

During the desk top study 2 waterbodies were identified within 500 metres of the application site, with Pond 1 located within the application site.

A Habitat Suitability Index score was undertaken on the onsite pond (P1) with the results obtained for this pond, along with the associated distances of Pond 2 from the study site being presented in Table 4 below:-

Table 4.

Pond number	HSI score	Pond suitability	Approximated Distance from site
P1	0.40	Poor	On site
P2	N/A	N/A	Approximately 60m north

Access to Pond 2 could not be obtained by the client from the third party landowner. Although this pond were not accessed, an assessment was undertaken from Arial photography as well as local knowledge and is discussed below:-

Pond 2

This pond is located approximately 60m to the north of the study site, within the garden of the neighbouring property. The pond area extending to approximately 240sq m. with a large paved patio area to the north, mown amenity grassland to the west, and a mix of narrow shrub borders and trees to the south and east. There appears to be several beds of water lily scattered within the pond and marginal vegetation appears to be limited to planted narrow beds to the north and western banks. A small jetty is found on the western bank and it is understood from the client that the pond has a good stock of ornamental fish.

Given the fact that Pond 2 is approximately 60m to the north of the application site with no direct connectivity between the pond and the application site, it was considered that the lack of access to this ponds would not represent a constraint.

The mix of habitats within the study site being predominately, bare ground, amenity grassland and buildings, all of which would represent sub optimal habitat for Great crested newts.

Given all the information collated to date as discussed above, it is our considered opinion that the presence of Great crested newts, within the study site would be extremely unlikely.

Recommendations: - No further survey work required.

Purely as a precautionary measure and as a matter of good practice it is recommended that the Method Statement found below, relating to the construction phase of the development is implemented.

Method Statement

1. Prior to or the morning of, the commencement of demolition, conversion and land clearance works/vegetation stripping, the development area will be walked over by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist and where necessary and fingertip search will be undertaken.
2. Any building materials, skips or similar items will be stored on raised pallets on a suitable hard surface.
3. Any materials surplus to requirements will be moved off site and disposed of in an appropriate manner or stored at a designated hard surface.
4. Any trenching works should not be left open overnight. Where this is unavoidable, then an escape route in the form of a 45 degree earth slope at one end of the trench must be provided within the trench.
5. In the highly unlikely event that any Great crested newts are found within the development area during the proposed works, then all work must stop immediately. A Suitably Qualified Ecologist must be contacted and will immediately visit the site to assess the situation.
6. Upon visiting the site if the Great crested newt is present and in immediate danger then the Suitably Qualified Ecologist will remove it to a safe location outside the development area.
7. Natural England will be contacted immediately by the Suitably Qualified Ecologist and advised of the situation and to receive advice from them with regard to the way forward for the project.

4.3.4 Hedgehogs.

Hedgehogs have had a drastic decline in numbers over in recent years and are now listed as a Biodiversity Action Plan Priority species both at a UK and local level (See Legislation Section 5.4 of this report).

However as this species is highly mobile, then consideration should be given during both the initial site clearance, as well as during the construction phase of the development to the possible presences of the species and that any contractors should be made aware of this possibility.

Recommendations.

- All contractors working on the project should be made aware of the possible presence of the species.
- Any trenching works which are left open overnight or over a weekend should have a 45° slope made from compacted earth or a wide wooden plank incorporated at one end of the trench, thus providing an effective escape route.

- Within 4 weeks of the completion of all the construction and landscaping works, 1 x Hedgehog house is to be installed, for example into the west or eastern hedgerow bottoms.

4.3.5 Nesting birds

There are 40 historical bird records within the 2km search area, obtained from the NEYEDC, none of which related to the study site itself. The majority of the records all relate to a site located approximately 1.6km to the north east of the study site.

During the site survey only three bird species were seen either within or passing over the application site and the immediate surrounding area.

No birds were seen foraging within the application site during the field survey.

The mature hedgerows to the south, west and eastern boundaries have potential for nesting birds, although no nests were seen during the field survey.

There was no historical evidence of the study buildings being inhabited by either small bird species or by Barn owl *Typo alba*. At the time of the assessment.

Mitigation Strategy for Nesting Birds

1. No further Breeding bird survey work is required.
2. Conversion works on the existing barn, demolition of the farmhouse and outbuildings should preferably be undertaken outside the bird nesting period 1st March – 31st August inclusive. However if this is unavoidable then all the onsite buildings will need to be checked by a suitably qualified ecologist just prior to any demolition works being undertaken, on that particular building. If any active nests are identified then they will remain untouched until the nest has been naturally abandoned or the young have fledged.
3. In addition to item 2 above. If the initial vegetation/ground clearance works are to be undertaken during the bird nesting period 1st March – 31st August inclusive, then the site will require an initial walk over and where deemed necessary a fingertip search by a suitably qualified ecologist prior to any clearance works being undertaken. If any active nests are identified then they will be marked by a small red flag, with a 10m buffer zone and will remain untouched until the nest has been naturally abandoned or the young have fledged.
4. Within 4 weeks of the completion of all the construction and soft landscaping works the following nest boxes will be installed in suitable locations within the application site and remain in -situe thereafter.
 - 1 x Vivara Pro Woodstone Oval Open Nest Box or woodcrete equivalents.
 - 1 x Vivara Pro Seville 32mm Woodstone Nest Box or woodcrete equivalents.
 - 1 x Vivara Pro Woodstone House Sparrow Nest Box or woodcrete equivalents.

4.3.6 Reptiles

There is one historical record for a Grass snake *Natrix natrix* located approximately 2km north west of the study site.

The application site as a whole is considered to offer minimal opportunities for reptile species, as discussed in section 3.3.6 of this report. Therefore from all the information obtained to date, it is considered that the likelihood of reptile being present within the study would be minimal.

Recommendations: No further survey work or mitigation required

5.0 LEGISLATION

5.1 Badgers

Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badger Act (1992) which makes it an offence to:

- Kill or injure a Badger
- Damage or destroy a sett
- Disturb a Badger whilst it occupies a setts

5.2 Bats

All species of UK bats are statutorily protected under regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (formerly The Conservation (Natural Habitats, Etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), which implements the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive, plus under UK legislation through Schedule 5 (Section 9) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This combined legislation makes it an offence to: -

- Deliberately kill, injure or capture bats
- Deliberately disturb bats in such a way as to significantly effect:
 - a) the ability of that species to survive, breed, rear or nurture their young
 - b) the local distribution on the species
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb or obstruct access to the resting place of bats
- Damage or destroy breeding sites and resting places of bats even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time.
- Possess, transport, sell, barter or exchange any part of, or derived from a bat whether dead or alive.

5.3 Great Crested Newts

The Great Crested Newt is statutorily protected under regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (formerly The Conservation (Natural Habitats, Etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), which implements the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive, plus under UK legislation through Schedule 5 (Section 9) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This combined legislation makes it an offence to: -

- deliberately kill, injure or capture a great crested newt
- deliberately disturb a great crested newt in such a way as to significantly effect:
 - a) the ability of that species to survive, breed, rear or nurture their young
- recklessly disturb or obstruct access to the resting place of a great crested newt
- damage or destroy breeding sites and resting places of great crested newts
- deliberately take or destroy eggs of the great crested newt
- possess, transport, sell, barter or exchange any part of a great crested newt whether dead or alive.

The Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) is listed as a priority species on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

5.4 Hedgehogs

- Hedgehogs only receive partial protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) in Section 6, this section of the Act lists animals which may not be taken or killed by; nets, trapping, poisons electric devices, gas/smoke and automatic weapons and some others.
- Hedgehogs are a UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and are listed under The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

5.5 Nesting birds

All wild birds are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), it is an offence to:-

- Deliberately kill, injure or take any wild bird
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst in use or being built
- Take or destroy an egg or eggs of any such wild bird.

Certain bird species which includes the Barn owl *Typo alba* are listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act receive special additional protection and as such it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb them when nesting or rearing young.

A number of bird species are also listed under The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

5.6 Reptiles.

Common lizard, slow worm, grass snake and adder are all protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) against

- Killing, intentional injury and selling

Sand lizard and Smooth snake are fully protected by the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 Regulation 9 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Section 9 both pieces of legislation make it an offence to:

- Kill, injure or capture
- Damage or destroy a breeding or resting place
- Intentionally obstruct access to a resting place used for shelter
- Keep, transport or sell.

All native species of reptiles are included in the NERC Act 2006.

5.7 Plant species

Certain plant species in the UK are protected under the following legislation:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) under Section 8
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and are listed under Schedule 4

Both pieces of legislation make it an offence to.

- Intentionally pick, uproot or destroy certain plants
- Possess, sell or exchange them.

Certain plant species UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and are listed under The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

In addition to the above legislation there are injurious weeds and invasive species which are subject to the following legislation:

The Weed Act 1959 covers injurious weeds

The five species listed under this legislation are; Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobea*), Creeping or field thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and Curled dock (*Rumex crispus*).

It is not an offence to have these plant species on your land but it is an offence to allow them to spread to agricultural land.

Invasive species are under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The following are possibly the most common invasive species encountered:

- Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), Rhododendron spp, New Zealand Pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*),

It is not an offence to have these plants growing on your land, but it is an offence to allow them to spread into the wild.

6.0 PLANNING POLICY

6.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) states:

174 .To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation and
- Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity

175. When determining planning applications, local authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.
- Development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments, should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of specific scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
- Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can be secured measurable net gains for biodiversity.

176. The following should be given the same protection as habitat sites:

- Potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Sites of Conservation;
- listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and

- Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitat sites, potential Special Protected Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

177. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plan or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

6.2 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) states:

Section 40 (1) Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

Section 41 lists habitats and species of principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity making these habitats and species a material consideration in the planning process

6.3 ODMP Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

- The presence of a protected species is a ‘material consideration’ when a local planning authority is considering a development proposal. (*Paragraph 98 Circular 06/2005*), when a planning authority is considering a development proposal and as such where impacts upon a protected species are likely to occur from a proposed development, surveys must be undertaken and provided to support a planning application.
- Paragraph 99 Circular 06/2005 states; *‘It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before making the decision. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted’.*
- Where there is a reasonable likelihood of protected species being present and affected by a development the surveys should be completed and any necessary measure put in place, through conditions and / or planning obligations, before the permission is granted.

6.4 UK Biodiversity Action Plan

This action plan is a government initiative and contains a list of priority habitats and species of conservation concern in the UK which are the same as those listed within Section 41 of The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The plan also outlines biodiversity initiatives designed to enhance their conservation status.

The UKBAP requires conservation of biodiversity to be addressed at a county level via a Local BAP and are usually targeted towards species of conservation concern within each separate area.

7.0 REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 – HMSO

Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 as amended 2017

East Yorkshire Bat Group

English Nature (2001). *Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature. Peterborough.

Gent.A. & Gibson. S., (1998). *Herpetofauna Worker's Manual*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee. Peterborough.

Google Earth 2019

JNCC (2010). *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Surveys*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Michell-Jones, A.J. and McLeish A.P. (Eds). (2004). *Bat Worker's Manual (3rd Edition)*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK

Michell-Jones, A.J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough, UK

National Planning Policy Framework 2019 Department of Communities and Local Government

North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre

UK Post -2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012) <http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk./page6189> accessed October 2001

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 –HMS

8.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Species List

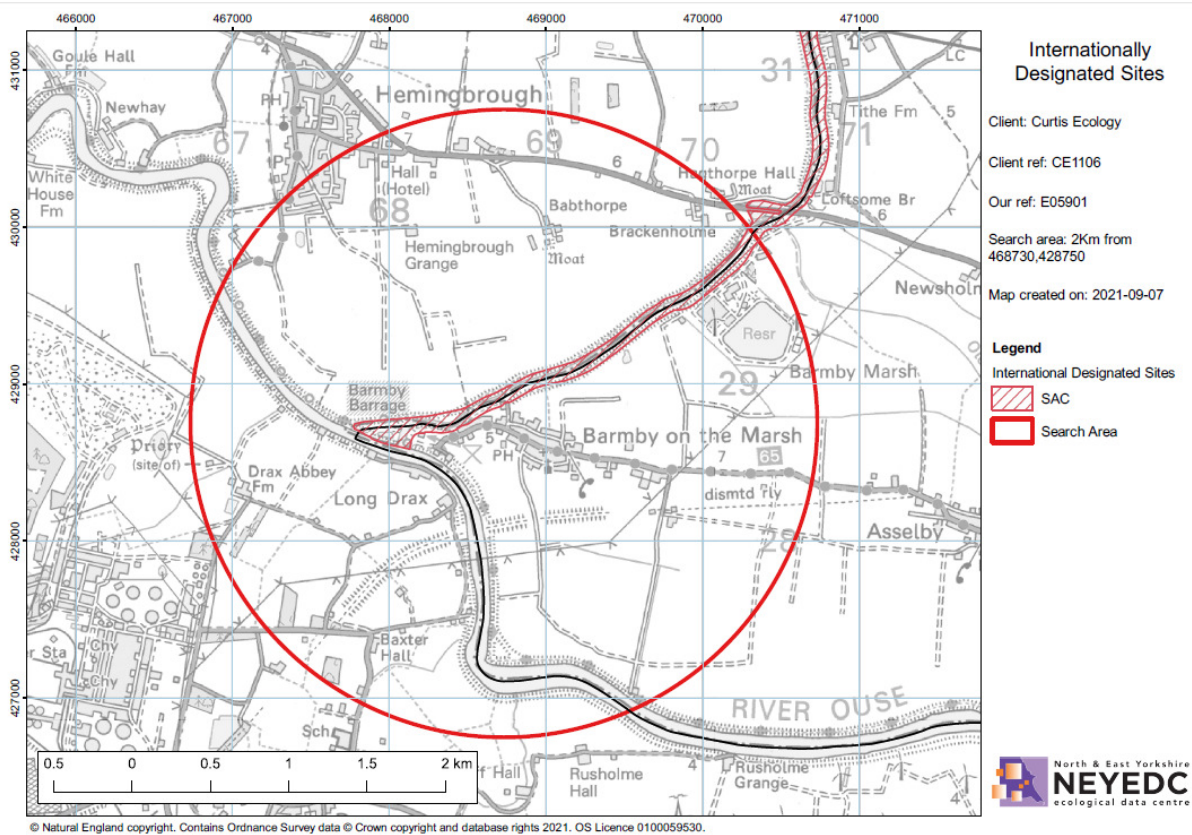
Plants.

Annual meadow grass *Poa annua*
Bramble *Rubus fructus*
Broad-leaved plantain *Plantago major*
Broad-leaved willowherb *Epilobium montanum*
Cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*
Clematis spp,
Common chickweed *Stellaria media*
Common ivy *H. helix*,
Common nettle *Urtica dioica*
Common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*,
Common sow thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*
Common poppy *Papaver rhoea*
Creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*
Creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*,
Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*
Cypress sp
Daisy *Bellis perennis*,
Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*
Domestic rose *Rosa spp*
Dwarf conifers *Cypressus spp*
Elder *Sambucus nigra*
Euonymus spp
Fuchsia spp,
Garden Mint *Mentha*
Groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*,
Goat willow *Salix caprea*
Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*
Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*
Hydrangea spp
Iris spp
Leylandii *Cupressus × leylandii*
Nasturtium *Tropaeolum spp*
Periwinkle *Vinca minor*
Pendulous sedge *Carex pendula*
Prostrate Knottweed *P. aviculare*.
Red fescue *Festuca rubra*
Ryegrass *Lolium sp*
Snowberry *Symphoricarpos spp.*
Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*,
White clover *Trifolium repens*
White willow *Salix alba*.
Willowherb seedlings *Epilobium spp.*
Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*

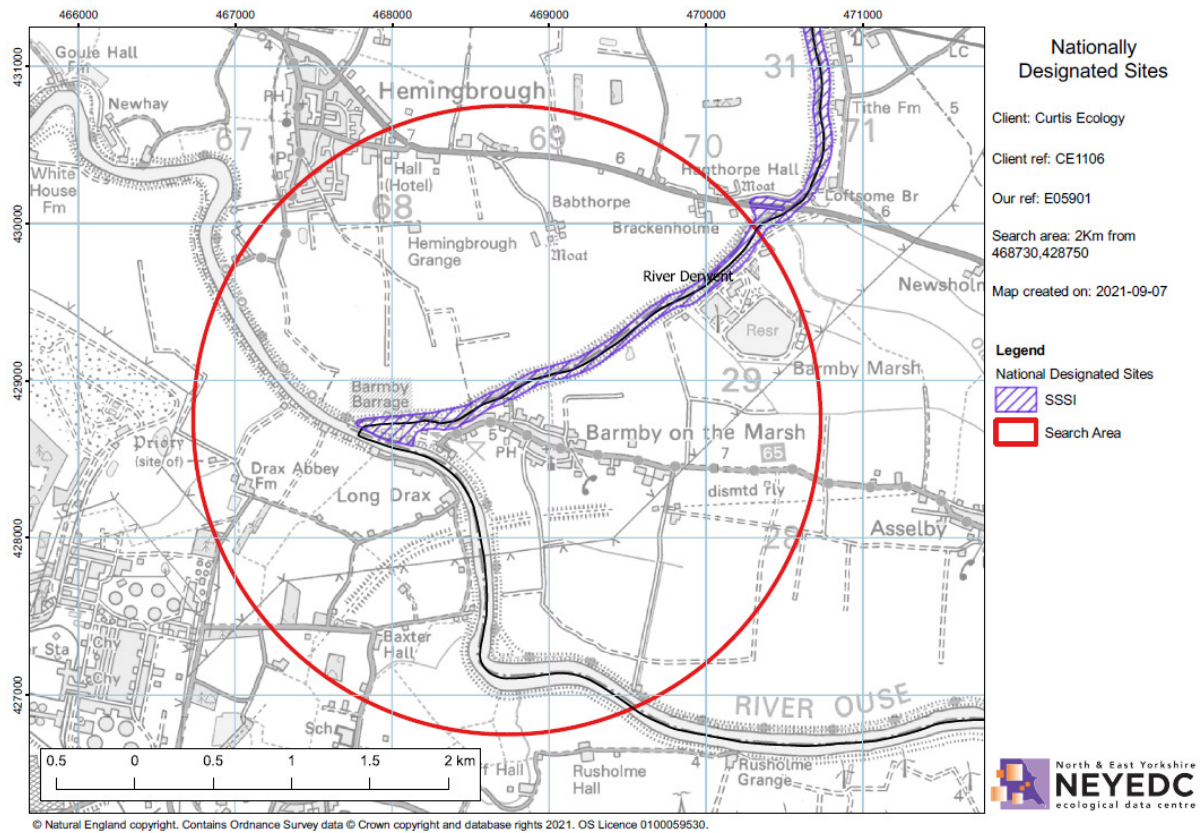
Birds.

Common woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* (passing over),
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*,
Robin *Erithacus rubecula*.

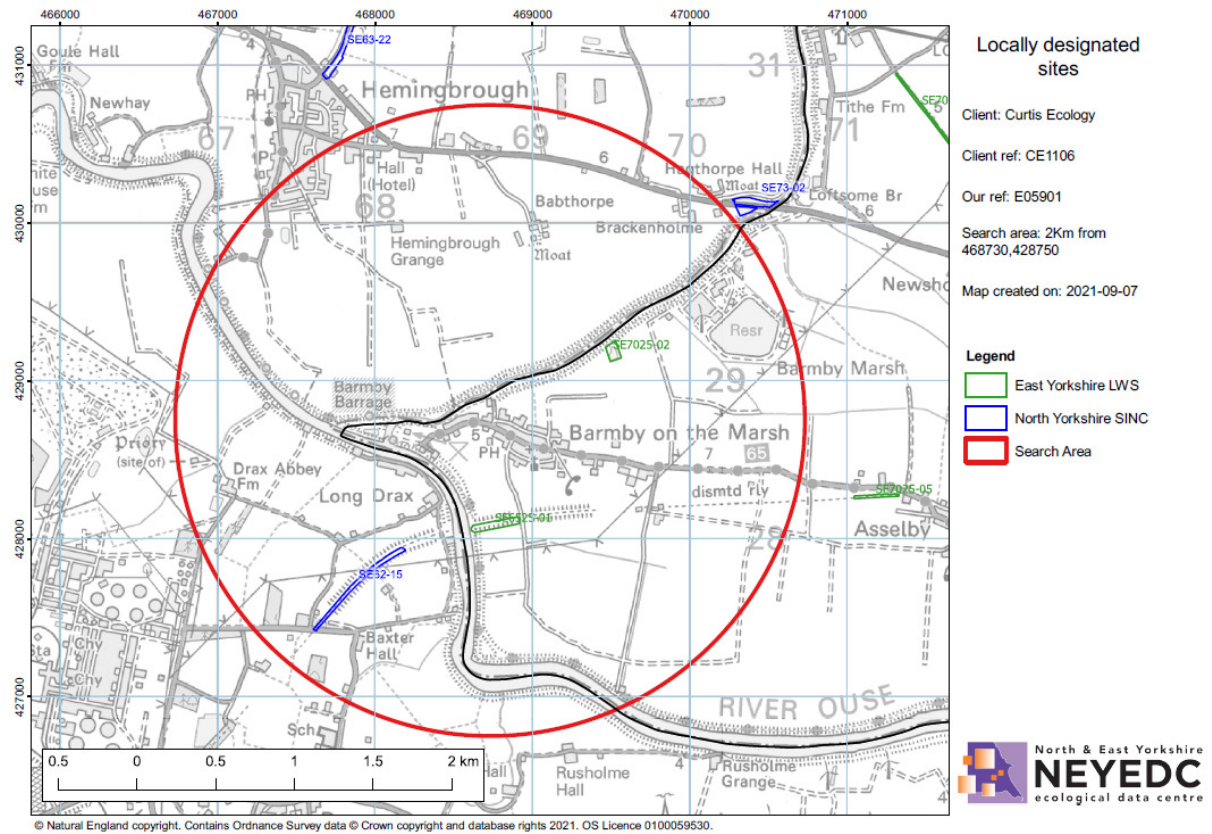
Appendix 2. Internationally Designated Sites found within the 2km search area.



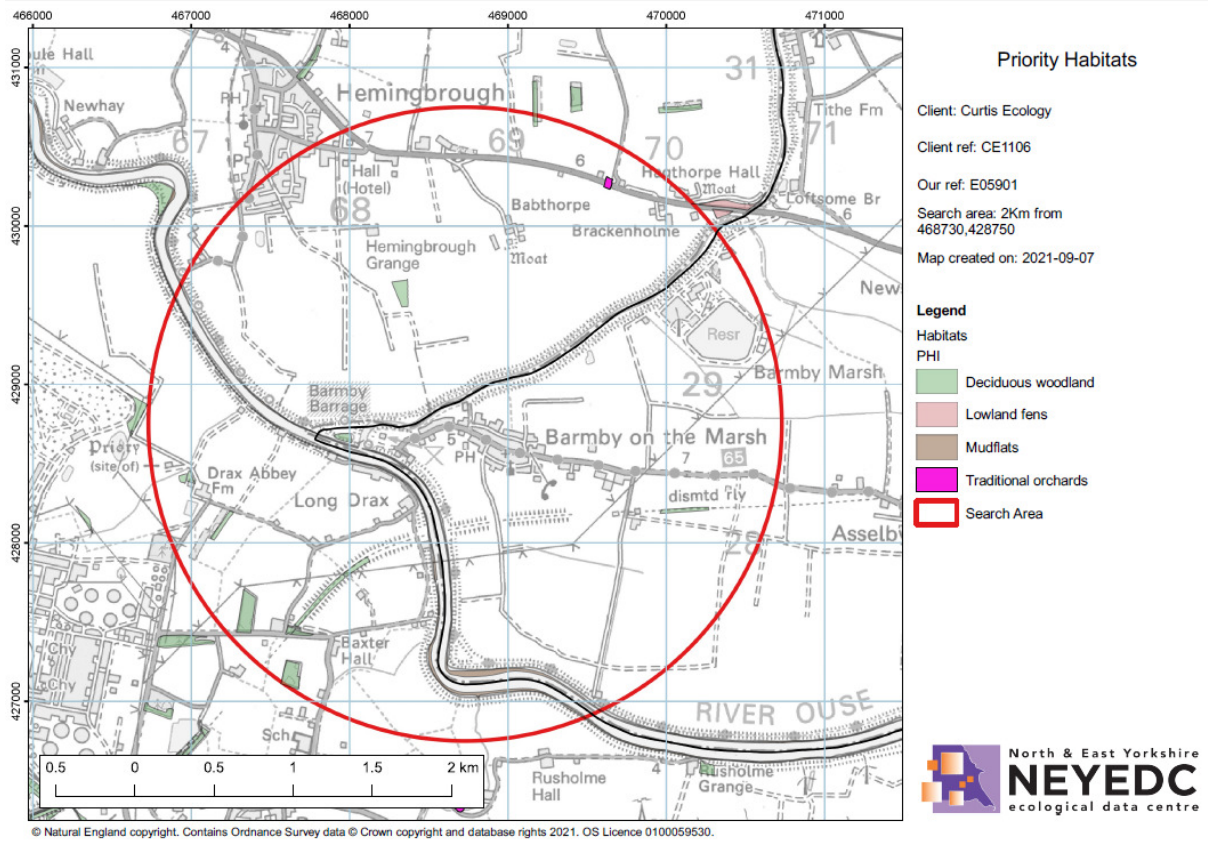
Appendix 3. Nationally Designated Sites found with 2km search area.



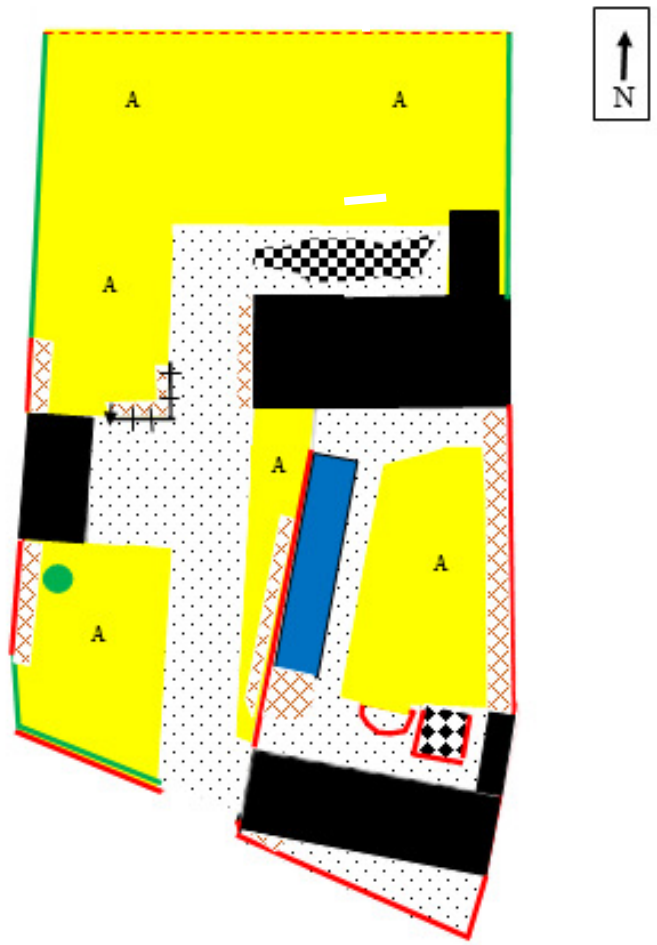
Appendix 4. Locally Designated Sites 2km search area













Appendix 5. Priority Habitats Sites 2km search area



Appendix 6. Phase 1 Habitats Map



Legend	
	Coniferous scattered trees A3.2
	Amenity grassland J1.2
	Introduced shrub J1.4
	Fence J2.4
	Buildings J3.6
	Open water G1.1
	Ephemeral/short perennial J1.3
	Intact hedge species –poor J2.1.2
	Wall J2.5
	Bare ground J4