Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.

C. SOAR AND SONS, TANK ROW.

OS REF: SE 370 061.

EXTENDED PHASE I HABITAT SURVEY.

Ref No:- **160307**

Date:- **8th March 2016.**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page Number
1. INTRODUCTION.	**3**
2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.	**4**
3. SURVEY RESULTS.	**7**
4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.	**15**
5. RECOMMENDATIONS.	**17**
6. REFERENCES.	**18**
Appendix I. GREAT CRESTED NEWT INFORMATION.	**19**
Appendix II. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.	**21**
Appendix III. REPTILES. GRASS SNAKE AND ADDER INFORMATION.	**22**
Appendix IV. REPTILES. LIZARD INFORMATION.	**23**
Appendix V. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.	**25**
Appendix VI. TARGET NOTES.	**26**
Appendix VII. SPECIES LISTS.	**27**
Appendix VIII. DATA SEARCH RESULTS.	**29**
Appendix IX. STAIRFOOT BRICKWORKS SSSI CITATION.	**121**

Toolbox Talk: GREAT CRESTED NEWTS.
Toolbox Talk: AMPHIBIANS.
Toolbox Talk: REPTILES.

1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to develop an area of land within C Soars and Sons yard off Tank Row, Barnsley. The development will include vegetation clearance and the erection of a new workshop.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out an Extended Phase I Habitat Survey of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The site survey was carried out on 8th February 2016 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I to IV of this report provide additional information on specific species and are designed to assist the reader in understanding the contents of this report.

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2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

2.1. Prior to visiting the site the survey area was cross referenced to maps and aerial photographs to give a general idea of the habitats and potential issues within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

2.2. The survey area was walked where access was agreed and public rights of way were used where no access was agreed. All habitats within and immediately around the survey area were documented and the dominant species within that habitat listed in line with the JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat surveys.

2.3. The survey area and immediate surrounding area was thoroughly searched for evidence of badger (*Meles meles*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with Harris S, Cresswell P and Jefferies D (1989). *Surveying Badgers*. Mammal Society:-

* Badger setts.
* Badger latrines or dung pits.
* Badger snuffle holes and evidence of foraging.
* Badger paths.
* Badger prints in areas of soft mud.
* Badger hairs caught on fencing.

2.4. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) activity by looking for the following signs, in line with Rob Strachan, Tom Moorhouse and Merryl Gelling (2011). *Water Vole Handbook: Third Edition*:-

* Water vole burrows.
* Water vole faeces and latrines.
* Water vole feeding stations.
* Water vole runs.
* Water vole prints in areas of soft mud.
* Water vole lawns.
* Predator field signs.

2.5. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of otter (*Lutra lutra*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with the P Chanin (2003). *Monitoring the Otter* and *Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers: Monitoring Series No10 Guidelines:-*

* Otter prints in soft mud.
* Otter spraints.
* Otter Holts.

2.6. The survey area was searched for watercourses and waterbodies. Where found, and where safe to enter the water, all were thoroughly searched for the presence of crayfish, for approximately 50m in each direction of the site, by searching under rocks and logs. Where stated, crayfish traps were also deployed into the watercourse. All survey work was carried out in accordance with the *Conserving Natural 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No 1, Protocol for Monitoring the White Clawed Crayfish*.

2.7. The survey area was searched for mature trees and derelict buildings and where found these were checked for potential bat roosting sites in line with Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn)* by looking for the following signs:-

* Holes, cracks or crevices.
* Bat Droppings.

2.8. The land immediately adjacent to the survey area was assessed for bat roosting potential and bat foraging potential. Connective routes and flight lines were also assessed whilst on site and using maps of the area.

2.9. The area within 500m of the survey site was cross referenced to maps to highlight all ponds close to the site. Where possible, all ponds identified were accessed using agreed access or public rights of way to assess the potential for great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) to be present.

2.10. The survey area was assessed for the potential for reptiles and suitable reptile habitats. Where applicable the area was also searched for the presence of reptiles.

2.11. Where appropriate, the habitat within and surrounding the survey area was searched for species such as hazel, oak, honeysuckle, bramble and other species which may provide potential habitat for hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*). Field signs such as feeding remains and nests were also searched for where possible, in line with P Bright, P Morris and T Mitchell-Jones *The Dormouse Conservation Handbook 2nd Ed*.

2.12. Where appropriate, the area within and surrounding the survey area was assessed for its potential to house habitat for red squirrels. Field signs of red squirrels

were searched for at least every 50m, looking for any dreys, feeding signs or sightings of red squirrels.

2.13. All surveys were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) survey standards and advice.

2.14. This survey was carried out by Laura Hobbs BSc, MRes, Grad CIEEM. Since 2013 Laura has had experience in a professional capacity carrying out ecology, protected species and phase 1 habitat surveys. Laura holds degrees in Zoology (BSc) and Evolutionary Biology (MRes); Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage and Natural Resources Wales survey licences for Great Crested Newts and Bats; a Natural England licence for Schedule 1 Birds; and is a Graduate member of CIEEM. Laura has also completed numerous professional courses run by National Biodiversity Network (NBN), Field Studies Council (FSC), Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (YWT), Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), CIEEM and others in relative protected species and phase 1 survey methodologies; and has completed a traineeship with YWT focusing on conservation and survey methods for water voles.

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3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. Barnsley Biological Records Council (BBRC) and South Yorkshire Badger Group were contacted to carry out a 2km data search within the area of the site for records of protected sites and /or species. Full results can be found within Appendix VIII of this report.

3.1.2. Stairfoot Brickworks, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) was identified approximately 1.65km to the south east of the surveyed area. The site is designated for its internationally important Aegiranum Marine Bank, the full citation for this site can be found in Appendix IX of this report.

3.1.3. Dearne Valley Park, a Local Nature Reserve lies 460m to the northwest of the surveyed area (fig 1). The site comprises an acid oak woodland with a mosaic of wetland habitat.

3.1.4. Numerous additional Local Wildlife Sites were identified within the area surrounding the site. These included:

- Stairfoot Disused Railway to the east of the site. This site contains a range of habitats including species rich grasslands, scrub, woodland, bracken stands, swamp and open water. The site contains a number of ancient woodland indicator species and UK BAP breeding birds.
- Sunny Bank , Horse Carr and Storrs Wood to the east of the site. This site comprises five separate areas of broadleaved semi-natural woodland which are connected through tree lined fields, tracks and disused railways. All five areas are on the register of ancient woodland sites. Kingfisher, a Schedule 1 species, otter and UK BAP breeding birds are present on site.
- Swaithe Flood Meadows to the south of the site. This site is currently an arable field with boundaries of species-poor hedgerows and ephemeral pools/marshy grassland areas. UK BAP breeding birds are present on site along with Barn Owl, a Schedule 1 species, bluebells and potential for water vole.
- Cliff Wood Local Wildlife Site also lies within Dearne Valley Park to the west of the site. Cliff Wood includes habitats of broadleaved woodland, with areas of open neutral grassland, scrub, bodies of standing water with associated

swamp habitat and areas of parkland. The site contains a number of ancient woodland indicator species and UK BAP breeding birds.

- Old Mill Lane to the north west of the site. This site consists of broadleaved woodlands and floodplains with bodies of standing water. There is a known maternity roost of Daubenton's bat, with abundant records of common Pipistrelle bats, breeding Kingfishers, a Schedule 1 species and UK BAP breeding birds and otters.

Appendix VIII gives detail of these sites.

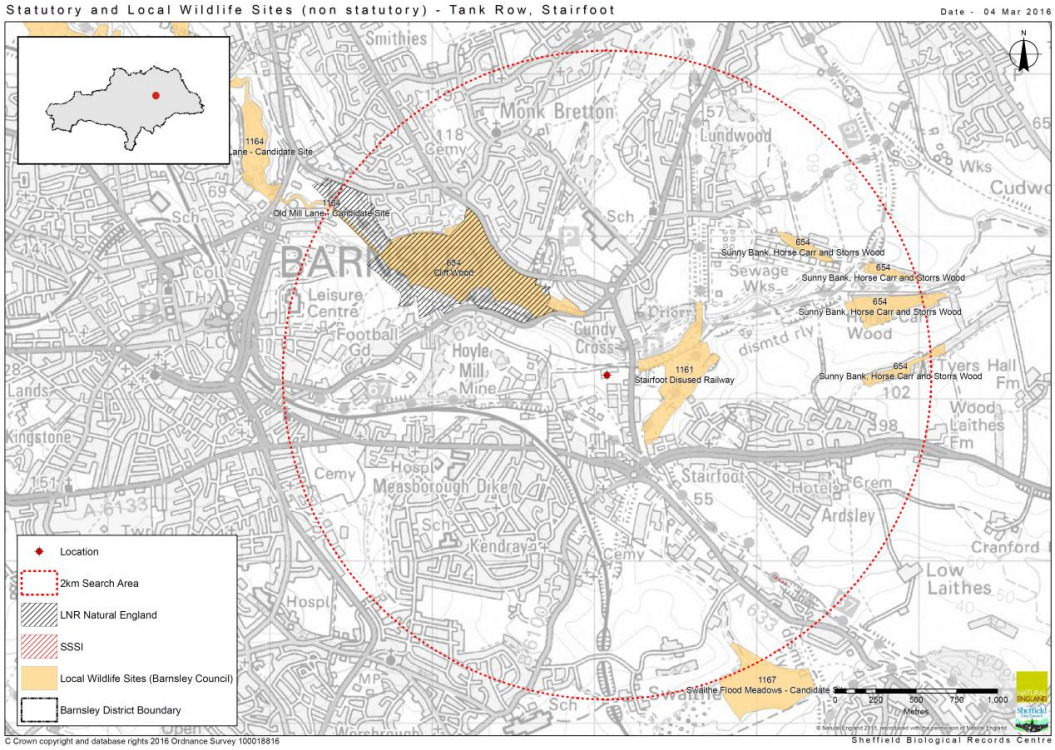


Figure 1. Map from BBRC showing all designated sites within area.

3.1.5. Records of Noctules, Daubenton's, Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats were identified within 2km of the surveyed area. No specificity of type of record was made for most of these records, but one Daubenton's, Natterer's and Pipistrelle roost was recorded 2km to the south west of the site. A badger sett was also located within this area. Additional records of otters, white clawed crayfish and water voles were identified within 2km of the surveyed area.

3.1.6. South Yorkshire Badger Group were also contacted for records of badgers and their setts within the area surrounding the site, no records were identified.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The surveyed area covered a section of land to the north west of C Soars and Sons yard located south of Tank Row, Barnsley.

3.2.2. The site lies 128m to the south of the River Dearne and is consequently surrounded by areas of woodland and open grassland, with built up industrial yards to the south (fig 2).



Figure 2. Aerial view of surveyed area and surrounding land.

3.2.3. An area immediately to the south of the site, shown as woodland on recent images and maps, has recently been cleared (fig 3). The adjacent surveyed area is dominated by semi-mature woodland and scrub. Piles of debris have been left on site, those thrown onto site from the roads, comprising of old Christmas trees, and those from the site itself comprising of digger buckets and piles of felt and plastic waste.



Figure 3. Area of cleared woodland to south of site.

3.3. Description of Habitats.

3.3.1. Appendix V of this report contains annotated maps marked up with the varying habitats that are cross referenced to target notes in Appendix VI of this report. The habitats on and adjacent to the site are:-

- Semi-Natural Woodland.
- Tall Ruderal
- Fence
- Hard standing

3.3.2. Semi-Natural Woodland.

3.3.2.1. The proposed development area was dominated by semi-mature semi-natural woodland no older than 20 years old (fig 4).



Figure 4. Woodland habitat on site.

3.3.2.2. Species found within this area included silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), gorse (*Ulex eruopaeus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (Acer pseudoplantus), alder (Alnus glutinosa), snowberry (*Symphoricarpus* sp.) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*).

3.3.2.3. Little to no ground flora could be identified at this time due to the level of leaf litter present; however some species of thistle (*Cirsium* sp.) were present.

3.3.3. Tall Ruderal.

3.3.3.1. To the east of the site a patch of ruderal vegetation was present.



Figure 5. Tall ruderal habitat on site.

3.3.3.2. Species present within this area included buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), dock (*Rumex acetosella*), nettles (*Urtica dioica*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), broadleaved willowherb (*Epilobium montanum*), false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), annual meadow grass (*Poa annua*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and buttercup species *(Ranunculus* sp.).

3.3.4. Fence.

3.3.4.1. The site is bounded to the north and west by palisade fencing.



Figure 5. Palisade fencing along north of site.

3.3.5. Hard Standing.

3.3.5.1. To the south of the surveyed area lies the industrial yard associated with C Soars and Sons, this yard to hard standing concrete ground used for storage of materials and HGV parking (fig 6).

3.3.5.2. The surveyed woodland area lies on a raised section of ground, with a concrete wall below.



Figure 6. Hard standing yard to south of site.

3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or other badger field signs were identified within the surveyed area.

3.4.2. No watercourses lie within close proximity of the site to provide potential habitat for water voles, otters or crayfish. The River Dearne lies 128m to the north of the site, sufficient distance to remain unaffected by any proposed works.

3.4.3. All trees were inspected in line with BCT Good Practice Guidelines; no individual tree was identified to provide any roosting habitat for bats.

3.4.4. Woodland habitat provides suitable features for foraging bats. The small size of this area is however unlikely to provide significant opportunities, with more valuable

habitat located towards the River Dearne. A thorough assessment of bat foraging activity could not be made during this daytime survey of the site.

3.4.5. One pond was identified within close proximity to the site, which may provide potential habitat for great crested newts (fig 7). This could not be thoroughly assessed at this time as it lies on private land outside of the surveyed area. The pond is however, isolated with no other ponds with 500m with barriers of residential housing and the River Dearne between any other areas of suitable habitat.

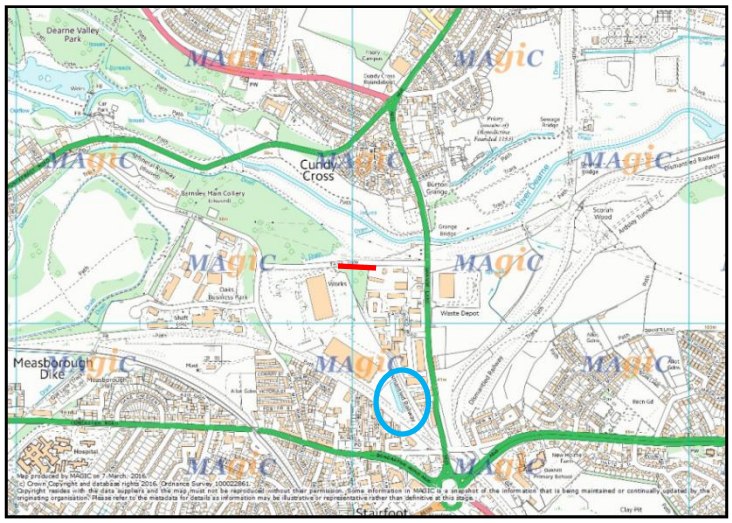


Figure 7. Map of ponds in area surrounding site.

3.4.6. The area surrounding the pond and on site, is however dominated by woodland and scrub which will provide suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newts. This habitat is however very local and does not provide any significant connective routes to areas of suitable habitat.



Figure 8. Aerial view of pond and surrounding land.

3.4.7. The vegetation within the surveyed area will provide suitable features for various species of bird during the nesting season. Two nests were identified within the surveyed area; however these did not appear to be active at the time of the survey.

3.4.8. The surveyed area will provide some features suitable for reptiles due to the abundance of refugia provided by debris on site and scrub vegetation (fig 9). This habitat is however limited with better quality habitat away from site. No reptiles were identified during this survey of the site.



Figure 9. Suitable reptile habitat on site.

3.4.9. The habitat on site was assessed as unsuitable for hazel dormice. No dormice or dormouse field signs were identified during this survey of the site.

3.4.10. The habitat on site was assessed as unsuitable for red squirrels, with more suitable habitat located to the north towards the River Dearne. No red squirrels or squirrel field signs were identified during this survey of the site.

3.4.11. No invasive non native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) were identified during this survey of the site.

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4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. Stairfoot Brickworks SSSI, Dearne Valley Park, a Local Nature Reserve and five Local Wildlife Sites were identified within 2km of the surveyed area. These all lie sufficient distance from site to remain unaffected by proposed works.

4.2. Mixed deciduous woodland is a habitat of principal importance in line with the NERC Act. It is therefore considered to have a high ecological value due to the range of species which can take advantage of its features. However, the area of woodland on site is young and is not considered to be a high value woodland area. The areas to the north of the site surrounding the River Dearne are more established and are considered to be of higher ecological value. The loss of this small area of woodland is therefore considered to have a low impact on the ecological value of this area.

4.3. Scrub habitat is also considered to provide high ecological value due to the number of species which can take advantage of its features. However the small size of this area means the loss of scrub habitat on site will have a low impact on the surrounding ecological value.

4.4. No badger setts or other badger field signs were identified within the surveyed area. There will therefore be no impact upon badgers during works.

4.5. No watercourses lie within close proximity to site to provide potential habitat for water voles, otters or crayfish. There will therefore be no impact upon these species during proposed works.

4.6. No individual tree was assessed to have roosting potential for bats. There will therefore be no impact upon any bat roost during proposed works.

4.7. The site will provide some opportunities for foraging bats, although this is thought to be limited due to the small size of suitable habitat and nearby location of more valuable foraging habitat along the River Dearne to the north of the site. The watercourse itself and tree lines and woodland habitat along the banks will provide extensive suitable foraging habitat. Works will consequently have minimal impact upon foraging bats.

4.8. One pond was identified within close proximity to the surveyed area which may provide habitat for great crested newts. It has however, been assessed as unlikely to

contain a population of great crested newts due to its isolation of further than 500m from any other waterbody and by barriers such as the River Dearne and extensive residential housing.

4.9. The area surrounding the pond and found on site provides suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newts, although this is not extensive. It has therefore been assessed as very unlikely to great crested newts to be present on site.

4.10. The vegetation on site will provide suitable features for various species of bird during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year with nests identified within vegetation on site. Any vegetation clearance to take place during this time will impact upon any birds present.

4.11. The surveyed area will provide some features suitable for reptiles due to the abundance of refugia provided by debris on site and scrub vegetation. This habitat is however limited and of a small size with higher quality habitat away from site. It is therefore unlikely for reptiles to be present on site.

4.12. The habitat on site was assessed as unsuitable for hazel dormice. There will therefore be no impact upon dormice during works.

4.13. The habitat on site was assessed as unsuitable for red squirrels, with more suitable habitat located to the north towards the River Dearne. There will therefore be no impact upon red squirrels during works.

4.14. No invasive non native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) were identified during this survey of the site**.** There will therefore be no spread of invasive plant species during works.

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5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Due to the very low potential presence of amphibians and reptiles on site; it is recommended that precautions are put in place to ensure no animals are injured during works. These should include the removal of all refugia, debris and logs on site by hand to allow any animal below to move away from site unharmed and of their own accord. Any materials to be stored on site must be raised off the ground in order to prevent the accidental creation of further refugia habitat. All vegetation should first be cleared to a maximum height of 150mm to allow any animal below to move away from site unharmed. At any time should a great crested newt or reptile be identified, all work should cease immediately and professional advice sought.

5.2. It is recommended that no vegetation clearance takes place during the nesting bird survey, which extends from March to September each year. Any clearance which must take place during this time must be preceded by a nesting bird survey carried out by a suitably experienced person, no further than a week in advance.

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Checked by:	
Derek Whitcher. BSc, MCIEEM, MCMI.	Date: 10th March 2016.

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Appendix I.

BACKGROUND GREAT CRESTED NEWT INFORMATION.

The great crested newt population has suffered a major decline in Britain over the last century. Numerous ponds have been lost, unmanaged ponds have become silted up and over-shaded, development has destroyed ponds and associated terrestrial habitat and caused fragmentation of populations. The loss of grassland, scrub and woodland has resulted in fewer opportunities for foraging, dispersal and hibernation.

The UK Biodiversity Plan (BAP) contains a great crested newt Species Action Plan (SAP) aimed at maintaining its existing range and population status, as well as increasing the number of populations through re-colonisation.

The great crested newt is listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. The great crested newt is therefore subject to the provisions of Schedule 9, which make it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a great crested newt.
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place, which it uses for that purpose.

The great crested newt is also listed on Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Regulation 41 makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a great crested newt
- Deliberately disturb a great crested newt.
- Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of a great crested newt.
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a great crested newt.

The legislation applies to all life stages of great crested newts.

The maximum fine on conviction of offences under Section 9 and Regulation 41 currently stands at £5,000. The CroW Act 2000 amendment also allows for a custodial sentence of up to six months instead of, or in addition to, a fine. In addition, items, which may constitute evidence of the commission of an offence, may be seized and detained.

In order to understand the potential effects of development it is essential to understand a little of the great crested newt ecology.

Great crested newts breed in ponds and other water bodies. They can begin to migrate to their breeding ponds as early as the first frost-free days in late January with the

majority reaching their breeding ponds by mid March. Timing will be influenced by a number of factors, mainly evening temperatures above 5ºC and recent rain.

The peak egg-laying period is from mid-March to mid-May. The newts will lay their eggs individually, mainly on the leaves of submerged plants. The larva hatch after three weeks and then take another 2-3 months to complete larval development. Adult newts generally leave their breeding ponds from late May onwards.

Once the larvae have completed metamorphosis (the transition from aquatic larvae to land-adapted juveniles, called efts), they emerge from the pond. This emergence begins in late August and generally continues until late October. It takes 2-4 years to reach sexual maturity, during which time the newts will be land based.

Adults and immature newts spend the winter in places that afford protection from frost and flooding. This will generally be underground amongst tree roots, in mammal burrows, or under suitable refuges above ground like deadwood or rubble piles. Hibernation may last from October to February.

Whilst on land, outside the hibernation period, great crested newts will forage at night, taking a wide range of invertebrate prey.

From the above, it can be seen that great crested newts spend the majority of their time on land and only visit the ponds for breeding purposes. As a result, surveys need to be timed very carefully. Terrestrial surveys are very inaccurate and the only time that surveys can be truly thorough is in the narrow window of opportunity between March and September.

Great crested newts will travel large distances between ponds and terrestrial refuges. It is recommended that anywhere within 500m of a pond should be treated as potential great crested newt habitat and should be surveyed and evaluated.

An experienced surveyor must carry out the surveys and must be in possession of an appropriate Natural England great crested newt survey licence.

It is essential that great crested newt surveys are planned well in advance of any development and ideally before Planning Consent is sought. Surveys can only be carried out at the appropriate time of year and repeat surveys are essential. The guidelines suggest that between four and six surveys need to be carried out, three of these between mid-March and mid-June.

If great crested newts are to be effected by any development, a thorough assessment of the population is essential followed by the design of a comprehensive mitigation package. Only when this has been done can a licence application be submitted to Natural England for approval. It takes 30 working days for a licence application to be determined and the period of time that mitigation measures take can be measured in months. It is therefore essential to plan well in advance of development commencing.

Appendix II. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about the legal protection offered to nesting birds in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

Part 1.-(1) Of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981states that:-

If any person intentionally:-

(a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;
(b) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
(c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

Part 1.-(5) of the Act states that:-

If any person intentionally:-

(a) disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
(b) disturbs dependant young of such a bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a special penalty.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above by inserting after "intentionally" the words "or recklessly".

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September.

It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees, scrub and buildings but others are ground nesting.

The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Appendix III.

REPTILES - GRASS SNAKE AND ADDER INFORMATION.

The grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) and the adder (*Vipera berus*) are the two most common snakes to be found in the UK. Adders are found all over Britain while the grass snake becomes rarer towards the north and are rarely found in Scotland.

The grass snake is usually around 120cm long, live in a variety of rough habitats and lay their eggs in warm rotting vegetation. The background colour is dark green and the body is marked with vertical black bars and spots that run along its sides. There is generally a dark collar marking.

The adder is the only native species that is venomous but this is rarely harmful to humans. Adult adders are generally up to 66cm long. Background colouration is a light shade of grey or brown with a black zigzag marking along the length of the back. As with all reptiles, colouration varies and becomes duller as sloughing (skin shedding) approaches.

Both snakes hibernate, spending the winter in burrows or under logs protected from the cold and predators. Maintaining the right body temperature is vital to reptiles' survival. In the morning, they find a warm basking site to heat up their bodies, then later they may move back into the shade because they do not sweat and have to be careful not to overheat. During hot summers, adders will try to move to damper, cooler sites.

Both snakes are protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They received greater protection following reviews of the schedules published in 1988 and 1991. This means they are protected against intentional or recklessly killing and injuring and against sale or transporting for sale.

Appendix IV. REPTILES - LIZARD INFORMATION.

The common or viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) is one of three species of lizard that occur in the UK. They have a dry scaly skin and are variable in colour ranging from brown or yellow-brown to almost green with varying patterns of spots or stripes. The typical length of an adult is 150mm, including the tail.

Common lizards hibernate over the winter, emerging from February onwards depending upon the weather. They begin to mate in April and May and the young are born in late July or August. The lizard gives birth to live young, hence the term viviparous, meaning live bearing.

The lizards draw their body warmth from the sun and consequently spend long periods basking in the sun. They are commonly seen on road and railway embankments and on walls where they sit for long periods soaking up the heat of the sun before going to find food.

They occupy a wide range of habitats including woodland, marshes, heathland, moors, sand dunes, hedgerows and bogs.

Common lizards hunt insects, spiders, snails and earthworms. They stun their prey by shaking it and then swallow it whole.

At night, and when startled, they will shelter beneath logs or stones or under other refuges that may be available.

Common lizards are protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (they received greater protection following reviews of the schedules published in 1988 and 1991) and Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) making it a European Protected Species.

Common lizards should not be confused with the somewhat larger sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). These are typically 190mm long and stockier than the common lizard. Their marking are distinctly different being considerably more colourful. Sand lizards are confined to moorland and coastal sand dunes where they lay their eggs in the warm sand. The range of the sand lizard in the UK is therefore very limited. Sand lizards are a European protected species.

The third species of lizard is the slow worm *(Anguis fragilis)*, which is frequently mis-identified as a snake. The firm body of the slow worm is distinctly cylindrical in shape and the tiny smooth scales result in a very smooth, shiny appearance. Colouration is typically a uniform grey to brown although there is a wide variation from straw coloured to almost black and some animals have very fine stripes or a zig-zag along the centre of the back. The typical length of an adult is 400mm.

Slow worms can be found in a wide variety of habitats throughout Britain and is the most likely reptile to be found in urban and suburban environments.

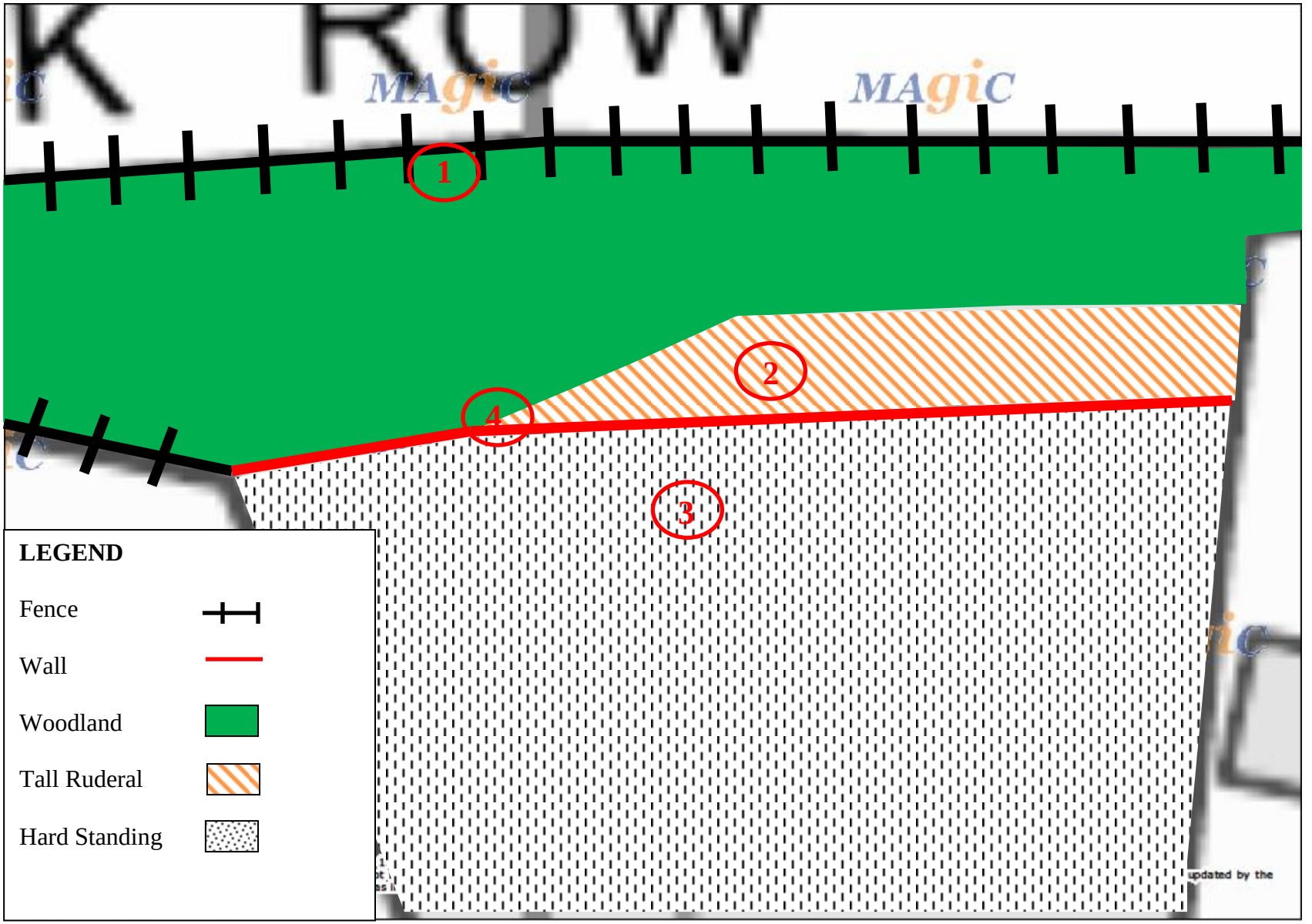
Slow worms hibernate over the winter, emerging from March onwards depending upon the weather. They begin to mate in April and May and six to twelve young are born in August or September.

Their favourite food is slugs but they will also eat insects and spiders.

Slow worms are hard to find. They will bask in the sun but they quickly and quietly move into cover when disturbed and do not generally attract attention as they retreat from a basking spot.

Slow worms are also protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They received greater protection following reviews of the schedules published in 1988 and 1991. This means they are protected against intentional or recklessly killing and injuring and against sale or transporting for sale.

Appendix V. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Appendix VI. TARGET NOTES.

1. Discarded Christmas trees over fence of site.
2. Areas of reptile refugia, digger buckets and piles of stone.
3. Parked HGV’s.
4. Concrete Wall.

Appendix VII. SPECIES LISTS.

Woodland Species.	**DAFOR Assessment.**
silver birch (*Betula pendula*)	A
hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	O
elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	O
hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	F
bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*)	D
gorse (*Ulex eruopaeus*)	F
ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	O
sycamore (Acer pseudoplantus)	F
alder (Alnus glutinosa)	A
snowberry (*Symphoricarpus* sp.)	O
hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	O
thistle (*Cirsium* sp.)	A

Tall Ruderal Species.	**DAFOR Assessment.**
buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*)	A
bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*)	D
dock (*Rumex acetosella*)	D
nettles (*Urtica dioica*)	F
ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)	F
broadleaved willowherb (*Epilobium montanum*)	A
false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*)	A
creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*)	A
annual meadow grass (*Poa annua*)	A
dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)	O
dog rose (*Rosa canina*)	O
buttercup species *(Ranunculus* sp.)	O

Appendix VIII. DATA SEARCH RESULTS.

Group	*Scientific Name*	*Common Name*	*BAP Species*	*Wildlife and Countryside Act*	*Red and Amber birds*	*Easting*	*Northing*	*Comments*
amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 female
terrestrial mammal	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
terrestrial mammal	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
terrestrial mammal	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
terrestrial mammal	Lutra lutra	Otter	1.00	1.00	0.00	439500.00	406500.00	3 old spraints on rocks beneath bridge
terrestrial mammal	Lutra lutra	Otter	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	field signs
terrestrial mammal	Lutra lutra	Otter	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	field record
crustacean	Austropotamobius pallipes	White-clawed Freshwater	1.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	

		Crayfish						
bird	Carduelis cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 male calling (BNSS field visit)
bird	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Male calling.
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	few dates
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	on 3 dates
bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	2 pairs bred.
bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	

bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Bred successfully.
bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Male singing. Also heard on 23rd May.
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	
bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	

bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	breeding
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	438500.00	404500.00	5 birds (2 sitting on nests)
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	incl young
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	on few dates
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	all month
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	to N
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	max
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	

bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz	55 Khz Pipistrelle	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	3
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz	55 Khz Pipistrelle	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 reported by householder
terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	West European hedgehog - 20 No. released after convalscence
insect - butterfly	Lasiommata megera	Wall	1.00	0.00	0.00	455000.00	395000.00	7 seen
conifer	Juniperus communis	Juniper	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - moth	Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - moth	Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - moth	Semiothisa clathrata	Latticed Heath	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - butterfly	Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - butterfly	Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - butterfly	Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - butterfly	Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect -	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	

butterfly								
insect - butterfly	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - butterfly	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - butterfly	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
insect - butterfly	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima	Yellow Wagtail	1.00	0.00	0.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima	Yellow Wagtail	1.00	0.00	0.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima	Yellow Wagtail	1.00	0.00	0.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima	Yellow Wagtail	1.00	0.00	0.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 bird on branch over river
bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 bird flying upstream
bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Perched in bush on island.
bird	Coturnix coturnix	Common Quail	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Turdus iliacus	Redwing	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Turdus iliacus	Redwing	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Maximum count.
bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Maximum count.
bird	Falco columbarius	Merlin	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Phoenicurus ochruros	Black Redstart	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa nebularia	Greenshank	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa nebularia	Greenshank	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa nebularia	Greenshank	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa ochropus	Green	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	

		Sandpiper						
bird	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	0.00	1.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Bucephala clangula	Goldeneye	0.00	1.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	2 adult males on the water
terrestrial mammal	Myotis daubentoni	Daubenton's Bat	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
terrestrial mammal	Myotis daubentoni	Daubenton's Bat	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
terrestrial mammal	Myotis daubentoni	Daubenton's Bat	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	visual in crevices
terrestrial mammal	Myotis daubentoni	Daubenton's Bat	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	Froglet on edge of rough grass area
bird	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	0.00	1.00	0.00	438500.00	404500.00	2 paired birds

bird	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	0.00	1.00	0.00	438500.00	404500.00	2 paired birds, no further sightings at this site
bird	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	0.00	1.00	0.00	437500.00	404500.00	1-2 several dates
bird	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	0.00	1.00	0.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	0.00	1.00	0.00	437500.00	404500.00	
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	Foraging in front of derelict Kendray pub for around 30 minutes.
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	Maximum count. Roof space of former primary school being used as a transitional/day roost.
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	droppings
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	6

terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	2
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	438500.00	405500.00	
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	438500.00	405500.00	1
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	feeding
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	20 exit count from roost
bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	3 pairs bred.
bird	Anas clypeata	Shoveler	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Anser brachyrhyncus	Pink-Footed Goose	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	to W
bird	Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	c460 flying NW in 5 skeins
bird	Anser	Pink-footed	0.00	0.00	1.00	438500.00	404500.00	c140 birds flying NW

	brachyrhynchus	Goose						
bird	Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Breeding.
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	stubble fields
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	breeding
bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Heard calling, but not seen.
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Approx 30 feeding on seed-heads near south-western corner of site.
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Feeding in alders on southern boundary of site.

bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	At least 10 in trees along southern boundary of site.
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	c8 birds feeding on thistles
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	+ Barrow
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	max
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 flying low over field
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	

bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Maximum count.
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Dropped down into damp scrub along line of former canal locks.
bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	under eaves of house just S of junction with Mt Vernon Road
bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	max
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	435500.00	406500.00	
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	435500.00	406500.00	
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	one flew in & out of barn
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding possible
bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding possible
bird	Grus grus	Crane	0.00	0.00	1.00	438500.00	404500.00	1 bird flying North calling at 11:15hrs, 1st record for site
bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Maximum count.
bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Riparia riparia	Sand Martin	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Riparia riparia	Sand Martin	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	

bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435500.00	406500.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	3 birds
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435500.00	406500.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	breeding
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	In hawthorn on southern boundary of site.
bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	In bramble patch.
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	Nest with 3 eggs.
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Phylloscopus	Willow Warbler	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed

	trochilus							
bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	first of year
bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	Recorded regularly.
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 bird in hedgerow bushes

bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding confirmed
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	breeding
bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Singing.
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Common Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Common Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Common Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Common Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Breeding probable

bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	breeding
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Feeding on hawthorn buds on southern boundary of site.
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	3 birds in hedgerow trees
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	
bird	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus canus	Common Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus canus	Mew Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Larus canus	Mew Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Charadrius hiaticula	Ringed Plover	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	Maximum count.
bird	Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 bird calling (chipping)
bird	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	few dates
bird	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	

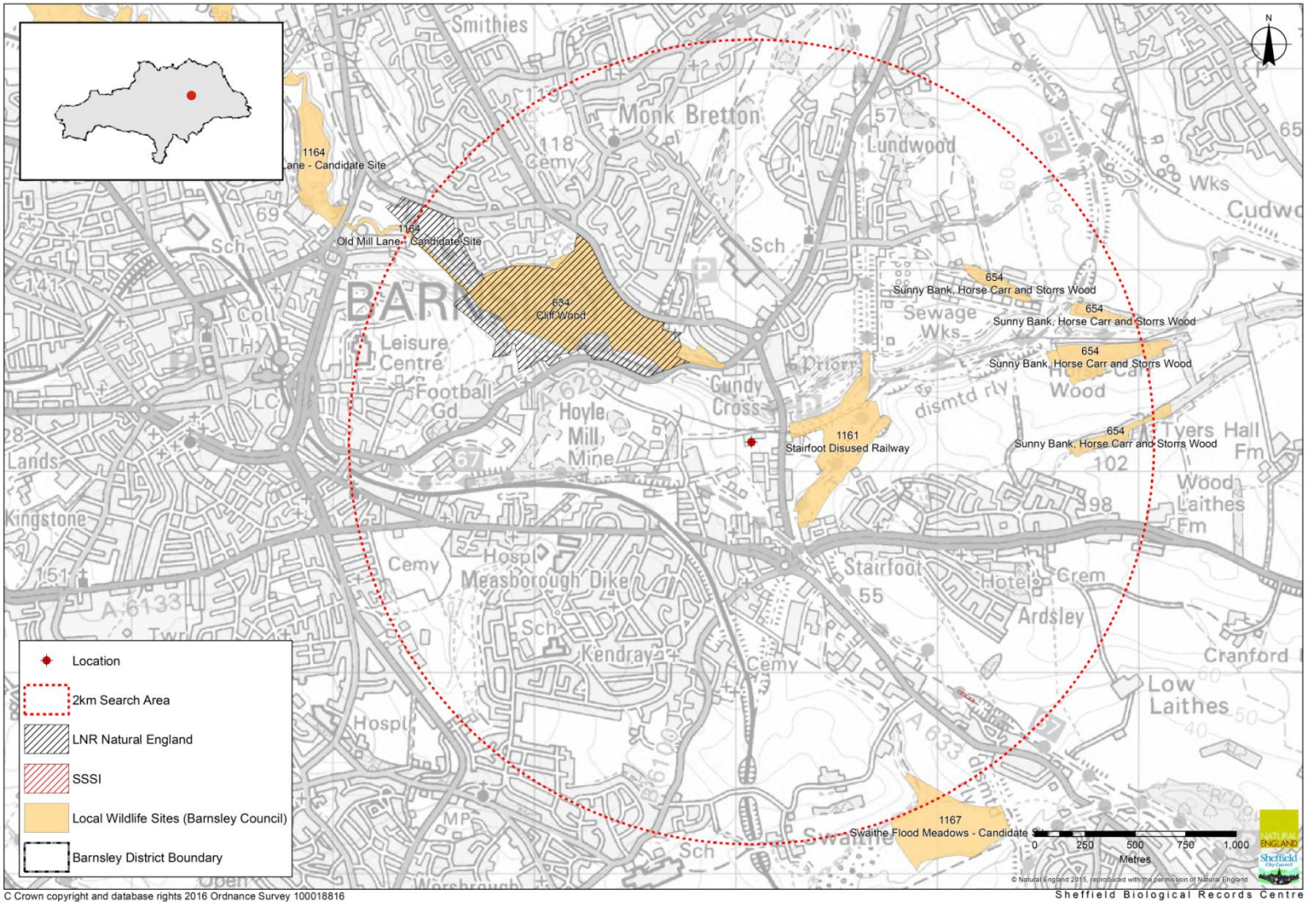
bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Anas crecca	Teal	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	Flushed from marsh.
bird	Anas crecca	Teal	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	Flushed from Typha.
bird	Anas crecca	Teal	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	406500.00	In dike.
bird	Anas crecca	Teal	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Anas crecca	Teal	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Anas crecca	Teal	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	438500.00	404500.00	3 birds, much calling and chasing
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	many dates
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	several dates
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	two dates

bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	0.00	0.00	1.00	438500.00	406500.00	
bird	Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Parus montanus	Willow Tit	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Poecile montanus	Willow Tit	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
bird	Miliaria calandra	Corn Bunting	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
bird	Miliaria calandra	Corn Bunting	0.00	0.00	1.00	437500.00	404500.00	
terrestrial mammal	Meles meles	Badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	Sett - occupied? (recently moved earth)
terrestrial mammal	Meles meles	Badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	sett;active
terrestrial mammal	Meles meles	Badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	Signs in scrub habitat
terrestrial mammal	Meles meles	Badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	Tracks through the site
terrestrial mammal	Meles meles	Badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	Signs of activity
terrestrial	Meles meles	Badger	0.00	0.00	0.00	439500.00	406500.00	Snuffle holes

mammal								
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus 45kHz	45 Khz Pipistrelle	0.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1 bat
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus 45kHz	45 Khz Pipistrelle	0.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
terrestrial mammal	Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat				435000.00	405000.00	visual in crevices
terrestrial mammal	Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole				0.00	0.00	2 seen
terrestrial mammal	Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole				435000.00	405000.00	2 seen
terrestrial mammal	Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole				0.00	0.00	2 seen

Statutory and Local Wildlife Sites (non statutory) - Tank Row, Stairfoot

Date - 04 Mar 2016



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Sheffield Biological Records Centre

PLANNING DESIGN ENVIRONMENT



26. Cliff Wood

LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey

Prepared by
TEP

for

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

January 2011
(Edited December 2011)

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Site Name:	Cliff Wood
Site Area:	32.27ha
Survey Date:	August 2010
Nearest Settlement:	Cundy Cross, Monk Bretton
Grid Reference at Centre:	SE36220, 06805
Surveyor(s)	VG, LAC

Site Description:

Cliff Wood is located within Dearne Valley Park. It lies to the north of the River Dearne between Old Mill Lane, in the west, and Cundy Cross, to the east. The River Dearne flows in a generally easterly direction forming the southern boundary of Cliff Wood in places (TN8, TN11). Dearne Valley Park was established in 1980 and was designated as a Local Nature Reserve in 1996. This designation includes Cliff Wood, as it lies within the park. The site lies on a south-facing valley slope, ranging between approximately 35 and 75 metres above sea level.

Cliff Wood is underlain by coal measures sandstones, sedimentary rocks dating from the Carboniferous period, with outcrops in various spots throughout the site. The majority of the broadleaved woodland is dominated by oak and birch, with smaller amounts of other native species such as ash (Fraxinus excelsior), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Many of the specimens are stunted and multi-stemmed, both as a result of the thin acidic soils but also partly due to local collection of wood for fuel during various miners' strikes. The habitats are a mixture of semi-natural oak/birch woodland (TN2), diverse mixed plantations of native species (TN4, TN6) developed in the 1980's and an area of wet willow-dominated woodland.

There are also areas of open neutral grassland (TN1, TN3) and scrub, bodies of standing water with associated swamp habitat (TN5) and areas of parkland along the base of River Dearne valley.

The whole broad area is well-served by footpaths and provides a wild open space in close proximity to a large urban population.

Important Species:

Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), wood speedwell (*Veronica montana*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), broadleaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*), yellow archangel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*), small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*) and wood horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*) are all present on the site. These species are considered as ancient woodland indicator species within South Yorkshire.

The Schedule 9 invasive alien species Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is present on the site, in addition to giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) and Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*).

The site contains UKBAP breeding birds such as: willow tit *(Poecile montanus),* dunnock *(Prunella modularis),* bullfinch *(Pyrrhula pyrrhula)* and song thrush *(Turdus philomelos).*

Target Note:	TN1
Habitat:	Semi-improved neutral grassland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	D
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	R
Artemisia absinthinum	Wormwood	R
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	R
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	R
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	R
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN2
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	A
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	A
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**A**
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	F
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	O
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	O
Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**O**
Moss sp.	Moss species	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Teucrium scorodonium	Woodsage	O
Veronica montana	**Wood Speedwell**	**O**
Acer campestre	Field Maple	R
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	R
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	R
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	R
Alnus incana	Grey Alder	R
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	R
Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	R
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	R
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	R
Epipactis helleborine	**Broad-leaved Helleborine**	**R**

Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	R
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	R
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	R
Hypericum pulchrum	Slender St John's-wort	R
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	R
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	**Yellow Archangel**	**R**
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	R
Populus alba	White Poplar	R
Populus candicans	Balsam Poplar	R
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	R
Salix alba	White Willow	R
Sambucus nigra	Elder	R
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	R
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	R
Tilia cordata	**Small-leaved Lime**	**R**
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN3
Habitat:	Modified neutral grassland, scattered scrub

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	D
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	F
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	O
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	O
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Lolium perenne	Ryegrass	O
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	O
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	O
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Taraxacum sp.	Dandelion	O
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	O
Trifolium repens	White Clover	O
Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	R
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	R
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	R
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	R
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	R
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	R
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	R
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN4
Habitat:	Broadleaved plantation

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency

Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	A
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	F
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	F
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	F
Fallopia japonica	**Japanese Knotweed**	**F**
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**F**
Quercus robur	English Oak	F
Salix alba	White Willow	F
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	O
Calystegia sp.	Bindweed species	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	O
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	O
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	O
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort	O
Symphytum x uplandicum	Russian Comfrey	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Acer sp.	Maple species	R
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	R
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	R
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	R
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	R
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	R
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	R
Equisetum sylvaticum	**Wood Horsetail**	**R**
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	R
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	R
Malus domestica	Apple	R
Phleum pratense	Timothy	R
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	R
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	R
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	R
Silene dioica	Red Campion	R
Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod	R
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	R
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	R
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN5
Habitat:	Swamp, scattered scrub

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Typha latifolia	Greater Reedmace	D
Berula erecta	Lesser Water-parsnip	F
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	F
Fallopia japonica	**Japanese Knotweed**	**F**
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Flag Iris	F
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush	F
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint	F
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	O
Carex otrubae	False Fox-sedge	O
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	O
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	O
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	O
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	O
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	O

Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort	O
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	O
Salix alba	White Willow	O
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	O
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Phleum pratense	Timothy	R
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Betony	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN6
Habitat:	Broadleaved plantation

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	D
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	A
Acer campestre	Field Maple	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN7
Habitat:	Broadleaved plantation

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Tilia sp.	Lime species	A
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	O
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	O
Alnus incana	Grey Alder	O
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	O
Populus alba	White Poplar	O

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN8
Habitat:	Scattered trees, scattered scrub, running water

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	A
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	F
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	F
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	O

Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**O**
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	O
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**O**
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	O
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Salix viminalis	Osier	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	O
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	O

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN11
Habitat:	Scattered trees, scattered scrub, running water

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	A
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	F
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	F
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	F
Alnus incana	Grey Alder	O
Prunus sp.	Cherry species	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	O
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	O
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Salix viminalis	Osier	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	O
Acer sp.	Maple species	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Management Issues:

Under the past 'Fuelling a Revolution' programme, a plan for woodland restoration and access improvement was completed which restored woodland habitats and maximised educational and recreational potential. Areas of closed tree canopy are being opened up by selective felling, allowing light to reach the woodland floor to encourage growth of woodland wildflowers and young trees, particularly of native species typical of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodlands.

Barnsley Council is also maintaining and improving the footpath network and wheelchair access, as part of a plan to raise awareness of the history and natural history, recreational potential, interpretation and management of the site.

Invasive species are present in the site including Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam.

Diversity:

The old established woodlands on this acidic slope hold a wide range of locally native species. Newer plantations have added a wider range of native trees and shrubs to the site. Both species and structural diversity are enhanced by the mix of open grassy areas, developing scrub, stands of tall ruderal herbs, swampy areas and both still and running water habitats.

Parts of the woodlands appear to have considerable age as well as a complex history of past use, all adding to the levels of diversity within the site.

Naturalness:

The sloping woodlands are generally quite natural in character. Most of the plantation areas are in the flatter valley bottom. Human intervention is much more evident here, with waterbodies created and the river course managed as well as areas maintained as grassland.

The river banks in particular support a range of non-native species, including the invasive alien Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) and Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*).

Rare or Exceptional Features:

The range of semi-natural broadleaved woodlands and the species that they support form a major asset of this site. The topography and location of this site also makes it ideal for gaining an overview of the Dearne Valley and the nearby centre of Barnsley beyond. The rock outcrops allow a view of the underlying geology.

Fragility:

Woodland has survived on this site for many centuries and is a robust habitat in this location. Management plans should help prevent typical species being lost through the canopy becoming too dense and shading.

In the event of economic down turn, it is quite possible that the woodland may once again be called on to provide domestic fuel for local people, although the proportion of houses with open fires is now much reduced.

The proximity of large residential areas also enhances the possibility of fly-tipping and other damage, but good management locally appears to control much of this.

The river course is always open to potential contamination from activities along its banks

Typicalness:

The semi-natural woodlands on the site's slopes appear to be typical of local acidic conditions, mainly being a mix of W16 oak species-birch species-wavy hairgrass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) community and W10 oak (Quercus robur) – bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) - bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) community.

The range of habitats here, both semi-natural and man-made, are typical for developed parts of the Dearne valley.

Recorded History & Cultural Associations:

The history of Cliff Wood can be linked back to the Cluniac and Benedictine monks who inhabited Monk Bretton priory, just over 1km downstream from this site, from the 12th century up to the dissolution.

Timber from the wood has long been used in local coal mining and iron ore production. Numerous collieries developed along this stretch of the River Dearne and they were associated with large numbers of railway lines running from all points of the compass, curving and crossing one another to reach each colliery. One of the largest collieries locally was the Barnsley Oaks Colliery, whose disused site can be seen just south of the River Dearne.

The collieries have left their impact on the landscape in the form of linear earthworks that have often become the route for new footpaths throughout the area. In the case of this site, this is also true for the course of the Dearne and Barnsley Canal; the route of the in-filled canal forms a grassy glade now used as a footpath curving through the site's woodlands.

Connectivity within the Landscape:

Dense residential development dominates the whole of the long northern boundary of the site, with the southern edge being bounded by the course of the River Dearne. There are close links to the urban and suburban habitats to the north of the site and the Dearne Valley provides links to wider areas east and west of the site, with the valley comprising a major wildlife corridor.

There are also many links within the site, up and down the slopes and along the valley bottom, interlinking the range of habitat types present here. South of the river, there are wide swathes of post-industrial land forming developing areas of open space.

Value for appreciation of Nature and Learning:

This site is very close to centres of population and is very accessible with various options for parking and good internal access. One major path (accessible to people in wheelchairs) leads north from the Pontefract Road car park across the River Dearne and past the lakes of Dearne Valley Park to the southern edge of Cliff Wood. For access to the northern part of the site, there is parking in various side streets off Rotherham Road.

A network of paths gives good access to the great majority of the site. Access in the southern, flatter half of the site is generally straightforward but some paths towards the northern edge of the site can be steep in places. The flat, wide, grassy route of the old canal route provides easy access from west to east through the centre of the site.

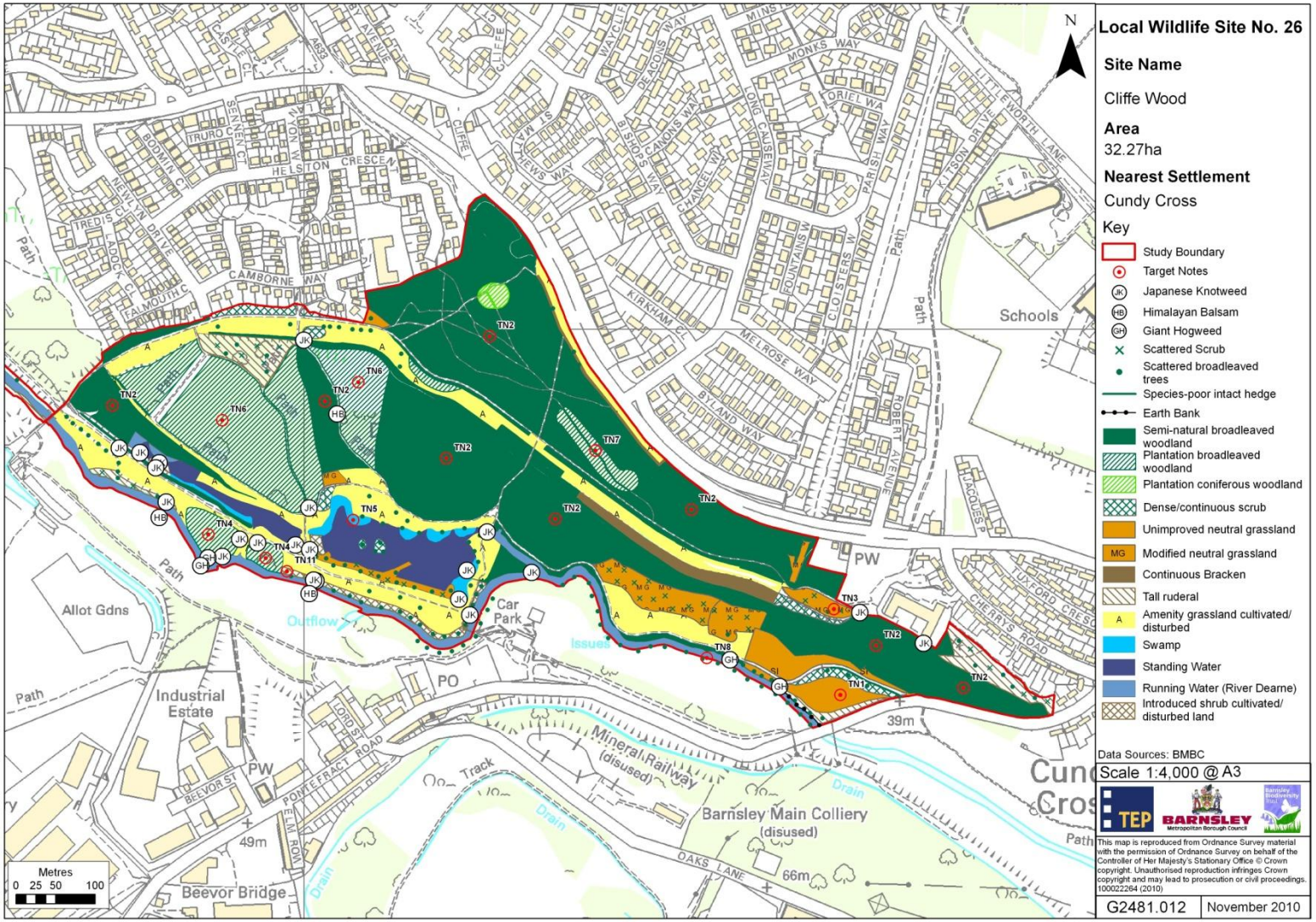
Educational use of the site is facilitated by a range of available information packs covering a wide range of subject areas and Key Stages. The Dearne Way follows the river course from east to west, linking into a local network of public footpaths, giving good pedestrian access into and throughout the site.

Recommendations:

This site contains a number of ancient woodland indicator species and has been subject to improved management and a programme of interpretation.

Its size and wealth of flora and historical interest indicate that this site is an important part of the Borough's biodiversity resource and should be considered as such.

Action:
Retain as a Local Wildlife Site
Seek to control the invasive/alien species that are on the site


N
Local Wildlife Site No. 26
Site Name
Cliffe Wood
Area
32.27ha
Nearest Settlement
Cundy Cross
Key
Study Boundary
Target Notes
Japanese Knotweed
Himalayan Balsam
Giant Hogweed
Scattered Scrub
Scattered broadleaved trees
Species-poor intact hedge
Earth Bank
Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
Plantation broadleaved woodland
Plantation coniferous woodland
Dense/continuous scrub
Unimproved neutral grassland
Modified neutral grassland
Continuous Bracken
Tall ruderal
Amenity grassland cultivated/ disturbed
Swamp
Standing Water
Running Water (River Dearne)
Introduced shrub cultivated/ disturbed land
Data Sources: BMBC
Scale 1:4,000 @ A3
Metres
0 25 50 100
Allot Gdns
Industrial Estate
Beevor Bridge
Barnsley Main Colliery (disused)
Mineral Railway (disused)
Car Park
Schools
Outflow
Issues
Track
Drain
PW
PO
49m
39m
66m
CAMBORNE WAY
HELSTON CRESCENT
MELROSE WAY
BYLAND WAY
KIRKHAM CL
OAKS LANE
PONTEFRACT ROAD
BEEVOR ST
ELM ROAD
LORD ST
CHERRYS ROAD
TUXFORD CRESC
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G2481.012
November 2010

PLANNING DESIGN ENVIRONMENT



28.Stairfoot Disused Railway

LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey

Prepared by
TEP

for

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

January 2011
(Edited December 2011)

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Site Name:	Stairfoot Disused Railway
Site Area:	14.52ha
Survey Date:	September 2010
Nearest Settlement:	Between Stairfoot and Cundy Cross
Grid Reference at Centre:	SE37517, 06145
Surveyor(s)	PG

Site Description:

This is a complex area where the routes of former railway lines and the course of the River Dearne meet up, in an area bounded on the west by the A633 Grange Lane. The site lies within the floodplain south of the Dearne and the disused railways are marked by embankments crossing through and sub-dividing the area.

The range of habitats is diverse with south-facing slopes, shaded slopes and low areas between the railway banks supporting a range of species-rich grasslands, scrub, woodland, bracken stands, swamp and open water. Much woodland has regenerated naturally since closure of the railways and of the former coal workings. Some of the woodland is now quite mature and the mix of oak and birch forms some good examples of W16a type, the oak sub-community of oak-birch-wavy hair-grass woodland type.

This type is found over areas TN11, TN14 and TN16 but naturally regenerated scrub/woodland is also found in areas TN1, TN5, TN7, TN19, TN20 and TN21. Significant areas of scrub were noted in areas TN2, TN8, TN13 and TN18. Some of the scrub and woodland has developed over the disused railway embankments but large areas of neutral grass/herb development are also found along these features, often with much scattered scrub (TN4, TN8, TN12 and TN17).

The north-south running embankment of area TN8 has a particularly diverse mix of herb-rich swards, scrub and woodland development. Between the embankments in the eastern part of the site there are low lying areas dominated by dense growths of bracken (TN6, TN10, and TN15) whilst the lower area in the west of the site (TN9) has developed swampy vegetation around standing open water.

There has been some management of this site, with a network of surfaced footpath routes created and some planting of native tree and shrub species (notably in area TN17). However, large areas of the site have no current management and not all former footpath routes are now passable. These quieter areas remain diverse and are likely to provide a significant haven for bird, mammal and invertebrate fauna in this urban fringe location.

Important Species:

Great woodrush **(***Luzula sylvatica*), butch vetch (*Vicia sepium*) & sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) and wood millet (*Milium effusum*), species which are indicators of ancient woodland in South Yorkshire, were noted in the site.

UKBAP breeding bird species include linnet *(Carduelis cannabina),* reed bunting *(Emberiza schoeniclus),* dunnock *(Prunella modularis),* bullfinch *(Pyrrhula pyrrhula)* and song thrush *(Turdus philomelos).*

Target Note:	TN1
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, on rail bank

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	D
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	O
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	R
Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch	R
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN2
Habitat:	Continuous scrub, on railway embankment

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	D
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Prunus sp.	Cherry species	O
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN3
Habitat:	Modified neutral grassland, along former rail-bed

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	A
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	A
Trifolium repens	White Clover	F
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	F
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	F
Vicia sepium	**Bush Vetch**	**O**
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	O
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	O
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	O

Lolium perenne	Ryegrass	O
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	O
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	O
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	O
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	R
Artemisia absinthinum	Wormwood	R
Senecio jacobaea	Ragwort	R
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Campion	R
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover	R
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	R
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	R
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	R
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	R
Reseda luteola	Weld	R
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	R
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	R
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit	R
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	R
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	R
Melilotus altissimus	Tall Melilot	R
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	R
Lepidium draba	Hoary Cress	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN4
Habitat:	Continuous scrub

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	A
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	F
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN5
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland , on rail bank

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	D
Sambucus nigra	Elder	F
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	F
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	F
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	O
Salix cinerea ssp. cinerea	Grey Willow	O
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**O**
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN6
Habitat:	Continuous bracken

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	D
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	F
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	O
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	R
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	R
Lathyrus linifolius	Bitter-vetch	R
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**R**
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN7
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, on rail bank

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	D
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	A
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	A
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	F
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	F
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	O
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**O**
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	O
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	O
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	O
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Lathyrus linifolius	Bitter-vetch	R
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN8
Habitat:	Modified neutral grassland, scattered scrub, continuous scrub

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	A
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	A
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	A
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	F
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	F
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	F
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	F
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	F
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	O
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	O
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	O
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	O
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	O
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O

Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	O
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	O
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	O
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	O
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	O
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	O
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	O
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	O
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	O
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Trifolium repens	White Clover	O
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica	R
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	R
Armoracia rusticana	Horse-radish	R
Artemisia absinthinum	Wormwood	R
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	R
Aster sp.	Michaelmas-daisy species	R
Conium maculatum	Hemlock	R
Corylus avellana	Hazel	R
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	R
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	R
Dipsacus fullonum	Teasel	R
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	R
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	R
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	R
Fallopia japonica	**Japanese Knotweed**	**R**
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	R
Galega officinalis	Goat's-rue	R
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	R
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant Hogweed	R
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**R**
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	R
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye daisy	R
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	R
Lupinus x regalis	Lupin	R
Medicago sativa	Lucerne	R
Ononis repens	Restharrow	R
Picris hieracioides	Hawkweed Ox-tongue	R
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	R
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn	R
Pyrus communis	Pear	R
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	R
Reseda luteola	Weld	R
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	R
Salix alba	White Willow	R
Silene dioica	Red Campion	R
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Campion	R
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	R
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	R
Sorbus intermedia	Swedish Whitebeam	R
Spiraea sp.	Spiraea species	R
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	R
Symphytum x uplandicum	Russian Comfrey	R
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard	R
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover	R
Trisetum flavescens	Golden Oat-grass	R

Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	R
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	R
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	R
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare	R
Vicia sepium	**Bush Vetch**	**R**

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN9
Habitat:	Swamp, standing water

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed	A
Typha latifolia	Greater Reedmace	A
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	F
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	F
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed	F
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	O
Equisetum fluviatile	Water Horsetail	O
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	O
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**O**
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort	O
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	O
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	O
Salix cinerea ssp. cinerea	Grey Willow	O
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed	O
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica	R
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	R
Ranunculus sceleratus	Celery-leaved Buttercup	R
Scutellaria galericulata	Skullcap	R
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	R
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN10
Habitat:	Continuous bracken

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	D
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	F
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	O
Lathyrus linifolius	Bitter-vetch	O
Impatiens glandulifera	Himalayan Balsam	O
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	R
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	R
Stellaria media	Chickweed	R
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	R
Rumex acetosella	Sheep's Sorrel	R
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	R
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN11
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	D
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	D
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	O
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	O
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	O
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Polytrichum juniperinum	Moss species	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	O
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	O
Salix cinerea ssp. cinerea	Grey Willow	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	R
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	R
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	R
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	R
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	R
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**R**
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	R
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	R
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	R
Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	R
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	R
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	R
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	R
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	R
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	R
Trifolium repens	White Clover	R
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	R
Viola riviniana	Wood-dog-violet	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN12
Habitat:	Modified neutral grassland, scattered scrub

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	D
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	A
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	F
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	F
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	F
Trifolium repens	White Clover	F
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	O
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O

Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	O
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	O
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	O
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Senecio jacobaea	Ragwort	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	O
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	R
Artemisia absinthinum	Wormwood	R
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed	R
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	R
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	R
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	R
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover	R
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN13
Habitat:	Continuous scrub, modified neutral grassland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	A
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	A
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	A
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	F
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	F
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	F
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	F
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	O
Phleum pratense	Timothy	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Teucrium scorodonium	Woodsage	O
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover	O
Agrostis canina	Velvet Bent	R
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	R
Fallopia japonica	**Japanese Knotweed**	**R**
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	R
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	R
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	R
Malus domestica	Apple	R
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN14

Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	D
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	A
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	F
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	F
Quercus robur	English Oak	F
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	O
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	O
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	R
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	R
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	R
Luzula sylvatica	**Great Woodrush**	**R**
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	R
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	R
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	R
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	R
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN15
Habitat:	Continuous bracken

Species List:

Similar to TN6 and TN10

No species list compiled for this target note area

Target Note:	TN16
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	D
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	A
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	F
Quercus robur	English Oak	F
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Polytrichum juniperinum	Moss species	O
Teucrium scorodonium	Woodsage	O
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	R
Calluna vulgaris	Heather	R
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	R
Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster species	R
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	R
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	R
Polytrichum sp.	Moss species	R
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	R
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN17
Habitat:	Broadleaved plantation, modified neutral grassland, scattered scrub

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	A
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	A
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	F
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	F
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	F
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	F
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	F
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	F
Quercus robur	English Oak	F
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	F
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	F
Trifolium repens	White Clover	F
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	O
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	O
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	O
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	O
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	O
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	O
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	O
Trisetum flavescens	Golden Oat-grass	O
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	R
Carex flacca	Glaucous Sedge	R
Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury	R
Dipsacus fullonum	Teasel	R
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	R
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit	R
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	R
Picris echioides	Bristly Ox-tongue	R
Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	R
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	R
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Campion	R
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	R
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN18
Habitat:	Continuous scrub

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	D
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Conocephalum conicum	Liverwort species	R
Corylus avellana	Hazel	R
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**R**
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan	R

Ilex aquifolium	Holly	R
Mercurialis perennis	**Dog's Mercury**	**R**
Milium effusum	**Wood Millet**	**R**
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN19
Habitat:	Willow dominated semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	D
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN20
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	A
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	A
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	A
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	O
Brachythecium rutabulum	Moss species	O
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	O
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	O
Galium aparine	Cleavers	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Quercus robur	English Oak	O
Salix cinerea ssp. cinerea	Grey Willow	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	R
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	R
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	R
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	R
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	R
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	R
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	R
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	R
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	R
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	R
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	R
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Cranesbill	R
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	R
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet	R
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	R
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	R

Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	R
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	R
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	R
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	R
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	R
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort	R
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	R
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	R
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	R
Taxus baccata	Yew	R
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard	R
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover	R
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	R
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN21
Habitat:	The River Dearne and surrounding habitats
Species List:	
TN8 and TN5 represent the habitat and species present along the River Dearne. Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed are present on the banks of the river. No species list compiled for this target note area	

Management Issues:

Once the colliery had shut down and the railway lines through the area closed there seems to have been no management input into this topographically complex site along the southern bank of the River Dearne. This lack of management led to natural regeneration of a wide range of habitats and species, many of them exotics, within this residential/industrial interface.

Natural processes continue over much of the area and habitats are changing. Without management of scrub growth, for example, current areas of quite species-rich grassland will be shaded out, but on the other hand the area of naturally regenerated woodland will therefore continue to increase.

Management has so far been concentrated along the eastern side of the site, from the north-east to the south-west, with paths laid out and mown strips maintained along appropriate stretches. Apart from this the only other management has taken place along the routes of overhead lines.

It is debateable whether management input should take place to keep areas free of scrub development, as once started this will need to be continuous. Management of some of the exotic species here, notably the invasive alien plants Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed, may be advisable, particularly along the banks of the River Dearne.

Diversity:

At the time of survey, in 2010, this site exhibits a wide diversity of habitats and species, with 156 vascular plant species recorded overall. However, it could be seen that the natural processes of scrub and woodland development are taking place, with these habitat types increasing in area and proportion of cover.

In the short term this will lead to some diminution of plant diversity, as illustrated by the dearth of species below the dense hawthorn scrub of TN18 and the extensive goat willow dominated sections of TN20 area.

However, the site is so complex that it is most likely that there will always be a wide range of different niches available on this site for plants and other wildlife.

Naturalness:

The natural process of vegetation succession, with scrub growth invading grassland areas and subsequently developing into woodland, can readily be observed over many parts of this site. There are also examples of quite old-established semi-natural woodland (e.g. TN14) within the site boundaries. Though some of the 156 types of vascular plant noted are exotic species, the majority are locally native, so this site provides a good area to see a wide range of local plants. The River Dearne appears to run in its natural channel here and the banks are not managed, providing a natural feature along the northern site boundary

Rare or Exceptional Features:

There are no old hedgerows or ancient trees within this site, but the Dearne is of geographical and ecological value.

Fragility:

Vegetation across this site is very robust, but much of the eastern area is in a dynamic state with natural processes causing an inexorable shift from open grassland communities towards climax woodland vegetation. There is little to threaten this situation, unless large scale redevelopment is proposed.

The river may be susceptible to pollution incidents from beyond the site boundaries. The swamp and open water of TN9 area could be damaged by pollution from outside, perhaps the waste disposal recycling site immediately to its west.

Typicalness:

This range of vegetation types and species is fairly typical of unmanaged areas of post industrial, brownfield, land in this part of Yorkshire, although this site is perhaps more species diverse than most.

Recorded History & Cultural Associations:

The history of local railways is fairly well documented and it should be worthwhile to track down details of the lines that passed through this area and largely helped to create this landscape along the southern side of the River Dearne.

For example the open central area within the mature woodland of TN14 marks the former route of one of the railways before it entered the Ardsley Tunnel, heading towards the north-east. Railways locally are closely associated with coal mining, a past industry directly impacting this site and the general area around.

Connectivity within the Landscape:

A narrow lobe of agricultural land abuts the south-eastern edge of the site, extending westwards, between the River Dearne and Stairfoot, from open countryside further to the east. The river running along the northern site boundary reinforces the links with habitats beyond the immediate location, which is mainly a mix of residential, transport infrastructure, industrial and post-industrial land.

The site benefits from the diversity of these links. The largely unmanaged land south of the River Dearne provides a much greater range of structural and species-diversity than the parkland developed on the opposite northern bank. However the very existence of this more managed type increases local diversity overall.

Value for appreciation of Nature and Learning:

Access is readily gained from the public park on the northern river bank and the Trans Pennine Trail crosses the river on an old railway viaduct (part of TN3) and passes through the south-eastern side of the site. The Dearne Way runs from west to east along the northern bank of the River Dearne, making a junction with the Trans Pennine Trail.
There is also a public right of way along the southern bank of the river, north of the TN8 railway embankment, but this is overgrown and very difficult to follow. Because of its accessibility and diversity this site does has value as an example of ecological richness in the urban fringe.

Apart from signage for the Trans Pennine Trail, there is no other site interpretation apparent here. However accessibility from the north-west, via the managed parkland, is rendered doubly useful as the former monastic site, after which Monk Bretton gets its name, lies immediately at the northern edge of the park, very close to the site.

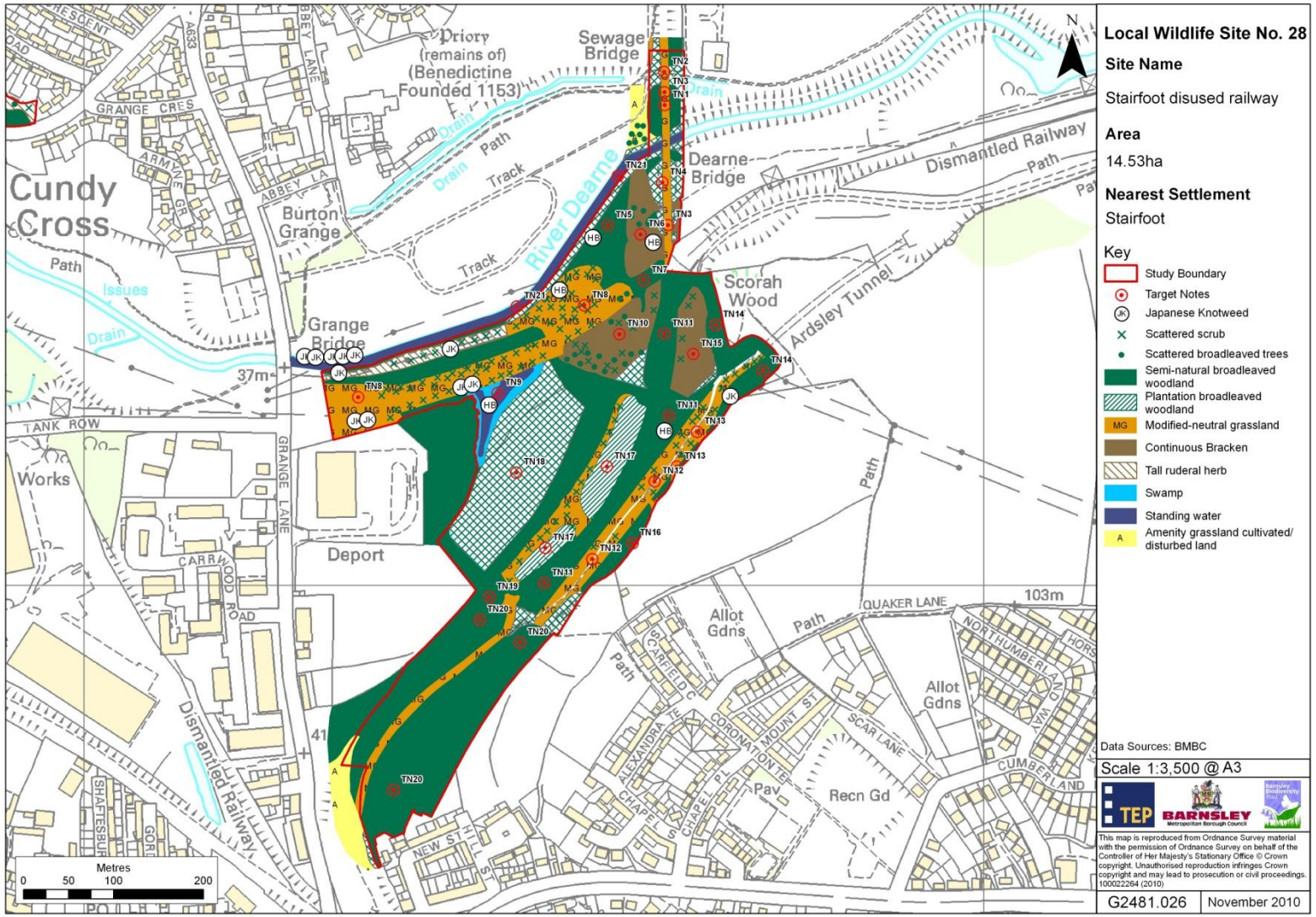
The combination of historic and ecologically rich features should make this area of great interest to local schools in the residential areas that lie to the south, west and north of the site.

Recommendations:

This site has large number of species present, with 150+ recorded during the survey. It is a well used recreation route because of the Trans-Pennine Trail and provides access to the River Dearne.

It is also part of a natural network that connects to the river and Sunny Bank, Horse Carrs and Storrs Wood and Edderthorpe Ings Local Wildlife Sites. There is potential to extend this site eastwards towards Sunny Bank and encompass the land between the River Dearne and the Trans-Pennine Trail.

Action:
Retain as a Local Wildlife Site
Extend site boundary eastwards to encompass the land south of the river



Local Wildlife Site No. 28

Site Name

Stairfoot disused railway

Area

14.53ha

Nearest Settlement

Stairfoot

Key

- Study Boundary
- Target Notes
- Japanese Knotweed
- Scattered scrub
- Scattered broadleaved trees
- Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
- Plantation broadleaved woodland
- MG Modified-neutral grassland
- Continuous Bracken
- Tall ruderal herb
- Swamp
- Standing water
- A Amenity grassland cultivated/ disturbed land

Data Sources: BMBC

Scale 1:3,500 @ A3

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G2481.026 | November 2010

PLANNING DESIGN ENVIRONMENT



31. Sunny Bank, Horse Carr and Storrs Wood

LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey

Prepared by
TEP

for

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

January 2011
(Edited December 2011)

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Site Name:	Sunny Bank, Horse Carr and Storrs Wood
Site Area:	22.7ha
Survey Date:	September 2010
Nearest Settlement:	Ardsley, Cudworth and Lundwood
Grid Reference at Centre:	SE40279, 06835
Surveyor(s)	LAC, VG

Site Description:

The Sunny Bank, Horse Carr and Storrs Wood site comprises five separate areas of broadleaved semi-natural woodland which are connected through tree lined fields, tracks and disused railways. The areas of woodland lie in an agricultural landscape, close to the eastern edge of Barnsley with residential developments north, west and south of the site and industrial developments northeast of the site.

All five areas are on the register of ancient woodland sites. Sunny Bank Wood is separated by the Dearne Valley Way into two areas (TN3, TN4). The west area of Sunny Bank Wood (TN3) is dominated by English oak (*Quercus robur*) and diggings were noted in this wood which could be indicative of badger (*Meles meles*). Silver birch *(Betula pendula)* and sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) are abundant in the east portion of Sunny Bank Wood (TN4). Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) is present throughout the wood and there are three stands of Himalayan balsam *(Impatiens glandulifera).*

Horse Carr Wood is also separated into two areas of woodland. English oak is abundant in the canopy in the northern section (TN2), with sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus)* and silver birch *(Betula pendula)* both frequent as would be expected in a typical W16 woodland community. This wood becomes more open to the west, with sycamore occurring less frequently. As the canopy thins here, there are areas of unimproved neutral grassland where creeping soft grass *(Holcus mollis)* is abundant. The southern section of Horse Carr Wood is typical of W10 woodland community and bluebells are present throughout.

Storrs Wood (TN6) is the largest and most easterly area of the woodland blocks within the site, incorporating Hollins Wood at its western end. This is mainly of W10 type, apart from in the northeast, where W16 community prevails. The northern site boundary borders a dismantled railway and rock exposures run through the wood from west to east, along the sides of an old railway cutting. The River Dearne forms part of the northern edge of this woodland. There is a stand of Himalayan balsam along the old cutting and four more stands of Himalayan balsam in the north-eastern part of the woodland.

Important Species:

Wood millet (*Milium effusum*), yellow archangel (*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), great Wood rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) and greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*) are all ancient woodland indicator species in South Yorkshire.

This site also contains Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) as well as the

Himalayan balsam

Kingfisher *(Alcedo atthis)* is a Schedule 1 species which breeds on the River Dearne at these sites and otter *(Lutra lutra),* a UKBAP species, pass along the river exploring new territories. UKBAP breeding birds include dunnock *(Prunella modularis),* bullfinch *(Pyrrhula pyrrhula)* and song thrush *(Turdus philomelos).*

Target Note:	TN1
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	A
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	A
Quercus robur	English Oak	A
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	A
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	F
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	F
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	F
Milium effusum	**Wood Millet**	**F**
Sambucus nigra	Elder	F
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	O
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	O
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**O**
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**O**
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	O
Stellaria media	Chickweed	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	R
Corylus avellana	Hazel	R
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	R
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	R
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	R
Fallopia japonica	**Japanese knotweed**	**R**
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	R
Galeopsis tetrahit	Common Hemp-nettle	R
Luzula sylvatica	**Great Woodrush**	**R**
Oxalis acetosella	**Wood Sorrel**	**R**
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	R
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	R
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	R
Teucrium scorodonium	Woodsage	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN2
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Quercus robur	English Oak	D
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	A
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	A
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**F**
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	F
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O

Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**O**
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	O
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	R
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	R
Sorbus intermedia	Swedish Whitebeam	R
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN3
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland –two parcels of woodland with a similar mix of species.

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	A
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**A**
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	F
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	F
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	F
Quercus robur	English Oak	F
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	O
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	O
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	O
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	O
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**O**
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	O
Mercurialis perennis	**Dog's Mercury**	**O**
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	R
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	R
Luzula sp.	Woodrush species	R
Milium effusum	**Wood Millet**	**R**
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	R
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Target Note:	TN4
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	A
Quercus robur	English Oak	A
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	F
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	F
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	F
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	F
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**F**

Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	O
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	O
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	O
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Galeopsis tetrahit	Common Hemp-nettle	O
Hedera helix	Ivy	O
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**O**
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	**Yellow Archangel**	**O**
Moss sp.	Moss species	O
Polytrichum sp.	Moss species	O
Silene dioica	Red Campion	O
Stellaria holostea	**Greater Stitchwort**	**O**
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	R
Blechnum spicant	Hard Fern	R
Corylus avellana	Hazel	R
Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	R
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	R
Hieracium sp.	Hawkweed species	R
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	R
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**R**
Milium effusum	**Wood Millet**	**R**
Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	R
Populus tremula	Aspen	R
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	R
Salix cinerea ssp. cinerea	Grey Willow	R
Sambucus nigra	Elder	R
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	R
Viola riviniana	Wood-dog-violet	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

Management Issues:

The proximity of Sunny Bank Wood to the sewage works and residential areas has led to some incidences of fly tipping. The riverside location of Sunny Bank and Storrs Woods has led to some quite large-scale colonisation by Himalayan balsam and there is a stand of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) at the western end of the northern section of Horse Carr Wood (TN2).

Management of the nuisances of tipping and invasive alien species needs to be put into effect to protect these ancient woodland fragments.

Some areas have very dense canopy with little understorey or groundflora and would benefit from thinning to allow more light through.

Major Wood, between the southern part of Horse Carr Wood and Hollins Wood, is also on the register of ancient woodlands and should be included in woodland management plans for this site. Increasing the connectivity of these small woodlands would be ecologically advantageous.

Diversity:

The site is more-or-less uniformly woodland habitat and there is not much structural diversity within the stands. The course of the river and the railway cuttings do add some diversity.

During the course of 2010 fieldwork a total of 58 species was recorded, seven of which are indicative of ancient woodland habitats in South Yorkshire.

Naturalness:

Although constricted to narrow strips across an active agricultural land, these woodlands represent natural vegetation surviving from a formerly much more widespread habitat type.

Watercourses through the area generally still follow their natural routes but there has been past disturbance, as evidenced by the now disused railway routes through most of the woods.

Rare or Exceptional Features:

Surviving ancient woodland, along with possible surviving invertebrate fauna, is the most notable feature of this site.

Fragility:

This site appears to be susceptible to fly tipping where there is road access, otherwise the woodland habitat is quite robust. There is potential for damage to the site by water-borne contamination or possibly prolonged flooding of the Dearne valley.

Typicalness:

The woodland appears to be typical of surviving small areas of ancient woodland in the Barnsley area. As a designated Local Wildlife Site, it is relatively unusual in being fragmented into five separated areas.

Recorded History & Cultural Associations:

The western parts of this site lie less than 1km east of Monk Bretton Priory, established in 1154 in what was then the wooded valley of the Dearne. The monks and lay brothers would have undoubtedly exploited the woodlands for various purposes.

There appears to be little evidence of past woodland management activities remaining in these small stands, though the name Hollins Wood could derive from former usage of pollarding holly to feed to stock in winter.

There is more evidence of industrial history, with remains of former railway routes crossing through the area.

The site is now owned by Barnsley Council, after its purchase from the Talbot family in the 1930s.

Connectivity within the Landscape:

This woodland habitat is quite isolated within arable farmland, but there is some minor linkage via scattered hedgerows and the wooded banks of disused railways. The Dearne Valley is a major landscape link in the wider sense, but is no longer as wooded as in the days of the monks at Monk Bretton.

Value for appreciation of Nature and Learning:

The Dearne Way snakes through the site, following the course of the river. A close network of other public footpaths links the various elements of the site with each other (with the exception of the eastern portion of Sunny Bank Wood) and also to the local settlements of Lundwood, Cudworth and Ardsley.

There are schools in each of these areas, making these ecologically valuable ancient woodlands very accessible.

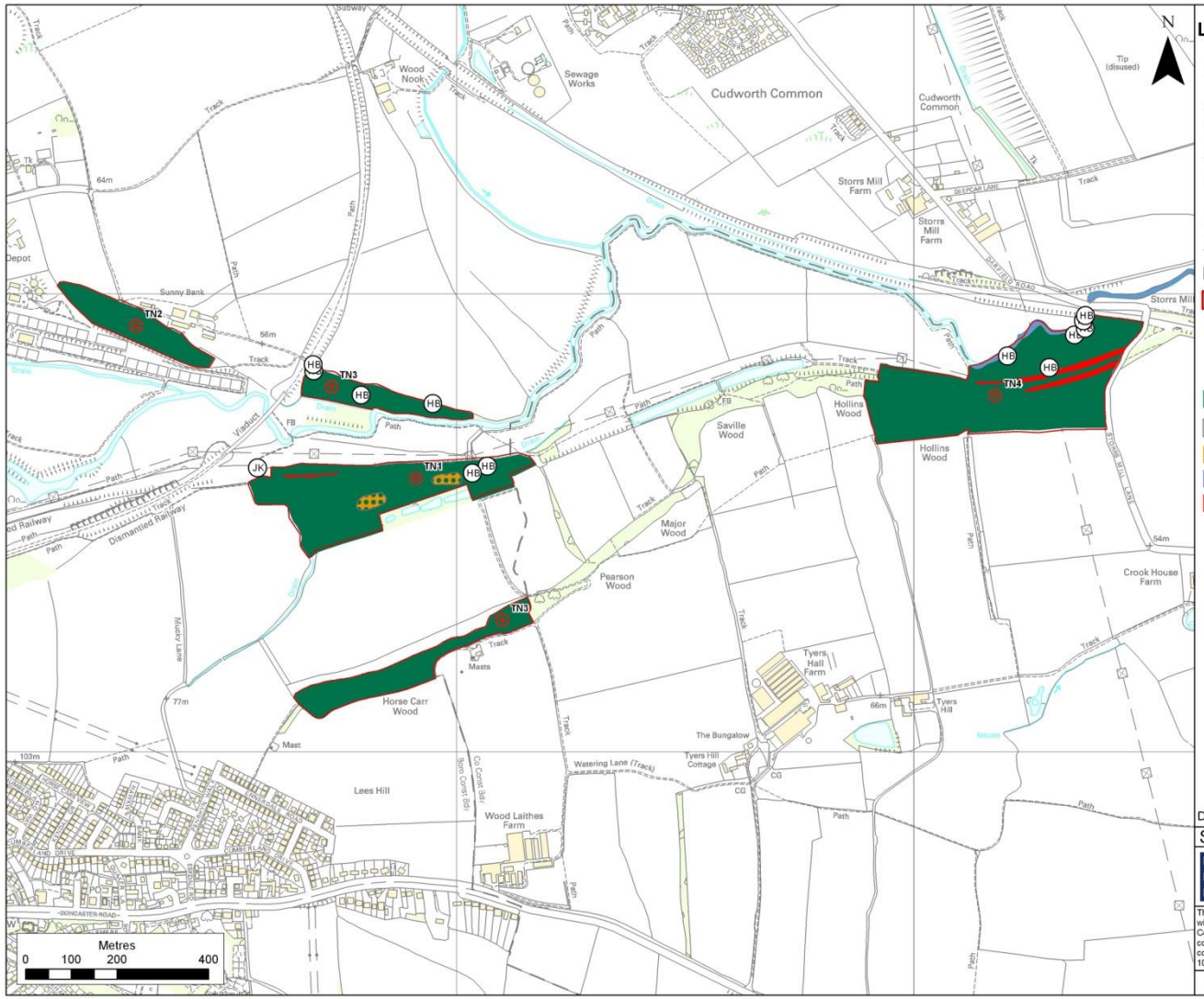
Recommendations:

This site appears on the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory and seven species associated with ancient woodland were recorded during the 2010 survey. Further survey, earlier in the year, may reveal a larger number of species.
Management to diversify structure of the woodlands may improve

As part of the Ancient Woodland Inventory, this site qualifies under the site assessment criteria and should be retained as a Local Wildlife Site. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of surveying the adjoining Saville, Major and Pearson Woods and consider their inclusion as Local Wildlife Site, subject to survey and approval.

The site would benefit from improvement and diversification delivered through ecological management.

Action:
Retain as a Local Wildlife Site
Survey adjoining wooded areas



Local Wildlife Site No. 31

Site Name

Sunny Bank, Horse Carr and Storrs Wood

Area

22.74ha

Nearest Settlement

Ardsley

Key

- Study Boundary
- Target Notes
- HB Himalayan Balsam
- JK Japanese Knotweed
- Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
- Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees
- Unimproved neutral grassland
- Running water
- Neutral other exposure inland cliff

Data Sources: BMBC

Scale 1:7,500 @ A3

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G2481.006 | November 2010

PLANNING DESIGN ENVIRONMENT



54. Old Mill Lane Culvert Bat Roost

LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey

Prepared by
TEP

for

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

January 2011
(Edited December 2011)

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Site Name:	Old Mill Lane Culvert Bat Roost
Site Area:	10.27ha
Survey Date:	September 2010
Nearest Settlement:	Honeywell, Smithies
Grid Reference at Centre:	SE34979, 07486
Surveyor(s)	LAC, VG, RH (2010) Eric Bennett, Bat Consultancy (Mar 2004) Pete Middleton, Environmental Consultancy (2011)

Site Description:

This site is located on the River Dearne, where it flows in a south-easterly direction just to the north-east of Barnsley Town Centre. The valley is crossed by the A61, heading from the town centre. The river contains a series of culverts associated with the road, the river and former mill races. The main culvert is approximately 2m wide by 1.5m and is estimated to be 90m long. It runs parallel to Old Mill Road to the former mill site and contains five side tunnels along its length which pass beneath Old Mill Road. Since 1990 this culvert has been known to support an important maternity roost for Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*). The colony emerges from the grilled culvert entrance to feed along the river course and over the large waterbody at The Fleets (TN4), lying within the site boundary to the north-west of the A61.

The course of the Dearne is tree-lined, both upstream and downstream of the A61 bridge, with broader woodlands and plantations outside the site boundaries downstream. Downstream, the site is confined to a narrow strip along the river course where the banks have a lot of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in the stretch as far east as the gasworks. Beyond that, to the south-east, the banks are lower with silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and goat willow (*Salix caprea*) dominated scrub/woodland with taller alders (*Alnus glutinosa*) along the river edge.

Upstream of the A61 the landscape of the floodplain opens out into recreation grounds and bodies of standing water. There is still a fringe of mixed deciduous tree growth along the heavily modified river banks to the north-west of the A61 bridge. Giant hogweed *(Heracleum mantegazzianum)* was noted both upstream and downstream of Old Mill Lane.

South of The Fleets there is a large area of plantation within the site (TN7), north-east of the superstore. There is also broadleaved woodland preset on the opposite bank of the Dearne (TN8). Former lagoons (TN6) that survive as tree-lined bodies of standing water are also present south of The Fleets. The Fleets is a large open waterbody with generally sparsely vegetated banks and little marginal vegetation present. The margins which are vegetated contain mainly reed sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*) and great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). As well as being used as a foraging resource for local bats, these waters are also fished by local anglers. There is a neutral grassland dominated bank with scattered trees and scrub (TN3, TN5) located between the large waterbody and the river. To the north scattered growth continues along the river course and there is some goat willow scrub (TN1, TN2). North-west of Smithies Lane the valley opens out into a much more rural

landscape, beyond the site boundaries.

Important Species:

Daubenton's bat is a European protected species (receiving full protection in the UK under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010) and also receives some protection under the wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended. All bats are considered as Local Biodiversity Action Plan Priority species. The Daubenton's colony which occupies the culvert near the bridge of the A61 is a maternity colony. Counts in September 2010, near the end of the maternity season, confirmed 67 bats exiting via the grilled culvert entrance. Significant proportions of the colony turned immediately to pass under the bridge, foraging along the river corridor to The Fleets. Smaller numbers also headed downstream. Common pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pipistrellus)* were also abundant and foraging upstream and downstream of the culvert.

Giant hogweed is a Schedule 9 listed invasive species and poses a risk to public health and safety. Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam, also Schedule 9 species, occur throughout the site along the river banks and under the tree cover

The corridor supports breeding kingfisher *(Alcedo atthis)* a schedule 1 species, UKBAP breeding willow tit *(Poecile montanus),* bullfinch *(Pyrrhula pyrrhula)* and song thrush *(Turdus philomelos).*

Additionally, otter *(Lutra lutra)* has been recorded in 2011 on the River Dearne.

Target Note:	TN1
Habitat:	Scattered scrub and trees

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	D
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	F
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**F**
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	F
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	F
Sambucus nigra	Elder	F
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	O
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica	O
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	O
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	O
Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch	O

Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	O
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	O
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	O
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	O
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	O
Symphytum x uplandicum	Russian Comfrey	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder	R
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's Nightshade	R
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	R
Malva moschata	Musk Mallow	R
Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	R
Silene dioica	Red Campion	R
Stellaria holostea	**Greater Stitchwort**	**R**

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN2
Habitat:	Neutral grassland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	F
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	F
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	F
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	F
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	F
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	F
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	O
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	O
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	O
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	O
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	O
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Hypochaeris radicata	Common Cat's-ear	O
Lolium perenne	Ryegrass	O
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia	O
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Taraxacum sp.	Dandelion species	O
Taraxacum sp.	Dandelion	O
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	R
Senecio jacobaea	Ragwort	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN3
Habitat:	Broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	A
Fallopia japonica	**Japanese Knotweed**	**A**
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	A
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	F
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	F
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	F

Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**F**
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	O
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	O
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	O
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	O
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	O
Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch	O
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	O
Heracleum mantegazzianum	**Giant Hogweed**	**O**
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye daisy	O
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	O
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	O
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Symphytum x uplandicum	Russian Comfrey	O
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	O
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	R
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	R
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	R
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**R**
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Betony	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN4
Habitat:	Open water, swamp

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweet-grass	D
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	F
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort	O
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort	O
Typha latifolia	Greater Reedmace	O

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN5
Habitat:	Scattered scrub, scattered trees

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	D
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	D
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	R
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	R
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN6
Habitat:	Open water, scattered trees

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	D
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	F
Impatiens glandulifera	Himalayan Balsam	F
Moss sp.	Moss species	F
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	F
Typha latifolia	Greater Reedmace	F
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	O
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	O
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	O
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	O
Corylus avellana	Hazel	O
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush	O
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort	O
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Carex sp.	Sedge species	R
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	R
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	R
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	R
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Betony	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN7
Habitat:	Broadleaved plantation

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Acer campestre	Field Maple	F
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	F
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	F
Corylus avellana	Hazel	F

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN8
Habitat:	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	D
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	O
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	O
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant Hogweed	R
Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Management Issues:

Perhaps the greatest priority is to ensure that any management of the road surface, riverbanks and traffic flows does not deleteriously affect the important bat roost areas below the ground surface. It is essential to the integrity of the bat roost that suitable flyways are maintained and protected to preserve foraging and dispersal routes for the bats from the roost to the main feeding areas along the River Dearne and over The Fleets and other local waterbodies.

Invasive species occur throughout the site. Of primary concern is the presence of giant hogweed, where it occurs in locations that could be accessed by members of the public, as this species presents a risk to public health and safety.

Diversity:

This site does not hold any significant botanical diversity and the aquatic habitats are generally man-made or heavily modified. However the bat roost is of national ecological value and is the primary reason for the recommended designation of this site.

Naturalness:

The banks of the River Dearne are highly modified throughout the length of this narrow linear site. Beyond the edges of the river course there are a series of embankments and artificially created waterbodies. However, the bat roost occupies totally artificial habitat, showing how some species adapt well to unnatural structures within their habitats. Most of the plant species present here are locally native and no doubt help to support a range of native invertebrates, birds and mammals.

Rare or Exceptional Features:

An important feature is the old culvert complex and access points supporting the Daubenton's bat roost. This maternity colony is considered to be the most important for this species in the Borough and is thought to be of national importance due to its size. Previous counts have regularly recorded over 250 breeding females. The peak count was recorded in 1990 identified 412 bats and included juveniles.

Counts in 2010 may appear to be considerably lower than these earlier records, but it must be appreciated that the 2010 count was made late in the maternity season, when the colony is likely to be dispersing. The 2010 count, though likely to under record the colony size, is still above the average colony size for this species, normally counted at around 20-50 individuals.

The course of the River Dearne throughout the length of the site is also a feature of value.

Fragility:

The maternity roost is highly vulnerable to disturbance at inappropriate times of year during the course of any road management activity, redevelopment at the former mill or any changes to the river corridor. Even minor works to the road or other surfaces over the culvert could lead to significant disturbance. Any modification to the road surface above the roost chamber, which is situated very close below the surface, could potentially kill or injure a large number of bats in a very short space of time.

Development activities, including road improvements, can however be appropriately mitigated under licence. Of significant concern though is the loss of riverside trees and scrub on the other side of Old Mill Lane. Any fragmentation of the tree lined corridors that connect the maternity roost with the important feeding areas upstream could be disastrous, potentially resulting in roost failure. The stretch of river connecting the roost site to the closest primary foraging habitat at The Fleets contains a large weir. The majority of bats have been recorded leaving the channel of the river just on the other side of Old Mill Road to fly and forage in the tree/scrub area along river bank in order to bypass the weir. These riverside habitats are therefore crucial to the maintenance of the roost.

The maternity colony is vulnerable to disturbance at the roost entrance at inappropriate times. The entrance is grilled, but the grill was unlocked at the time of the 2010 roost count.

Another threat to the integrity of the roost is fluctuating water levels. Flooding of the culvert could result in complete loss of the colony.

The river itself is vulnerable to contamination incidents along its length upstream that could spread downstream and affect this site with possibly damaging pollutants.

Typicalness:

The modified water course is fairly typical for the Barnsley area, reflecting the need to protect the nearby town centre from flooding incidents.

The use of the culvert by Daubenton's bats is not unusual for this species, but the large colony size is very uncommon. Only two or three Daubenton's roosts approaching the size supported at this site have been recorded in Britain. The roost is of high ecological value.

The range of plant species present is generally typical for urban riparian habitats.

Recorded History & Cultural Associations:

There is a long history of exploitation of the river and its banks along this stretch of the Dearne. The name Old Mill Lane relates to former milling activities here. The mill and mill race are shown on the 1779 Enclosure Map, but presumably date from long before that time.

The high slope of Burton Bank, just to the east, is the site for a Quaker burial ground established in the 1650s, indicating the length of time this section of the valley has been locally important.

The disused Barnsley Canal formerly ran parallel to the River Dearne, just to the south and west of the site. There is much social and industrial history locally

that could be usefully researched to add value to the interpretation of this site.

Connectivity within the Landscape:

The River Dearne forms an integral part of this site, with strong links along the valley to other sites of wildlife value, both upstream and downstream. Beyond the flat valley bottom here the surrounds are mainly urban/industrial and built-up, being so close to the centre of Barnsley.

The bankside trees and scrub along the river are vital for the future viability of the Daubenton's bat roost.

Value for appreciation of Nature and Learning:

The Dearne Way runs along the valley, just to the west and south of the site, between the river and the course or the disused canal. There are also public footpaths along the northern bank of the river downstream of Old Mill Lane. The site is well connected by roads and pavements with Barnsley centre, just to the south-west.

The proximity of this site to Barnsley makes it very accessible for a number of local schools however bat roosts do not lend themselves to large scale visits/disturbance.

Recommendations:

The historic records of the Daubenton's maternity colony could potential quality the site for notification as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (it having been, in the height of the maternity season, an exceptionally large roost with a long history of use at this site). Further monitoring over the maternity season (potentially over more than one season) is essential in order to verify the current size of the roost.

The size of the Daubenton's maternity colony is certainly sufficient to warrant designation of this site as a Local Wildlife Site under the species selection criteria. The site boundaries should include all bankside habitats leading up to Smithies Lane and down to the adjacent Cliff Wood LWS downstream.

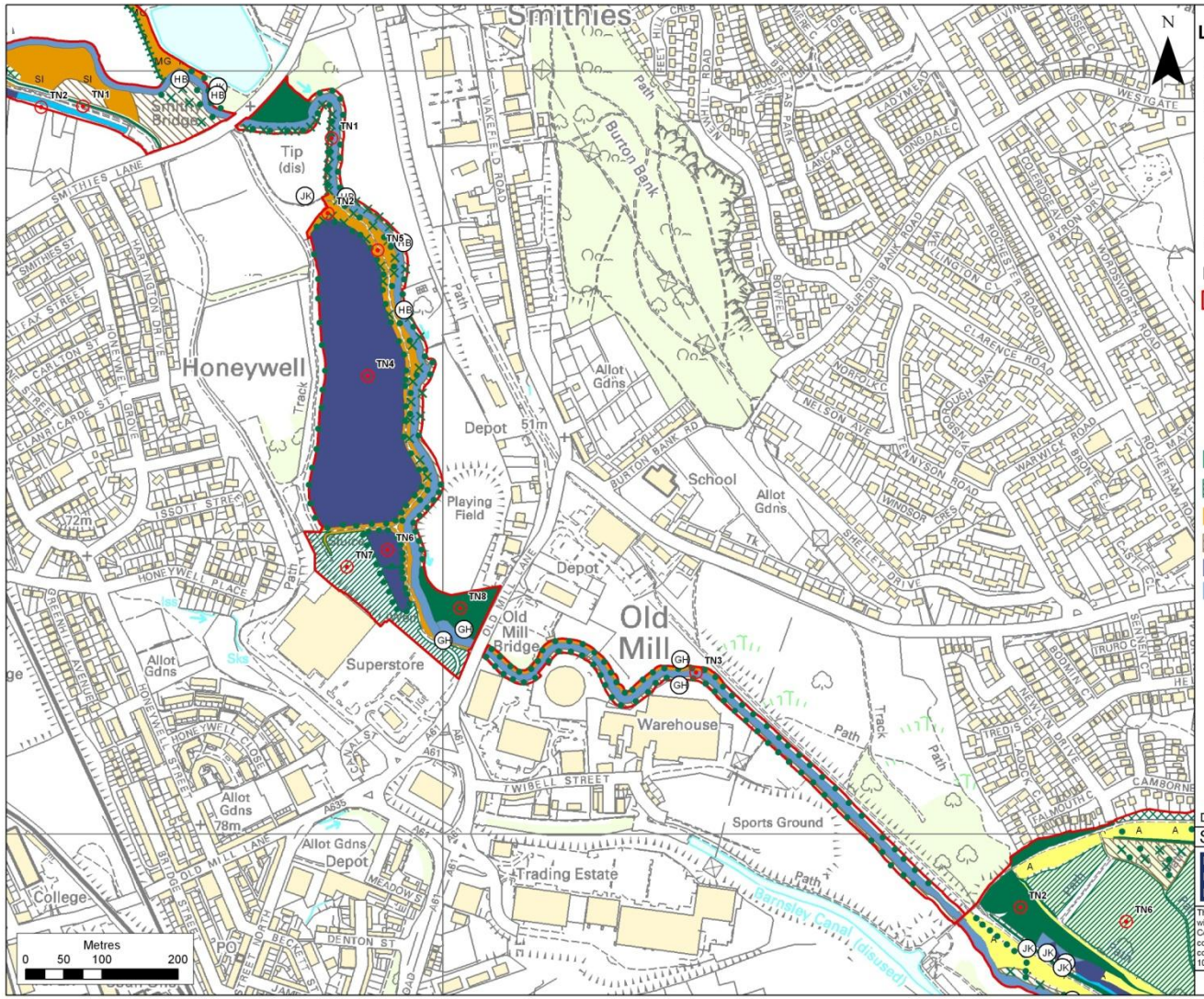
The future of the maternity colony is dependant upon the avoidance of disturbing or damaging activities that could affect the integrity of the culvert and of the roost chamber. Protection protocols should be established and advertised to ensure that awareness of the roost and roost chamber is raised prior to and during any road works or development activities. The potential requirement for a licence should be identified for any such works.

A management plan should ideally be formulated to encapsulate monitoring and

maintenance objectives, such as inspecting the condition of the roost entrance and completing any necessary remedial works and undertaking river corridor habitat improvements that will strengthen corridors (particularly where structural habitats are missing) and alleviate flood risk.

Adjacent sites should also be monitored to establish their importance for foraging and identify other roost sites. The culvert should also be monitored seasonally to establish accurate patterns of use, particularly whether any hibernation occurs in Daubenton's bats or any other bat species.

Action:
Adopt as Local Wildlife Site
Monitor maternity colony through the maternity season to determine whether the site qualifies for notification as a SSSI
Establish whether the site is use for hibernation roosting by Daubenton's bats or any other species of bat
Establish protection and management protocols for the long-term security of the roost



Local Wildlife Site No. 54

Site Name

Old Mill Lane

Area

10.27ha

Nearest Settlement

Honeywell

Key

- Study Boundary
- Target Notes
- Japanese Knotweed
- Himalayan Balsam
- Giant Hogweed
- Scattered Scrub
- Scattered broadleaved trees
- Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
- Plantation broadleaved woodland
- Unimproved neutral grassland
- Tall ruderal
- Standing water
- Running water (River Dearne)

Data Sources: BMBC

Scale 1:4,500 @ A3

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G2481.010 | November 2010

PLANNING DESIGN ENVIRONMENT



57. Swaithe Flood Meadows

LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey

Prepared by
TEP

for

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

January 2011
(Edited December 2011)

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Site Name:	Swaithe Flood Meadows
Site Area:	14.92ha
Survey Date:	September 2010
Nearest Settlement:	Wombwell
Grid Reference at Centre:	SE38043, 04235
Surveyor(s)	LAC, VG

Site Description:

Swaithe Flood Meadows is currently an arable field which, at the time of the 2010 site visit, was predominantly bare ground with wheat stubble (TN2). The north and east (TN1) boundaries are marked by species-poor hedgerows. There is a section of a double hawthorn hedgerow separated by a dry ditch on the northern boundary (TN1) with evidence of past hedge-laying. A disused canal is adjacent to the north west boundary.

The River Dove flows along the southern site boundary (TN3) and large sections of its banks are dominated by Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*). There is an area of swamp/marsh with an area of standing water just west of the site adjacent, aerial imagery shows this habitat continues to the west an is likely to be a former course of the River Dove.

There are two slight hollows on the field which are likely to hold water in winter but at the time of the site visit were marshy grassland (TN5). The dominant species were amphibious bistort (*Persicaria amphibia*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*) and creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*).

Important Species:

UKBAP breeding bird species include skylark *(Alauda arvensis),* reed bunting *(Emberiza schoeniclus)*, grey partridge (Perdix perdix) and lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus).* Barn owl *(Tyto alba)* is recorded hunting this area and breed nearby.

Bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) are also present on the site.

Target Note:	TN1
Habitat:	Species-poor double hedgerow on north boundary (with dry ditch)

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	D
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	O
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	O
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder	O
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	O
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**O**
Urtica dioica	Nettle	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	O

Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	O
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	O
Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch	O
Anisanthera sterilis	Sterile Brome	O
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	R
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	**Yellow Archangel**	**R**
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	R
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	R
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN2
Habitat:	Arable field

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	F
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	F
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	F
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	O
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	O
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	O
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	O
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	O
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank	O
Anisanthera sterilis	Sterile Brome	R
Dipsacus fullonum	Teasel	R
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy	R
Tripleurospermum inodorum	Scentless Mayweed	R
Juncus bufonius	Toad Rush	R
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort	R
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle	R
Epilobium ciliatum	American Willowherb	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN3
Habitat:	Southern boundary forming the north bank of the River Dove

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Persicaria amphibia	Amphibious Bistort	A
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	A
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	A
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush	A
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	F
Tricitum aestivum	Wheat	F
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	F
Juncus bufonius	Toad Rush	F
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail	F
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	O
Chenopodium rubrum	Red Goosefoot	O
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	O
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	O
Matricaria recutita	Scented Mayweed	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	O
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	O
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	O

Filago vulgaris	Common Cudweed	O
Galeopsis tetrahit	Common Hemp-nettle	O
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Cranesbill	R
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle	R
Vicia tetrasperma	Smooth Tare	R
Alisma plantago-aquatilis	Water-plantain	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN4
Habitat:	Species-poor single hedgerow and field margin on west boundary

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Hedgerow is continuation of TN1. Field margin species as follows:		
Tricitum aestivum	Wheat	D
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	A
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	F
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	O
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	O
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	O
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	O
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	O
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	O
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	O
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	O
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	O
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	O

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Target Note:	TN5
Habitat:	Marshy grassland depression within centre of field

Species List:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	F
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	F
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	F
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	F
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	F
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	F
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F
Hedera helix	Ivy	F
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F
Impatiens glandulifera	**Himalayan Balsam**	**F**
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	O
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	O
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	O
Quercus petraea	**Sessile Oak**	**O**
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	O
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	O
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	**Bluebell**	**O**
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	O
Sambucus nigra	Elder	O
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	O
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	O
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	O

Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	R
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	R
Centaurea nigra	Knapweed	R
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Betony	R
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	R
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare

Management Issues:

The site is currently cultivated for wheat, and therefore is managed for this purpose. The wetter areas of the site appear to be left uncultivated.

The invasive species Himalayan balsam was found on site. Just off site, adjacent to the footpath in the west there is a stand of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*). It did not appear that any control measures were in place for these species.

Diversity:

Overall, the botanical diversity of the site is quite limited as the majority of the field is cultivated for wheat. Much of the river bank was dominated by Himalayan balsam and native species were limited.

Naturalness:

The River Dove flows along the southern site boundary, but the river bank vegetation is dominated by Himalayan balsam and therefore could not be described as a natural ecosystem.

Rare or Exceptional Features:

Although predominantly an arable field, the wetter areas are of some interest as they appear to have been left uncultivated and support some marshy grassland species.

Fragility:

The remaining native river bank vegetation is likely to disappear as the Himalayan balsam stand spreads upstream.

The majority of the site is already cultivated however the ephemeral pools/marshy grassland areas appear to be left uncultivated. The wetter areas are susceptible to changing drainage systems and water levels.

Typicalness:

Although most of the habitats on site are common in the Barnsley area, it is unusual to find ephemeral pools/marshy grassland areas in such a setting which have not been drained and cultivated.

Recorded History & Cultural Associations:

A disused and mostly in-filled canal curves around the northern boundary of the site in the northwest corner. The east boundary of the site is paralleled by a dismantled railway line.

Connectivity within the Landscape:

The site is well connected within the landscape by the River Dove, a disused canal, a dismantled railway line and hedgerows. It is linked to Wombwell Wood to the south-west.

Value for appreciation of Nature and Learning:

A public footpath runs through the north of the site, although the section of path offsite along the canal is difficult to access due to unmanaged dense vegetation. The site it is close to Swaithe.

Recommendations:

As a stand-alone habitat unit, this site is of limited biological value. However, the River Dove passes through this site and preservation of this type of habitat along the river corridor is beneficial to the overall vitality of the Borough's wildlife. In combination with the nearby Wombwell Woods, it is a valuable addition to the Local Wildlife Site register.

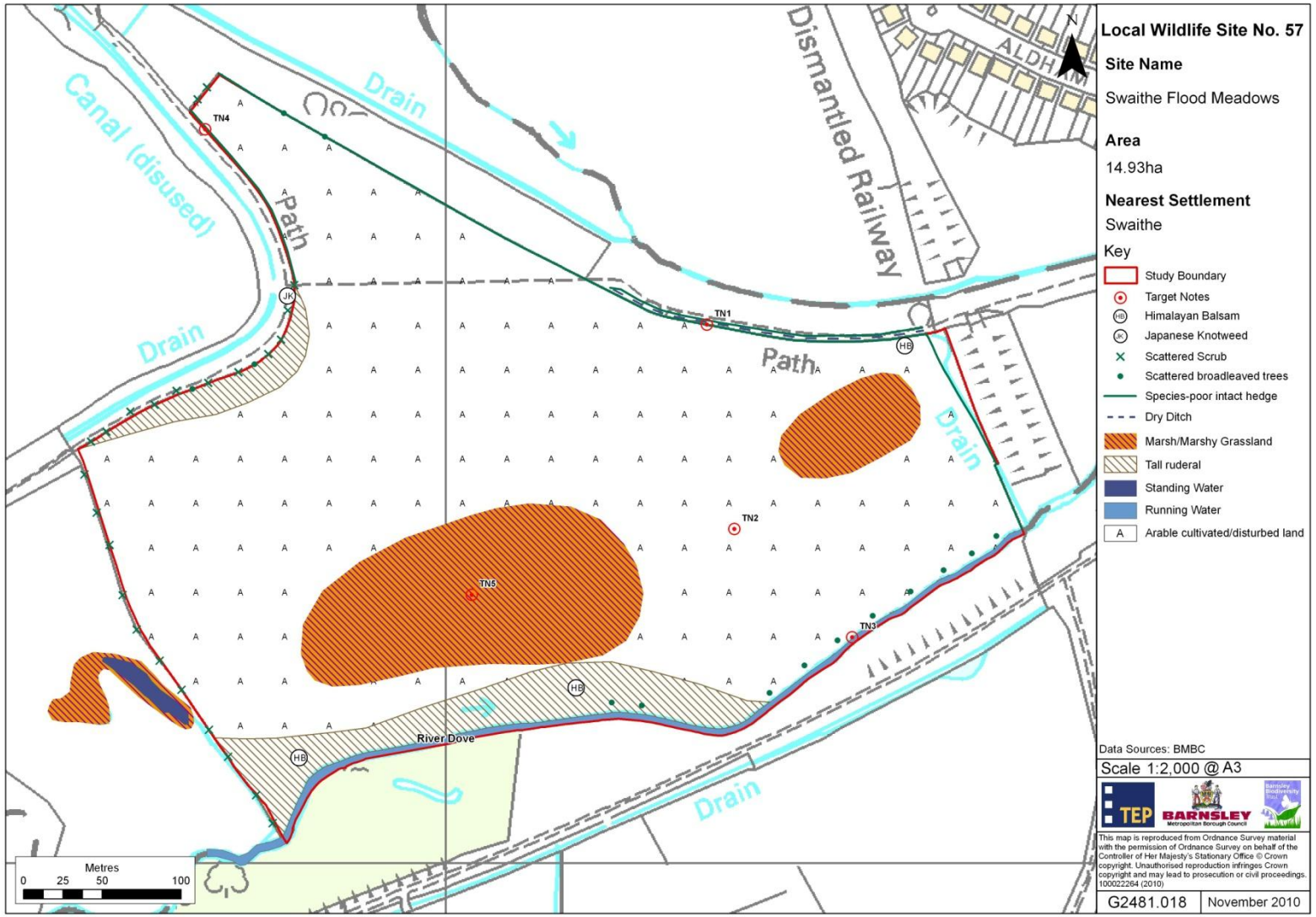
In winter, when this site is flooded, it could provide feeding and overwintering grounds for wildfowl and waders. Bird species recorded in the area show a number of nationally important species.

The benefit of this site being selected as Local Wildlife Site would be to preserve a contiguous set of habitats along the river corridor. There is the potential for water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) along the river banks and potentially along the corridor of the disused canal.

Further survey work is recommended to establish the value of the wet area to the west of the site. The open water and swamp/ marsh habitat could provide habitat suitable for water vole and amphibians.

Action:

Adopt the site as a Local Wildlife Site
Work with the landowners/managers to preserve the wildlife interest through appropriate management
Expand the vegetation buffer along the river corridor
Seek to control the stands of Himalayan balsam
Carry out survey to establish the presence/absence of water vole



Local Wildlife Site No. 57

Site Name

Swaithe Flood Meadows

Area

14.93ha

Nearest Settlement

Swaithe

Key

- Study Boundary
- Target Notes
- Himalayan Balsam
- Japanese Knotweed
- Scattered Scrub
- Scattered broadleaved trees
- Species-poor intact hedge
- Dry Ditch
- Marsh/Marshy Grassland
- Tall ruderal
- Standing Water
- Running Water
- A — Arable cultivated/disturbed land

Data Sources: BMBC

Scale 1:2,000 @ A3

TEP | BARNSLEY Metropolitan Borough Council | Barnsley Biodiversity Trust

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G2481.018 | November 2010

Appendix IX. STAIRFOOT BRICKWORKS SSSI CITATION.

County: South Yorkshire **Site Name: Stairfoot Brickworks**

District: Barnsley

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended.

Local Planning Authority: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SE 381048 **Area:** 0.0994 (ha)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 110 **1:10,000:** SE 30 SE, NE

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 5 July 1999

Other Information:
A new site. A Geological Conservation Review (GCR) site.

Description and Reasons for Notification:
Stairfoot Brickworks lies about 3 kilometres east-south-east of Barnsley.

The site contains exposures of the Aegiranum Marine Band which marks the Duckmantian-Bolsovian stage boundary of the Westphalian Series. The marine band is about 4 metres thick, and consists of black and blue-grey shales and mudstones which overlie a thin coal and seat earth. While the lower and upper parts of the marine band only contain fish fragments and *Naiadites* bivalves, the middle part of the marine band contains a fauna which includes an assemblage of ammonoids (including the index species *Donetzoceras aegiranum*, as well as numerous nautiloids, pectinoid bivalves, gastropods and crinoids.

The site provides the best available exposure of the Aegiranum Marine Band within the Pennine Basin as well as the best known exposure of the ammonoid bearing part of the marine band in the world. The site is particularly good for the study of the index species *Donetzoceras aegiranum* and numerous well-preserved adults and juveniles are preserved.

The Aegiranum Marine Band at Stairfoot Brickworks is an internationally important horizon for the stratigraphical correlation of the Westphalian Series across much of north-west Europe.

Toolbox Talk : Great Crested Newts

Whitcher Wildlife Ltd

Ecological Consultants

The great crested newt population has suffered a major decline in Britain over the last century. Numerous ponds have been lost, unmanaged ponds have become silted up and over-shaded, development has destroyed ponds and associated terrestrial habitat and caused fragmentation of populations. The loss of grassland, scrub and woodland has resulted in fewer opportunities for foraging, dispersal and hibernation.

Identification: Great Crested Newts.

Great crested newts are dark, nearly black in colour with a speckled belly, distinctly orange in colour and with orange stripes across their toes. Great crested newts can grow up to 15cm in length.





Identification: Smooth and Palmate Newts.

Smooth newts are predominantly lighter in colour although their colour may vary from sandy coloured to very dark. Smooth newts also have a speckled orange belly but the orange colour fades to pale.





Palmate newts are similar to smooth newts but with a pinker belly and wedded feet.

Habitat.

Great crested newts live predominantly on land but breed in ponds between March and June.

Great crested newts may be found on land almost all year round. They spend the daytime under rocks or logs, in cracks, crevices or holes, or anywhere that is moist and cool and emerge at night to forage. During the winter months great crested newts hibernate deep down away from frost.

When disturbed in terrestrial habitats newts will usually be very sluggish and will take time to move away.

Legislation.

The great crested newt is listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, recently modified by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000. The great crested newt is therefore subject to the provisions of Schedule 9, which make it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a great crested newt.
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

The great crested newt is also listed on Annex II and Annex IV of The Conservation (Natural Habitats & C) Regulations 1994. Regulation 39 makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a great crested newt.
- Deliberately disturb a great crested newt.
- Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of a great crested newt.
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a great crested newt.

The legislation applies to all life stages of great crested newts.

The maximum fine on conviction of offences under Section 9 and Regulation 39 currently stands at £5,000. The CroW Act 2000 amendment also allows for a custodial sentence of up to six months instead of, or in addition to, a fine. In addition, items, which may constitute evidence of the commission of an offence, may be seized and detained.

If great crested newts are identified during works, stop all works and contact Whitcher Wildlife Ltd directly on 01226 753271 or at info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk

Toolbox Talk : Amphibians

Whitcher Wildlife Ltd

Ecological Consultants

Identification: Smooth Newts.

Smooth newts can grow to around 10cm in length. They are usually brown in colour, often with visible black spots on the upper body. Their belly is pale orange with black spots fading away to the sides. The males have a wavy crest running from head to tail, although this can sometimes only be visible in water.



Identification: Palmate Newts.

Palmate newts are very similar to smooth newts but are usually smaller, to around 9cm. Their throat is usually pink and unspotted. The males often have webbed back feet and a fine filament at the end of the tail during the breeding season.



Identification: Common Frogs.

Common frogs are one of the more common amphibians in the UK. They have smooth skin with a distinctive patch behind their eyes. They are predominantly green or brown with black patches although their colour can vary through orange, red or black.



Identification: Common Toads.

Common toads are a Species of Principal Importance in the UK.

Common toads have rough warty skin with two distinctive lumps behind the eyes. When disturbed they have a tendency to remain still, when moving they crawl rather than hopping.



Other Amphibians.

In addition to the common amphibians listed adjacent there are also three other species present in the UK, those being great crested newts, natterjack toads and pool frogs. These species are less common.

The species are also afforded a higher level of protection because they are European Protected Species.

Habitat.

Amphibians predominantly live on land but breed in ponds. The aquatic requirements for each species vary slightly although the presence of one species does not rule out the potential presence of the other species.

When not in their ponds amphibians require a variety of refugia for shelter and can therefore be found under log piles, in rubble, under tree roots or within areas of scrub or rough grassland. Amphibians hibernate, spending the winter in burrows or under logs protected from the cold and predators.





Legislation.

The common amphibians listed above are protected only by Section 9(5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This section prohibits sale, barter, exchange, transporting for sale and advertising to sell or to buy. Collection and keeping of these amphibians is not an offence.

The common toad is also listed as a Species of Principal Importance in the UK.

If amphibians are identified during works, allow them to move away of their own accord.
If large numbers or amphibians (5+) are identified stop works and contact Whitcher Wildlife Ltd directly on 01226 753271 or at info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk

Toolbox Talk : Reptiles

Whitcher Wildlife Ltd

Ecological Consultants

Identification: Grass Snakes.

The grass snake can be up to 120cm long. It is generally dark green in colour but may occasionally appear grey with vertical black bars and spots that run along its sides. There is usually a yellow marking around the neck.



Identification: Adders.

The adder is the only native species that is venomous but it is rarely harmful to humans. Adult adders are generally up to 66cm long. Back ground colouration is a light shade of grey or brown with a back zig-zag marking along the length of the back. As with all reptiles, colouration varies and becomes duller as sloughing (skin shedding) approaches.



Identification: Slow Worms.

Slow worms grow to around 45cm in length. The males and females display a marked difference in colour when fully grown. In general the species displays colouring that varies from light brown, dark brown, grey, bronze or brick red with the females often displaying a dark vertebral stripe and both males and females displaying occasional markings on the flanks.



Identification: Common Lizards.

Common lizards grow to around 16cm. They are grey brown to dark brown, often with a darker streak that may run the entire length of the spine. A continuous dark band bordered by light yellow or white spots is often seen on either side of the body. The underside of the males is egg yolk yellow to orange spotted with black. Females are yellowish grey.



Other Reptiles.

In addition to the reptiles outlined on this document there are also two other reptile species in Great Britain, the smooth snakes and the sand lizard. These reptiles are a lot less common then the four species covered with the smooth snake being predominantly found on heathland in southern England and the sand lizard found throughout Great Britain in coastal dune areas.

These species are also afforded a higher level of protection because they are European Protected Species.

Habitat.

Maintaining the right body temperature is vital to reptiles' survival. In the morning they find a warm basking site to heat up their bodies and then later they may move back into the shade so as not to overheat. Hence, reptiles require a habitat that provides a range of suitable refugia for shelter such as dense vegetation, rubble or log piles, or crevices and open areas for basking such as bare ground, rocks or railway ballast shoulders. During hot summers reptiles may be found in damper, cooler sites. Reptiles hibernate, spending the winter in burrows or under logs protected from the cold and predators.





When disturbed in their natural habitat reptiles will usually move away quickly.

Legislation.

Reptiles are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They received greater protection following reviews of the schedules published in 1988 and 1991. This means they are protected against intentional or recklessly killing and injuring and against sale or transporting for sale.

If reptiles are identified during works, stop all works and contact Whitcher Wildlife Ltd directly on 01226 753271 or at info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk