

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) Survey Report	
For:	Henegan Architecture
Site:	Land at 711 New Hey Road, Huddersfield, HD3 3YL
Report Date:	19 th March 2026
Report Reference:	SQ-4118

Surveying Ecologist:

Marie McAvan BSc (Hons) MSc

- *Natural England Great Crested Newt License: 2025-86775-SCI-CL08*

Client:	Henegan Architecture
Site Name:	Land at 711 New Hey Road, Huddersfield, HD3 3YL
Grid Reference:	SE 08854 18034
Report:	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Date of Survey:	24 th of February 2025
Surveying Ecologists:	Marie McAvan BSc (Hons) MSc <i>Natural England Great Crested Newt License:</i> 2025-86775-SCI-CL08

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0	Draft	Submission for Review	13 th March 2026	Marie McAvan BSc (Hons) MSc – Estrada Ecology Ltd	John Davies BSc (Hons) – Estrada Ecology Ltd
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The contents of this report have been produced with consideration of the 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.

Site Summary

The site, approximately 0.17 hectares in size, is largely comprised of modified grassland and one residential property with associated garden. The proposals include retention of this existing dwelling and majority of the vegetated garden at 711 New Hey Road, while the adjacent modified grassland field to the east is to be converted into four additional residential properties with associated gardens with the existing access being extended. The site notably is surrounded on two elevations by old stone walls which provide opportunities for wildlife. In addition, the site is in close proximity to multiple parcels of protected woodland.

Findings

No suitable habitats for breeding birds or ground nesting birds were recorded within the site. No further survey effort is required.

No habitats within the site were deemed to provide suitability for roosting bats. The woodland to the south of the site was considered to provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat for local bat species. Should additional external lighting be proposed, further recommendations are provided within this report to minimise potential impacts on the adjacent trees and associated habitats. No further surveys are required.

The site was deemed to offer only residual suitability for European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), Eurasian badger (*Meles meles*), amphibians and reptiles. No further surveys are recommended, however, reasonable avoidance measures to ensure these species are not impacted are outlined in the conclusions of this report.

Due to the site proximity to multiple parcels of Priority Habitat: Deciduous Woodland, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is recommended for this project to ensure all perceived risks to these habitats are mitigated for.

No species listed under Schedule 8 or Schedule 9 (I or II) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the site.

The site was otherwise recorded to lack significant floral diversity and is considered unlikely to support notable or important invertebrate assemblages, given its predominantly artificial surfaces and limited vegetative structure.

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Appendices and References

Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and its contents in view of potential ecological constraints to development or the likely presence or absence of species it must only be viewed as a snapshot in time and not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather etc having the potential to affect survey results, no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may or may not occur after the date this report was produced.

1 Introduction and Background to the Site

1.1 Estrada Ecology Ltd was commissioned to conduct a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the land at 711 New Hey Road, Huddersfield, HD3 3YL.

1.2 The site habitats consist of:

- Modified Grassland
- Stone Walls
- Building
- Vegetated garden

1.3 It is understood that the current development proposal is the addition of four new residential dwellings, subject to the necessary consents.

1.4 Report Objectives:

- 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).

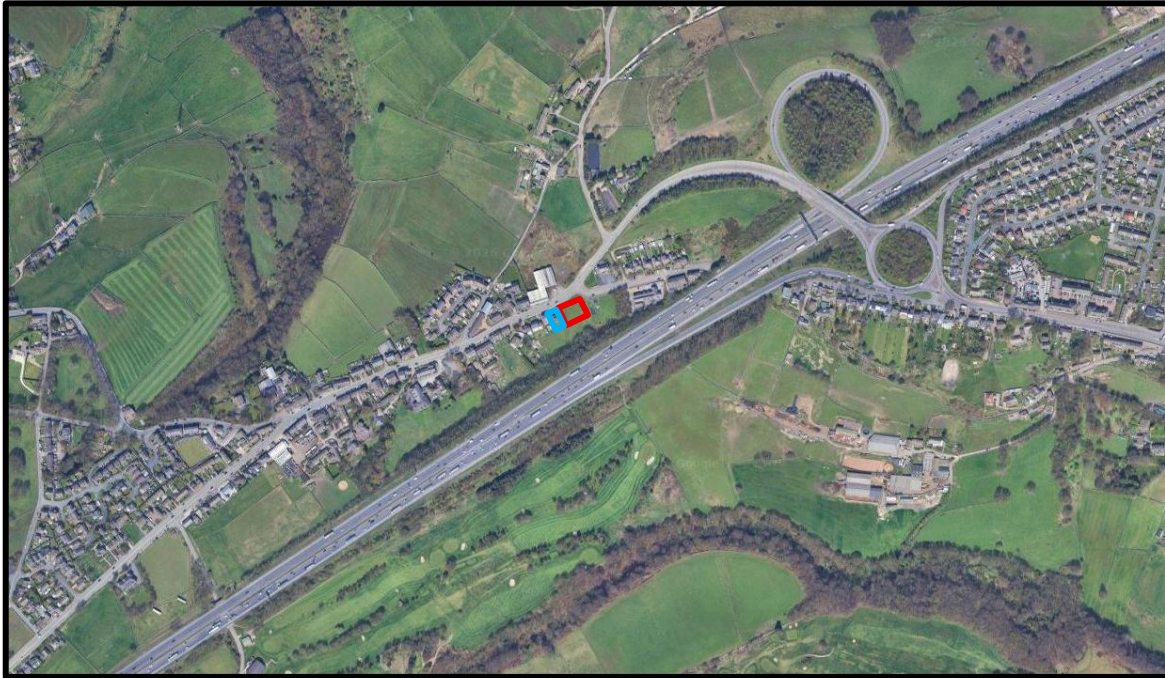
1.5 Site Location and Wider Area

1.5.1 The site comprises a small field surrounded by stone walls on the north and eastern boundaries. To the north is New Hey Road with associated pedestrian walkway pavements on both sides. To the east is a small children's play park. A small residential house and associated garden is located to the immediate west. Further fields are present to the south of the site which extends into a thin woodland strip lining the M62 motorway which runs east to west, 50 m south of the site.

1.5.2 The survey site's central OS grid reference is SE 08854 18034.

1.5.3 Within the wider landscape, this site sits on the very eastern edge of the village of Outlane. The M62 runs east to west 50 m south of the site, beyond which is a golf course. The wider landscape is predominantly rural agricultural land, interspersed with woodland, farms, other small villages and smaller roads.

Figure 1: The survey site within its wider setting.



(Google Earth, 2026)

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 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 of 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 **Reptiles** (common species of adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), and slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*)) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure and trade these animals.

2.6.3 **Amphibians** (smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*), and common toad (*Bufo bufo*) are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The sale, barter, exchange, transporting for sale and advertising to sell or to buy are an offence.

2.6.4 **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.

2.6.5 **Otters** (*Lutrinae*) 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.

2.6.6 **Water voles** (*Arvicola*) 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 Service 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 1 km radius from grid. The dataset contains eDNA pond surveys for district level licensing (England). When available for the location, the Risk Zones for GCN are considered for the site.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 The survey area was investigated on foot to ascertain habitats on site and the potential of those habitats to support ecological diversity. The vegetation types present within the site were assessed by assistant ecologist Marie McAvan BSc (Hons) MSc using methodology based on that described in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 2.0 (2023) and CIEEM's Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (2024).

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 24th February 2026.

3.3.2 Weather conditions at the time of the site visit were cool with scattered clouds and a light wind, with temperatures around 10°C.

3.4 Personnel

3.4.1 The survey was undertaken by Marie McAvan 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 (2025-85541-CL18-BAT) 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 the current best practice guidance (Collins, 2023).

3.5.2 Potential bat roost features and field sign evidence of the 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).

4 Ecological Constraints

4.1 It should be noted that this ecological appraisal provides baseline ecological data at the time of survey only and does not include flora or fauna which may be present at different times of the year.

4.2 An absence of species records from within a search radius does not provide confirmation that a species is absent from within the search area.

5 Survey Results

5.1 Field Survey Results

5.1.1 Habitat Overview

5.1.1.1 A summary of the habitats recorded (Appendix One) during the site inspection are listed as follows:

Table 2: Recorded Habitats within the Site Boundaries.

Habitat	UK HABS Codes	
	Primary	Secondary
Modified Grassland	g4	114
Stone Walls	U	114
Building	u1b5	-
Vegetated Garden	U	828

5.1.1.2 A list of all species recorded on the site during the survey can be found in Appendix Two.

5.1.2 Modified Grassland

5.1.2.1 The majority of the site is a small field of modified grassland. This field is bordered by an old stone wall on the southern and eastern elevations with a more modern wall separating it from the adjacent residential house and garden to the west. Finally, an open wooden fence separates this field from another field to the south which extends into priority woodland. This allows good connectivity to habitats south of the site. The grass is short sward and generally low in species diversity although diversity increases around the field

margins.

5.1.2.2 Species within this habitat include buttercup (*Ranunculus sp.*), common dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), field thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) with occasional snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), shining geranium (*Geranium lucidum*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), clover (*Trifolium sp.*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*).

5.1.2.3 This habitat has low suitability for commuting and foraging hedgehog and badger. Field sign of snuffle holes and diggings synonymous with rabbit were also found on site. A small brush pile in the southwest corner may also provide low suitability as a refugia for small animals including hedgehog, amphibians and reptiles. Under current proposals, this habitat will be removed. Further recommendations are included within the conclusions of this report.

Figure 2: Modified Grassland



5.1.3 Stone Wall

5.1.3.1 A stone wall borders the northern and eastern boundary of this site. Stone walls provide suitable refugia and hibernacula for herptiles. Rock stonecrop (*Petrosedum forsterianum*) and other bryophytes have colonised this wall providing suitability for invertebrate assemblages.

5.1.3.2 It is not yet known if this wall is to be retained within proposed works. If this wall is to be impacted, Further recommendations are included within the conclusions of this report.

Figure 3: Stone Wall



5.1.4 Building and Vegetated Garden

5.1.4.1 The wider site ownership also contains the dwelling of 711 New Hey Road. This building is not part of proposed works and was not formally surveyed. However, a brief inspection of the building from the adjacent field showed a detached house in good condition with no features present suitable for roosting bats or birds. This building is not to be impacted by proposed works and no further recommendations are given.

5.1.4.2 A small area of the north of the vegetated garden of this property is to be lost to proposed works; this is understood to be replaced with native scrub plantings and additional parking areas. The garden is predominantly vegetated and has therefore been classified as vegetate garden, a small area of driveway sealed surface is also present. Species within this area include perennial rye grass lawn and stands of ornamental boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*). This area of vegetated garden may have residual suitability for commuting and foraging hedgehog as well as some breeding bird suitability within the boxwood shrubs.

5.1.4.3 There is only residual potential for impacts to protected species within this habitat which can be mitigated for by the implementation of reasonable avoidance measures which are outlined within the conclusion of this report.

Figure 4: Building and Vegetated Garden



5.2 Desktop Survey Results

5.2.1 A total of 301 records were returned from West Yorkshire Ecology Service for 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:

Table 3: Records found within the search radius.

Species	Records	Closest record (m)	Notes
Bats	45	224	Thirty-one records for common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>) dated between 2010 and 2025. One record for unspecified <i>Pipistrelle</i> species, dated 2000. One record of Nathusius's pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>) was recorded in 2020. Six records for noctule bat (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>) dated between 2018 and 2025 as well as one further record for unspecified <i>Nyctalus</i> species, from 2020. Five records for unspecific <i>Myotis</i> species, dated between 2016 and 2025. Three records of whiskered bat (<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>) were recorded between 2008 and 2018. Three records of brown long-eared bat (<i>Plecotus auritus</i>) between 2014 and 2021. Finally, seven further records of unspecified bat were returned between 2005 and 2017.

Badger	~	~	Any records pertaining to Eurasian badger have been omitted from this report due to the sensitivity of the data. Full consideration has been given to any information returned.
Hedgehog	15	1215	Nine records returned for hedgehogs between 2020 and 2023.
Otter	0	~	No records returned for otter.
Water vole	0	~	No records returned for water vole.
Reptiles	2	1216	Two records for adder 2008.
Amphibians	42	1342	Fourteen records for common frog dated between 1996 and 2009. Twenty-eight records for common toad dated between 2010 and 2011.

5.2.2 Consultation with MAGIC returned four European Protected Species Mitigation Licenses within a 2 km radius from grid.

Table 4: European Protected species Licenses within the search radius

License Number	Date(s)	Species	Distance from Site	Reason for License
2020-49754-EPS-MIT	2020-2027	Common pipistrelle	468 m NNE	Destruction of a resting place
2017-32082-EPS-BDX	2017	Soprano pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrelle pygmaeus</i>)	1697 m N	Damage and destruction to a resting place, damage and destruction of a place of breeding – impacts to breeding.
2017-32082-EPS-BDX	2018	Soprano pipistrelle	1697 m N	Damage and destruction to a resting place, damage and destruction of a place of breeding – impacts to breeding
2017-32082-EPS-BDX-1	2018	Soprano pipistrelle	1697 m N	Damage and destruction to a resting place, damage and destruction of a place of breeding – impacts to breeding

5.2.3 No records for great crested newt presence were recorded within a 2 km radius from grid via consultation with Natural England's eDNA pond surveys for District Level Licensing (England). No risk zones are available for the location.

5.3 Designated Sites

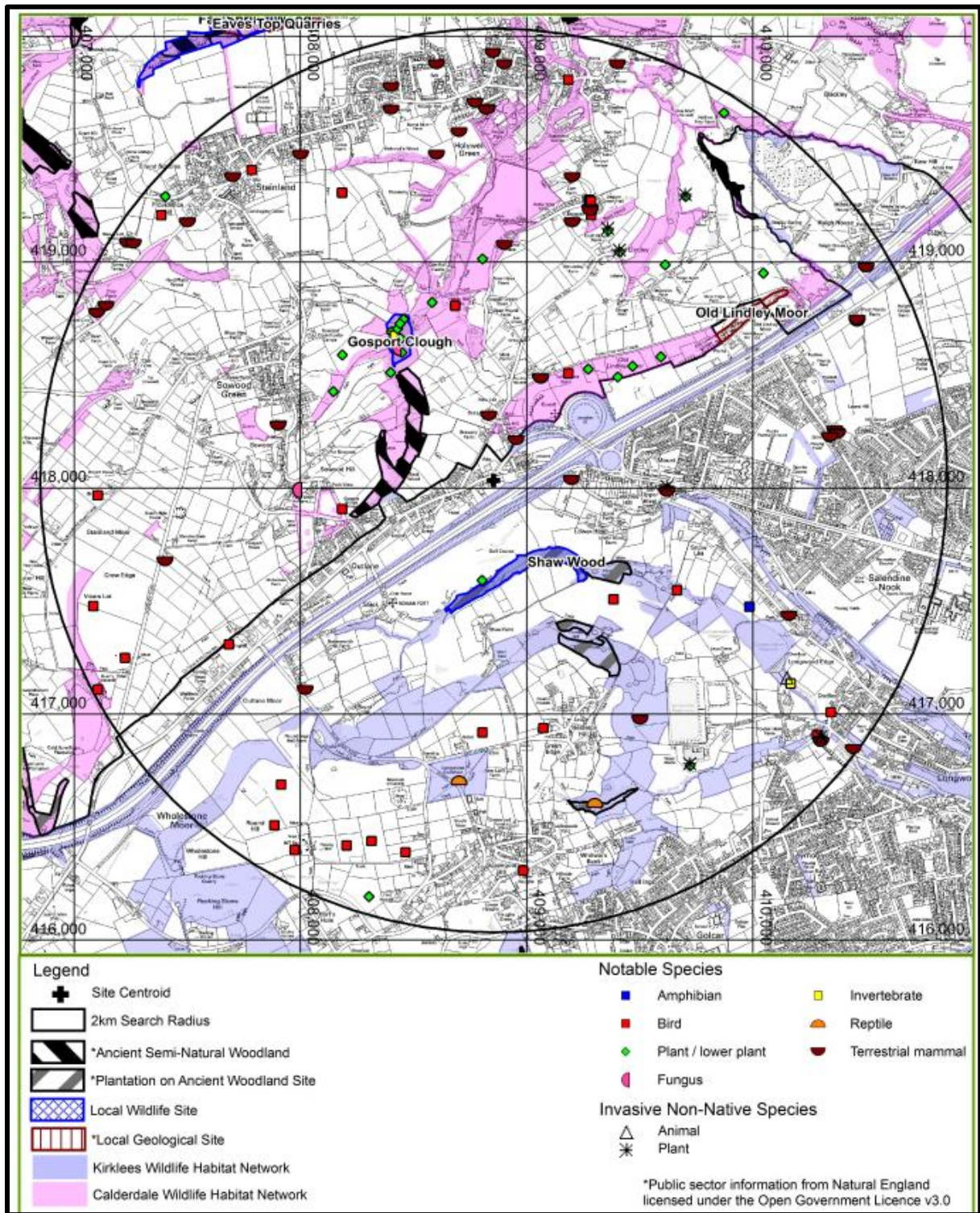
5.3.1 Consultation with MAGIC map returned no Statutory Designated Sites within the 2 km search radius from grid.

5.3.2 Consultation with West Yorkshire Ecology Service returned three Non-Statutory Designated Sites within the 2 km search radius from grid.

Table 5: Non-Statutory Designated Sites within the Search Radius

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Site	Risk
Shaw Wood	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	352 m S	Negligible
Gosport Clough Meadow	LWS	536 m N	Negligible
Old Lindley Moor	Local Geological Site (LGS)	1445 m NE	Negligible

Figure 5: Non-Statutory Sites within the Search Radius



5.4 Priority Habitats and Priority Species

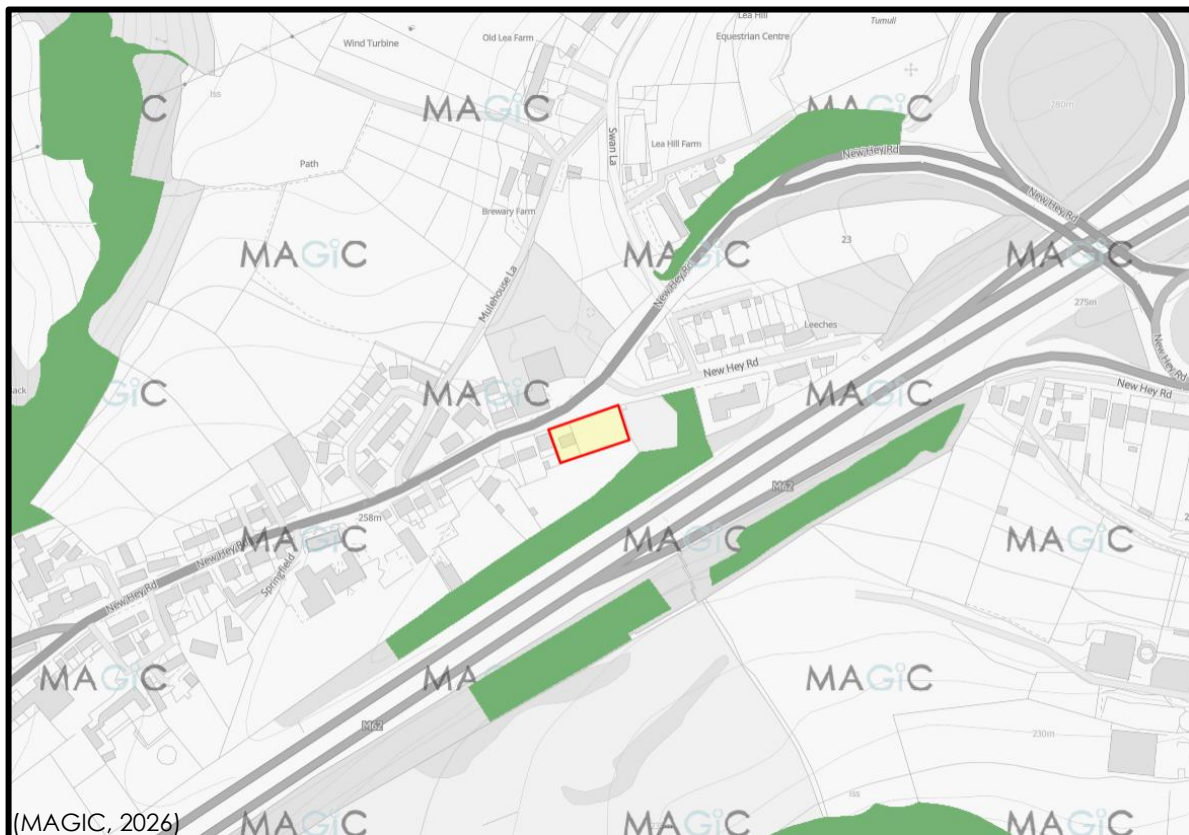
5.4.1 No priority habitats were recorded within the red line site boundary.

5.4.2 Four priority habitats were recorded outside the redline site boundary but within the search radius as displayed in table 6 below.

Table 6: Priority Habitats within the Search Radius

Habitat Type	Habitat Description
Deciduous Woodland	Multiple parcels within the search radius, the closes of which is 25 m south of the site’s southern boundary. A CEMP will be required to minimise impacts to this protected habitat.
Ancient Replanted Woodland	Three parcels within the search radius, the closest of which is 345 m S from site. No impacts to this habitat are predicted.
Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland	Two parcels within the search radius, the closest of which is 369 m NW from site. No impacts to this habitat are predicted.
Open Mosaic Habitat	Two parcels within the search radius, the closest of which is 1034 m W from site. No impacts to this habitat are predicted.

Figure 6: Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland (green) within the Search Radius



5.4.3 No protected species listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the application boundary.

5.4.4 No invasive non-native species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the application boundary.

5.5 Protected Species

5.5.1 Breeding Birds

5.5.1.1 No evidence of breeding birds was recorded at the time of survey. No nests or other field signs indicating active or recent nesting were observed within the site.

5.5.1.2 The site is considered to have only residual suitability for nesting birds, as no trees or suitable built structures are present and vegetation is limited to small ornamental shrubs. The proposed works are therefore anticipated to have only negligible impact on breeding birds. No further recommendations are given at this stage.

5.5.2 Bats

5.5.2.1 No evidence of bats was recorded at the time of survey.

5.5.2.2 The building on the wider site is not being impacted by proposals. No trees are present on site.

5.5.2.3 Priority Habitat: Deciduous Woodland is located 25 m south of the site and may provide commuting and foraging opportunities for bats within the wider landscape. A lighting scheme is recommended. The site itself comprises predominantly of low sward grassland with little vegetation and is considered to provide negligible foraging value. The proposed works are therefore anticipated to have negligible direct impact on bats.

5.5.3 Eurasian Badger

5.5.3.1 No evidence of Eurasian badger was recorded within the site at the time of survey. No field signs were identified. Areas of adjacent woodland may support badger within the wider landscape, connectivity to the site is open to the south with only simple wooden fencing. A 30 m radius surrounding the site was surveyed and no field sign evidence of badger identified.

5.5.3.2 Due to the above and the small scale of this project, only residual impacts to badger are anticipated as a result of the proposed works, and any residual impacts can be mitigated for through precautionary measures.

5.5.4 European Hedgehog

5.5.4.1 No evidence of hedgehog presence was recorded within the site at the time of survey. No field signs were identified. The vegetated garden and modified grassland may provide residual suitability for commuting and foraging hedgehog.

5.5.4.2 Only residual impacts to hedgehog are anticipated as a result of the proposed works, and any residual impacts can be mitigated for through precautionary measures.

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.

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 further recommendations for riparian mammals are given.

5.5.6 Amphibians and Reptiles

5.5.6.1 The site offers low suitability for amphibians and reptiles (herptiles). It is predominantly open and comprises short sward grassland, with only a small area of ornamental shrub planting present within the vegetated garden.

5.5.6.2 No aquatic habitats suitable for breeding amphibians were identified within the site or the immediate surrounding area. Terrestrial habitats of comparatively higher suitability are located outside the site boundary, especially the rough grassland with the field immediately south and the woodland beyond. The site does have a small area of brush piles in the southwest corner and stone walls on site. These may be used by herptiles as places of refugia or hibernacula and will require precautions to ensure no herptiles are impacted when removed.

5.5.6.3 No great crested newts or reptiles were recorded on site during the survey. The great crested newt risk level is unavailable for this site. While the wider landscape, including field margins and woodland to the south, may provide suitability for these species, the site itself is unlikely to support them. No further recommendations are made.

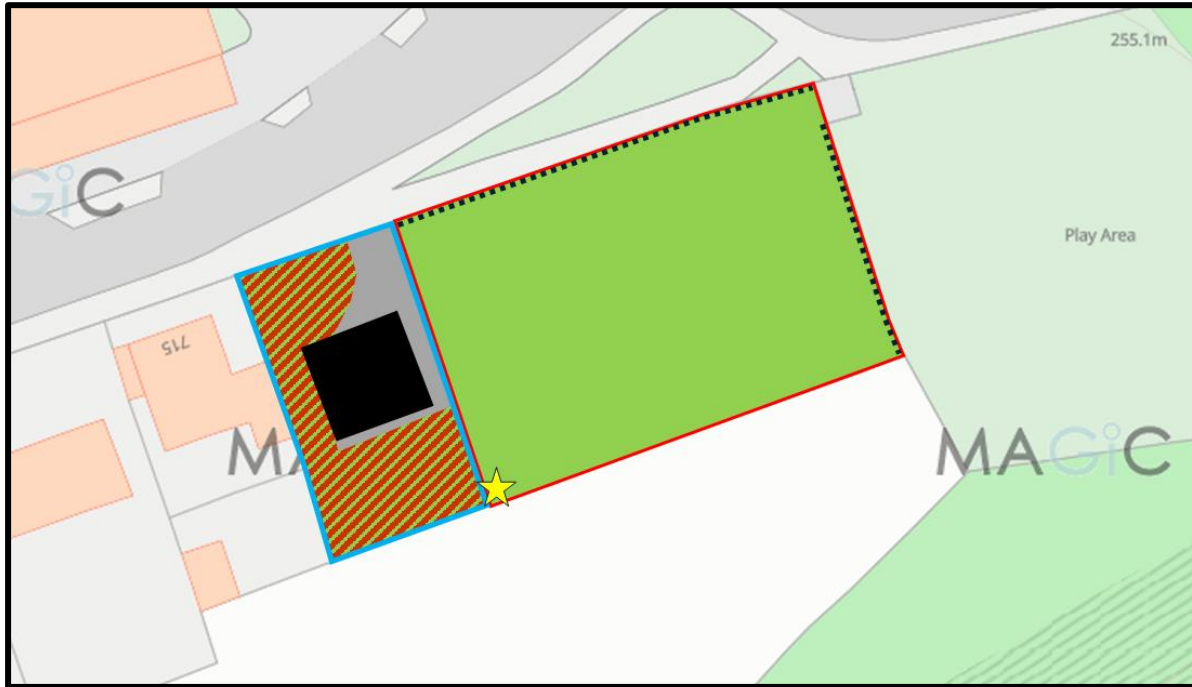
6 Conclusions









6.1 Designated Sites

6.1.1 No Statutory Designated Sites were recorded within the 2 km search radius.

6.1.2 The site is within the very outer risk zone for South Pennine Moors SSSI – due to the small scale of this development no consultation with Natural England is required.

Appendix One : UK Habitats Classification Map



UK Habitats Classification Habitat Map Key	
	Site Boundary
	Wider ownership boundary
	Developed Land Sealed Surface
	Building
	Modified Grassland
	Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface
	Stone walls
	Brush pile

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