

# Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

At

Chapel Street / Market Street, Glossop,  
SK13 8AR



Address	Chapel Street / Market Street, Glossop, SK13 8AR		
Client	McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd	Ecologist	Jonathan Jones
Our Ref	E0408141031	Director	Paul Thompson
Report Date	2 September 2014	Quality Checked	Paul Hiscocks
Scope of Report	Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey		

## Environmental Services

Arboriculture • Ecology • Landscape Architecture • Environmental Groundworks • Vegetation Management

t 0330 380 1036 f 0330 3801038  
planning@innovation-environmental.co.uk  
www.innovationpropertyuk.com/environmental



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Company Registration No 03730163 Registered in England and Wales  
Unit 4, Linnet Court, Cawledge Business Park, Alnwick, NE66 2GD

Version	Date	Author	Checked	Approved
1	14/07/2014	J Jones	G Anderson	P Hiscocks

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The opinions and information contained within this report were gathered using due skill, care and diligence. The report complies with the Biodiversity Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BS42020:2013) and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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## Executive Summary

The Extended Phase One Habitat Survey was undertaken at Chapel Street and Market Street, Glossop by an experienced ecologist.

The site is generally of low ecological value in an early stage of succession moving from tall ruderal vegetation to dense scrub with self-set pioneer trees species present.

Much of the site comprises un-vegetated areas of hardstanding concrete and tarmac.

The key features of the site include the proximity to the Glossop Brook water way and the subterranean garage under the eastern part of the site.

The survey was undertaken during optimum conditions and the following recommendations are made:-

1. Due to the presence of features suitable to support roosting bats within the building on site, the building has been classed as having Low (LBRP) - Bat Roost Potential therefore; a minimum of one dusk / dawn survey of the building and site is to take place in line within current guidelines (Hundt, 2012). Surveys will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist and carried out in suitable weather conditions between the months of May and September (inclusive).
2. Japanese Knotweed present on site must be eradicated under a suitable working method statement as a schedule 9 UK invasive plant species.
3. All vegetation removal or tree works should ideally take place outside of the bird nesting season to avoid impacting on nesting birds. If this is not possible and vegetation removal works are scheduled for within the bird nesting season (March to September inclusive) and nests are found to be present then these areas are to be left until the eggs have hatched and the young have fledged (Normally 4 – 6 week's dependent on species). This will ensure that there is no major impact on breeding birds which may occupy any of these features.
4. Bat and bird boxes will be included within the new building design, and wild flower seed mix (suitably sourced for the area) and native trees and shrubs used to landscape areas surrounding the buildings. Assistance will be engaged from an ecologist in the design and location of bird/bat boxes.

## 1.0 Introduction

Environmental Services were commissioned by McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd, to undertake an Extended Phase One Habitat Survey; the survey is required in relation to a planning application at Chapel Street / Market Street, Glossop the site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SK 033 939.



### 1.1 **Site Description**

A drawing of the development area is included within Appendix I and comprises an area of mixed ruderal, scrub and open areas of amenity grassland and bare earth between the centre of Glossop and Glossop Brook. The site entrance slopes down gradually to the north where the site narrows. There is also a steeper section down to the subterranean garage in the south east corner of the site.

### 1.2 **Scope of Survey**

We have been instructed to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey; this is not a survey for the purposes of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 9 or Schedule 9) (England and Wales) Order which came into force on 6 April 2010 or National Vegetation Classification. This report has been produced with reference to current guidelines for preliminary ecological appraisal (CIEEM, 2012) and in accordance with BS42020:2013: Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.

Current building proposal for the site is unknown, however it is likely that all buildings on the site will be demolished to facilitate later living apartments including areas of hard and soft landscaping.

The whole site is considered in the proposed development area and consequently all habitats present on site have been classified and mapped.

### **1.3 Limitations**

All of the species that occur in each habitat would not necessarily be detectable during survey work carried out at any given time of the year, since different species are apparent during different seasons. Phase 1 habitat surveys can be undertaken at any time of the year; however, the optimum time of year for these surveys to be undertaken is between April and September (inclusive).

This survey was undertaken within this optimum period, and is therefore considered to provide a robust assessment of the habitats and species present within the site. All areas of the site were accessible and there were no limitations to the survey effort.

## **2.0 Legislation, Policy and Conservation Status**

### **2.1 Planning and Biodiversity**

Local Authorities have a requirement to consider biodiversity under the following European legislation:

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006);
- The Habitats Directive (EC directive 92/43/EEC);
- Environmental Impact Assessment (85/337/EEC as amended by directive 09/31/EC);
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001/42/EEC);
- The Environment Act (1995).

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (the NERC Act) places a legal duty on public bodies, including planning authorities, to 'have regard' to the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their normal functions, which includes consideration of planning applications.

In compliance with Section 41 of the NERC Act, the Secretary of State has published a list of species and habitats considered to be of principal importance for conserving biodiversity in England under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. This is known as the England Biodiversity Priority (EBP) list, previously referred to as Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP),

of which there are 56 habitats and 943 species (Natural England, 2014). The EBP list is used to guide planning authorities in implementing their duty under the NERC Act.

Local Authorities must also have regard for the following national planning policies:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012);
- ODPM Circular 06/2005 (Defra Circular 01/2005);
- ODPM (March 2006) Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.

The High Peak Glossopdale Local Plan, adopted in September 2008 defers to the Peak District Biodiversity Action plan for local biodiversity objectives and targets.

## **2.2 Legalisation and Local Policy Documents**

Relevant legislation (as amended) and policy documents that have been consulted are detailed below:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010;
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006;
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992;
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997;
- UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan.

## **2.3 Species Legislation**

### **2.3.1 Bats**

All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence for anyone to:

- intentionally to kill, injure or handle a bat;
- possess a bat (whether live or dead);
- disturb a roosting bat, or sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence; or
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not

*(Natural England, 2014)*

A roost is protected whether or not bats are present and any activity or works affecting a roost, even when bats are absent, is likely to be subject to the relevant licence procedure with Natural England.

### **2.3.2 Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibious*)**

The Water Vole has historically received limited protection through inclusion on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). On the 6<sup>th</sup> April 2008 legal protection of this species was extended as such it is now an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) a water vole;
- possess or control a live or dead water vole, or any part of a water vole;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection or disturb water voles while they are using such a place; or
- sell, offer for sale or advertise for live or dead water voles.

(*Natural England, 2014*)

### **2.3.3 Otter (*Lutra lutra*)**

Otters are currently increasing in number and distribution after a prolonged period of decline. They receive protection under both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Otters and their resting places are fully protected, it is an offence to:

- deliberately, capture, injure or kill them;
- to damage, destroy or obstruct their breeding or resting places;
- or to disturb otters in their breeding or resting places.

(*Natural England, 2014*)

There is, however, provision within the legislation to kill, take, disturb or possess otters or to use prohibited methods to kill or take under a licence in certain defined circumstances, if the issue cannot be resolved by any alternative means.

### **2.3.4 Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*)**

Great Crested Newts (GCNs) are protected under Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Sections 9(1) and 9(4) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

The above makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a great crested newt;
- damage any place used for shelter or protection by the species, including breeding ponds and terrestrial habitats; or

- intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt whilst it is occupying a place of shelter.

*(Natural England, 2014)*

The legislation applies to all stages of the life cycle including eggs, larvae and juveniles.

### **2.3.5 Hazel Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)**

Dormice are fully protected under UK and European legislation in England including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Taken together, these legislative instruments make it illegal to:

- deliberately, capture, injure or kill them;
- to damage, destroy or obstruct their breeding or resting places;
- to disturb them in their breeding or resting places;
- possess or sell a wild dormouse.

*(Natural England, 2014)*

### **2.3.6 Birds**

In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected it an offence to:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any such bird whilst it is in use or being built; or
- take or destroying an egg of any such wild bird.

*(Natural England, 2014)*

The law covers all species of wild birds including common, pest or opportunistic species. Special protection against disturbance during the breeding season is also afforded to those species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act.

### **2.3.7 Reptiles**

Adders, slow worms, grass snakes and common lizards are protected against killing and injuring under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation makes it illegal to intentionally kill or injure a common reptile. As a result, reptiles must be removed from areas of development and relocated onto suitable release sites before any site works can commence.

Smooth snakes and sand lizards are also protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) making them European Protected Species. This makes it illegal to carry out the following activities:

- Deliberately or recklessly disturb, capture or kill these animals;
- Deliberately or recklessly take or destroy eggs of these animals;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such a wild animal; or
- Keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from such a wild animal.

(Natural England, 2014)

### **2.3.8 Badgers (*Meles meles*)**

Badgers and their setts are fully protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This Act makes it an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- Wilfully kill, injure or take, or attempt to kill, injure or capture a badger; or
- Interfere with a badger sett by doing any of the following things, intending to do any of these things or be reckless as to whether one's actions would have any of these consequences:
  - Damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett or any part of it.
  - Disturb a badger when it is occupying a badger sett.

Where planning permission has been granted, Natural England may issue a licence to interfere with setts for development purposes. However, licences are only usually issued for works between July and November, a period when badgers are unlikely to have dependent young below ground.

(Natural England, 2014)

## **3.0 Methodology**

### **3.1 Data Search**

Records of protected species and non-statutory wildlife sites within a 1km radius of the application site were requested from the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

Locations of statutory designated sites were accessed via the government 'MAGIC' website ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).

### **3.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Site Survey**

To fulfil the brief, an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was conducted following the methodology of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) *Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey - A Technique for Environmental Audit* (2010). Extended Phase I Habitat Survey is a standard technique for obtaining baseline ecological information for large areas of land in which the main vegetation types present within the survey area are mapped using a standard

set of habitat categories. The aim is to provide records of habitats that are of significant ecological value.

### **Additional Target Notes**

Additional target notes were made where applicable to record:

- Key habitat features.
- Ecological features not covered in sufficient detail in the Phase 1 Methodology.
- Important habitats too small to be mapped and to identify dominant species.
- Other features of ecological interest.

### **3.3 Protected Fauna and Flora Species**

Potential signs/suitable habitats for the presence of European and Domestic protected species were recorded.

### **3.4 Ecological Value and Impact Assessment**

Guidelines for ecological value and impact assessment within Volume 11 Section 2 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (Department for Transport, 2009) have been used to place the ecological value of the site in context and assess the likely impacts of the proposed development.

The DMRB is considered by the author to offer a more workable methodology than other assessment methods currently available and is applicable to development situations other than roads and bridges.

Criteria used to assign value and assess likely impacts are provided in Appendix II.

## **4.0 Results : Desktop Survey**

### **4.1 Data search**

Biological records data was searched for and requested over a 1km radius from the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. (See Appendix IV).

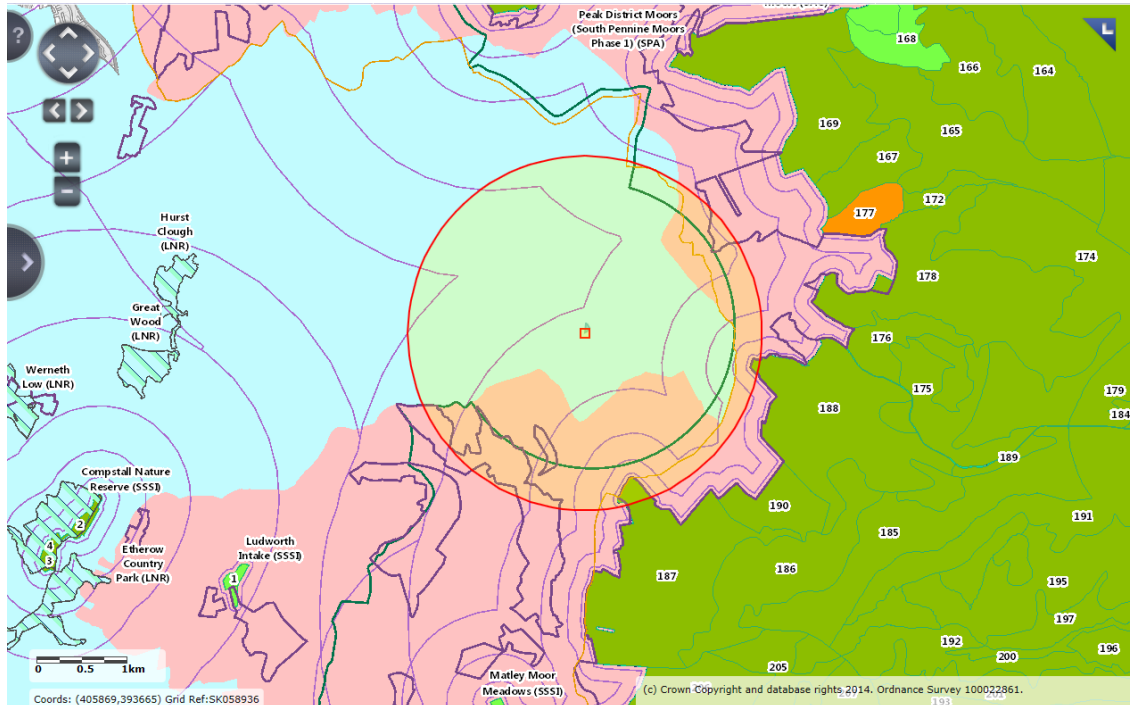
#### **4.1.1 Summary of Protected Species Recorded within a 1km Radius**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref (SD)</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Date</b>
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	2 Records	DWT	2003, 2004
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus, Pipistrellus</i>	2 Records	DWT	2008, 2012
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	1 Record	DWT	2001

**Table 1:** Summary of Protected Species Desktop Records

#### 4.1.2 Statutory Designated Nature Conservation Sites

Designated site information drawn from the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside site [www.magic.com](http://www.magic.com) confirmed designated sites within the 2km search radius.



The following sites were found within the 2km search radius:

Special Protection Areas:

1. Peak District Moors

Special Areas of Conservation:

1. South Pennine Moors

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units:

1. Dark Peak (Unfavourable Recovering x2)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

1. Dark Peak

Environmentally Sensitive Areas:

1. North Peak

National Parks:

1. Peak District

In addition, from the information provided by the Records Provider, the following Sites of Nature Conservation Importance were identified:

1. Dinting Vale Reservoirs and Brook
2. The Bank
3. Ashes Farm Meadows
4. Brayclough Farm

## 5.0 Results: Field Survey - Plants and Habitats

### 5.1 Field Survey

The site was surveyed on Tuesday 12<sup>th</sup> August 2014 by an experienced ecologist, Mr Jonathan Jones B.Sc (Hons) M.Sc ACIEEM employed by Innovation Group Environmental Services. All habitats were recorded and described in terms of dominant and characteristic plant species using Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology (JNCC, 2010). A fauna and flora species list was compiled (see Appendix III).

The site was searched for field signs of badgers such as runs, latrines and feeding signs and assessed in terms of its suitability for other notable or protected species including bats, otter, water vole, reptiles, amphibians and birds. In addition observations were made to identify any primary EBP and Local BAP species or habitats of local, regional and national importance.

Weather conditions during the survey were still, dry and bright ambient day time temperatures for the day were approximately 17°C.

### 5.2 Plants and Habitats

**Refer to Appendix I for Habitat Map and Appendix III for comprehensive species list and Target Notes.**

The following habitats were recorded during the survey:

#### 5.2.1 A3.1 Scattered Trees Broadleaved

At various points around the main site boundary there are several mature trees comprising Hawthorn (*Crateagus monogyna*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with multiple self-set seedlings of Sycamore and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) also present. The trees provide suitable habitat for nesting birds which should be considered when undertaking site clearance. No trees on site were classed as suitable to support roosting bats.

### **5.2.2 A2.1 Dense/ Continuous Scrub**

Due to inactivity on the site some areas which have been least impacted have become dense thickets of scrub dominated by Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) with self-set seedlings of Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). The areas of scrub will support insects which in turn provide a food source for foraging bats, birds and small mammals, as well as potential nesting habitat for small passerine species. However, the low species diversity makes the area of low ecological value.

### **5.2.3 C3.1 Tall Ruderal**

The majority of the site comprises Rosebay Willowherb (*Epilobium angustifolium*), Horse tail (*Equisetum*) and Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) in stands dominated by 1-2 species in any one area. The tall ruderal areas are a short lived transitional habitat between grassland and scrub; although these areas are temporary and of low ecological value they would support a population of invertebrates which can encourage foraging by bats and birds.

### **5.2.4 J2.5 Wall**

The walls across the site comprise rough stone walls typical of the area with local stone. All walls on site are of negligible ecological value.

### **5.2.5 J3 Hardstanding**

There are two main areas of hardstanding on the site comprising a parking area of tarmac in the north on Chapel Street, and an area of concrete by the entrance in the east of the site off Market street. In both cases the hardstanding has negligible ecological value, however the edges of these areas are beginning to be colonised by ruderal vegetation.

### **5.2.6 J4 Bare Ground / Tarmac**

Where vehicles have previously entered the site there is an area of bare earth from the site entrance down to the entrance of the subterranean garage. The area comprises soil which will quickly be colonised by the neighbouring ruderal plant species if left undisturbed.

### **5.2.7 J3.6 Buildings**

The building marked on the map comprises a set of open fronted sheds in a dilapidated condition on the slope down to the subterranean garage level. The garage is located below the hardstanding area by the site entrance at Target Note 2, extending approximately 6 metres from the northern boundary towards the centre of the site and to the eastern boundary. The subterranean garage is partially brick lined with alcoves on the northern side with stone work supporting the walls. Internally there is a culvert which runs from an arch at the back of the garage to one in the southern wall along a concrete ditch boarded over by wooden beams; the water appeared to have a sluggish flow exiting the garage to towards the brook to the south although no flow into the garage was noted.

### 5.2.8 Adjacent Habitat

The site is set close to the centre of Glossop town. To the north, east and west of the site there is built up urban landscape comprising car parks, road, commercial and residential buildings. On the southern boundary there is Glossop Brook which is highly channelized and runs approximately 6 metres below the site level. Beyond the Brook there is a small park area with amenity grassland and scattered trees; with residential housing beyond.

### 5.2.9 Target Note 1

The invasive schedule 9 plant species Japanese Knotweed was noted in a large stand comprising several hundred stems (Grid Reference: SK 0331 9394) on the southern boundary of the site. Action should be taken as soon as possible to remove the plant.

## 6.0 Results: Field Survey - Fauna

### 6.1 Bats

There are 4 desk based records of bats within 1km of site. The development site itself is considered to be of moderate value for foraging and of low bat roost potential. This is based on the site location adjacent to Glossop Brook with parkland beyond and the potential for use of the subterranean garage.

A minimum of 1 dusk/ dawn survey is required to determine use of the site by bats undertaken in line with current guidelines (Hundt, 2012).

### 6.2 Water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*) and Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

There are no records of Water vole within 1km of the site and no records of Otter. The adjacent Glossop Brook has potential to support Otter as a commuting corridor; however, the steep walled banks of the site and the raised level above the river surface means that Otter cannot access the site. No further survey effort is recommended. However precautions must be taken to prevent fouling of the water and excessive lighting on this boundary.

### 6.3 Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

There are no records of Great Crested Newts within the 1km search area. The site is generally considered to be of low value for the species. Using OS Open Space mapping and aerial photography 1 pond is located within 500m of the site; the pond is located on the other side of Glossop town centre and isolated from the site, consequently no further survey effort is required.

#### **6.4 Hazel Dormouse**

There are no records of Hazel Dormouse within 1km of the site. The development area is considered to be of low suitability for dormice and no further survey effort is recommended.

#### **6.5 Birds**

No specially protected Schedule 1 birds or potential breeding habitat were recorded during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey and no further survey effort is recommended.

However, the site does contain scattered trees and scrub areas that are suitable for nesting birds. It is therefore recommended that vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the bird breeding season, (March to September inclusive). If works are to be undertaken within these timings then the area should first be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to any works being undertaken. If nests are found to be present then these areas are to be left until the eggs have hatched and the young have fledged (Normally 4 – 6 week's dependent on species). This will ensure that there is no major impact on breeding birds which may occupy any of these features.

#### **6.6 Reptiles**

From the desk based study 1 reptile record was noted within the 1km search radius. The development area is considered to be of low suitability for reptiles and no further survey effort is recommended.

#### **6.7 Badger (*Meles meles*)**

Biological records indicate no observations of badgers within 1km of the site. No evidence of use of the site by badgers was recorded during the field survey and no further survey effort is required.

#### **6.8 Other fauna**

No other fauna was observed during the survey.

#### **6.9 Connectivity to statutory and non-statutory designated sites**

The proposed development does not pose any threat to connectivity of statutory and non-statutory sites in the region. The site is isolated by the town centre of Glossop to the north, south and east, and by Glossop Brook to the west.

## 7.0 Ecological Value and Impact Assessment

The following section puts the value of the surveyed site into context and uses DMRB (DoT, 2008) criteria for assessing value and the potential magnitude of impact from the development proposals.

### 7.1 Ecological value

No EBP species were recorded during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey. Site habitats are species low in the wider ecological landscape. The site being affected by the development therefore is considered low in its potential to support protected, EBP, Local BAP and red data species and sensitive development may improve the site from this perspective.

Using DMRB criteria (Appendix II) the site is considered of low ecological value.

### 7.2 Impact Assessment

The proposed development will have a slight medium of impact upon the site and its ecological features.

Therefore a medium impact upon a site of low value constitutes an ecological impact of slight negative magnitude.

Considering the size of the site and the nature of the habitats involved the proposed development is considered to pose a slight negative impact on local biodiversity and this should be offset by biodiversity enhancement associated with landscaping and inclusion of bat and bird boxes within the building structure.

## 8.0 Recommendations & Conclusion

The Extended Phase One Habitat Survey was undertaken by an experienced ecologist of the site of Chapel Street and Market Street, Glossop.

The survey was undertaken during optimum conditions and the following recommendations are made:-

- 8.1** Due to the presence of features suitable to support roosting bats within the building on site, the building has been classed as having Low (LBRP) - Bat Roost Potential therefore; a minimum of one dusk / dawn survey of the building and site is to take place in line with current guidelines (Hundt, 2012). Surveys will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist and carried out in suitable weather conditions between the months of May and September (inclusive).
- 8.2** Japanese Knotweed present on site must be eradicated under a suitable working method statement as a schedule 9 UK invasive plant species.
- 8.3** All vegetation removal or tree works should ideally take place outside of the bird nesting season to avoid impacting on nesting birds. If this is not possible and vegetation removal works are scheduled for within the bird nesting season (March to September inclusive) and nests are found to be present then these areas are to be left until the eggs have hatched and the young have fledged (Normally 4 – 6 week's dependent on species). This will ensure that there is no major impact on breeding birds which may occupy any of these features.
- 8.4** Bat and bird boxes will be included within the new building design, and wild flower seed mix (suitably sourced for the area) and native trees and shrubs used to landscape areas surrounding the buildings. Assistance will be engaged from an ecologist in the design and location of bird/bat boxes.

No further survey effort is considered necessary unless changes are made to the development area to be affected over and above those indicated within this report.

## 9.0 References

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Stace, C. (2010). *The New Flora of the British Isles (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

### Websites for access to Full Legislation and Policy Text:

Birds Directive:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended):

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2012/1927/contents/made>

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>

Habitats Directive:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm)

National Planning Policy Framework:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf>

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework:

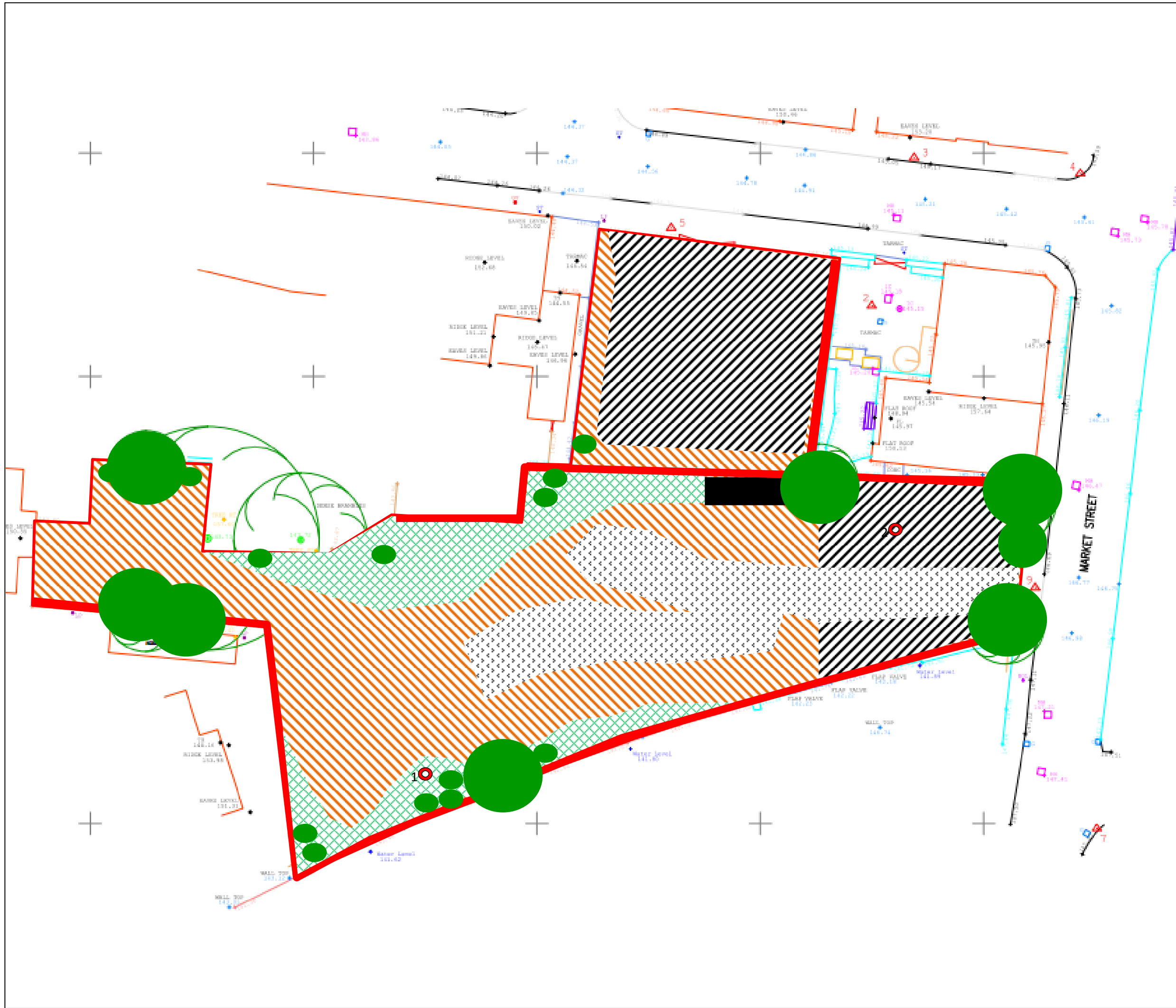
<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended):

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

# Appendix I

## Phase 1 Habitat Map



**KEY**

	<b>A2.1</b> Dense Continuous scrub
	<b>A3.1</b> Broadleaved Scattered Trees
	<b>C3.1</b> Tall Ruderal
	<b>J2.5</b> Wall
	<b>J4</b> Bare Earth
	<b>J3</b> Hardstanding
	<b>J3.6</b> Buildings
	<b>1</b> Target Note (see Target Note table)

**Phase 1 Habitat Plan**  
 Chapel Street / Market Street, Glossop, SK13 8AR

**Plan Ref**  
 MT.EC0.10799.V1

**Date**  
 28.08.2014



**Innovation Group Environmental Services**

Unit 4 Linnet Court, Cawledge Business Park, Alnwick, Northumberland, NE66 2GD

[www.innovationpropertyuk.com/environmental](http://www.innovationpropertyuk.com/environmental)

[planning@innovation-environmental.co.uk](mailto:planning@innovation-environmental.co.uk)

t: 0330 380 1036  
 f: 0330 380 1038

## **Appendix II**

### **DMRB Assessment Criteria**

Table 1. Environmental Value (Sensitivity) and Typical Descriptors

Value (sensitivity)	Typical descriptors
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.</li> </ul>
Low (or Lower)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very low importance and rarity, local scale.</li> </ul>

Table 2. Magnitude of Impact and Typical Descriptors

Magnitude of impact	Typical criteria descriptors
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration or enhancement; major improvement of attribute quality (Beneficial).</li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality (Beneficial).</li> </ul>
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring (Beneficial).</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements (Adverse).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements (Beneficial).</li> </ul>
No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.</li> </ul>

Table 3. Arriving at Significance of Effect Categories

		MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (DEGREE OF CHANGE)				
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE (SENSITIVITY)	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

## **Appendix III**

### **Species List and Target Notes**

Target Note	Common Name	Latin	Comment
A2.1 Dense. Continuous Scrub	Rosebay Willow Herb Goat Willow Bramble Common Nettle Hogweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> <i>Salix Caprea</i> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <i>Urtica dioica</i> Heracleum sphondylium	The dominant species within scrub areas
A3.1 Broadleaved Scattered Trees	Goat Willow Ash Sycamore Hawthorn	<i>Salix caprea</i> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <i>Crateagus monogyna</i>	Dominant mature and immature self-set trees on site boundary.
C3.1 Tall Ruderal	Rosebay Willow Herb Bramble Common Nettle Sorrel Groundsel Hogweed Pendulous sedge Horse tail Ragwort Buddleia Greater Plantain Clover Annual Meadow Grass Cocksfoot	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <i>Urtica dioica</i> <i>Rumex acetosa</i> <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> Heracleum sphondylium <i>Carex pendula</i> <i>Equisetum</i> <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> <i>Buddleia</i> sp. <i>Plantago major</i> <i>Trifolium repens</i> <i>Poa annua</i> <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Dominant ruderal species
TN1			Subterranean garage with culvert
TN2	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia Japonica</i>	
<b>BIRDS</b>	Blackbird Wren	<i>Turdus merula</i> <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Seen on the site.

## **Appendix IV**

### **Background Data Search**

Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Aug 04 2014

**You selected the location:** Centroid Grid Ref: SK033939

The following features have been found in your search area:

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (England)

Name

NORTH PEAK

Reference

NP

Date Designated

1988

Hyperlink

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/farming/funding/closedchemes/esa/northpeak.aspx>

Hectares

54979.468

Moorland Line (England)

Name

MS

Hectares

5.8646

Name

MS

Hectares

119.5973

Name

MS

Hectares

47249.366

National Parks (England)

Name

PEAK DISTRICT

Reference

8

Statutory Area in Sq.km.

1438

Hyperlink

<HTTP://WWW.NATURALENGLAND.ORG.UK/OURWORK/CONSERVATION/DESIGNATEDAREAS/NATIONALPARKS/PEAKDISTRICT/DEFAULT.ASPX>

Date of Confirmation Order

01/04/1951

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)

Name

DARK PEAK

Reference

1042134

Site Unit Condition

UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING

Citation

1015181

Hectares

225.71

Hyperlink

[http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/unit\\_details.cfm?situnt\\_id=1015181](http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/unit_details.cfm?situnt_id=1015181)

Name

DARK PEAK

Reference

1042133

Site Unit Condition

UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING

Citation

1015180

Hectares

243.14

Hyperlink

[http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/unit\\_details.cfm?situnt\\_id=1015180](http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/unit_details.cfm?situnt_id=1015180)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

Name

DARK PEAK

## Reference

1002023

Natural England Contact

RICHARD POLLITT

Natural England Phone Number

0845 600 3078

Hectares

31823.8

Citation

1003028

Hyperlink

[http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/sssi\\_details.cfm?sssi\\_id=1003028](http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1003028)

SSSI Impact Risk Zones (England)

All Planning Applications

All planning applications with a new/increased footprint of greater than 500m<sup>2</sup> outside existing urban areas

Airport

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals, including new roads etc.

Infrastructure

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water

Wind &amp; Solar Energy

Wind turbines + solar farms with footprint &gt; 0.5ha

Quarry

Planning applications for quarries - including new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc.

Non Residential

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development' is 1000m<sup>2</sup> or more

Residential

Any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units

Rural Residential

Any residential developments outside of existing urban areas with a total net gain in residential units

Air Pollution

Pig &amp; Poultry Units. Any other development/ industrial or commercial process that could cause AIR POLLUTION.

Combustion

General combustion processes &gt;20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill,

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 2m<sup>3</sup>/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Guidance

[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)

All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS

Airport

Null

Infrastructure

Null

Wind &amp; Solar Energy

Null

Quarry

Null

Non Residential

Null

Residential

Null

Rural Residential

Null

Air Pollution

Null  
 Combustion  
 Null  
 Waste  
 Null  
 Composting  
 Null  
 Discharges  
 Null  
 Guidance  
[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)  
 All Planning Applications  
 All planning applications with a new/increased footprint outside or extending outside existing urban areas (Excluding Householder Applications)  
 Airport  
 Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals, including new roads etc.  
 Infrastructure  
 Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water  
 Wind & Solar Energy  
 Wind turbines + solar farms with footprint > 0.5ha  
 Quarry  
 Planning applications for quarries - including new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc.  
 Non Residential  
 Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development' is 1000m<sup>2</sup> or more  
 Residential  
 Any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units  
 Rural Residential  
 Any residential developments outside of existing urban areas with a total net gain in residential units  
 Air Pollution  
 Pig & Poultry Units. Any other development/ industrial or commercial process that could cause AIR POLLUTION.  
 Combustion  
 All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion  
 Waste  
 Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management  
 Composting  
 Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management  
 Discharges  
 Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.  
 Guidance  
[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)  
 All Planning Applications  
 All planning applications with a new/increased footprint of greater than 500m<sup>2</sup> outside existing urban areas  
 Airport  
 Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals, including new roads etc.  
 Infrastructure  
 Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water  
 Wind & Solar Energy  
 Wind turbines + solar farms with footprint > 0.5ha  
 Quarry  
 Planning applications for quarries - including new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc.  
 Non Residential  
 Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development' is 1000m<sup>2</sup> or more  
 Residential  
 Any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units  
 Rural Residential

Any residential developments outside of existing urban areas with a total net gain in residential units  
Air Pollution

Pig & Poultry Units. Any other development/ industrial or commercial process that could cause AIR POLLUTION.

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill,

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 5m<sup>3</sup>/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Guidance

[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)

All Planning Applications

Null

Airport

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals, including new roads etc.

Infrastructure

Null

Wind & Solar Energy

Wind turbines

Quarry

Planning applications for quarries - including new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc.

Non Residential

Null

Residential

Null

Rural Residential

Null

Air Pollution

Pig & Poultry Units. Any other development/ industrial or commercial process that could cause AIR POLLUTION.

Combustion

General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill,

Composting

Null

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 5m<sup>3</sup>/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Guidance

[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)

All Planning Applications

All planning applications with a new/increased footprint outside or extending outside existing urban areas (Excluding Householder Applications)

Airport

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals, including new roads etc.

Infrastructure

Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water

Wind & Solar Energy

Wind turbines + solar farms with footprint > 0.5ha

Quarry

Planning applications for quarries - including new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc.

Non Residential

Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development' is 1000m<sup>2</sup> or more

Residential

Any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units

Rural Residential

Any residential developments outside of existing urban areas with a total net gain in residential units

Air Pollution

Pig & Poultry Units. Any other development/ industrial or commercial process that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation

Combustion

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Guidance

[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)

All Planning Applications

ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS

Airport

Null

Infrastructure

Null

Wind & Solar Energy

Null

Quarry

Null

Non Residential

Null

Residential

Null

Rural Residential

Null

Air Pollution

Null

Combustion

Null

Waste

Null

Composting

Null

Discharges

Null

Guidance

[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)

All Planning Applications

Null

Airport

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals, including new roads etc.

Infrastructure

Null

Wind & Solar Energy

Null

Quarry

Null

Non Residential

Null

Residential

Null

Rural Residential

Null

Air Pollution

Pig & Poultry Units. Any other development/ industrial or commercial process that could cause AIR POLLUTION.

Combustion

General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill,

Composting

Null

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 20m<sup>3</sup>/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded.

Guidance

[/Metadata for magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance v1.6 MAGIC 25June2014.pdf](#)

Special Areas of Conservation (England)

Name

SOUTH PENNINE MOORS

Reference

UK0030280

Hectares

65025.5

Hyperlink

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?eucode=UK0030280>

Special Protection Areas (England)

Name

PEAK DISTRICT MOORS (SOUTH PENNINE MOORS PHASE 1)

Reference

UK9007021

Hectares

45300.57

Less Favoured Areas (England)

Reference

S

Hectares

86434.6124

Type

Severely Disadvantaged

Reference

D

Hectares

13814.7198

Type

Disadvantaged

Reference

M

Hectares

5.8646

Type

Severely Disadvantaged

Reference

M

Hectares

119.5973

Type

Severely Disadvantaged

Reference

M

Hectares

47249.366

Type

Severely Disadvantaged

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)

No Features found  
 Limestone Pavement Orders (England)  
 No Features found  
 Local Nature Reserves (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 Local Nature Reserves (England)  
 No Features found  
 National Nature Reserves (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 National Nature Reserves (England)  
 No Features found  
 National Nature Reserves (Scotland) - points  
 No Features found  
 National Nature Reserves (Scotland)  
 No Features found  
 National Nature Reserves (Wales) - points  
 No Features found  
 National Nature Reserves (Wales)  
 No Features found  
 National Parks: Lake District and Yorkshire Dales Variation Orders 2012 - subject to confirmation (England)  
 No Features found  
 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (England)  
 No Features found  
 Ramsar Sites (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 Ramsar Sites (England)  
 No Features found  
 Ramsar Sites (Scotland) - points  
 No Features found  
 Ramsar Sites (Scotland)  
 No Features found  
 Ramsar Sites (Wales) - points  
 No Features found  
 Ramsar Sites (Wales)  
 No Features found  
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Scotland) - points  
 No Features found  
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Scotland)  
 No Features found  
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Wales) - points  
 No Features found  
 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Wales)  
 No Features found  
 Special Areas of Conservation (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 Special Areas of Conservation (Scotland) - points  
 No Features found  
 Special Areas of Conservation (Scotland)  
 No Features found  
 Special Areas of Conservation (Wales) - points  
 No Features found  
 Special Areas of Conservation (Wales)  
 No Features found  
 Special Protection Areas (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 Special Protection Areas (Scotland) - points  
 No Features found  
 Special Protection Areas (Scotland)  
 No Features found  
 Special Protection Areas (Wales) - points  
 No Features found  
 Special Protection Areas (Wales)

No Features found  
 Biosphere Reserves (England) - points  
 No Features found  
 Biosphere Reserves (England)  
 No Features found  
 Biosphere Reserves (Scotland) - points  
 No Features found  
 Biosphere Reserves (Scotland)  
 No Features found  
 Biosphere Reserves (Wales) - points  
 No Features found  
 Biosphere Reserves (Wales)  
 No Features found

Species	Scientific Name	Grid Ref (SD)	Source	Date
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	SK0394	DWT	2003
		SK0394	DWT	2004
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus, Pipistrellus</i>	SK0293	DWT	2008
		SK0392	DWT	2012
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	SK028941	DWT	2001

## **Appendix V**

### **Photographs**



**Plate 1:** Car park area in north



**Plate 2:** Mixed bare earth and hardstanding by site entrance



**Plate 3:** Bare earth between dense scrub and tall ruderal



**Plate 4:** Adjacent Brook (Left; down stream, west) (Right: up stream, east)



**Plate 5:** Japanese knotweed in tall ruderal



**Plate 6:** Subterranean garage

## **Appendix VI**

### **Ecology Survey Calendar**

SURVEY ACTIVITY	MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>BACKGROUND DATA SEARCH</b>													
DESK STUDY													
<b>BOTANICAL – INITIAL SURVEYS</b>													
EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY													
<b>BOTANICAL PHASE 2 SURVEYS</b>													
NATIONAL VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION SURVEY – WOODLAND													
NATIONAL VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION SURVEY – GRASSLAND													
HEDGEROW SURVEY													
RIVER CORRIDOR SURVEY													
<b>SPECIES - INITIAL SURVEYS</b>													
INITIAL SPECIES WALKOVER SURVEY													
<b>SPECIES PHASE 2 SURVEYS</b>													
BADGER-SETT/ ACTIVITY SURVEY													
BAT (BAT ROOST POTENTIAL BRP)													
BAT DUSK EMERGENCE/ DAWN RE-ENTRY/ ACTIVITY SURVEYS													
BAT HIBERNATION SURVEYS													
BIRDS (BREEDING)													
BIRDS (WINTERING)													
COMMON DOREMOUSE (NUT SEARCHES)													
COMMON DOREMOUSE (NEST TUBE/ BOX SURVEYS)													
GREAT CRESTED NEWT SURVEY													
GREAT CRESTED NEWT (HABITAT SUITABILITY INDEX HSI)													
INVERTEBRATES (TERRESTRIAL)													
INVERTEBRATES (AQUATIC)													
OTTER (FIELD SIGN SEARCHES)													
REPTILE SURVEY AND TRANSLOCATION													
WHITE CLAWED CRAYFISH													
WATER VOLE (FIELD SIGN SEARCHES)													



OPTIMAL PERIOD FOR SURVEY WORK



SUB OPTIMAL PERIOD FOR SURVEY WORK



UNSUITABLE NO SURVEY

# Environmental Services

Arboriculture • Ecology • Landscape Architecture • Environmental Groundworks • Vegetation Management

t 0330 380 1036 f 0330 3801038

planning@innovation-environmental.co.uk

www.innovationpropertyuk.com/environmental



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 Company Registration No 03730163 Registered in England and Wales  
 Unit 4, Linnet Court, Cawledge Business Park, Alnwick, NE66 2GD

MITIGATION ACTIVITY	MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>BACKGROUND DATA SEARCH</b>													
HABITATS / VEGETATION TRANSLOCATION		Planting and Translocation	No Mitigation for the Majority of Species								Planting and Translocation		
BADGER SETT EXCLUSION (ONLY UNDER EPS LICENCE)		Construction of Artificial Setts only						Exclusion from Setts and Destructive Search					
BAT EXCLUSION / WORKS AFFECTING BAT ROOSTS (ONLY UNDER EPS LICENCE)		Works on Maternity and Summer Roosts	Works on Maternity and Hibernation Roosts	Works on Hibernation Roosts Only			Works on Maternity and Hibernation Roosts	Works on Maternity and Summer Roosts					
BREEDING BIRDS CLEARANCE WORKS		Clearance Works	Clearance Woks should be Avoided (nesting season) but may be possible under Ecological Supervision						Clearance Works				
COMMON DOREMOUSE DISPLACEMENT (ONLY UNDER EPS LICENCE)		No Clearance Works as Hibernating	Small Scale Clearance Possible	Avoid Clearance Works (breeding season)			Clearance, Translocation and Release	No Clearance as Hibernating					
GREAT CRESTED NEWT TRANSLOCATION (ONLY UNDER EPS LICENCE)		No Trapping as Hibernating	Trapping and Translocation in Ponds and on Land			Trapping and Translocation on Land only			No Trapping as Hibernating				
INVERTEBRATES (TERRESTRIAL)		Due to the Large Diversity of Invertebrates and their Varied Habitats, the Timing of Mitigation Works depends on the Species and Nature of Works being Undertaken											
OTTER (FIELD SIGN SEARCHES) (ONLY UNDER EPS LICENCE)		Mitigation can Potentially be Conducted in any Month, but is Likely to be Restricted where Otters are Breeding											
REPTILE TRANSLOCATION		Scrub Clearance only	Capture/Translocation and Scrub Clearance				Scrub Clearance only	Capture/Translocation and Scrub Clearance	Scrub Clearance only				
WHITE CLAWED CRAYFISH (ONLY UNDER EPS LICENCE)		Avoid Disturbance (low activity)			Avoid Disturbance (breeding season)			Exclusion Works			Avoid Disturbance		
WATER VOLE DISPLACEMENT / TRANSLOCATION (ONLY UNDER LICENCE)		Avoid Works in Habitat	Trapping and Exclusion	Avoid Works (breeding season)			Trapping and Exclusion	Avoid works in Habitat					



OPTIMAL PERIOD FOR MITIGATION WORKS



SOME MITIGATION WORKS POSSIBLE



MITIGATION WORKS NOT POSSIBLE

**N.B. MANY ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS ARE WEATHER DEPENDENT AND ADVERSE WEATHER COULD DELAY THE SURVEY EFFORT. SURVEY / MITIGATION TIMINGS**

# Environmental Services

Arboriculture • Ecology • Landscape Architecture • Environmental Groundworks • Vegetation Management

t 0330 380 1036 f 0330 3801038  
 planning@innovation-environmental.co.uk  
 www.innovationpropertyuk.com/environmental



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 Company Registration No 03730163 Registered in England and Wales  
 Unit 4, Linnet Court, Cawledge Business Park, Alnwick, NE66 2GD