Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.

WEST STREET, WORSBOROUGH.

OS REF: SE 35870 03651

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

Ref No: **230863/EcIA.**

Date: **27th November 2023.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to construct a new residential area on an area of previously used land on West Street Worsborough. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site is required in support of that planning application.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out that Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site to determine whether there are any ecological issues associated with the planned works.

1.3. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey was carried out on 17th August 2023.

1.4. That report has now been converted to an Ecological Impact Assessment that assesses the impact of the proposed works and that is suitable for submission to the Local Authority.

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

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2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

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

2.2. The survey area was walked where access was agreed and public rights of way were used where no access was agreed. All habitats within and immediately around the survey area were documented and the dominant species within that habitat listed in line with the UK Habitat Classification methodology to identify the broad habitat types throughout the survey area.

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

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

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

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

2.5. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of otter (*Lutra lutra*) activity by looking for the following signs

in line with the P Chanin (2003). *Monitoring the Otter* and *Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers: Monitoring Series No10 Guidelines: -*

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

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

2.7. The survey area was searched for mature trees and derelict buildings and where found these were checked for potential bat roosting sites in line with Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd 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. All surveys were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) survey standards and advice.

2.14. This document is prepared in line with The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the government policy on biodiversity and nature conservation and places a duty on Planning Authorities to give material consideration to the effect of a development on legally protected species when considering planning applications. The NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance on "Natural Environment" also promote sustainable development by ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity and that it is conserved and enhanced within the development.

2.15. This report is prepared in line with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act that came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

2.16. This survey was caried out by Derek Whitcher who has over twenty years' experience of surveying for wildlife and has run his own wildlife consultancy since 1998. He has extensive experience of a wide variety of survey techniques for a variety of species of protected wildlife supplemented by attendance on a wide range of training courses through CIEEM, FSC and BCT. As a member of CIEEM he is committed to continuous professional development, a continual process of learning and career development, a condition of CIEEM membership. He holds current Natural England survey licences for barn owl, bat, great crested newt and white clawed crayfish.

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3. ECOLOGICAL BASELINE.

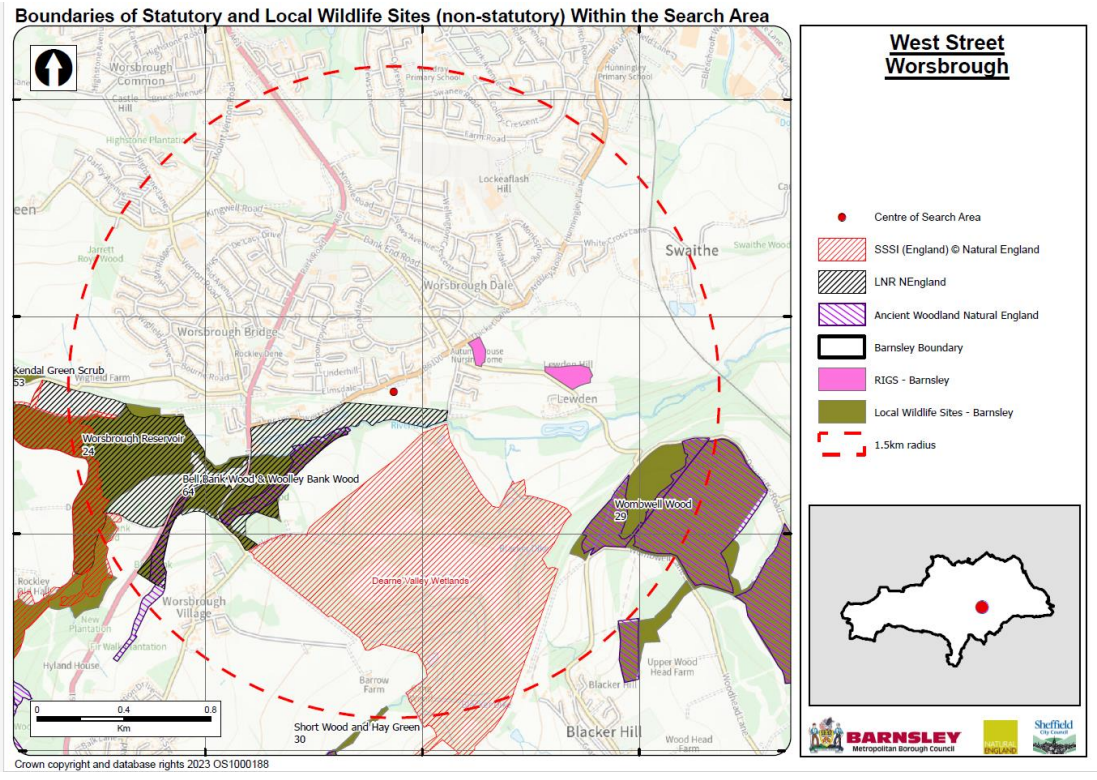
3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. A desktop data search for existing records of protected species or designated sites within 2km of the surveyed area was submitted to Barnsley Biological Records Centre (BBRC).

3.1.2. BBRC hold records of one SSSI site in the surrounding area, part of the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSI. The site lies within the zone of interest around the SSSI to the south and as the development is in excess of ten dwellings, Natural England will need to be consulted.

3.1.3. BBRC hold records of one Natural England Local Nature Reserve immediately south of the site and additional Local Wildlife Sites to the west and to the east of the site.

3.1.4. The sites are shown on the map below where the survey area is shown as a red dot.



3.1.5. There are numerous amphibian records in the data search results, predominantly recorded within Worsborough Country Park. These are mainly common frog, common toad and smooth newt records but there are three historic great crested newt records from 1987, 2002 and 2011.

3.1.6. The vast majority of the records are bird records with a number of flowering plants, insects and moths.

3.1.7. There are a number of grass snake records and bat records, mainly within Worsborough Country Park.

3.1.8. None of the records are relevant to the survey area.

3.1.9. A copy of the data search is available on request.

3.1.10. The South Yorkshire Badger Group have no records of badger setts in the surrounding area. This is an urban area where badgers have traditionally been discouraged.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The aerial photograph below shows the location of the site marked with a red arrow and the surrounding area. The site lies to the south of Barnsley and the village of Worsborough with the Trans-Pennin trail to the south and the old Barrow Colliery spoil heap beyond.

3.2.2. The site is an area of semi derelict land as shown below, shaded in yellow. Historic mapping shows that this has been previously in commercial use until the buildings were demolished between 2018 and 2019 except for one building in the southeast corner of the site that was demolished in 2022.

3.3. Description of Habitats.

Appendix III of this report contains an annotated map marked up with the varying habitats that are on the site cross referenced with target notes in Appendix IV. The habitats on and adjacent to the site are: -

- u1f – Sparsely vegetated urban land.
- u1e Built linear feature – fence and wall.

3.3.1. u1f – Sparsely vegetated urban land.

3.3.1.1. The entire site has previously house factory buildings that have been demolished and the site levelled and left to regenerate to the extent it is now classes as sparsely vegetated urban land. The density of vegetation varies from area to area but overall it falls between 10% to 50% cover. Species present include fleabane (Erigeron

karvinskianus), evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), teasel (Dipsacus sylvestris), thistle (*Epilobium montanum*), valerian (*Centranthus ruber*), buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*), mayweed (*Matricaria chamomilla*), rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), black medic (*Medicago lupulina*), alder saplings (*Alnus glutinosa*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), dock (*Rumex sp*.), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), dogwood (*Cornus sp*.), creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*), lesser burdock (*Arctium lappa*), silverweed (*Argentina anserina*), mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum),* fringed willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*) saplings, sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) seedlings, crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) saplings, ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) and common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

3.3.1.2. This habitat falls under the category of "Sparsely Vegetated Land". The following table shows the results of the habitat condition assessment of this habitat at the time of the survey. The habitat passes three of the criteria, a moderate result.

Sparsely Vegetated Land

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The parcel is a good representation of the sparsely vegetated habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific habitat type. Indicator species for the specific sparsely vegetated habitat type listed by UKHab are consistently present.	**Yes**
B	The cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, scrub and trees is less than 25%.	**Yes**
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[1] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[2]) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition[3] make up less than 5% of vegetated ground cover.	**No**
D	Vegetation cover of vascular and non-vascular plants is between 5 and 50%.	**Yes**
		Number of criteria passed

Condition Assessment Result (out of 4 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 4 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 criteria	Moderate (2)	**Moderate**
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

3.3.1.3. In the southeast corner of the site there is a row of trees on the bank leading up to the boundary fence. Species present include dogwood (*Cornus sp*.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), cherry (*Prunus avium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

3.3.1.4. This habitat falls under the category of “Line of Trees”. The following table shows the results of the habitat condition assessment of this habitat at the time of the survey. The habitat passes three of the criteria, a moderate result.

Line of trees

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Yes
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Yes
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice[2].	No
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Yes
		Number of criteria passed

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Moderate
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	


3.3.4. u1e Built linear feature – fence.

The site is surrounded on three sides by a palisade fence, a wire mesh fence and a timber panel fence with a stone wall alongside the road along the north of the site.


3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or field signs were identified anywhere on the site and the site is assessed to be unsuitable for the species as it is surrounded by urban areas and will have no worm population for food.

3.4.2. There is no watercourse close to the site and therefore no habitat for water voles, otters or white clawed crayfish.

3.4.3. There are no ponds close to the site to provide habitat for great crested newts. There is a section of disused canal to the west but there are no records of great crested newts in the data search results.

3.4.4. There are no buildings present on the site to provide potential for roosting bats.

3.4.5. There are no trees on the site of insufficient maturity to provide opportunities for roosting bats.

3.4.6. The tree line alongside the Trans-Pennine trail provides a potentially good value bat foraging habitat. These will not be affected by the proposed development.

3.4.7. The vegetation on site provides some opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. No nests were identified during this survey, but the habitat is potentially suitable.

3.4.8. The site is assessed to have minimal potential for reptiles as the site has been heavily disturbed in the past and lacks a food source and opportunities for shelter.

3.4.9. The site is assessed to be an unsuitable habitat for hazel dormouse, located outside the natural range for the species.

3.4.10. The site is assessed to be totally unsuitable habitat for red squirrels, located outside the natural range for the species.

3.4.11. Japanese knotweed and Virginia creeper are two alien, invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) that were found growing within the survey area.

3.4.11.1. Japanese knotweed clumps were found down the western site boundary, along the southern site boundary with one clump on the eastern site boundary. It looks as though the plant has been spread across the site during previous site clearance works and this has resulted in new clumps of small plants appearing.

3.4.11.2. There is Virginia creeper growing on the mesh fence between the site and the Tran-Pennine trail.

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4. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS.

1. Designated Sites.

1.1.Assessment.

1.1.1. There are records of Nationally Designated Sites within 2km of the site, the closest located to the south of the survey area. The site lies within the zones of impact for the SSSI and fall within the category whereby there will be more than ten new dwellings and therefore Natural England need consulting further to assess the impact of the development.

1.1.2. BBRC holds records of one Natural England Local Nature Reserve immediately south of the site and additional Local Wildlife Sites to the west and to the east of the site.

1.2.Mitigation.

Natural England will be consulted by the Local Authority with reference to the SSSI Impact Zones.

1.3.Residual Effects.

There may be A Negative Impact on the SSSI. However, there will be No Negative Impact on the Local Wildlife Sites.

2. Habitats.

2.1. Assessment.

2.1.1. The habitat to be affected by the proposed works is an area of sparsely vegetated urban land previously used as a commercial factory business.

2.1.2. The total baseline biodiversity units for the site are shown in the table below. This has been calculated using the Biodiversity Metric 4.0, as it is the most recent version at the time of writing this report.

Habitat Type	Area in Ha	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity Units.
Vacant or derelict land	1.49	Low	Moderate	5.96
Individual trees	0.1832	Medium	Moderate	1.47
Total	1.49			7.43

2.1.3. The area Biodiversity value of the site prior to any works is 7.43Bu.

2.2. Mitigation.

2.2.1. Three of the five trees in the southeast corner of the site will be retained.

2.2.2. For the purposes of the Biodiversity Nett Gain calculations, the site has been split into 70% developed land and 30% vegetated gardens.

2.2.3. The table below shows the area Biodiversity figures for post development.

Habitat Type	Area in Ha	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity Units.
Developed land	1.04	V. Low	N/A	0
Vegetated gardens	0.45	Low	N/A	0.87
Individual trees retained	0.1079	Medium	Moderate	0.87
New urban trees.	0.9894	Medium	Moderate	3.02
Total	1.49			4.76

2.3.Residual Effects.

2.3.1. This represents a reduction in Biodiversity value from 7.43Bu to 4.76Bu, a reduction of 35.94%.

2.3.2. The requirement for 10% net gain has not yet been enforced but the Local Authority will be looking to at least no net loss. It is therefore understood that negotiations are to be undertaken with the Local Authority to agree a scheme to provide at least 2.67 Bu of compensatory habitat.

2.3.3. This will ensure there will be No Residual Negative Impact on habitats.

3. Species.

3.1. Bats.

3.1.1. Assessment.

3.1.1.1. There are no buildings present on the site to provide potential for roosting bats. There will be No Negative Impact on roosting bats in buildings.

3.1.1.2. There are no trees of sufficient maturity to provide opportunities for roosting bats and therefore the works will have No Negative Impact on any bats roosting in trees.

3.1.1.3. The tree line alongside the Trans-Pennine trail provides a potentially good value bat foraging habitat.

3.1.2. Mitigation.

3.1.2.1. The tree line alongside the Trans-Pennine Trail provides a potentially good value bat foraging habitat and that habitat will be retained.

3.1.2.2. A lighting scheme will be designed to ensure there is no light impact on that bat foraging habitat.

3.1.3. Residual Effects.

With the above mitigation measures in place, there will be No Negative Impact on Bats.

3.2. Nesting Birds.

3.2.1. Assessment.

The vegetation on site provides some opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year.

3.2.2. Mitigation.

Vegetation clearance will be undertaken outside the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September. Any vegetation clearance in that time will be preceded by a nesting bird survey by a suitably experienced ecologist immediately prior to works commencing. Any active nests found will be left undisturbed until the young have fledged.

3.2.3. Residual Effects.

By following the above, there will be **No Negative Residual Impact** on nesting birds.

3.3. Alien, Invasive Plant Species.

3.3.1. Assessment.

3.3.1.1. Two alien, invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) were found growing within the survey area and therefore, there will potentially be a High Negative Impact on the spread of Schedule 9 plants in the wild.

3.3.1.2. Japanese knotweed clumps were found down the western site boundary, along the southern site boundary with one clump on the eastern site boundary. It looks as though the plant has been spread across the site during previous site clearance works and this has resulted in new clumps of small plants appearing.

3.2.1.3. There is Virginia creeper growing on the mesh fence between the site and the Tran-Pennine trail.

3.3.2. Mitigation.

An approved company will be employed to eradicate both species from the site prior to development works commencing.

3.3.3. Residual Effects.

Following the above mitigation measures, there will be No Residual Negative Impact on alien, invasive, non- native plant species.

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5. COMPENSATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES.

5.1. It is recommended that biodiversity enhancements are incorporated into the new dwellings in line with the requirements of the NPPF.

5.2. One integrated bat brick will be provided in 20% of the new dwellings on the site. The bat bricks will be as shown below or equivalent.

5.3. Two integrated swift nest boxes will be built into 20% of the new dwellings. The swift nest boxes will be as shown below or equivalent.

5.4. Hedgehog access gaps will be built int all fences between gardens in order to provide hedgehogs free access across the site. These will be 130mm by 130mm and there will be at least one in every run of fence.

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Checked by:	
Ruth Georgiou, BSc, MCIEEM.	Date: 27th November 2023.

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Appendix I. 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 of time 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 I. 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

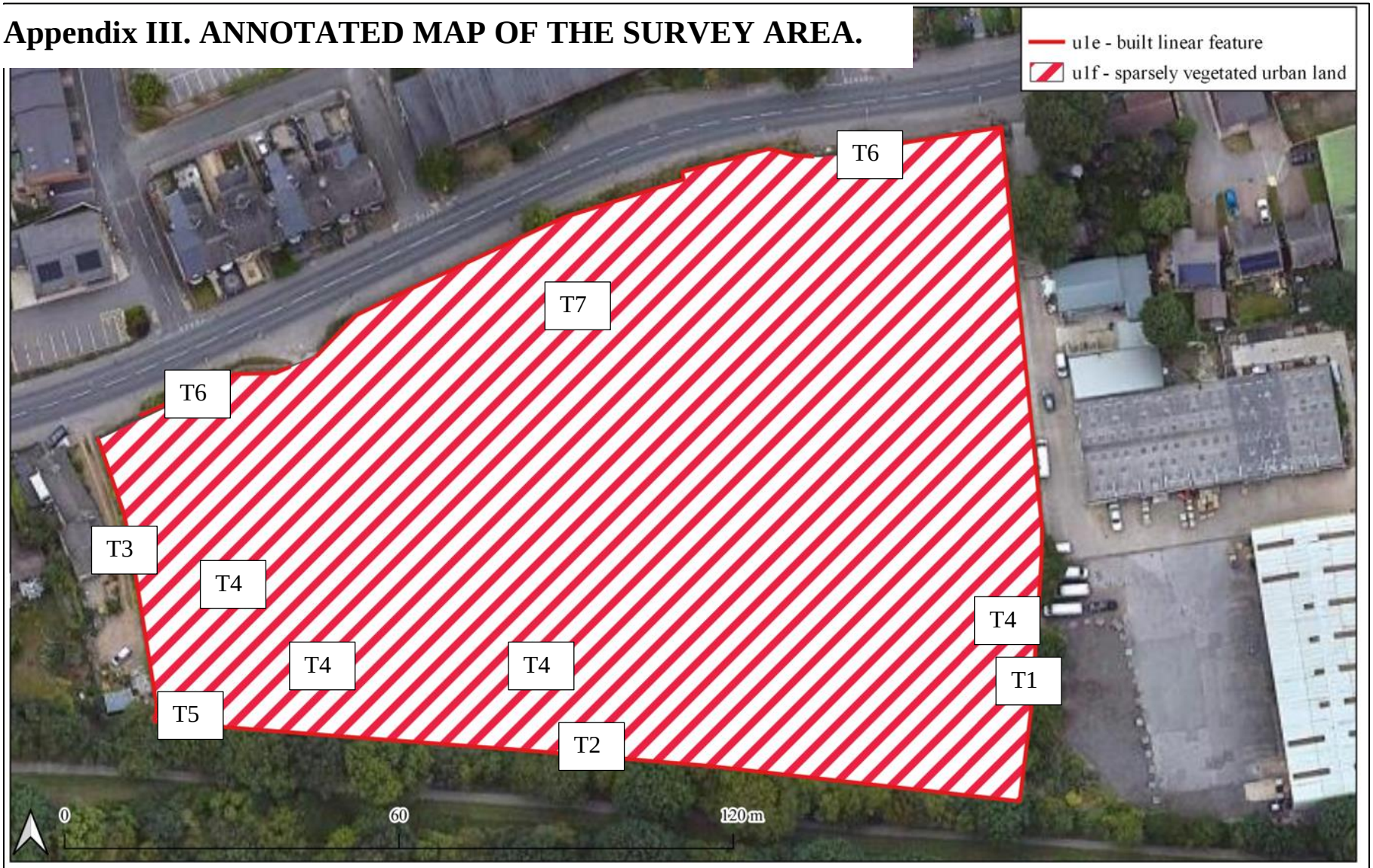
Invasive species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild. Schedule 9, Section 14(2) prohibits 'planting' or 'causing to grow' in the wild of any plant listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9.

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	*Smyrnium perfoliatum*	✓	
Algae, Red	*Grateloupia luxurians*	✓	
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum*	✓	
Azalea, Yellow	*Rhododendron luteum*	✓	
Balsam, Himalayan	*Impatiens glandulifera*	✓	
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*	✓	
Cotoneaster, Entire Leaved	*Cotoneaster integrifolius*	✓	
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	*Cotoneaster simonsii*	✓	
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	*Cotoneaster bullatus*	✓	
Cotoneaster, Small Leaved	*Cotoneaster microphyllus*	✓	
Creeper, False Virginia	*Parthenocissus inserta*	✓	
Creeper, Virginia	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	✓	
Dewplant, Purple	*Disphyma crassifolium*	✓	
False-acacia	*Robinia pseudoacacia*		✓
Fanwort	*Cabomba caroliniana*	✓	✓
Fern, Water	*Azolla filiculoides*	✓	✓
Fig, Hottentot	*Carpobrotus edulis*	✓	✓
Garlic, Three-Cornered	*Allium triquetrum*	✓	
Hogweed, Giant	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	✓	✓
Hyacinth, water	*Eichhornia crassipes*	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis angustifolia*	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis integrifolia*	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis laevis*	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis pyrifera*	✓	✓
Kelp, Japanese	*Laminaria japonica*	✓	✓

Knotweed, Giant	*Fallopia sachalinensis*	✓	
Knotweed, Hybrid	*Fallopia japonica x Fallopia sachalinensis*	✓	
Knotweed, Japanese	*Fallopia japonica*	✓	
Knotweed, Japanese	*Polygonum cuspidatum*		✓
Leek, Few-flowered	*Allium paradoxum*	✓	✓
Lettuce, water	*Pistia stratiotes*	✓	✓
Montbretia	*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*	✓	
Parrot's-feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	✓	
Pennywort, Floating	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	✓	
Potato, Duck	*Sagittaria latifolia*	✓	
Primrose, Floating Water	*Ludwigia peploides*	✓	
Primrose, Water	*Ludwigia grandiflora*	✓	
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum*	✓	
Rhubarb, Giant	*Gunnera tinctorial*	✓	
Rose, Japanese	*Rosa rugosa*	✓	
Salvinia, Giant	*Salvinia molesta*	✓	✓
Seafingers, Green	*Codium fragile*	✓	
Seafingers, Green	*Codium fragile tomentosoides*		✓
Seaweed, Californian Red	*Pikea californica*	✓	✓
Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	*Asparagopsis armata*	✓	✓
Seaweed, Japanese	*Sargassum muticum*	✓	✓
Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	*Porphyra sp. except -* *P. amethystea* *P. leucosticta* *P. linearis* *P. miniata* *P. purpurea* *P. umbilicalis*	✓	✓
Shallon	*Gaultheria shallon*		✓
Stonecrop, Australian swamp	*Crassula helmsii*	✓	✓
Wakame	*Undaria pinnatifida*	✓	✓
Waterweed, Curly	*Lagarosiphon major*	✓	✓
Waterweeds	*All species of the genus Elodea*	✓	

Appendix III. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Site: West Street, Worsbrough

Reference: 230863

Date: 19.08.2023

Produced by: Mitchel Greenhalgh

Appendix IV. TARGET NOTES.

T1. Line of Trees.

T2. Mesh Boundary fence with trees on the Trans Pennine Trail beyond.

T3. Palisade boundary fence.

T4. Japanese knotweed.

T5. Virginia creeper.

T6 Boundary wall.

T7 Electricity substation.

Appendix V. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN.