



**NEEDLEWOOD, KERESFORTH HILL
ROAD.**

OS REF: SE 328 050.

**PHASE I HABITAT AND PROTECTED
FAUNA SURVEY.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to develop an area of land within Dodworth, north of Keresforth Hill Road, which was originally a two storey ten bedroom children's home that has since been demolished.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd were commissioned to carry out a Phase I Habitat and Protected Fauna 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 27th July 2015 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

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

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 Merryll 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 L Hundt (2012). *Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines* 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, SNH and CCW survey licences for Great Crested Newts and Bats; a Natural England licence for Barn Owls; and is a Graduate member of CIEEM. Laura has also completed numerous professional courses run by National Biodiversity Network (NBN), Field Studies Council, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (and others) in relative protected species and phase 1 survey methodologies; and has completed a traineeship with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust focusing on conservation and survey methods for water voles.

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. Barnsley Biological Records Centre was contacted to carry out a desktop data search to identify any records of protected species and/or designated sites within 1km of the site. Full results can be found in Appendix X of this report.

3.1.2. No designated sites were identified within 1km of the survey area. The site was identified to be a priority habitat that is deciduous woodland and a part of the national inventory of woodland and trees (fig 1). The site is not classed as Ancient Woodland.

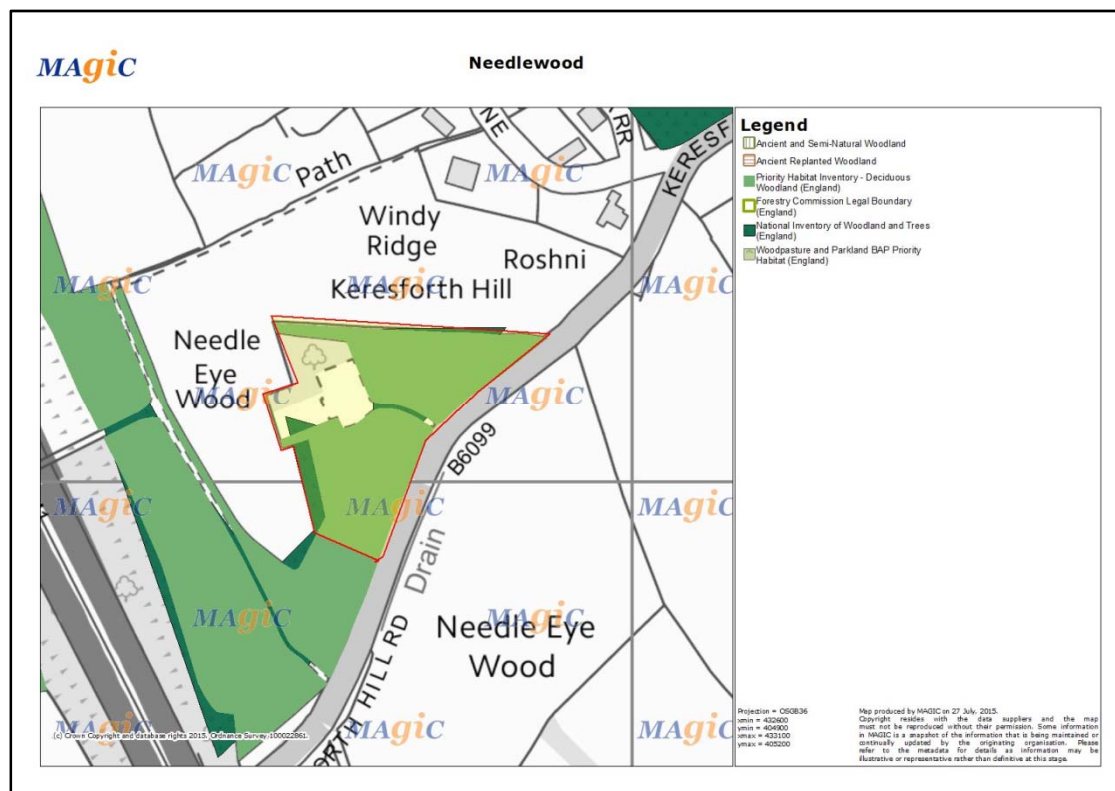


Figure 1. Habitat designations on site.

3.1.3. Records of Pipistrelles, Nyctalus species and water voles were identified within 1km of the survey area. Two bat roosts were highlighted, the first at SE 318 048 approximately 1km to the west of the site; the second was identified within Needlewood itself as a summer breeding roost. This record dates from 2008, prior to the fire and demolition of the building. See Appendix X for full details.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The surveyed area covered an area of land which once housed a children's home. This has since sustained fire damage and has been demolished.

3.2.2. The site lies to the east of Dodworth, west of Barnsley. It is consequently surrounded by open arable fields, with some areas of woodland nearby. The M1 runs within close proximity to the west of the survey area.



Figure 2. Aerial view of site and surrounding land.

3.2.3. The site currently comprises a large pile of rubble, with a single small outbuilding. This is a single storey brick built building made up of three rooms separated by brick walls (fig 3). It consists of a corrugated roof with no windows or doors left intact. Bricks and other rubble can be found throughout the site. A single tarmac road runs into the site.



Figure 3. Building and debris on site.

3.2.4. Vegetation on site is dominated by a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees, with scrub and ruderal plant species dominating the ground flora. Some of these areas would once have been landscaped gardens (fig 4).



Figure 4. Vegetation on site.

3.2.5. Japanese Knotweed and Rhododendron were identified on site during this survey. Both species are invasive non native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

3.2.6. Bluebells were also identified on site, they are a Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan key species.

3.3. Description of Habitats.

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

- Hard Standing
- Buildings
- Fence
- Semi-natural woodland
- Hedgerow
- Scrub

- Tall Ruderal
- Semi- Improved Grassland

3.3.2. Hard Standing, Buildings and Fence.

3.3.2.1. Access to the site is via a tarmac road from Keresforth Hill Road to the south. This leads up to and surrounds, where buildings would have previously stood and remains in good condition (fig 5). The site is bounded by a mix of wooden post and rail and Heras fencing.



Figure 5. Tarmac road into site.

3.3.2.2. A single building was identified on the site during this survey. This was a three roomed single storey outbuilding, comprised of solid brick walls, south facing mono pitched corrugated sheet roof and open to the south with no intact windows or doors. A brick wall extended to the south from this building (fig 6).



Figure 6. Hard standing and buildings on site.

3.3.2.3. A large pile of rubble was identified on site adjacent to the south west of the outbuilding (fig 3). Fast growing vegetation has begun to cover the this pile, being dominated by buddleia and other species such as nettles (*Urtica dioica*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), thistle species (*Asteraceae sp.*), great willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and ragwort present (*Jacobaea vulgaris*).

3.3.3. *Semi-Natural Woodland.*

3.3.3.1. The vegetation on site is dominated by semi-natural woodland; this is a mix of broadleaf and coniferous species (fig 7). The trees vary in age, from young saplings to very mature trees and include ornamental and native self seeded species. The trees are spread throughout the site creating an extensive canopy over most of the site; however they are concentrated around the boundaries of the site and along the road.



Figure 7. Woodland vegetation on site.

3.3.3.2. Trees were dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) however species such as oak (*Quercus robur*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), juniper (*Juniperus communis*), laurel (*Larus nobilis*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), fir species (*Abies sp.*) and *Virburnum* species were also present.

3.3.3.3. Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ferrugineum*) was present within the south west corner of the site. This is a non native invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) (listed on Schedule 9), was also identified within the north east corner of site (fig 13).

3.3.3.4. The ground flora was dominated by scrub and tall ruderal species, which are described below.

3.3.4. Hedgerow.

3.3.4.1. An intact hedgerow was present along the western boundary of the site (fig 8). This was dominated by *Viburnum* species, although other larger trees species were present, such as Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), incorporating it into the woodland habitat.



Figure 8. Hedgerow along western boundary.

3.3.5. Scrub and Tall Ruderal.

3.3.5.1. Scrub was present throughout the site, most notably underneath the tree canopy and along boundaries. Species were dominated by brambles (*Rubus fruticosus*).

3.3.5.2. Tall Ruderal was present in the more open areas on site and was dominated by thistle species (*Asteraceae* sp.), nettles (*Urtica dioica*), ivy (*Hedera* sp.), sticky weed (*Galium aparine*), rosebay willow herb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), greater willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), lords and ladies (*Arum maculatum*) and dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*). Cultivated rose species (*Rosa* sp.) were also present on site.



Figure 9. Tall Ruderal vegetation on site.

3.3.5.3. Upon the pile of rubble on site, tall ruderal vegetation was present. Dominant species included buddleia (*Buddleja americana*), rosebay willow herb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), greater willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*) and nettles (*Urtica dioica*).

3.3.6. Semi-Improved Grassland.

3.3.6.1. Semi-improved grassland was mixed in with areas of tall ruderal habitat, with a small area of grassland along the northern and eastern boundaries (fig 10). Species were dominated by red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), common bent (*Agrostis capilaris*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), cocks foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), annual meadow grass (*Poa annua*), meadow foxtail (*Alopercurus pratensis*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), dandelion (*Taraxacum* sp.), long leaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), broadleaf plantain (*Plantago major*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), clover sp (*Trifolium* sp.), birds foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), self heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), cranesbill (*Geranium* sp.) and vetch species (*Vicia* sp.); as well as moss and fungi species.



Figure 10. Grassland on site.

3.3.6.2. One patch of bluebells was also identified on site (fig 11), although there is potential for more plants to be present as this survey was not carried out at the optimal time of year for this species. Bluebells are listed on Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan as a key species.



Figure 11. Patch of bluebells on site.

3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or other badger field signs were identified during this survey of the site.

3.4.2. No watercourses lie within close proximity of the site to provide habitat for water voles, otters or crayfish.

3.4.3. The buildings on site were assessed as not providing any potential habitat for roosting bats due to their exposed nature. Numerous trees were present on site. These were assessed in line with 'Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines' for the visual inspection of trees. No obvious bat roost potential was identified in any tree on site although there are numerous trees which are of a size and age associated with bat roost potential. In particular these are (but not limited to) the horse chestnut and sycamore trees along the access road. These large mature trees on site have therefore been assessed as Category 2.

3.4.4. The site will provide suitable foraging habitat for various species of bat, although a full assessment of bat activity could not be carried out during this daytime survey of the site.

3.4.5. No ponds were identified within 500m of the survey area to provide any potential aquatic habitat for great crested newts.

3.4.6. The vegetation on site provides numerous opportunities for nesting birds. Birds were heard to be present on site; however, a full nesting bird survey could not be carried out due to the adverse weather conditions. Trees and scrub on site in particular will provide suitable nesting habitat, there is also potential for birds to nest within the building on site, although no nests were identified here at this time.

3.4.7. The site provides some very limited habitat for reptiles on site due to the debris left from the previous building (fig 12). This is in one very localised area of the site, with other habitat on site limited and only recently created by vegetation clearance and the demolition of the building. The site remains isolated from other areas of suitable habitat due to the close proximity to the main motorway networks. Therefore it is very unlikely that any reptiles would have migrated towards site since this recent habitat was created. No reptiles were identified during this survey of the site.



Figure 12. Reptile refugia on site.

3.4.8. There is no suitable habitat present on site for dormice or red squirrels due to the lack of connective woodland areas.

3.4.9. Rhododendron, a non-native invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) was identified within the south west corner of the site. Japanese Knotweed, another Schedule 9 species, was identified in the north east corner of the site.



Figure 13. Rhododendron and Japanese Knotweed on site.

3.4.10. One large patch of bluebells, a Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan Key Species, was identified on site. It is possible that more plants are present as this survey was carried out at a suboptimal time of year to identify this species.

4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. No designated sites were identified within close proximity to the survey area. The site itself is designated as priority deciduous woodland and is part of the national inventory of woodland and trees. Any impact to the trees present on site (in particular those large mature trees) will have an impact upon this habitat.

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

4.3. No watercourses were identified in close proximity to the survey area to provide habitat for water voles, otters or crayfish. There will therefore be no impact upon these species during proposed works.

4.4. The data search highlighted a record of a bat roost in the building on site dated 2007 and 2008, prior to the demolition of the building.

4.5. The building still present on site was assessed as providing no potential for roosting bats. Numerous large trees present on site were assessed as Category 2 trees in accordance with BCT Good Practice Guidelines for the visual inspection of trees. This is because they are of a size and age associated with bat roosting potential, although no potential roost was identified during this survey. Should these trees be impacted by works, there may be an impact upon roosting bats should they be present. Works to the building on site will have no impact to roosting bats.

4.6. The site will provide suitable habitat for various species of foraging bats. A thorough assessment of bat foraging activity could not be carried out during this daytime survey of the site. However, there are no plans to remove any trees on site or to cause any sort of fragmentation of foraging habitat. The proposed developments are close enough to the footprint of the demolished building that there will be no loss of foraging habitat than was previously present.

4.7. No ponds were identified within 500m of the survey area to provide potential habitat for great crested newts. There will therefore be no impact upon this species during proposed works.

4.8. The vegetation on site will provide extensive habitat for various species of bird during the nesting season. Should vegetation clearance be carried out during the

nesting season, which extends from March to September each year, there will likely be a high impact upon any nesting birds present. The building on site will provide nesting opportunities for some species of bird, although no nests were identified during this survey.

4.9. The site provides very limited refugia opportunities for reptiles due to the recent demolition of the building. This limited and isolated habitat makes it very unlikely for reptiles to have colonised the site, however in the circumstance that they are present, works will impact upon them.

4.10. There is no suitable habitat for dormice or red squirrels on site due to the lack of connectivity; therefore there will be no impact upon these species during works.

4.11. Rhododendron and Japanese Knotweed were identified on site. These are both on-native, alien, invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Any works within 7m of these plants may impact upon their spread.

4.12. A large patch of bluebells was also identified on site. This species is a Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan Key Species; any vegetation clearance will likely have a high impact upon the bluebells.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Appendix X shows the proposed development plan for new residential dwellings. All plots are to be created within/close to the footprint of the demolished building with the tree canopies shown being those already existing. There will therefore be no requirement to fell any existing trees and it is recommended that all trees are retained. The access and turning head shown on the plan are those which already exist.

5.2. Should there be requirement to impact upon any trees on site, in particular those large mature trees, it is recommended that the council is contacted to identify those which have a TPO (Tree Preservation Order). They should also be consulted regarding the impact the removal of these trees will have on the overall priority woodland habitat.

5.3. Should there be a requirement to impact upon any trees on site, a climbing inspection should also be carried out by a licensed person. Should any roosting potential be identified, it is recommended that a dusk emergence or dawn swarming survey is carried out on the tree to identify any bats which may be using it to roost. Should bats be identified, further surveys will be required in order to create a mitigation strategy and apply for a Natural England EPS licence which will be needed to cover works.

5.4. It is recommended that the demolition of the building on site, and the removal or pruning of any vegetation on site is carried out outside of the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year. Should this not be possible, clearance and demolition should be immediately preceded by a nesting bird survey carried out by a suitably qualified person.

5.5. Although it is very unlikely that any reptiles will be present on site due to the very limited and isolated nature of suitable areas of habitat, it is recommended that precautionary measures are still put in place to avoid impact upon them in the circumstance that they are present. These should include:

- The briefing of all personnel on site on the potential presence of reptiles, a toolbox talk has been included with the appendices of this report to aid the briefing process.
- Any reptiles identified must be allowed to escape to a place of safety without harm or be moved to a place of safety.

5.6. In the unlikely circumstance that a large number of reptiles are identified on site (5+), all work should cease and the undersigned contacted for advice.

5.7. It is recommended that all rhododendron plants are eradicated from site by digging out the entire plant and either chipping on site, or burning.

5.8. It is recommended that all Japanese Knotweed is removed from site by spraying with a Glyphosphate based herbicide; this must be done during the growing season in early summer and again in late summer. Repeat application may be necessary.

5.9. If it is necessary to work within 7m of the area of the plant the arisings must be treated as contaminated waste and disposed of accordingly.

5.10. It is recommended that the patch of bluebells be left undisturbed, with a further check on site for more plants at the optimum time of year (April-May) ahead of any vegetation clearance taking place. Should this not be possible a method statement should be put in place to mitigate the loss of species and should include replanting.

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Appendix I. BAT INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about bats, their basic nature, ecology and legal protection in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

18 species of bat currently reside in Britain, 17 of which are known to breed here. They are extremely difficult to identify in the hand and even more so in flight.

All appear to be diminishing in numbers, probably due to shortage of food, caused by pesticides, as insects are their sole diet, and habitat change.

As their diet consists solely of insects, bats hibernate during the winter when their food source is at its most scarce. They will spend the winter in hollow trees, caves, mines and the roofs of buildings.

Certain species, particularly the pipistrelle (the commonest and most widespread British bat) can quickly adapt to manmade structures and will readily use these to roost and to rear their young.

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, and the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture or disturb bats or to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter or protection.

A breeding or resting site of any bat is known as a bat roost. A bat roost is therefore any structure a bat uses for shelter or protection. Because bats tend to use the same roosts each year, legal opinion is that the roost site is protected whether or not the bats are present at that time.

Bat roosts can be identified by looking for:-

- Suitable holes, cracks and crevices.
- Bat droppings.
- Prey remains.
- By carrying out night observations using a bat detector.

Where development proposals are likely to affect a bat roost site, a licence is required from Natural England.

The person applying for that licence has to be suitably qualified and experienced in bat matters. That person is then responsible for ensuring that the measures contained in the licence are carried out.

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 1981 states 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 markings 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. SCHEDULE 9 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES.

1. Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 contains a list of invasive species of plant. Species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild. Schedule 9, Section 14(2) prohibits 'planting' or 'causing to grow' in the wild of any plant listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9.

2. The following is a list of all the species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Common Name	Latin Name
Alexanders, Perfoliate	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>
Algae, Red	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>Argentatum</i>
Azalea, Yellow	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>
Balsam, Himalayan	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cotoneaster, Entire Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Small Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Creeper, False Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Dewplant, Purple	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>
Fanwort (Carolina Water-Shield)	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Fern, Water	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Fig, Hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Garlic, Three-cornered	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Hogweed, Giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Hyacinth, Water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis laevis</i>
Kelp, Japanese	<i>Laminaria japonica</i>
Knotweed, Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>

Knotweed, Hybrid	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> x <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Leek, Few-flowered	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Lettuce, Water	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia</i> x <i>crocosmiiflora</i>
Parrot's Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Pennywort, Floating	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Potato, Duck	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Primrose, Floating Water	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> x <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile</i>
Seaweed, Californian Red	<i>Pikea californica</i>
Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
Seaweed, Japanese	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> spp except
	<i>p. amethystea</i>
	<i>p. leucosticte</i>
	<i>p. linearis</i>
	<i>p. miniata</i>
	<i>p. purpurea</i>
	<i>p. umbilicalis</i>
Stonecrop, Australian Swamp (New Zealand Pygmyweed)	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Waterweed, Curly	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Waterweeds	All species of the genus <i>Elodea</i>

3. The Government has acknowledged the problems that can be caused by non-native invasive species. In 2008 the Government launched “The Invasive Non-Native

Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain”. The strategy provides a framework for a more co-ordinated approach to invasive species management. It seeks to create a stronger sense of shared responsibility across government, key organisations, land managers and the public.

4. The Non Native Species Secretariat has been established to oversee the implementation of the strategy. Details of the secretariat including risk assessments and action plans for some species are available at www.nonnativespecies.org.

5. In general there are four basic methods of controlling weeds; mechanical, chemical, natural and environmental.

5.1. Mechanical control includes cultivation, hoeing, pulling, cutting, raking dredging or other methods to uproot or cut weeds.

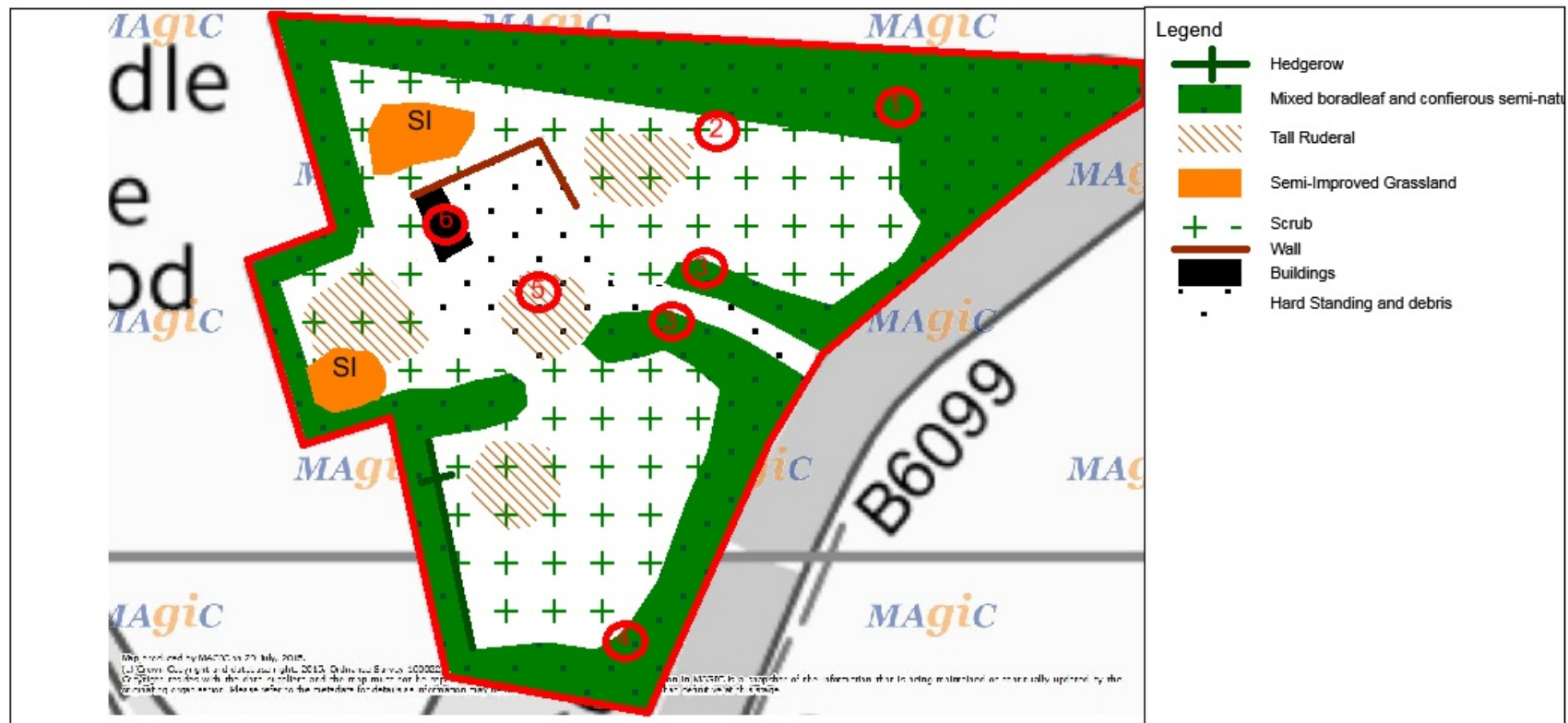
5.2. Where this method is used all plant material must be considered “controlled waste” and must be disposed properly.

5.3. Chemical control uses approved herbicides.

5.4. Natural control uses pests and diseases of the target weed to weaken it and prevent it from becoming a nuisance.

5.5. Environmental control works by altering the environment to make it less suitable for weed growth, for example by increasing or decreasing water velocity.

Appendix VI. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Appendix VII. TARGET NOTES.

1. Japanese Knotweed plant identified.
2. Bluebells identified.
3. Some of the large Mature Trees on site.
4. Rhododendron plant identified.
5. Area of rubble from old building, tall ruderal vegetation present dominated by buddleia.
6. Outbuilding on site, wall extends from this building.

Appendix VIII. SPECIES LISTS.

Species.	DAFOR Assessment.
Ash (<i>Frazinus excelsior</i>)	R
Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	D
Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	O
Fir sp. (<i>Abies sp.</i>)	F
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	O
Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	F
Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	F
Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>)	R
Juniper (<i>Junierus communis</i>)	A
Laurel (<i>Larus nobilis</i>)	R
Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	R
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>)	F
Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	A
Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudopiantaus</i>)	A
<i>Viburnam sp.</i>	

Species.	DAFOR Assessment.
Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	D
Buddleia (<i>Buddleja americana</i>)	D
Greater Willow Herb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>)	A
Ivy (<i>Hedera sp.</i>)	D
Lords and ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>)	O
Nettles (<i>Urtica diocia</i>)	A
Ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>)	R
Rosebay Willow Herb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>)	F
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	O
Thistle sp. (<i>Asteraceae sp.</i>)	A

Species.	DAFOR Assessment.
Annual Meadow Grass (<i>Poa annum</i>)	D
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	O
Birds Foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>)	O
Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)	Unknown
Broadleaf Plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>)	A

Buttercup sp. (<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.)	O
Clover sp. (<i>Trifolium</i> sp.)	A
Cocks Foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	A
Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capilaris</i>)	D
Cowparsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>)	F
Cranesbill (<i>Geranium</i> sp.)	O
Dandelion (<i>Taraxcum</i> sp.)	F
Dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	O
Longleaf Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	F
Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopercurus pratensis</i>)	O
Moss sp.	A
Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>)	O
Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)	D
Self Heal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)	O
Sticky Weed (<i>Galium aparine</i>)	F
Vetch sp. (<i>Vicia</i> sp.)	O
Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	A

Appendix VI. DATA SEARCH RESULTS.



<i>Grid Ref</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Location Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>TextDate</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>BAP Species</i>	<i>Wildlife and Countryside Act</i>	<i>Red and Amber birds</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>Comments</i>
SE328057	'BARNSELY MBC' Hound Hill, Dove Valley	Broomfield Close	01/01/2012 00:00	01/01/2012	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
SE3304	Worsbrough	Hound Hill	28/08/1998 00:00	28/08/1998	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00	
SE318048	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	27/01/2008 00:00	27/01/2008	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
SE318050	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	27/01/2008 00:00	27/01/2008	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
SE323047	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	27/01/2008 00:00	27/01/2008	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
SE318050	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2009 00:00	25/01/2009	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
SE318050	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2009 00:00	25/01/2009	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	
SE319048	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2009 00:00	25/01/2009	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	

			00:00			s							
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3200	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
54	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3250	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
43	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3210	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3300	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3190	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
48	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
			25/01/2			Passer							
SE3210	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.	
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		25/01/2	25/01/2		Passer	House				435000.	405000.	
54	Y MBC'	Barnsley	009	009	bird	domesticu	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00	

			00:00			s						
			25/01/2			Passer						
SE3200	'BARNSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2			Passer						
SE3300	'BARNSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2			Passer						
SE3250	'BARNSLE		009	25/01/2		domesticu	House				435000.	405000.
43	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	s	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
	Hound											
	Hill, Dove											
	Valley											
	Worsbrou		17/11/1									
	gh		995	17/11/1		Passer	Tree				433500.	404500.
SE3304			00:00	995	bird	montanus	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
	Hound											
	Hill, Dove											
	Valley											
	Worsbrou		11/01/1									
	gh		996	11/01/1		Passer	Tree				433500.	404500.
SE3304			00:00	996	bird	montanus	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
	Hound											
	Hill, Dove											
	Valley											
	Worsbrou		24/02/1									
	gh		996	24/02/1		Passer	Tree				433500.	404500.
SE3304			00:00	996	bird	montanus	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
	Hound											
	Hill, Dove											
	Valley											
	Worsbrou		18/03/1									
	gh		996	18/03/1		Passer	Tree				433500.	404500.
SE3304			00:00	996	bird	montanus	Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	00	00

SE30H	BTO, Barnsley Hound Hill, Dove Valley	01/04/1 988 00:00	01/04/1 988	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3304	Worsbrou gh Hound Hill, Dove Valley	15/12/1 991 00:00	15/12/1 991	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00
SE3304	Worsbrou gh Hound Hill, Dove Valley	03/06/1 992 00:00	03/06/1 992	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00
SE3304	Worsbrou gh Hound Hill, Dove Valley	23/09/1 994 00:00	23/09/1 994	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00
SE3304	Worsbrou gh Hound Hill, Dove Valley	28/01/1 995 00:00	28/01/1 995	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00
SE3304	Worsbrou gh Hound	24/02/1 995 00:00	24/02/1 995	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00
SE3304	Hill, Dove	12/03/1 995	12/03/1 995	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00

	Valley Worsbrough		00:00											
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough	Hound Hill	01/01/1998 00:00	01/01/1998	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00	Seen on several dates throughout the year.	
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		08/01/1992 00:00	08/01/1992	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00		
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		17/02/1992 00:00	17/02/1992	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00		
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		01/06/1992 00:00	01/06/1992	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00		
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		09/11/1988 00:00	09/11/1988	bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00		
SE3304	Hound		07/02/1	07/02/1	bird	Emberiza	Yellowham	1.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00		

	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough Hound		996 00:00	996		citrinella	mer					00	00	
SE3304	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough Hound		23/09/1994 00:00	23/09/1994	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	1.00	0.00	1.00		433500.00	404500.00	
SE3304	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough Hound		11/12/1995 00:00	11/12/1995	bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00		433500.00	404500.00	
SE3304	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		02/01/1996 00:00	02/01/1996	bird terrestrial	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1.00	0.00	1.00		433500.00	404500.00	Hound Hill Lane
SE3304	'BARNSELY MBC'	Rob Royd, Worsbrough	27/11/2010 00:00	27/11/2010	mammal terrestrial	Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare	1.00	0.00	0.00		435000.00	405000.00	one
SE3304	'BARNSELY MBC'	Houndhill	20/07/1980 00:00	20/07/1980	mammal terrestrial	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	1.00	0.00	0.00		435000.00	405000.00	dor
SE3304	'BARNSELY MBC'	Houndhill	27/09/1980 00:00	27/09/1980	mammal terrestrial	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	1.00	0.00	0.00		435000.00	405000.00	dor

			20/07/1980	20/07/1980	al terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	dead on road
SE3304	'BARNSELY MBC'	Houndhill	00:00	980	al terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	dead on road
SE3304	'BARNSELY MBC'	Houndhill	27/09/1980	27/09/1980	al terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	dead on road
SE3304	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	20/04/1981	20/04/1981	al terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	1.00	0.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	dead on road
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		17/12/2004	17/12/2004	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	0.00	1.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00	near Trans Pennine Trail
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		15/12/1991	15/12/1991	bird	Falco columbarius	Merlin	0.00	1.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00	
SE3280	'BARNSELY MBC'	Broomfield Close	01/01/2012	01/01/2012	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	
SE3300	'BARNSELY MBC'	CRS Barnsley	01/10/1990	01/10/1990	al terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1

SE3305	'BARNSELY MBC'	45 Keresforth Hall Road	19/04/1993 00:00	19/04/1993	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1
SE330058	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley CRS Broadway	21/09/1990 00:00	21/09/1990	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	1
SE318048		24 Strafford Walk	12/07/2006 00:00	12/07/2006	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	431500.00	405500.00	roost - over 6 counted by owner
SE318048		23 Strafford Walk	13/07/2006 00:00	13/07/2006	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	431500.00	405500.00	roost - 34 counted by owner
SE318048		24 Strafford Walk	14/07/1999 00:00	14/07/1999	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	431500.00	405500.00	roost
SE336053	'BARNSELY MBC'	Keresforth Hill Road	05/05/2013 00:00	05/05/2013	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	0.00	1.00	0.00	435000.00	405000.00	one over garden reported as
SE330042		River Dove Valley Worsbrough (Worsbrough CP)	19/09/1999 00:00	19/09/1999	bird	Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-Footed Goose	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00	unidentified

													ied Grey Geese flying E at dusk across Motorwa y south over Broadwa y
SE3305	'BARNSE Y MBC' Gilroyd near	Barnsley	13/11/2 009 00:00	13/11/2 009 00:00	bird	Anser brachyrhy ncus	Pink- Footed Goose	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3204	Barnsley Rob Royd, Dove Valley, Worsbrou gh		09/11/2 003 00:00	09/11/2 003 00:00	bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrou gh		12/02/1 994 00:00	12/02/1 994 00:00	bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3304	Hound Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrou gh		14/06/1 996 00:00	14/06/1 996 00:00	bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00	
SE3304	Hound Hill Worsbrou gh	Hound Hill	29/08/1 998 00:00	29/08/1 998 00:00	bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00	
SE3230	'BARNSE	Barnsley	25/01/2	25/01/2	bird	Carduelis	European	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.	405000.	

50	Y MBC'		009 00:00 25/01/2	009		carduelis	Goldfinch				00	00
SE3230 53	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3370 50	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3190 48	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3200 50	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3190 48	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3200 50	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3230 50	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3230 53	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3370 50	'BARNLSLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3304	Hound		11/12/1	11/12/1	bird	Columba	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500.	404500.

	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough Hound		995 00:00	995		oenas					00	00
SE3304	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		11/01/1996 00:00	11/01/1996	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00
							Lesser Spotted Woodpecker					
SE3204	Stainborough Dike Hound		23/09/1994 00:00	23/09/1994	bird	Dendrocopos minor		0.00	0.00	1.00	432500.00	404500.00
	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough Hound		01/07/2003 00:00	01/07/2003	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00
SE3304	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough Hound		13/07/1992 00:00	13/07/1992	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00
	Hill, Dove Valley Worsbrough		01/07/1996 00:00	01/07/1996	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500.00	404500.00
SE3210	'BARNSELY MBC'	Keresforth Primary	05/07/2013	05/07/2013	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.00	405000.00

		School	00:00									
			25/01/2									
SE3300	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Motacilla	Grey				435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	cinerea	Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3300	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Motacilla	Grey				435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	cinerea	Wagtail	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			27/01/2									
SE3180	'BARNLSLE		008	27/01/2		Sturnus					435000.	405000.
48	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	008	bird	vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			27/01/2									
SE3180	'BARNLSLE		008	27/01/2		Sturnus					435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	008	bird	vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3180	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Sturnus					435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Sturnus					435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3300	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Sturnus					435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
	Hound											
	Hill, Dove											
	Valley		28/08/1									
	Worsbrou	Hound	998	28/08/1		Sturnus					433500.	404500.
SE3304	gh	Hill	00:00	998	bird	vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Sturnus	Common				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	vulgaris	Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00

SE3300 59	'BARNSE Y MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2 009 00:00	25/01/2 009	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3180 50	'BARNSE Y MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2 009 00:00	25/01/2 009	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3250 44	disused railway, Gilroyd near Barnsley disused railway, Gilroyd		25/02/1 996 00:00	25/02/1 996	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00	from hawthor n thicket
SE3300 44	near Barnsley		25/02/1 996 00:00	25/02/1 996	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00	from hawthor n thicket
SE3180 48	'BARNSE Y MBC'	Barnsley	27/01/2 008 00:00	27/01/2 008	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3180 50	'BARNSE Y MBC'	Barnsley	27/01/2 008 00:00	27/01/2 008	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3230 47	'BARNSE Y MBC'	Barnsley	27/01/2 008 00:00	27/01/2 008	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3330 53	'BARNSE Y MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2 009 00:00	25/01/2 009	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	
SE3330 53	'BARNSE Y MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2 009	25/01/2 009	bird	Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00	

			00:00									
			25/01/2									
SE3290	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
57	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3300	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3370	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3180	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3210	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3230	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3230	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3190	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
48	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3200	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
SE3290	'BARNLSLE		25/01/2	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	009	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00

			00:00									
			25/01/2									
SE3200	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3230	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3290	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3260	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
47	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3250	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Common				435000.	405000.
43	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3230	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3370	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3250	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
43	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
SE3180	'BARNLSLE		25/01/2	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	009	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00

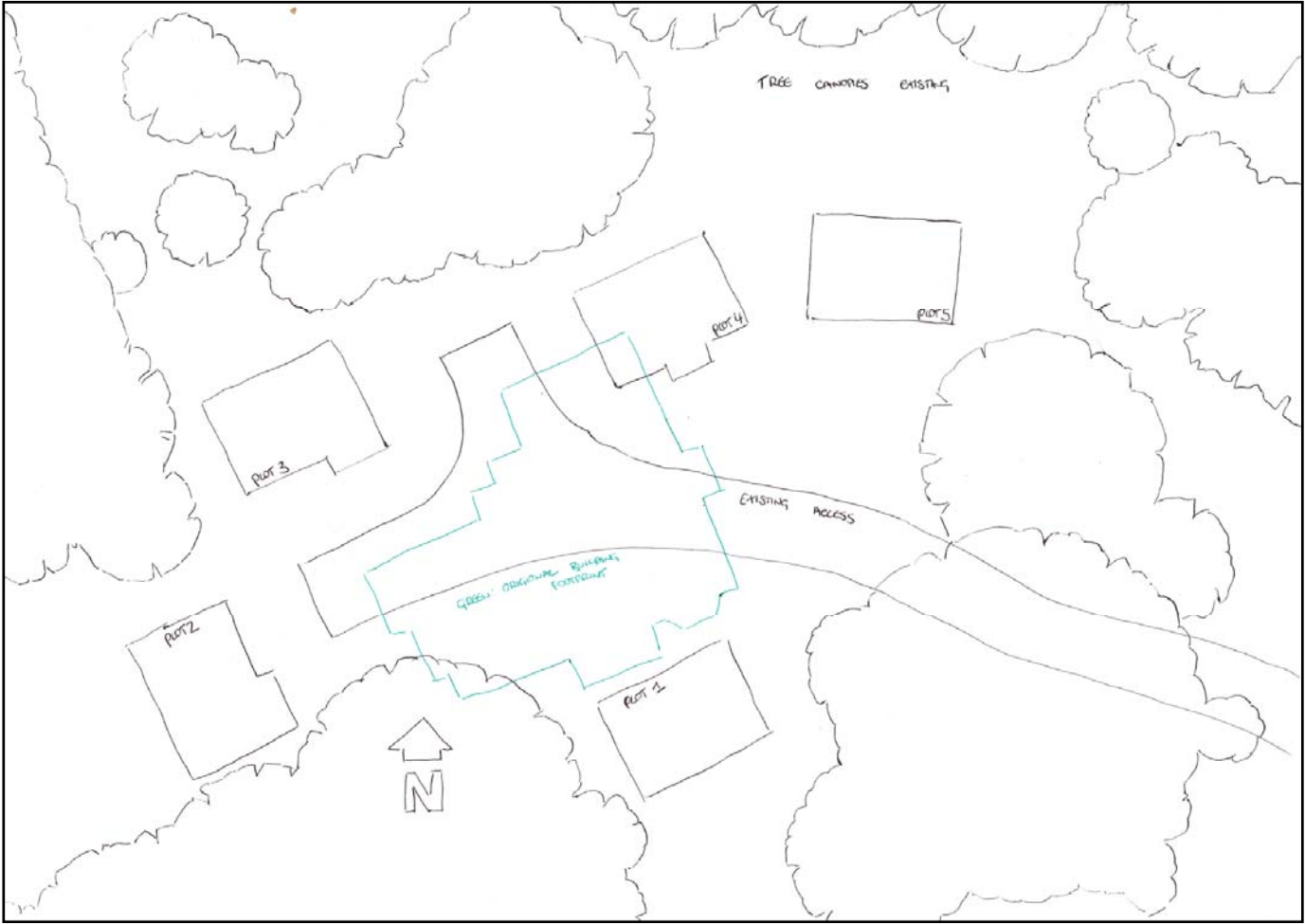
			00:00									
			25/01/2									
SE3190	'BARNsLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
48	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3210	'BARNsLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3260	'BARNsLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
47	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
		Keresfort	05/07/2									
SE3210	'BARNsLE	h Primary	013	05/07/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
49	Y MBC'	School	00:00	013	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
		Keresfort										
		h Road	27/06/2									
SE3210		Primary	014	27/06/2		Turdus					431500.	405500.
49	Dodworth	School	00:00	014	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3290	'BARNsLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
57	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3300	'BARNsLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3350	'BARNsLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus					435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	merula	Blackbird	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3250	'BARNsLE		009	25/01/2		Turdus	Song				435000.	405000.
43	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	philomelos	Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
SE3290	'BARNsLE	Barnsley	25/01/2	25/01/2	bird	Turdus	Song	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000.	405000.

53	Y MBC'		009 00:00 25/01/2	009		philomelos	Thrush				00	00
SE3300 59	'BARNsLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3250 43	'BARNsLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3290 53	'BARNsLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3300 59	'BARNsLE Y MBC' disused railway, Gilroyd	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3250 44	near Barnsley		25/02/1 996 00:00	25/02/1 996	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	0.00	0.00	1.00	433500. 00	404500. 00
SE3350 54	'BARNsLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3260 47	'BARNsLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00 25/01/2	25/01/2 009	bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3250 43	'BARNsLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	009 00:00	25/01/2 009	bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00
SE3230 53	'BARNsLE Y MBC'	Barnsley	25/01/2 009	25/01/2 009	bird	Prunella modularis	Hedge Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	435000. 00	405000. 00

			00:00									
			25/01/2									
SE3300	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3200	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3350	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
54	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3200	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
50	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3300	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
59	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3250	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
43	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3230	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3260	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Prunella	Hedge				435000.	405000.
47	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	modularis	Accentor	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
			25/01/2									
SE3230	'BARNLSLE		009	25/01/2		Pyrrhula	Common				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	00:00	009	bird	pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00
SE3230	'BARNLSLE		25/01/2	25/01/2		Pyrrhula	Common				435000.	405000.
53	Y MBC'	Barnsley	009	009	bird	pyrrhula	Bullfinch	0.00	0.00	1.00	00	00

			00:00		mamm							
					al							
					terrestr							1 seen
			01/01/1		ial							frequentl
SE3304	Brough		985	01/01/1	mamm	Arvicola				433500.	404500.	y May to
	Green	brook	00:00	985	al	terrestris	Water Vole			00	00	August
					terrestr							
			25/03/1		ial							
			991	25/03/1	mamm	Arvicola				433500.	404500.	
SE3304	Brough		00:00	991	al	terrestris	Water Vole			00	00	
	Green	brook			terrestr							
					ial							
			06/06/1		mamm	Arvicola				433500.	404500.	
			991	06/06/1	al	terrestris	Water Vole			00	00	
SE3304	Brough		00:00	991								
	Green	brook										

Appendix X. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN.



Toolbox Talk : Reptiles.

Identification : Grass Snakes.

The grass snake is usually around 120cm long. 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 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. 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.



Identification : Slow Worms.

Slow worms grow to around 45cm in length. The males and females display a marked difference in colour when fully grown. Females often have a dark vertebral stripe, the flanks are flecked or striped with dark brown or black, the ventral surface is nearly always uniform black. Males are more uniform in colour dorsally and on the flanks, the belly is usually mottled black or dark grey, they also have larger heads and occasionally distinct blue spots. The upper parts of the body vary from light or dark brown, grey, bronze or brick red.



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.



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.

Other Reptiles.

In addition to the reptiles outlined on this document there are also two other reptile species in Great Britain, the smooth snake and the sand lizard. These reptiles are a lot less common than 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.

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.

DO's.

- ✓ Stop work if any reptiles are found and let them move away safely of their own accord.
- ✓ Stop work immediately if large number of reptiles are found and contact Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
- ✓ Avoid handling reptiles where possible.
- ✓ Seek medical attention immediately if you are bitten by a snake.
- ✓ If in doubt of the species, photograph the reptile and contact Whitcher Wildlife Ltd regarding identification.

DON'Ts.

- ✗ DON'T handle adders. Their bite is poisonous.
- ✗ DON'T kill or injure any reptiles.

Further information. Contact Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Tel : 01226 753271. Email : info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk.