



PINFOLD LANE, SILKSTONE.

OS REF: SE 29437 02892.

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page Number
1. INTRODUCTION.	3
2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.	4
3. SURVEY RESULTS.	7
4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.	19
5. RECOMMENDATIONS.	21
6. REFERENCES.	22
Appendix I. BAT INFORMATION.	23
Appendix II. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.	25
Appendix III. INVASIVE SPECIES INFORMATION.	26
Appendix IV. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.	29
Appendix V. TARGET NOTES.	30

1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to alter an area of paddock off Pinfold Lane in Silkstone. The plans include the installation of a horse arena and alteration in the location of the stable block. The stable block will also be mounted on a concrete base.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The initial site survey was carried out on 2nd September 2022 and this report outlines the findings of these surveys and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I and III 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 100m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) activity by looking for the following signs, in line with Dean M, Strachen R, Gow D and Andres R (2016). *The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series)*. Eds Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The mammal Society, London: - (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 trees and structures 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 edition)* 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 Edition*.

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. The survey area was searched for all non-native invasive plant species as listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The location of all plants identified were recorded and listed within the survey report along with appropriate recommendations to avoid causing the plants to spread in the wild. All species were searched for, but the main species generally found under this category are Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam, Cotoneaster, Rhododendron and Japanese Rose.

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

2.15. This survey was carried out by Alex White BSc, MSc, ACIEEM. Alex has had experience in a professional capacity as a Graduate Ecologist carrying out ecology and protected species surveys and Phase 1 Habitat surveys and joined Whitcher Wildlife in 2016 as a Wildlife Consultant. Alex holds Natural England Survey Licences for Great Crested Newts, Bats, Hazel Dormice and Barn Owls and is currently working towards gaining further Natural England survey licences. She also holds Scottish Natural Heritage and Natural Resources Wales Licences for Great Crested Newts. She has successfully completed courses run by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and The Mammal Society to further her knowledge of protected species and plant identification. Alex is also an Associate member of CIEEM.

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. Barnsley Biological Records Centre, the South Yorkshire Badger Group and South Yorkshire Bat Group were contacted for data searches of designated sites and protected species within 2km of the survey area.

3.1.2. The following recent (post 2013) relevant records were identified:

- Five records of common frog, the closest record was approximately 0.5km north of the survey area and was recorded in 2020.
- Thirty-five records of pipistrelles, seven noctule, ten brown long eared and four myotis bat records. None of these records were within, or adjacent to, the survey area.
- Three records of grass snake, the closest of these records was approximately 1.7km southeast of the survey area in 2015.
- There is a large number of bird, moth and butterfly records, none of these were within, or adjacent to, the survey area.

3.1.3. Five records of badger; given the sensitive nature of these records no further information will be provided, however, none of these records were within the survey area.

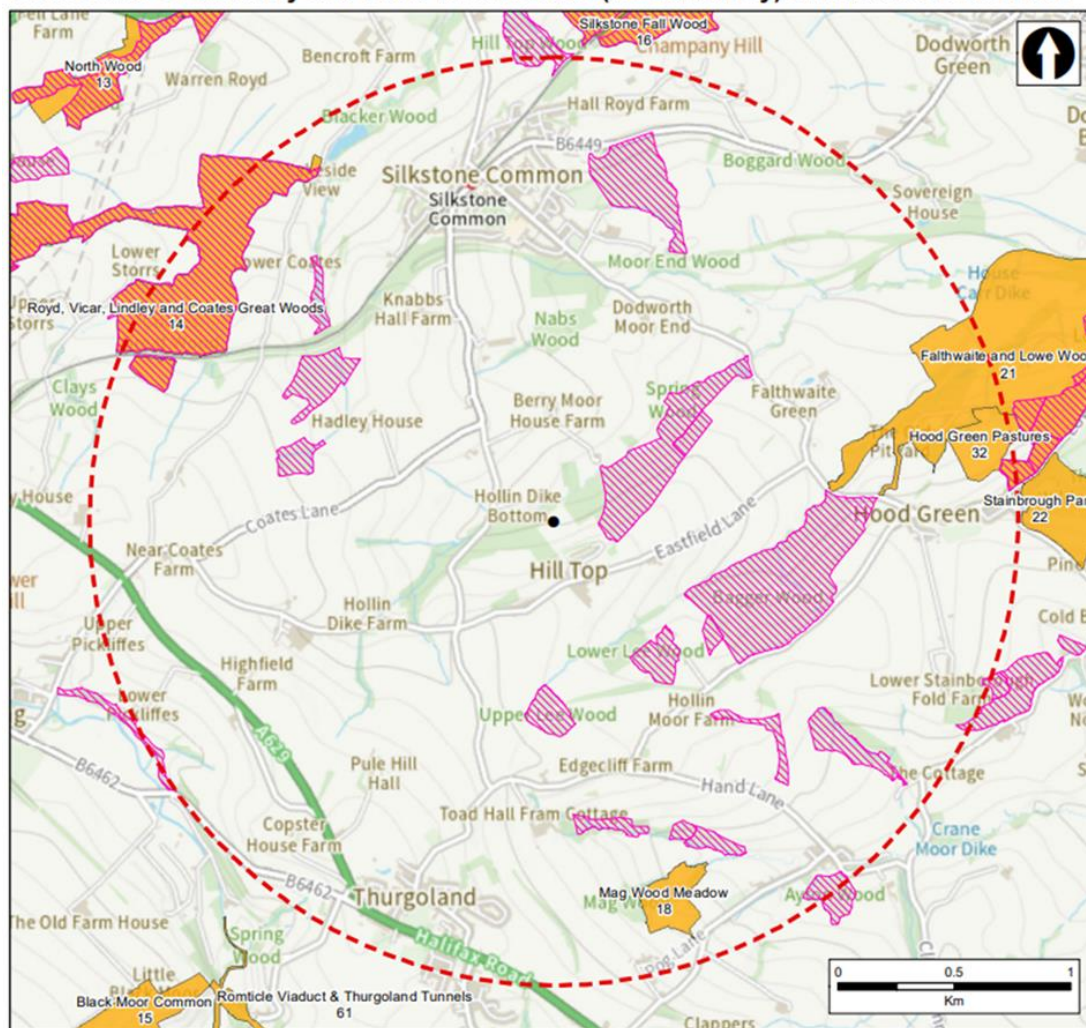
3.1.4. There were historic records of water vole, great crested newts and bat records; given the age of these records, it is considered unlikely that these would accurately represent the current species distribution.

3.1.5. No statutory or non-statutory designated sites were within, or adjacent to, the survey area. There were four Local Wildlife Sites highlighted within 2km of the survey area. These included:

- Mag Wood Meadow;
- Hood Green Pastures;
- Faithwaite and Lowe Wood; and
- Royd, Vicar and Coates Great Woods.

3.1.6. The map below highlights the location of the survey area with 2km buffer and the distribution of designated sites.

Boundaries of Statutory and Local Wildlife Sites (non-statutory) Within the Search Area



Pinfold Lane Silkstone

- Centre of search area
- 2km radius
- Barnsley Boundary
- ▨ Ancient Woodland
- Sheffield LWS
- Barnsley LWS



BARNSELY
Metropolitan Borough Council

**NATURAL
ENGLAND**

**Sheffield
City Council**

3.1.7. The data searches are available to the client upon request but cannot be placed within the public domain.

3.2. The Survey Area.

3.2.1. The survey area comprises an area of land off Pinfold Lane to the south of Silkstone. The location of the survey area is shown by red on the aerial photograph below. The access is shown by the red dashed line and the wider survey area, within the clients ownership, is shown in blue.



3.2.2. The survey area, and immediate surroundings, included four fenced horse fields with associated stable block and access. An area of woodland and a watercourse was to the north of the fields.

3.2.3. It should be noted all modifications to the stable and the creation of the arena will be within the red line and not impact upon any surrounding habitat.

3.2.4. The survey area was situated within a rural location with woodlands and pasture to the north, east and west. To the south was an area of overgrown grassland and small allotments with residential properties beyond this. The aerial photograph below highlights the location of the survey area within the wider landscape.



3.3. Description of Habitats.

3.3.1. Appendix IV of this report contains an annotated map marked up with the varying habitats present on the site which are cross referenced with Target Notes in Appendix V. The habitats within the wider survey area are: -

- Poor Semi-improved Grassland
- Tall Ruderals
- Broadleaved Semi-Natural Woodland
- Broadleaved Scattered Tree
- Building
- Bare Ground
- Fence

3.3.2. It should be noted only poor semi-improved grassland, building, scattered tree and fence are within the application site; all other habitats are immediately adjacent to the site and have therefore not been mapped.

3.3.3. **Poor Semi-improved Grassland:** The majority of the survey area comprises poor, semi-improved grassland, with a very short sward, kept short by grazing. Some of the species present include perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), fescue (*Festuca* sp), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), broadleaf dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), common daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). This grassland is assessed as a neutral grassland due to presence of cock's-foot and Yorkshire fog, which are listed as indicators of neutral grassland, as well as the low amount of perennial ryegrass present.



3.3.4. **Tall Ruderals:** There was a small area of tall ruderals between the access track and woodland to the entrance of the site. The species present included: common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), cock's foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and meadowgrass (*Poa pratensis*).



3.3.5. **Broadleaved Semi-Natural Woodland:** The woodland within the wider survey area, and immediately on the boundary, supported the following species: English oak (*Quercus robur*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), pine (*Pinus* sp) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) with an understory of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), cock's foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*), common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), early dog violet (*Viola reichenbachiana*) and guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*).



3.3.6. **Scattered Tree:** There is one English oak (*Quercus robur*) tree within the survey area.



3.3.7. **Building:** There was one timber stable block within the survey area. This stable featured a corrugated bitumen sloping roof.



3.3.8. **Bare Ground:** The access track, leading into this fields was bare ground.



3.3.9. **Fence:** There are multiple fences within the survey area which were there to enclose four distinct areas and to demarcate the boundaries. The fences were post and wire fences.



3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or field signs were found within the survey area.

3.4.2. There is no watercourse within the survey area and therefore, there is no suitable habitat for otter, water vole or white clawed crayfish. Immediately adjacent to the survey area was Hollin Dike; no evidence of protected species was identified along this stretch where assess was gained.



3.4.3. The stable was in good condition, appearing relatively new. The corrugated sheeting to the roof was assessed as unsuitable for roosting bats and the timbers were tight with only one area of warping. This area was extremely small and cobwebbed with no field signs of roosting bats. Therefore, the stable block was assessed as having negligible bat roosting potential. The photograph below highlights the small area of warped timber.



3.4.4. The trees on site are retained in the current plans. The mature oak trees within the woodland habitat were largely assessed as having low bat roosting potential as a large number of trees featured lifted bark and broken limbs (**T1**). There was a large oak adjacent to the access track that was assessed as having moderate bat roosting potential due to knot holes, broken limbs and lifted bark. The photograph below highlights the tree assessed as having moderate bat roosting potential.



3.4.5. The survey area, and immediate surroundings, were assessed as providing high suitability for foraging and commuting bats due to the being well connected to adjacent woodland and watercourses.

3.4.6. The site survey, review of aerial photography and Ordnance Survey maps identified no ponds within 500m of the survey area. Therefore, there is no suitable aquatic habitats present to support breeding great crested newts.

3.4.6. The grazed grassland, to be affected by the proposed works, were assessed as largely unsuitable for nesting birds due to the short sward and regular disturbance. The stable block does provide limited suitability although no evidence of nesting birds was identified. The photograph below shows in the internals in one of the stables.



3.4.7. The area of works is considered unsuitable for reptiles due to having a short grassland sward which is heavily disturbed by grazing. The habitats surrounding the area of field to be affected are more suitable for reptiles with woodland and large log / dead wood piles present (**T2**), as shown in the photograph below.



3.4.8. The survey area lies outside of the known UK distribution for hazel dormice and there are no records of the species within 2km of the survey area.

3.4.9. The survey area is outside of the known UK distribution of red squirrel and there are no recent records of the species within 2km of the site.

3.4.10. No non-native, invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, were identified within the survey area although two Schedule 9 species were identified on the boundaries of the survey area.

3.4.10.1. Himalayan balsam was noted within the woodland habitat (**T3**) and along the stream (**T4**). The photograph below highlights this species.



3.4.10.2. Rhododendron was identified within the eastern woodland pocket (**T5**). The photograph below highlights this species.



4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. The proposed works are sufficiently distant from any designated sites that there will be no impact on such sites by the works.

4.2. The survey area included an area of grassland with stable and scattered tree. The works themselves will be confined within a grazed grassland field. Tall ruderals, grassland and woodland surrounded the application site.

4.3. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) was initially calculated for the survey area although Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council have requested 'BNG not to be undertaken for this development as it is under 0.5 ha'.

4.4. No landscaping plan has been provided although the client has said hedgerows will be planted around the perimeter of the arena.

4.5. No badger setts, or field signs, were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on badgers by the proposed works.

4.6. There are no watercourses within the survey area although a brook is situated on the boundary of the survey area. Works will remain of sufficient distance from this watercourse to prevent any negative impacts on this habitat. Therefore, there will be no impact on water vole, otter, or white clawed crayfish.

4.7. The stable block was assessed as having negligible bat roost potential due to lack of suitable roosting features. No field signs or roosting bats were identified. Therefore, the proposed works will not impact on any roosting bats within structures.

4.8. A large proportion of the woodland within the survey area was assessed as having low suitability for roosting bats and one oak tree was assessed as having moderate suitability. These trees will not be affected by the proposed works, and therefore, no roosting bats within trees will be impacted by the proposal.

4.9. The survey area is assessed as providing high suitability for foraging and commuting bats, largely due to the boundary vegetation. These features are to be retained and therefore, the proposed works will have no impact on foraging and commuting bats providing any additional lighting is designed in a sensitive manner.

4.10. The site survey, review of aerial photography and Ordnance Survey maps identified no ponds within 500m of the survey area. As there is no suitable habitat to

support breeding great crested newts, this species will not be affected by the proposals.

4.11. The ground vegetation within the area to be affected is not suitable for nesting birds due to the short sward and regular disturbance from the horse grazing. The stable block itself could support nesting birds. Therefore, nesting birds could be affected by the proposed works, if they are carried out within the nesting bird season.

4.12. The short, grazed grassland habitat is not ideal for reptiles. The surrounding land provides more suitable habitat and the woodland have areas of dead wood which are suitable for sheltering and hibernating individuals. As works will remain within the short grassland, the proposals will have no impact upon reptiles.

4.13. The survey area is outside of the known UK distribution for hazel dormice and there are no records of the species within 2km of the site. Therefore, the proposed works will have no impact on hazel dormice.

4.14. The survey area is outside of the known UK distribution for red squirrel and there are no records of the species within 2km of the site. Therefore, there will be no impact on red squirrel by the proposed works.

4.15. No non-native, invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is present within the proposed work site although there are two non-native invasive species present within the woodland habitats. Therefore, works within the survey area will not spread any species.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. It is recommended native planting is incorporated into the scheme in order to have a positive impact on the biodiversity of the site.

5.2. It is recommended that any additional lighting faces directly downwards and away from any boundary vegetation to prevent disturbance to foraging and commuting bats.

5.3. It is recommended that works are undertaken outside of the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year.

5.4. If any works commence between March and September, these should be immediately preceded by a thorough nesting bird survey carried out by a suitably experienced person. Any nests identified must remain undisturbed until the young have fledged from the nest.

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Appendix I. BAT INFORMATION.

Ecology

There are currently 18 species of bat residing 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 habitat change and shortage of food, caused by pesticides, as insects are their sole diet.

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 man-made structures and will readily use these to roost and to rear their young.

Surveys

During walkover surveys, bat roosts can be identified by looking for:

- Suitable holes, cracks and crevices within any building, tree or other structure.
- Bat droppings along walls, window cills, or on the ground.
- Prey remains, such as insect wings.

Further investigations can be made using endoscopes, by carrying out aerial inspections of trees or by conducting bat activity surveys during dusk and dawn over summer months.

Legislation

Bats are protected under Appendix II and III of the Bern Convention (1982), Schedule 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), Annex IV of the Habitats Directive (some species under Annex II), Annex II of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and EUROBATs agreement. Numerous species are

also listed under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) making them species of principal importance.

All bats and their roosts are therefore protected in the UK. This makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any bat, to interfere with any place used for shelter or protection, or to intentionally disturb any animal occupying such a place.

The UK has designated maternity and hibernacula areas as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's) under the Habitats Directive. Implementation of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan also includes action for a number bat species and the habitats which support them.

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

Appendix II. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

Ecology

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 and scrub, but others are ground nesting or prefer man-made structures or buildings.

Surveys

Nesting bird surveys search for potential nest sites in vegetation, buildings etc. Potential nesting sites are observed over a suitable period for bird movements or calling male birds that would indicate the presence of a nest. The presence of a nest can be identified from the field signs without the necessity to see the nest itself, thereby avoiding any disturbance of the nests. The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Legislation

Nesting birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Part 1. -(1) Of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - kills, injures or takes any wild bird; takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or 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: - 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 disturbs 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”

Appendix III. INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES INFORMATION.

Ecology

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.

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.

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

- ***Mechanical control*** includes cultivation, hoeing, pulling, cutting, raking, dredging or other methods to uproot or cut weeds.
Where this method is used all plant material must be considered “controlled waste” and must be disposed of properly.
- ***Chemical control*** uses approved herbicides.
- ***Natural control*** uses pests and diseases of the target weed to weaken it and prevent it from becoming a nuisance.
- ***Environmental control*** works by altering the environment to make it less suitable for weed growth, for example by increasing or decreasing water velocity.

Surveys

A site will be searched for invasive plant species growing on site, from mature plants to new shoots. A site will also be searched for dead stems indicating that plants that may have seasonally died back are present.

Legislation

Invasive 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.

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	England & Wales	Scotland
Alexanders, Perfoliate	<i>Smyrnium 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>	✓	
False-acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		✓
Fanwort	<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 angustifolia</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis laevis</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</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>	✓	
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</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>	✓	
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	✓	
Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera tinctorial</i>	✓	
Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	✓	
Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	✓	✓
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile</i>	✓	
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile tomentosoides</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> sp. except - <i>P. amethystea</i> <i>P. leucosticta</i> <i>P. linearis</i> <i>P. miniata</i> <i>P. purpurea</i> <i>P. umbilicalis</i>	✓	✓
Shallon	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>		✓
Stonecrop, Australian swamp	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	✓	✓
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	✓	✓
Waterweed, Curly	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	✓	✓
Waterweeds	All species of the genus <i>Elodea</i>	✓	

Appendix IV. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Site: Pinfold Lane, Silkstone

Prepared by: Alexandra White

Reference: 220851

Date: 11th September 2022

Appendix V. TARGET NOTES.

T1 – Location of oak tree with moderate bat roost potential.

T2 – Location of substantial log / dead wood pile.

T3 – Extensive Himalayan Balsam in woodland.

T4 – Himalayan Balsam within watercourse.

T5 – Rhododendron within this woodland.