

**Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.**



ALBION WORKS, HUNNINGLEY LANE.

OS REF: SE 37175 05391.

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to develop an area of land off Hunningley Lane at Stairfoot in Barnsley. The development will be new industrial units constructed on the land.

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 site survey was carried out on 5th December 2019 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I to 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 alien 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 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.

2.16. 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.

2.17. This survey was carried out by Jenny Whitcher Roebuck MCIEEM. Since 2001 Jenny has had experience in a professional capacity as a Wildlife Consultant carrying out Ecology Surveys and Phase 1 Habitat surveys. Jenny holds Natural England Survey Licences in respect of bats, great crested newts, crayfish and barn owls, NRW and SNH Survey Licences in respect of bats and great crested newts. She has also successfully completed several courses run by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and the

Field Studies Council (FSC) in the relative protected species, plant species and in carrying out Phase 1 Habitat Surveys. As a full member of CIEEM she is committed to continuous professional development, a continual process of learning and career development, a condition of CIEEM membership.

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

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

3.1.2. Barnsley Biological Records Centre.

3.1.2.1. There are no records of protected species within or adjacent to the survey area. The nearest record is of a Pipistrelle bat in flight 610m from the survey area, recorded in 2014. There are records of various species of bat within 2km of the survey area but all other records are in excess of 675m from the survey area.

3.1.2.2. Within 2km of the survey area there are records of otter, badger, water vole, grass snake, lizards but all records are in excess of 1km from the survey area.

3.1.2.3. There are no records of designated sites within or adjacent to the survey area. The nearest site is Stairfoot Disused Railway Local Wildlife Site which lies 380m to the northeast of the site on the opposite side of the busy Stairfoot Roundabout.

3.1.2.4. There are other local wildlife sites and a local nature reserve within 2km of the site but all are in excess of 1km from the survey area.

3.1.3. South Yorkshire Bat Group.

The nearest bat record is a record of a bat maternity roost 140m to the north of the survey area with an unknown species and unknown numbers of bats, recorded in 2004. There are a number of other bat records within 2km but all in excess of 650m from the survey area.

3.1.4. South Yorkshire Badger Group.

The badger group hold no records of badger in the immediate area surrounding the site. The nearest known sett is approximately 1.25km from the site.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The survey area is an area of land off Hunningley Lane at Stairfoot in Barnsley. The site was the site of Albion Works and a residential property, but since the aerial photograph below was taken the site has been cleared and all buildings have been demolished. The aerial photograph below shows the survey area.



3.2.2. The aerial photograph below shows the survey area and the wider surrounding area. The site is surrounded by residential and industrial buildings. To the south is a large disused retail unit with areas of grassland to the south and with farmland beyond.



3.3. Description of Habitats.

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

- Bare Ground
- Ephemeral/Short Perennial
- Introduced Shrub
- Hedge, Defunct, Species Poor
- Scattered Trees
- Standing Water
- Wall
- Fence

3.3.2. Bare Ground

The site is mainly bare ground with tarmac roads, concrete building bases and areas of bare earth where the site has been cleared and the buildings demolished. The photographs below show the main areas of the site.



3.3.3. Ephemeral/Short Perennial

Along the southern side of the site, in what was the garden of the residential property that was present on the site, there is an area of short vegetation in the location of what was once the lawn of the property. The grass species remaining are very short and sparse. The main species present in this area are ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus Repens*), thistle (*Cirsium sp(p)*) and some bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).



3.3.4. Introduced Shrub

Along the southern side of the site in what was the garden of the residential property that was present on the site, there are the remains of the garden, including spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), boxleaf honeysuckle (*Lonicera Nitida*), a small ornamental conifer and some bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).



3.3.5. Hedge, Defunct, Species Poor

3.3.5.1. Along the southern boundary is a section of what appears to have been a hedge in the garden of the residential property. This has been cut back and the main species present is privet (*Ligustrum Vulgare*) with some elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and one ornamental conifer.



3.3.5.2. At the northern end of the western site boundary is the remains of a laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) hedge, which is sparse and has been cut back.



3.3.6. Scattered Trees

3.3.6.1. There are three trees remaining on the site. On the southern boundary at the eastern end of the hedgerow is a small semi-mature weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) tree.



3.3.6.2. On the western boundary is a very small ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) tree at the end of the hedgerow.

3.3.6.3. On the northern boundary is a dead tree, possibly a semi-mature goat willow (*Salix caprea*), which has been cut back and is in a poor condition. The tree has a large crack up the trunk with voids and rot areas. The photographs below show the tree and the crack in the trunk.



3.3.7. Standing Water

Along the southern side of the site, in what was the garden of the residential property that was present on the site, there is a very small pond, which is located in a raised patio area. The pond is a solid moulded plastic liner, less than 1m square and is currently full of rain water and rubbish. There is no vegetation present in this pond.



3.3.8. Wall

3.3.8.1. Along the southern boundary of the site is a high brick boundary wall with palisade fencing along the top. At the southwest corner of the site the western boundary is the brick wall of the building adjacent to the site. This can be seen in the left photograph below.

3.3.8.2. Along the southern side of the site, in what was the garden of the residential property that was present on the site, there is a low brick wall with paving above, which appears to have been a patio. This can be seen in the right photograph below.



3.3.9. Fence

The majority of the site is surrounded by fencing, including palisade, Heras and mesh fencing with palisade fencing along the top of the brick wall on the southwestern boundary.

3.4. Description of Fauna.

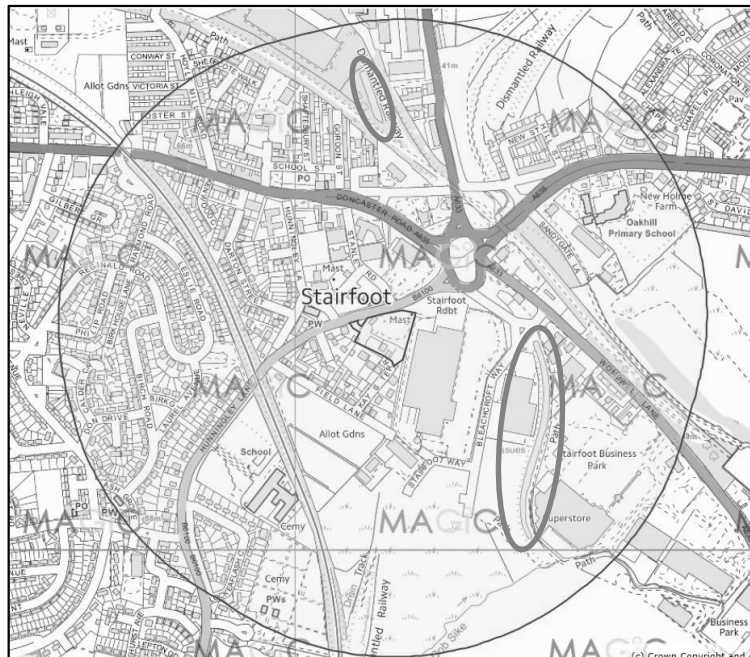
3.4.1. No badger setts or badger field signs were identified within the survey area and the busy location of the site is unsuitable for badgers.

3.4.2. No watercourses were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there is no habitat for water voles, otters or white clawed crayfish within the survey area.

3.4.3. One very small pond, less than 1m square, was identified within the survey area. The pond is a solid molded liner, which contains rain water and rubbish with no vegetation present. This pond is assessed as totally unsuitable habitat for great crested newts and no other ponds were identified within 500m of the survey area whilst on site or on an Ordnance Survey Map of the area. The terrestrial habitat within the survey area and surrounding the site is unsuitable habitat for great crested newts.

3.4.3.1. However, there are two sections of the disused Barnsley Canal, one 300m to the east and one 370m to the north of the survey area. These may provide suitable habitat for great crested newts although there are no existing records of the species. Between the northern section of canal and the site are very busy main roads, which form a barrier to amphibian movements. Between the eastern section of canal and the site are industrial and residential units, which will form a deterrent to any amphibians moving from the canal in the direction of the site.

3.3.4.2. The map below shows the survey area, a 500m buffer around the site and the location of the two sections of the Barnsley Canal.



3.4.4. There are no structures present on the site. The only structure on the site is a metal storage container, which is totally unsuitable for roosting bats.

3.4.4.1. There are three trees on the site, although two have no features suitable for roosting bats. However, the dead tree on the northern boundary has a large deep crack in the trunk and areas of rot and these features provide potential for bats to use the tree to roost. No bat field signs were identified during this survey. However, the crack is deep in places. Also, as bats are in hibernation any field signs could have been washed away by recent heavy rains.

3.4.5. The survey area provides no potential for foraging and commuting bats as there are no features on the site and the site is surrounded by well-lit roads and busy residential and industrial areas. There is no connectivity between the site and the more suitable foraging habitat to the south. However, a thorough assessment of bat activity could not be made during a daytime survey of the site.

3.4.6. The vegetation within the survey area has been cut back and is very sparse, however, there are some opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. No active nests were identified during this survey as the survey was carried out outside the nesting season.

3.4.7. The survey area provides no suitable habitat for reptiles as the site is bare ground surrounded by busy roads and industrial and residential areas with no connectivity to more suitable habitat to the south. No reptiles were identified during this survey.

3.4.8. No suitable dormouse habitat was identified during this survey. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species.

3.4.9. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified during this survey and there is no suitable habitat within the survey area. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species.

3.4.10. One Cotoneaster plant, a non-native invasive species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, was identified within the survey area. This was located towards the southern side of the site in what was the garden of the residential property. No other invasive plant species were identified. However, the site has been cleared and most species have died back at this time of year.

4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. There are no designated sites within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on designated sites.

4.2. The site is mainly bare ground and all habitats on the site are assessed as being of low ecological value.

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

4.4. No watercourses were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on water voles, otters or white clawed crayfish during the proposed works.

4.5. One very small pond, less than 1m square was identified within the survey area. The pond is a solid molded liner, which contains rain water and rubbish with no vegetation present. This pond is assessed as totally unsuitable habitat for great crested newts.

4.5.1. There are two sections of the disused Barnsley Canal, one 300m to the east and one 370m to the north of the survey area. Between the northern section of canal and the site are very busy main roads, which form a barrier to amphibian movements. Between the eastern section of canal and the site is industrial and residential units, which will form a deterrent to any amphibians moving from the canal in the direction of the site. Therefore, if there are any great crested newts present in these sections of the canal it is very unlikely that they would move to the survey area.

4.5.2. The survey area is totally unsuitable habitat for great crested newts. There are no records of great crested newts within 2km of the survey area.

4.5.3. Therefore, it is assessed that there will be no impact on great crested newts during the proposed development.

4.6. No structures suitable trees that could provide bat roost potential were identified within the survey area.

4.6.1. However, one tree was identified on the northern site boundary with a large crack in the trunk and rot holes and this tree could provide potential for roosting bats.

4.6.2. Therefore, any works that will affect this tree will have an impact on roosting bats if they are roosting in the tree.

4.7. The survey area provides no foraging potential for bats. The site has no connectivity to areas of suitable foraging habitat. Therefore, the proposed works will not fragment any foraging habitat and will therefore have no impact on foraging or commuting bats.

4.8. The vegetation within the survey area provides limited opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September, inclusive, each year. Vegetation clearance within the nesting bird season will have an impact on any birds nesting within the site.

4.9. The survey area provides no suitable habitat for reptiles as the site is bare ground surrounded by busy roads and industrial and residential areas with no connectivity to more suitable habitat to the south. Therefore, there will be no impact on any reptiles within the area.

4.10. No suitable dormouse habitat was identified during this survey. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species. Therefore, there will be no impact on dormice during the proposed works.

4.11. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified during this survey and there is no suitable habitat within the survey area. The survey area is also outside the natural range of this species. Therefore, there will be no impact on red squirrels during the proposed works.

4.12. One Cotoneaster plant, a non-native invasive species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, was identified within the survey area. Cotoneaster spreads by seeds in the berries which are present from late summer to winter. With precautions in place works can be carried out without causing the plant to spread.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Before any works are carried out that will affect the tree on the northern boundary a further bat inspection must be carried out of the tree to establish whether the tree is used by roosting bats. This must be done by a licensed ecologist using ladders and an endoscope. If evidence of bats roosting in the tree is found further bat surveys may be required and a Natural England EPS licence may be required before works can affect the tree.

5.2. Any vegetation clearance should be carried out outside the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year.

5.3. If any vegetation clearance is to be carried out during the nesting bird season a thorough nesting bird survey must be carried out by a suitably experienced person immediately prior to works commencing. If any active nests are found during this survey, they must be left undisturbed until the young have fledged.

5.4. It is recommended that the cotoneaster plant is dug up and either chipped or bagged and removed from site in late winter or spring when there are no berries present on the plant.

5.5. In order to provide biodiversity enhancements in line with the NPPF, it is recommended that at least one integrated bat brick is installed in the new buildings to enhance the habitat and provide roosting opportunities. Also, at least two general purpose bird nest boxes should be put up on the site to provide opportunities for nesting birds.

Prepared by:	
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Checked by:	
Derek Whitcher. BSc, MCIEEM, MCMI	Date: 5 th December 2019.

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Appendix I. BAT INFORMATION.

Ecology

There are currently 18 species of bat residing in Britain, 17 of which 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 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 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

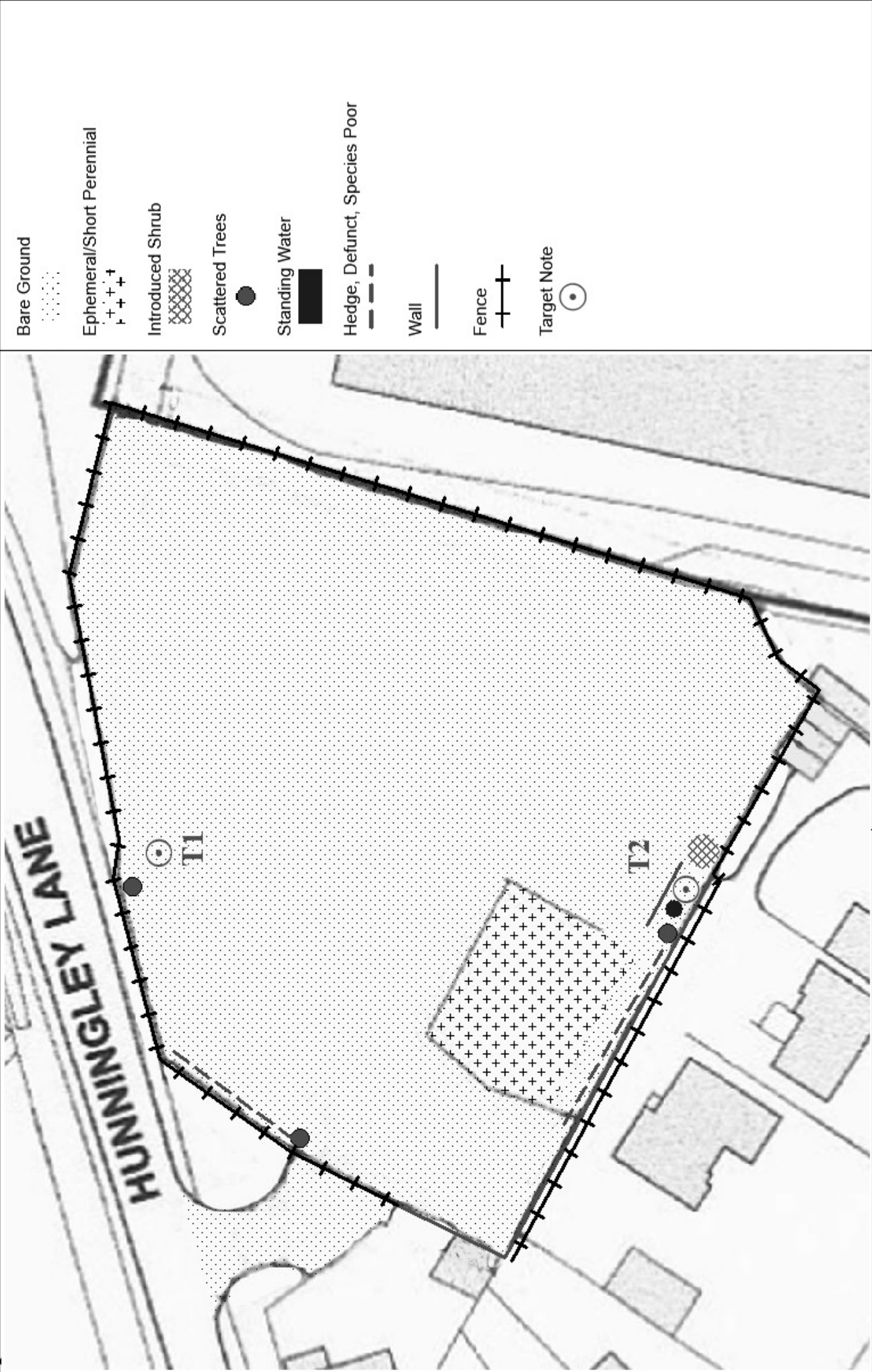
Invasive species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild. Schedule 9, Section 14(2) prohibits ‘planting’ or ‘causing to grow’ in the wild of any plant listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9.

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 x 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 x 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 sp. except -</i> <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	<i>All species of the genus Elodea</i>	✓	

Appendix IV. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



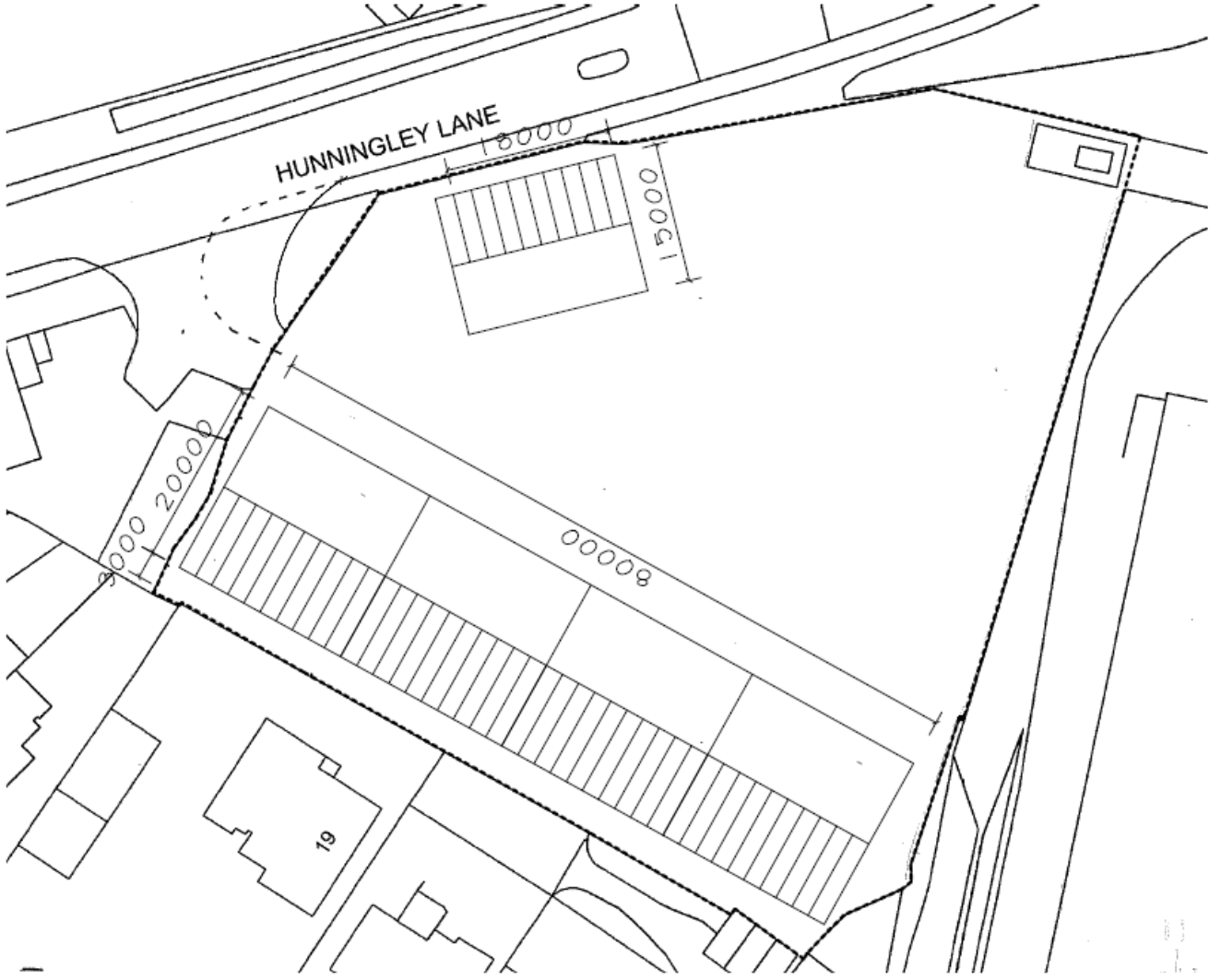
Site: Albion Works, Hunningley Lane	Prepared by: Whitcher Wildlife Ltd
Reference: 191206	Date: 5th December 2019

Appendix V. TARGET NOTES.

Target Note 1 – The tree on the northern boundary with bat roost potential.

Target Note 2 – The cotoneaster plant.

Appendix VI. DEVELOPMENT PLAN.



C SOAR & SONS (UK) LTD

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

ALBION WORKS

OFF HUNNINGLEY LANE

STAIRFOOT S70 3DY

SITE PLAN

1:500@A3 AUG19

Peter Thompson

"Linwood"

Barnsley Road

Dodworth

Barnsley S75 3JR

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