

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) Survey Report	
For:	Mr Paul Wiper
Site:	216 Middle Road, Earlheaton, Dewsbury, WF12 8BT
Report Date:	24 th of July 2025
Report Reference:	SQ-3465

Lead Ecologist:

Marie Brown BSc (Hons) MSc

Client:	Mr Paul Wiper
Site Name:	216 Middle Road, Earlheaton, Dewsbury, WF12 8BT
Grid Reference:	SE 25379 21175
Report:	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Date of Survey:	14 th of July 2025
Surveying Ecologists:	Marie Brown MSc

Issue:	Revision:	Stage:	Date:	Prepared by:	Approved by:
-	1	DRAFT	24/7/2025	Marie Brown BSc (Hons) MSc – Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MRes, MCIEEM- Estrada Ecology Ltd
1	V1	FINAL	24/7/2025	Marie Brown BSc (Hons) MSc – Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MRes, MCIEEM- Estrada Ecology Ltd

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The contents of this report have been produced with consideration of current best practice guidance, and in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct.

This report should not be submitted as part of a planning application without any accompanying species-specific reports which may have been recommended herein.

Data within this report is valid for a maximum of eighteen months from the date of the survey. After this period, an updated site visit will be required to determine a new ecological baseline.

1 Introduction and Background to the Site

1.2 The site consists of:

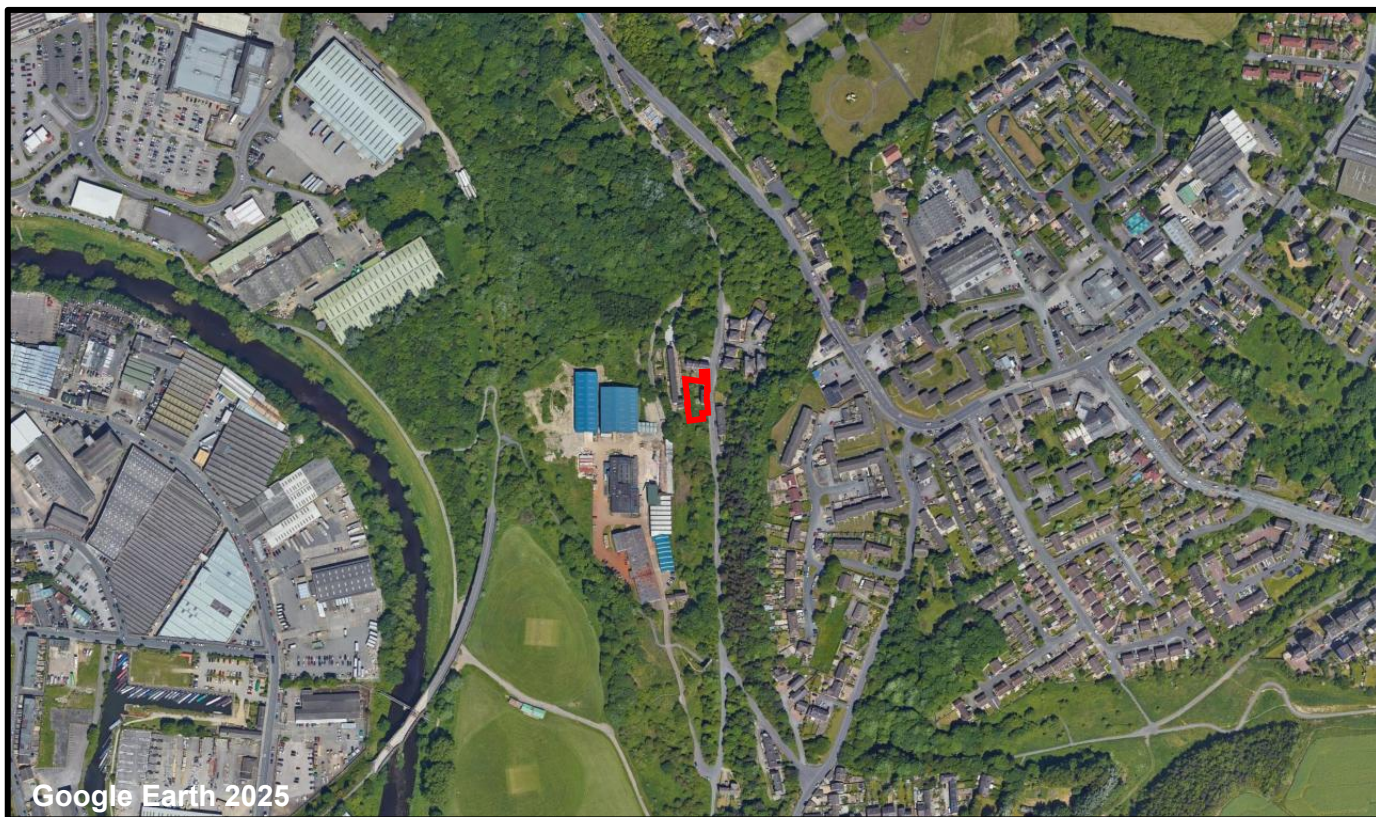
1.3 It is understood that the current development proposal is redevelopment, subject to the necessary consents.

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

1.5 Site Location and Wider Area

1.5.2 The survey site's central OS grid reference is SE 25379 21175.

Figure 1: The survey site within its wider setting.



2 Protected Species Legislation

2.1 Relevant legislation includes the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations which came into force on 31 December 2020.

2.2 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1 Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when conducting their normal functions.

2.3 The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was developed in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020. Its five strategic goals and twenty biodiversity targets supersede the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

2.4 Environment and Biodiversity

2.4.1 Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024), local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance the natural environment when determining planning applications. Local planning authorities also have an obligation to seek opportunities to further enhance the conservation status of Species and Principal Habitats.

2.4.2 Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (JNCC, 2009) are covered under section 41 of the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). Species and habitats listed within Section 41 need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions, such as assessing planning applications.

2.4.3 Development proposals submitted after 12th February 2024, with some exceptions, will be expected to achieve a minimum of 10% net gain in site biodiversity value under The Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 8 and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2024.

2.5 Wildlife

2.5.1 European Protected Species, such as bats (all species) and great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), are afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as well as under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000. It is an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly capture, injure, or kill any wild animal of a European protected species.
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb any such animal.
- Damage or destroy their breeding site or resting place.
- Keep, transport, or offer for sale / exchange any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything from these species.

2.5.2 Disturbance of European Protected Species constitutes any activity which is likely to:

- To impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or, in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; and
- To significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

2.6 UK Legislation

2.6.1 **Breeding birds** (all species) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. Schedule 1 species are afforded protection from disturbance at or near nest sites, including reckless disturbance under the Countryside Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

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

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

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

2.6.5 Eurasian Badgers are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence: to wilfully, or attempt, to kill, capture, ill-treat or injure any badger; to obstruct, destroy or damage a badger sett or to disturb a badger whilst within its sett; to sell or offer for sale a live badger, or have possession or control of a live badger; and marking a badger or attaching any ring, tag, or other marking device to a badger.

2.6.6 Eurasian Otters are a European Protected Species (EPS) and are also fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is against the law to capture, kill, disturb or injure otters (on purpose or by not taking enough care); damage or destroy a breeding or resting place (deliberately or by not taking enough care); obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places (deliberately or by not taking enough care); and possess, sell, control or transport live or dead otters, or parts of otters.

2.6.7 European Water voles are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is a priority conservation species. It is against the law to: Intentionally capture, kill, or injure water voles, damage, destroy or block access to their places of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care), disturb them in a place of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care), and possess, sell, control or transport live or dead water voles or parts of them (not water voles bred in captivity).

3 Survey Methodology

3.1 Desktop Survey

3.1.1 A biological data records search was commissioned from West Yorkshire Ecology and West Yorkshire Bat Group for a 2 km radius from the central grid reference.

3.1.2 Further inspection, using colour 1:25,000 OS base maps (www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk), MAGIC (www.magic.defra.gov.uk), aerial photographs from Google Earth (www.maps.google.co.uk), was also undertaken to provide additional context and identify any features of potential importance for nature conservation in the wider countryside.

3.1.3 Furthermore, consultation with MAGIC was undertaken to ascertain any European Protected Species Mitigation Licences granted within a 2 km radius from grid.

3.1.4 Natural England's Geoportal: England-wide data for great crested newts (GCN) was analysed for any records within a 2 km radius from grid. The dataset contains eDNA pond surveys for district level licensing (England). When available for the location, the

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.2 Habitats and features with potential to support protected and / or conservation priority faunal species, together with any field signs of such species were recorded on the field map using target notes. A search was undertaken for the following key habitats and field signs for protected or conservation priority species highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1: Key habitats and field signs of protected and priority species.

Taxon	Indicative Habitats	Field Signs
Bats	Roosts - Trees, buildings, bridges caves etc. Foraging areas - e.g., parkland, water bodies and streams, wetlands, woodland edge, hedgerow. Commuting routes - linear features (e.g. hedgerows).	In or on potential roost sites: Droppings stuck to walls; urine spotting in roof spaces; oil from fur staining around roost entrances; feeding remains (e.g. moth wings).
Great Crested Newts	Ponds within 500m of suitable habitat within the site boundary. Suitable (terrestrial) habitat includes rough grassland, scrub and woodland, log and rubble piles and other debris, animal burrows.	Eggs, Individuals of all life stages. Egg rolled plants.
Reptiles	Rough grassland, log and rubble piles, compost heaps.	Sloughed skins; eggs, individuals.
Birds	Trees, scrub, hedgerow, field margins, grassland.	Nests; droppings below nest sites (especially in buildings of trees); tree holes.
Badgers	Found in most rural and many urban habitats.	Excavations and tracks: sett entrances, latrines, hairs, well- worn paths; prints; snuffle holes.
Otter	Water bodies / water courses.	Holt entrances; prints; latrine / spraint sites; anal jelly / smears.
Water Vole	Water bodies / water courses.	Burrow entrances; prints; latrine areas; faeces; feeding stations.
BAP invertebrates	Each butterfly species has its own habitat requirements determined by the food plant of the caterpillar, the nectar source for the adult and the conditions needed for the caterpillar to survive and then pupate successfully.	Eggs, larva, Pupa, adult butterfly. Habitat type and presence of food plants.

3.3 Timing and Weather Conditions

3.3.1 The survey was conducted on the morning of the 14th of July 2025.

3.3.2 Weather conditions at the time of the site visit were cloudy with a light wind and temperatures of 20°C.

3.4 Personnel

3.4.1 The survey was undertaken by assistant ecologist Marie Brown BSc (Hons), MSc.

3.4.2 All surveying ecologists worked under the supervision and guidance of experienced ecologist Natasha Estrada BSc (Hons), MRes, MCIEEM, who is a licensed bat ecologist (2015-12213-CLS-CLS) and the named ecologist on several Natural England European Protected Species Mitigation Licenses.

3.5 Preliminary Roost Assessment

3.5.1 Where present and access could be gained, trees and buildings were subject to an external inspection to determine their suitability to support roosting bats. The external inspections were conducted in accordance with current best practice guidance (Collins, 2023).

3.5.2 Potential bat roost features and field sign evidence of use of the site by bats include the presence of droppings, stain, or grease marks, feeding remains, or the observations of the bats themselves.

3.5.3 Where present, trees, buildings and the quality of on-site habitats were then categorised based on the classification criteria in 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists' (Collins, 2023). Classification criteria are presented below:

- **Negligible:** No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.
- **Low:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically at any time of the year. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and / or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats.
- **Moderate:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status.
- **High:** A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions, and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts (e.g., maternity, or classic cool / stable hibernation site).

bat roosts; locations of these features are shown in figure 2. Due to suitable features being present and the abundance of suitable foraging habitat nearby, this building has been classified as having **moderate** bat roost potential. The internal roof space was not surveyed.

5.1.2.3 At the time of the survey, a pigeon was seen to be roosting on the chimney of the building – it is unclear whether this is an active nest as this could not clearly be seen from ground level.

5.1.2.4 Under current works proposals, this habitat will be impacted. Recommendations regarding this habitat and any species within it are given in the conclusion of this report.

Figure 2: Building with bat roost potential and pigeon nest on chimney.



5.1.3 Vegetated Garden

5.1.3.1 To the west of the building is a small area of two vegetated gardens. These are mostly paved with some areas covered in chippings and colonising wild vegetation as well as limited introduced vegetation.

5.1.3.2 Species recorded within this habitat include buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), sycamore whips (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)

5.1.3.3 Under current works proposals, this habitat will be impacted. Recommendations regarding this habitat and any species within it are given in the conclusion of this report.

Figure 3: Vegetated Garden



5.1.4 Ephemeral Vegetation

5.1.4.1 To the north of the building and adjacent to Middle Road is an area of ephemeral vegetation over loose aggregate chippings. This represents an area of former artificial unvegetated unsealed surface that has been heavily colonised. Some areas of chippings are still dominant in patches including a pathway down to the vegetated gardens to the west of the buildings and a small area serving as parking for one vehicle. Schedule 9 species cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) was found to the very north of the site boundary.

5.1.4.2 Species recorded within this habitat include but is not limited to bramble, nettle (*Urtica dioica*), buddleia, field bindweed, rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*) and cotoneaster.

5.1.4.3 Under current works proposals, this habitat will be impacted. Recommendations regarding this habitat and any species within it are given in the conclusion of this report.

Figure 4: Ephemeral Vegetation



5.2.1 West Yorkshire Ecology returned 301 protected species records and West Yorkshire Bat Group returned 162 records from a 2 km radius from the central grid reference. The list of protected and notable species data records is available upon request. In summary, the following records were returned:

Species	Number of Records	Closest Record	Notes
Bats	162	232 m S	From West Yorkshire Bat Group were returned two records of Leisler's bat (<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>) between 1998 and 2014. Five records of common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>) were recorded between 2010 and 2014. 102 records of bats of the <i>Pipistrellus</i> genus were recorded between 1998 and 2006. One brown long eared bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>) was recorded in 2016. 51 records of bats from the family Vespertilionidae were returned between 2000 and 2007.
	258	110 m SW	From West Yorkshire Ecology, two records of Leisler's bat were returned between 2014 and 2024. Three records of noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>) were returned between 2014 and 2024. Two bats from the <i>Myotis</i> genus were noted between 2013 and 2024. Three records of Daubenton's bat (<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>) were returned between 2005 and 2012. 141 records of common pipistrelle were returned between 1998 and 2024. 12 records of soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)

5.2.2 Consultation with MAGIC maps returned one European Protected Species Mitigation Licences within a 2 km radius from grid.

Licence Number	Date	Location from Site	Species	Purpose
2019-38940-EPS-MIT	2019-2024	1648 m WNW	Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	Destruction of a resting site

5.3 Designated Sites

Page 17 of 31

Table 5: Statutory Sites within the Search Radius

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Site	Works Impact Likelihood
Sparrow Wood	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	1234 m SW	Negligible


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Table 6: Non-Statutory Sites within the Search Radius

Site Name	Figure Ref	Designation	Distance from Site	Works Impact Likelihood
Caulms Wood Quarry	1	Local Geological Site (LGS)	1013 m N	Negligible
Sparrow Wood	2	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	1222 m SW	Negligible

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

5.5.3 Badger

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

5.5.4 European Hedgehog

5.5.4.2 The site is deemed to offer low suitability for hedgehogs. Priority woodland is located 7 m east of the site.

5.5.5 Riparian/Aquatic Mammals

5.5.5.1 No field sign evidence for aquatic mammals was recorded within the site.

5.5.5.2 No aquatic habitat deemed suitable for use by aquatic mammals was recorded within the curtilage of the site or in the immediate environment. The River Caulder is found within 300 m of the site to the west. However, this is down a steep slope from the site and urban commercial buildings present between the site and the river limit connectivity.

5.5.5.3 No terrestrial habitat deemed suitable for use by aquatic mammals was recorded within the curtilage of the site or in the immediate environment.

5.5.5.4 No impacts towards riparian mammals are anticipated. No further recommendations are given within the report in regard to riparian mammals.

5.5.6 Amphibians

5.5.6.1 The site is deemed to offer negligible suitability for amphibians. No presence of great crested newts was detected within the site during the survey; the great crested newt risk level is not available for this region.

5.5.6.2 No habitats suitable for amphibians were detected within the site. An eDNA will not be run on this site. The River Calder is found within 300 m of the site to the west. However, this is down a steep slope from the site and urban commercial buildings present between the site and the river limit connectivity.

5.5.6.3 No impacts towards amphibians are anticipated. No further recommendations are proposed for this species.

5.5.7 Reptiles

5.5.7.1 No reptiles were recorded on site during the survey.

5.5.7.2 No aquatic habitat deemed suitable for use by reptiles was recorded within the curtilage of the site.

5.5.7.3 No terrestrial habitat deemed suitable for use by reptiles was recorded within the curtilage of the site.

5.5.7.4 No suitable connectivity is present in which reptiles could utilise.

5.5.7.5 No impacts towards reptiles are anticipated. No further recommendations are proposed for this species.

5.5.8 Other species

5.5.8.1 The site does not support suitable habitat for any other protected or significant fauna, such as barn owl (*Tyto alba*), dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*), or white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*). No impacts towards these species are anticipated.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Designated Sites

6.1.1 One Statutory Designated Site was recorded within the 2 km search radius. No impacts are predicted towards Sparrow Wood LNR

6.1.2 Two Non-Statutory Designated Site was recorded within the 2 km search radius. The potential for impact to Sparrow Wood LWS and Caulms Wood Quarry LGS is negligible. No recommendations are required.

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

6.2 Habitats and Vegetation

6.2.1 No priority habitats were recorded within the redline boundary. Three priority habitats were identified within the search radius. Deciduous woodland is 7 m to the east of the site. A CEMP will be required to mitigate against any impacts to the woodland.

6.2.2 No trees which are on the Ancient Tree Inventory were recorded on site.

6.2.4 Cotoneaster – *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, a non-native invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded during the survey.

6.3.1 Breeding birds

6.3.1.2 Due to the possibility of birds nesting on site, it is recommended that all clearance of vegetation be conducted outside of the breeding bird season (April to September inclusive). If clearance of vegetation outside the breeding bird season is not feasible, a pre-works check by a suitably qualified ecologist is recommended.

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

6.3.2.3 If additional lighting is proposed for the new development, a lighting scheme is recommended to mitigate for any potential impacts towards commuting / foraging bats which may be using the woodlands surrounding the site, particularly the priority habitat deciduous woodland to the east of the site.

6.3.3.1 Habitats on site such as bracken, ephemeral vegetation and scattered shrubs offer suitability for foraging hedgehogs and badgers. Therefore, it is deemed suitable for precautionary methods to be adopted within the scheme to ensure these species are not impacted by proposed works.

6.3.4 Schedule 9 Species

intentionally spread any plant listed on schedule 9. It is, however, not an offence to have the species on land, as long as it is not spread. It is an option to retain the species within the landscaping design for the site plan to reduce the risk of breaching biosecurity.

6.3.4.2 If retaining the species is not an option for the scheme, then removal is possible provided that precautions are made to prevent the spread of the species. The removal will require the entire root systems to be removed to prevent the species regrowing. All plant material of each genus must be kept within itself when removed from its rooted location. Furthermore, care must be taken during removal to ensure no berries are left on site which could subsequently germinate and grow.

6.3.4.3 Once all of the species has been removed, one option is to take it to a licensed landfill to be disposed of. Another option is to burn it on site; however, prior notice must first be given to the Environment Agency to make them aware of the burning of the material.

6.3.5 Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

6.3.5.1 Priority Habitats Deciduous Woodland is present 7 m to the east of site. A CEMP is deemed to be required to mitigate for any potential impacts towards this protected habitat during the construction phase of development. The CEMP should have input from a suitably qualified ecologist.

7 Biodiversity Enhancement

7.1 In line with National Planning Policy Framework (2024) the application should demonstrate biodiversity enhancements.

7.2 Due to the size of the site and location, applicable specific habitat enhancements could include:

- Boundary features should be made permeable to small terrestrial mammals such as hedgehogs.
- Bat and bird boxes integrated into the scheme design to enhance roosting provision over the wider site.
- A planting scheme should be implemented within the scheme to create a greenspace within the site. Plantings should comprise native species of high biodiversity value.

7.3 In line with National Policy, developments submitted for planning after the 12th of February 2024, with some exceptions, are expected to achieve a 10% net gain minimum increase in site biodiversity value from the existing baseline assessment.

7.4 A baseline assessment of the site and condition assessment of the habitats present was conducted during the survey. The results of the baseline BNG assessment are outlined below. Units are given to two decimal places.

Area Habitat	UK HABS codes		Condition Assessment/ Strategic Significance	Area Size (ha)	Baseline Units (2 d.p.)
	Primary	Secondary			
Buildings	u1b5	-	N/A - No strategic significance	0.0052	0.00
Vegetated Garden	u1	828	N/A - No strategic significance	0.0116	0.02
Ephemeral Vegetation	u	81	Moderate - No strategic significance	0.0159	0.06
Scattered Tree	u	32	Moderate – Named in local strategy	0.0326	0.30
Bracken	g1c	-	N/A - No strategic significance	0.0041	0.09

216 Middle Road

Headline Results

Scroll down for final results ⚠

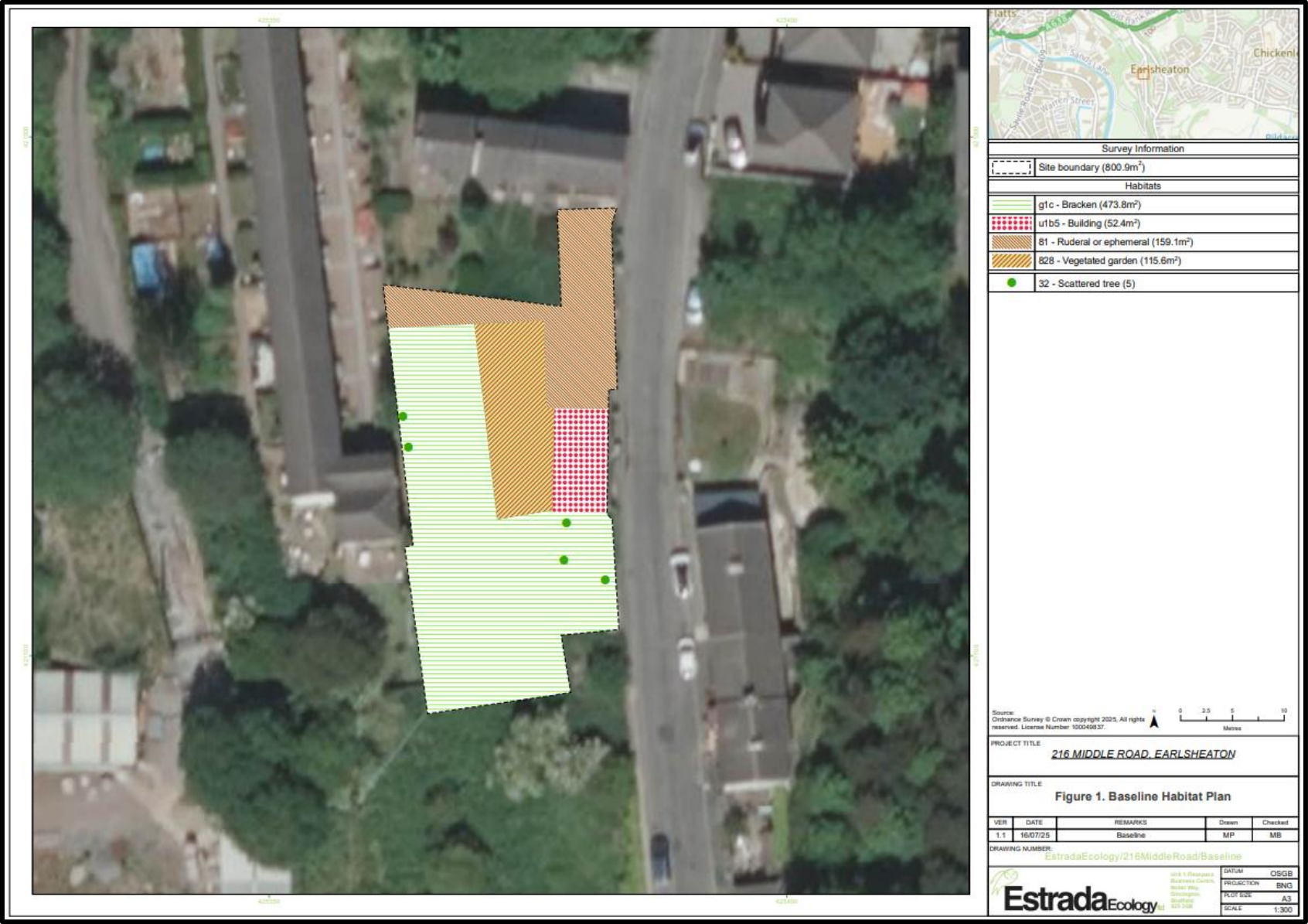
Return to results menu

On-site baseline	Area habitat units	0.48	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change (units & percentage)	Area habitat units	-0.48	-100.00%
	Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%

Figure 10: Statutory Metric Final Results

FINAL RESULTS				
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)		Area habitat units	-0.48	
		Hedgerow units	0.00	
		Watercourse units	0.00	
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)		Area habitat units	-100.00%	
		Hedgerow units	0.00%	
		Watercourse units	0.00%	
Trading rules satisfied?		No - Check Trading Summaries ▲		
Area created must match area lost for both onsite and offsite ▲				
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Area habitat units	10.00%	0.48	0.53	0.53
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

Appendix One: Habitat map – measured.



Appendix Two: Species list (on site)

Vernacular	Taxon
Flora	
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>

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