

# PEACE WOOD QUARRY

## Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report

*December 2022*



## Report Control Sheet

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>Site Address</b>	Peace Wood Quarry Extension, Huddersfield Road, Shelley, Huddersfield.
<b>Grid Reference</b>	SE 21642 11216
<b>Approximate Site Area</b>	4.11 ha
<b>Current Site Use</b>	Currently the site forms managed grassland fields.
<b>Designated Sites within Zone of Influence</b>	The site is located within the Impact Risk Zone of the Peak District Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar, as well as Rake Dike SSSI and Dark Peak SSSI.
<b>Notable Habitat Features</b>	No notable habitats are present within the site.
<b>Notable Species Applicable to the Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bats (Foraging, commuting, and roosting)</li> <li>• Breeding birds</li> <li>• Badger</li> <li>• Hedgehog</li> <li>• Common and notable amphibians</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendations for Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sensitive lighting strategy should be provided for the retained habitats of the site to ensure they are not impacted which could be detailed and adopted through the recommended CEMP.</li> <li>• It is recommended a detailed Ecological and Landscape Restoration Management Plan be produced as a condition of planning which would incorporate habitat creation and management prescriptions for wildlife and biodiversity, as well as long term management and monitoring actions to ensure the long-term success of restored habitats within the site. The recommended further surveys will inform the recommended plan.</li> <li>• Undertake Precautionary Working Methods for hedgehogs, amphibians and badgers during vegetation clearance.</li> </ul>
<b>Further Surveys</b>	No further surveys are required.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. SCOPE & PURPOSE

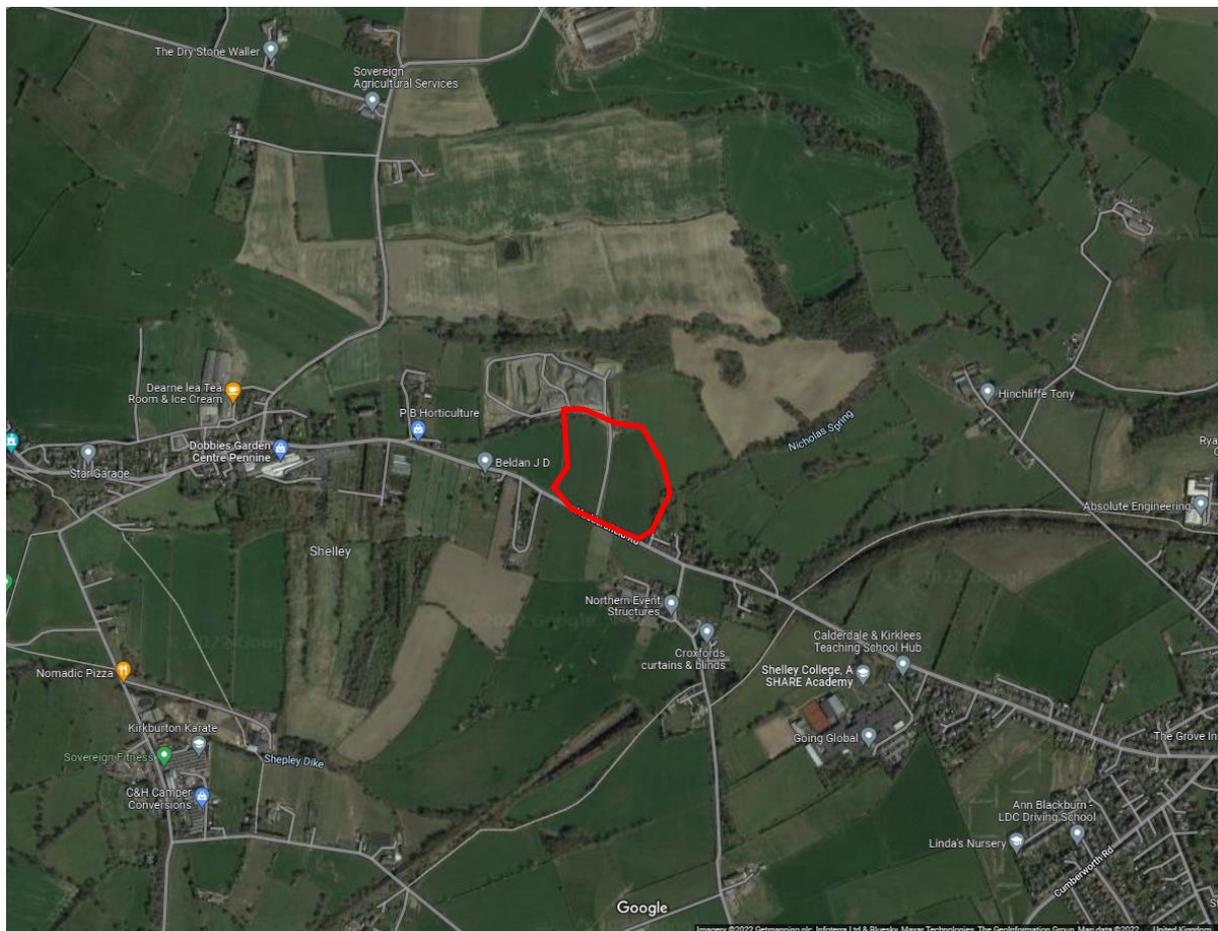
1.1.1. Collington Winter Environmental Ltd was commissioned by The Mineral Planning Group Ltd to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) at Peace Wood Quarry. This report has been prepared to support a planning application at the site.

1.1.2. The author of this report is Olivia Collington BSc (Hons), MEnvSc, CEnv, Director at Collington Winter Environmental Ltd. Olivia is highly experienced at managing schemes and has produced many ecological reports to inform planning permission.

### 1.2. LOCATION

1.2.1. Please refer to Figure 1.1 for the approximate site location. The site is located to the north of Huddersfield Road, approximately 1.5 km east of Shelley village.

Figure 1.1 Site Location



### 1.3. OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. The objectives of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal are as follows:

- Identify the major habitats present
- Ascertain the presence or potential presence of any legally protected or notable species or habitats
- Identify any mitigation or further survey required and opportunities for strategic wildlife enhancements.

#### **1.4. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

- 1.4.1. The proposals comprise the extension of Peace Wood Quarry towards the south and would comprise approximately 4.11 ha. It is proposed that the extension area be used for the extraction of clay.
- 1.4.2. The site would be worked in a phased approach, starting from the north and progressing southwards as a continuation of the existing quarry.
- 1.4.3. Upon restoration, the site would be restored to agricultural pasture, with landscaped areas to aim to achieve a Biodiversity Net Gain on site.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. DESK STUDY

2.1.1. An initial desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken to collate baseline data. The desk study included:

- Obtaining local records of notable species from West Yorkshire Ecology Services (WYES).
- Review of Magic.gov.uk website for details of any designated sites, notable habitats and presence of European Protected Species Licences.
- Review of aerial and OS maps for habitat information, as well as determining locations of potential waterbodies to be considered in the assessment.
- Review of potential habitat links on and off site, to determine the potential zone of influence of the proposed development.
- On site consultation with the landowner which provided valuable information regarding historic land use and known species and habitats present within the site.

2.1.2. A 1 km search area was used for the data search given the size of the site and connectivity to other habitats in the local area. Records of protected and notable species were obtained, as well as details of any locally designated sites for nature conservation.

2.1.3. Please note, a lack of records for a species does not confirm absence. Instead, local surveys may not have been undertaken or records not submitted to WYES.

### 2.2. VEGETATION AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT

2.2.1. An Ecological Appraisal of the site was undertaken by Olivia Collington BSc (Hons), MEnvSc, CEnv, Director and Principal Ecologist at Collington Winter Environmental. The survey was undertaken on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2022. Weather conditions were dry and clear.

2.2.2. The walkover survey was undertaken broadly in line with standard methodology as detailed in “JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey” (2010). The assessment is undertaken with consideration of methodology as per “Preliminary Ecological Appraisal” (CIEEM, 2018).

2.2.3. A Phase 1 Habitat Plan has been produced and is presented in the Appendix of this report. The mapping is based on the “JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey” (2010), though adjustments have been made based on judgement to demonstrate habitats in a clearer manner, or where standard guidance does not fit the conditions found on site.

### 2.3. PROTECTED AND NOTABLE SPECIES ASSESSMENT

2.3.1. A search for signs of protected and notable species of fauna was undertaken during the site walkover. This included both field signs of species, as well as potential for species to be present based on habitat availability.

2.3.2. The searches broadly included the following:

- Assessment of waterbodies and terrestrial habitats for suitability to support notable amphibians.
- Searches for field signs of, and habitat suitability for bats.
- Suitability of habitats to support reptiles, and searches for incidental field signs.
- Searches for field signs of badger, including setts, mammal paths, snuffle holes, badger hair and latrines to indicate activity.
- Searches of watercourses for signs of water vole and otter, and assessment of habitat availability for the species.
- Assessment of the suitability of the site to support notable bird species and recording any field sightings of birds during the walkover.
- Assessment of the sites ability to support notable invertebrates.
- Searches for non-native invasive species.

## 2.4. PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

- 2.4.1. A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of the site was undertaken by Olivia Collington who holds a Class 1 Bat Survey Licence from Natural England (Reference 2020-48950-CLS-CLS).
- 2.4.2. The survey was undertaken following guidance set out in Collins (2016). This includes undertaking a detailed internal and external inspection of any features to compile information on potential and actual bat entry/ exit points, roosting locations and evidence of bats.
- 2.4.3. The trees were assessed as per categories listed in Table 4.1 Collins (2016) and reproduced in Table 2.1.

*Table 2.1 Assessment Criteria for Bat Roosting Potential*

Bat Roosting Potential	Description
Negligible	Negligible features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/ or suitable surrounding habitats to be used on a regular basis by larger numbers of bats.
Moderate	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats, but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
High	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and for longer periods of time.

## 2.5. BAT ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT

- 2.5.1. The commuting and foraging assessment methodology is based on information contained within the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines 3rd edition (Collins, 2016). The categorisation within this report is based on that set out in Table 5, which is used as a basis for determining the requirement for further surveys and/or mitigation.

*Table 2.2 Assessment Criteria for Bat Activity Value*

Suitability	Description
Negligible	No features on site suitable for use by commuting and foraging bats.
Low	Habitat that could be used by small number of commuting bats such as; defunct hedgerow, isolated features not well connected to surrounding habitat or isolated habitat that could be used by a small number of foraging bats such as a lone tree or patch of scrub.
Moderate	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by commuting bats such as lines of trees, scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat connected to wider landscape that could be used for bats for foraging such as; trees, scrub, grassland or water.
High	Continuous high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting or foraging bats such as; river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees or woodland edge. Site is close to or connected to known roosts.

## 1.1. HABITAT SUITABILITY INDEX

- 1.1.1. Due to the presence of waterbodies within 250 m of the site, a Habitat Suitability Assessment was undertaken using methodology set out in Oldham (2000). The ponds were examined with reference to the ten his scoring criteria, which are as follows:

- SI1 – Geographical Location
- SI2 – Pond Area
- SI3 – Pond drying

- SI4 – Water Quality
- SI5- Shade
- SI6- Waterfowl
- SI7- Fish
- SI8- Abundance of other ponds within 1 km
- SI9 – Quality of surrounding terrestrial habitat
- SI10- Macrophyte cover

1.1.2. A score is given to each criteria in accordance with the guidance set out in Oldham (2000). A total score is then calculated between 0 and 1. This represents the ponds suitability to support great crested newts, as categorised:

- <0.50 = Poor
- 0.50 – 0.59 = Below Average
- 0.60-0.69 = Average
- 0.70-0.79 = Good
- >0.80 = Excellent

## 1.2. SURVEY LIMITATIONS

1.2.1. This survey does not constitute a full botanical survey. Key species for each habitat type have been identified to give a broad representation of habitats present within the site.

1.2.2. It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the natural environment. This survey does not constitute a full botanical survey. Plant species may have been under-recorded, unidentifiable, or not visible due to a number of factors including the time of year the survey was carried out.

1.2.3. The protected species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on the site. This is based on the suitability of the habitat, known distribution of the species in the local area (provided by data searches) and any direct evidence within the survey area.

1.2.4. The offsite waterbodies could not be accessed during the survey.

1.2.5. The findings of this report represent the professional opinion of qualified ecologists and do not constitute professional legal advice. The client may wish to seek professional legal interpretation of the relevant wildlife legislation cited within this document.

## 3 SURVEY RESULTS

### 2.1. SITE CONTEXT

- 2.1.1. The site is situated in a predominantly agricultural area with a large number of agricultural fields on all aspects, most of which appear to be bound by treelines and hedgerows.
- 2.1.2. To the north of the site, the currently active Peace Wood Quarry is present which consists active workings.
- 2.1.3. To the north of the quarry, Peace Wood is present which is an area of broadleaved woodland, part of which is designated on Magic.gov.uk as Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat. The woodland habitat is anticipated to be of high value for wildlife within the local area.

### 2.2. DESIGNATED SITES

- 2.2.1. No designated sites are located within 2 km of the site. The site does fall within the Impact Risk Zone of the Peak District Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar, as well as Rake Dike SSSI and Dark Peak SSSI.
- 2.2.2. Numerous areas of habitat associated with Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network are located within 2 km of the site boundary. None of the habitats within or adjacent to the site make up part of this habitat network.

### 3.3. HABITATS

- 3.3.1. Please refer to Drawing 20-382 – 001 for the Phase 1 Habitat Map for the site. Photographs of the site are presented in the Appendix.

#### IMPROVED GRASSLAND

- 3.3.2. The site mainly comprised of two grassland fields. The easterly field appeared to be being grown for hay/ haylage and was approximate height of 1 m with limited species diversity. Species identified included cock's foot (*Dactylis*), perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*). Herbaceous species were rare within the habitat and consisted of occasional cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*).
- 3.3.3. The western field was grazed by sheep at the time of survey, and therefore was maintained at a short sward height. The species visible were more diverse than the easterly field and comprised cock's foot, perennial rye grass, fescue, common bent, cow parsley, common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), broad-leaved dock, red dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum*) and occasional bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

#### HARDSTANDING

- 3.3.4. A central access track was present which comprised hardstanding in good condition. Either side of the track, small areas of improved grassland were present which comprised the same species as the grassland habitats.

#### SCATTERED TREES

- 3.3.5. A limited number of scattered trees were identified around the boundaries of the site which included hawthorn (*Crataegus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), elder (*Sambucus*) and oak (*Quercus*).

#### TALL RUDERAL

- 3.3.6. Tall ruderal habitat was present in a long strip along the western boundary of the site, which comprised common nettle, bramble (*Rubus*), broadleaved dock, tall oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), cock's foot, cow parsley and common cleavers (*Galium aparine*).
- 3.3.7. A small area of similar species composition was present to the northeastern corner of the site.

**DRY STONE WALL**

3.3.8. Dry stone wall was present around much of the boundaries of the fields.

**3.4. SPECIES****AMPHIBIANS**

3.4.1. Consultation with WYEDS identified several records of notable amphibians within the search area, which included great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and common toad (*Bufo bufo*).

3.4.2. No great crested newt EPSLs were identified on Magic.gov.uk (accessed 24/06/2022) within 1 km of the site.

3.4.3. No waterbodies are present within the site. Four waterbodies were identified on aerial mapping within 250 m of the site boundary. Three of the waterbodies (WB1 – 3) relate to drainage/ balancing ponds relating to Peace Wood Quarry approximately 125 m north of the site boundary. These waterbodies could not be accessed during the survey.

3.4.4. A further waterbody (WB4) is located approximately 65 m east of the site boundary within private land ownership. This waterbody was not accessed during the survey.

3.4.5. The site contains no waterbodies and therefore lacks the potential to support notable amphibians in their breeding phase. The terrestrial habitats on site were found to be limited, with the site comprising an improved grassland and arable field which lack opportunities for the species group. Some limited habitat was present along the north eastern and eastern boundary of the site relating to a treeline and area of tall ruderal which could provide terrestrial/ over wintering habitats. In addition, the dry stone walls could provide some habitat for the species.

3.4.6. The presence of great crested newts within the site is unknown. Common amphibians could be present.

**BIRDS**

3.4.7. Consultation with WYEDS identified records of skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), swift (*Apodidae*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), pink footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) and lesser redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*).

3.4.8. The site provides limited value for passerine species through the few boundary trees present within the site. More valuable habitats are present within the wider landscape associated with Peace Wood and other woodland areas.

3.4.9. The site provided negligible value for ground nesting birds, with the small field sizes and heavy management.

**BATS**

3.4.10. WYEDS identified numerous records of bats within the 1 km search area which included Daubenton's (*Myotis daubentonii*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), and brown long eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*).

3.4.11. No granted bat EPSLs were identified within 1 km of the site based on consultation with Magic.gov.uk (accessed 26<sup>th</sup> June 2022).

3.4.12. The site comprised of two grassland fields which provided limited foraging or commuting value for bats. The boundary features of the fields were largely small and scattered, limiting commuting value. The exception being the north western boundary of the site which comprised a mature treeline which could be of value for commuting bats.

3.4.13. During the survey, a PRA of trees within the site was undertaken. The results were as follows and refer to the Habitat Plan for the location:

- 2 x Mature ash with low potential located offsite to the south east of the site within neighbouring

residential garden, but identified on the site boundary.

- 1 x Mature ash with low potential located to the south east of the site along Huddersfield Road.
- 1 x Mature oak tree located in the north west corner of the site identified as having low bat roosting potential.

#### BADGER

3.4.14. Consultation with WYEDS identified no records of badger within the search area.

3.4.15. No evidence of badger was identified during the survey; however, the site provides optimal sett building and foraging habitats for the species, and badger are anticipated to be present locally.

#### OTHER TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

3.4.16. It is considered likely that European hedgehog are present on the site, and the woodland and scrub habitats would provide good value for the species.

#### REPTILES

3.4.17. Consultation with WYEDS identified two records of grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) within the 1 km search area.

3.4.18. The site provides limited habitat for grass snake or other reptiles, given the majority of the site comprises managed improved grassland fields. It is not considered likely that reptiles are present within the site.

#### INVERTEBRATES

3.4.19. Consultation identified several records of notable invertebrates within 1 km of the site which included timberman (*Acanthocinus*), *Caloda riparia*, poplar borer (*Saperda carcharias*), wall , white letter hairstreak (*Satyrion w-album*), knot grass (*Arconicta rumicis*), green brindled crescent (*Allophytes oxyacanthae*) and ghost moth (*Hepialus humuli*).

3.4.20. The habitats on site comprised managed improved grassland fields and therefore the presence of notable invertebrates is considered unlikely. The presence of dry-stone walling could provide suitable microhabitats for invertebrates, though notable species are considered unlikely to be present in any significance.

#### WATER VOLE

3.4.21. Consultation with WYEDS identified a single record of water vole ( ) within the 1 km search area. No waterbodies or watercourses are present within the site boundary.

3.4.22. A stream is apparent on Magic.gov.uk located approximately 15 m east of the site boundary. During the survey, a full inspection of this feature was not undertaken due to being within private land ownership, however the western extent of the stream appeared dry, heavily shaded and choked with vegetation.

3.4.23. It is unknown if water vole are present within the stream, however it is considered unlikely due to being dry.

## 4 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION

### 4.1. DESIGNATED SITES

- 4.1.1. The site does fall within the Impact Risk Zone of the Peak District Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar, as well as Rake Dike SSSI and Dark Peak SSSI. The site is considered a significant distance from these designated sites, as such the proposed works will have no impact based on the presence of anthropogenic barriers and no direct connection to the habitats.
- 4.1.2. The restoration scheme could seek to contribute to the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network by creating additional connecting habitats within the site. This could be in the form of boundary features such as hedgerows and treelines, enhanced for wildlife.

### 4.2. HABITATS

- 4.2.1. It is recommended a detailed Ecological and Landscape Restoration Management Plan be produced as a condition of planning which would incorporate habitat creation and management prescriptions for wildlife and biodiversity, as well as long term management and monitoring actions to ensure the long-term success of restored habitats within the site.
- 4.2.2. Where possible, it is recommended that the dry stone walls and trees at the boundaries of the site are retained and protected, as these habitats were found to have the highest value.
- 4.2.3. If any trees require removal, it is recommended they are compensated for and comprise locally native species and managed to be of benefit for local fauna.
- 4.2.4. A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment is to be undertaken using the DEFRA 3.1 Metric to demonstrate the restoration of the proposed extension area can achieve a positive gain for biodiversity.

### 4.3. SPECIES

#### AMPHIBIANS

- 4.3.1. Presence of great crested newts is unknown though considered unlikely. The majority of the site comprises managed improved grassland fields with negligible value for the species. It is therefore assessed that the works can proceed under a Precautionary Working Methods (PWMs) approach as follows:
- All site contractors are to be inducted through a Toolbox Talk hosted by a suitably qualified ecologist on the presence of great crested newts and their legal protection. All contractors are to sign the Toolbox Talk and agree to the proposed PWMs;
  - Any vegetation on site to be cleared should first be strimmed to approximately 15 cm and left overnight, allowing any animals the chance to naturally disperse from site. A fingertip search of any vegetated areas should then be undertaken to check for the presence of great crested newts.
  - Once the ecologist has declared all areas of potential for great crested newts have been checked, the proposed works can continue unsupervised.
  - No materials to be stored on vegetation.
  - If excavations are exposed and/or created, a slope will be positioned within the excavation to allow amphibians and mammals to escape should they fall in.
  - Removal of drystone wall (if required) to be cleared by hand under the ecologist's supervision.
  - Under no circumstances should site contractors attempt to handle great crested newt.
  - In the unlikely chance, a great crested newt is located during the PWM's, all works must cease immediately, and Natural England contacted for advice. No great crested newt is to be handled and the refugia is to be placed back to provide suitable cover.

## BIRDS

- 4.3.2. Any vegetation to be removed and works in proximity to aquatic habitats, within the breeding bird season (March – September inclusive) should first be checked by a suitably experienced ecologist for the presence of any nests or nests in construction. If any nests or nests in construction are located, a suitable buffer should be maintained until the young have fledged. If declared clear of nests by the ecologist, the vegetation should be removed within 48 hours to ensure no new nests are constructed in the interim.
- 4.3.3. Trees and boundary features should be retained and enhanced where possible to retain nesting features for birds. Post completion, nest boxes could be installed to enhance the sites value for nesting birds.

## BATS

- 4.3.4. A sensitive lighting strategy should be adopted within the site, to maintain restored boundary features as “dark corridors” throughout extraction. Proposed construction lighting is to follow the protocols outlined in the Institute for Lighting Engineers document “Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting” (2005) and BCT’s “Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK” (2018) to minimise disturbance and sky-glow off site.
- 4.3.5. Post completion, the site is to be restored to agricultural use, and therefore no post completion lighting is anticipated to be required at the site.
- 4.3.6. Trees within the site were found to have bat roosting potential. The trees were found to have low bat roosting potential, and therefore should be soft felled if they require removal. This involves cutting the tree into small sections (avoiding cutting directly through any crevices) and lowering carefully to the ground. The tree should be allowed to rest on the ground overnight, prior to chipping.
- 4.3.7. A series of bat boxes should be installed within the site post development to compensate for any loss of roosting features and create a higher number of roosting opportunities post development.

## TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

- 4.3.8. No badger setts or signs of badger were identified during the survey. The local area provides suitable habitat for the species and badger.
- 4.3.9. The following sensitive measures are to be followed throughout the activities on-site to reduce the likelihood of foraging and commuting badgers being harmed and/or disturbed:
- Any man-made excavations, trenches or pits, will provide access ramps (e.g. mammal ladders, a roughened plank or even a ramp of earth) within the excavation each night near to crossing points to allow any animals that accidentally fall into the excavation a means of climbing out.
  - Daily checks of excavations and pipes should be made by staff to check that no badgers or other animals have become trapped. Staff will be made aware that trapped badgers may dig a temporary sett into the side of a trench. In the highly unlikely event that a trapped badger be found during construction works all works should cease and the ecologist or Natural England should be immediately contacted for advice.
- 4.3.10. European Hedgehog are anticipated to be present within the site and are a Species of Principal Importance. During site clearance, any areas of dense vegetation should first be carefully hand searched to check for hedgehog. The hedgerow should be trimmed to stumps and then hand searched prior to removal to ensure no hedgehog are injured. If any hedgehog are located, they should be relocated carefully by hand to a location away from site activities. If any injured hedgehog are located they should be taken to a local vets.
- 4.3.11. During construction, all excavations should be battened at a 45-degree angle to facilitate escape should any mammal become trapped. Any excavations should be checked every morning prior to works commencing.

## WATER VOLE

- 4.3.12. It is considered unlikely that water vole will be present within the offsite stream. However, in the unlikely event water vole are present within the stream, the site is located a sufficient distance from the stream as to avoid any

direct impacts.

- 4.3.13. It is recommended that best practice pollution prevention measures to be adopted to avoid pollution and run off into the stream. Drainage strategy should be provided to ensure that no change in water levels of the stream will occur as a result of the proposed works.

## 5 SUMMARY

### 5.1. WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENTS

- 5.1.1. The proposed extension at Peace Wood Quarry has the potential to create enhancements for wildlife which would be detailed with the Landscape and Ecological Restoration Plan. These would include:
- Provision of boundary woodland habitats, and subsequent enhancement of these features
  - Provision of greater connectivity within the local area through new landscaping to provide connections to Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.
  - Provision of species enhancements such as bird and bat boxes.
- 5.1.2. A separate Biodiversity Net Gain Calculation is being undertaken using the DEFRA 3.1 Metric to determine if the scheme can achieve a net gain.

### 5.2. CONCLUSION

- 5.2.1. The site was found to predominantly comprise managed grassland fields, with limited boundary features. The site was found to have potential value for birds, bats, terrestrial mammals and amphibians. No further surveys are deemed necessary to inform the proposed planning application, should the recommended mitigation be applied.
- 5.2.2. The proposals provide the opportunity to create additional habitats within the site as well as enhancing existing habitats.

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**Table 7.3 Photographs of site**

Eastern field with tall grass	
Offsite boundary treeline to east.	
Offsite active quarry to north.	
Western field grazed by sheep.	

Dry stone walling.



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Drawing Title : CW20-382-PH1  
 Date: 27/06/2022

-  TN1 - Low Bat Roosting Suitability
-  J2.5 Dry-stone Wall
-  J2.4 Fence
-  AS.1 Scattered Broadleaved Tree/Parkland
-  Red Line Boundary
-  Improved Grassland
-  Hardstanding
-  Tall Ruderal

Scale: 1:2500  
 Drawn By: AB  
 Checked By: KB  
 Approved By: OC



Client: The Mineral Planning Group Ltd  
 Site: Peacewood Quarry, Shelley  
 Project Number: 20-382 Rev: 1.0  
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