Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.

CLUMBER LODGE, HEMINGFIELD ROAD, HEMINGFIELD.

OS REF: SE 390 020.

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

Ref No: **190764.**

Date: **27th July 2019.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to divide the existing gardens of Clumber Lodge, Hemingfield Road, Hemingfield into two plots and to construct a second dwelling on half of the site.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site in support of the planning application.

1.3. The site survey was carried out on 17th July 2019. 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.

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2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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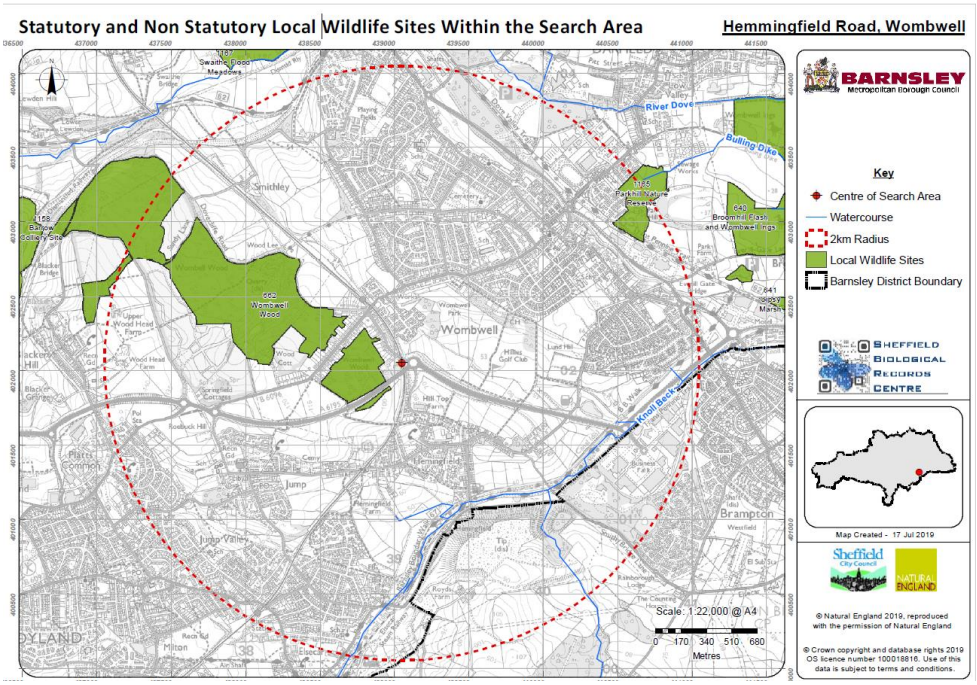
3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. Barnsley Biological Records Centre results.

3.1.1.1. 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).

3.1.1.2. BBRC holds a record of one Local Wildlife Site, Wombwell Wood to the west of the site, as shown on the map below. No other designated sites lie close to the survey area.



3.1.1.3. BBRC also hold numerous species records and over 10,000 were provide within the data search results. The vast majority of these records are from nature reserves and open spaces within the surrounding area including Wombwell Wood Local Wildlife Site, Stairfoot, Tingle Bridge, The Barnsley and Elsecar Canal, Parkhill Brickworks, Elsecar Colliery, Jump, The Dove Valley Trail and Cortonwood. The majority of the records are of insects, plants and birds and are not relevant to the domestic garden situation in the survey area.

3.1.1.4. The data search results cannot be placed in the public domain but are available to the client on request.

3.1.2. South Yorkshire Bat Group Data Search Results.

3.1.2.1. Abundant bat activity and bat care records were provided and many historic records. There are no significant bat roost records for the area around the site.

3.1.2.2. The data search results cannot be placed in the public domain but are available to the client on request.

3.1.3. South Yorkshire Badger Group Data Search Results.

3.1.3.1. South Yorkshire Bat Group hold no records of badger setts close to the site. The closest record lies 2km northwest of the site, separated from the survey area by a busy main road.

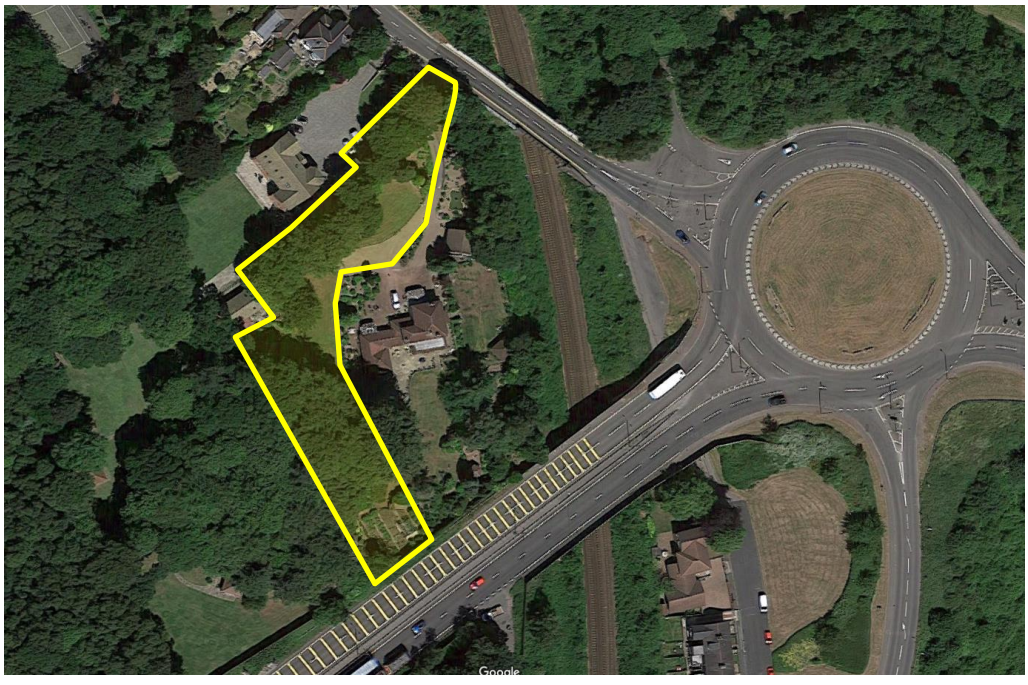
3.1.3.2. The data search results cannot be placed in the public domain but are available to the client on request.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The aerial photograph below shows the location of the site shown by the red arrow, and the surrounding area. The site is located at the south eastern end of Wombwell Wood with the residential areas of Wombwell to the north and northeast, the Dearne Valley Parkway and the railway line to the south and southeast and with the village of Hemingfield beyond.



3.2.2. The site itself consists of the existing Clumber House and an extensive garden around it. The survey area was confined to the proposed development area and associated garden shown shaded in yellow. The area to the east including the existing house is to be retained in its entirety as a separate dwelling and this was therefore not included in the survey area.



3.3. Description of Habitats.

Appendix IV of this report contains an annotated map 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: -

- Amenity Grassland.
- Scattered Trees.
- Introduced Shrubs.
- Wall.
- Fence
- Bare Ground
- Building

3.3.1. Amenity Grassland

3.3.1.1. The largest area of the site, including the area where the proposed new house will stand, comprises an extensive lawn, classified as amenity grassland. This is closely mown and therefore it was difficult to identify the grass species. The dominant species are typical lawn species such as perennial ryegrass *(Lolium perenne)*, annual meadow grass *(Poa annua)*, Yorkshire fog *(Holcus lanatus)*, fescue *(Festuca sp)*, and common bent *(Agrostis capillaris)*, while other species include all the normal lawn weeds including Meadow Buttercup *(Ranunculus acris)*, Common Daisy *(Bellis perennis)*, White Clover *(Trifolium repens)*, Dandelion *(Taraxacum officinale)*, Lesser trefoil (*Trifolium dubium*), Orange Hawkweed (*pilosella aurantiaca*), Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), Common sorrel *(Rumex acetosa)* and plantain (*Plantago major*).





3.3.2. Scattered Trees.

3.3.2.1. There is a group of large and mature trees towards the eastern side of the site. One of these is a mature oak (*Quercus Robur*) tree while the others are mature beech (*Fagus sylvatica)* trees. These are all covered by a tree preservation order and will remain unaffected by the construction of the proposed new dwelling.





3.3.2.2. At the north western corner of the site close to the entrance from Hemingfield Road there is another mature oak (*Quercus Robur*) tree.



3.3.3. Introduced Shrubs.

There are a number of flower beds scattered across the site.

3.3.3.1. Adjacent to the site entrance and the existing driveway there is a rhododendron garden. Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum Sp*) is the dominant species present but there are also Laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*), Golden leylandii (*Leylandii Castlewellan Gold*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Oak stump regrowth (*Quercus Robur*), Weigela (*Weigela Sp*), Rose (*Rosa Sp*), Flowering Cherry (*Prunus serrulate*), Skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*), *Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus),* with scattered Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Knotweed (*Polygonum sp*.), Hawkweed (*pilosella aurantiaca*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Forget-me-Not (*Myosotis spp.),* Thistle (*Cirsium sp(p)*), Spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*), Rosebay Willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) and Great Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) growing between.



3.3.3.2. Around the western and southern borders of the site there are further shrubberies containing Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum Sp*), Pieris (*Pieris japonica*), Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*), Flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Oak (*Quercus Robur*) with Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and sage (Salvia officinalis).





3.3.3.3. At the north eastern corner of the site there is a further garden area containing Skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*), Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia Sp*) Montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiflora),* Flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*), Aquilegia (*Aquilegia canadensis*), Common Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) and Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*).



3.3.3.4. At the southern end of the site there are two gardens abutting the boundary wall. One is an ornamental Japanese garden with various exotic plants present including Pieris (*Pieris japonica*), maple species (*Acer Sp*), Yucca (*Asparagaceae)* and ornamental conifers. Adjacent to that there is a vegetable patch with the two separated by a border containing roses (*Rosa Sp*) and bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta).*





3.3.4. Wall.

There are various walls around the site, stone and brick but all essentially ornamental. There is a tall brick wall at the southern end of the site between the garden and the Dearne Valley Parkway, but this is screened by dense vegetation.



3.3.5. Fence.

There is a boarded timber fence around the northern and western site boundaries.



3.3.6. Bare Ground.

3.3.6.1. There is a tarmac drive that curves around the site from the site entrance that becomes gravel closer to the existing house.




3.3.6.2. There is a pathway along the border of the lawn that will be the position of the new boundary between the two halves of the site and there is an area of bare ground covered with wood chippings between the area of trees and the Japanese garden.




3.3.7. Building.

There is one building on the site and that is a timber shed with a mono-pitched roof covered with corrugated plastic sheets. This is to be removed.



3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or badger field signs were found in the survey area. The area is close to a busy main road and railway line and is unsuitable habitat for badgers. The nearest know badger sett is approximately 2km from the site.

3.4.2. There are no watercourses present on the site and there is therefore no habitat for water voles, otters or white clawed crayfish present on the site.

3.4.3. There is one timber shed present on the site and that provides no potential for roosting bats. There may be roosting opportunities in the mature trees on site but these were only viewed from the ground as they are to be retained.

3.4.4. Wombwell Wood provides ideal bat foraging habitat to the west of the site and that is connected to the mature trees in the southern end of the garden that will be retained. The area of the proposed new dwelling comprises open gardens and lawns assessed to have low value for foraging bats.

3.4.5. There are no ponds on the site or shown on a map of the surrounding area that could provide breeding habitat for amphibians.

3.4.6. The trees and dense vegetation within the site provide opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. No nests were identified during this survey although a nesting bird survey was not undertaken.

3.4.7. The site is assessed to be unsuitable habitat for reptiles as the site is well tended lawns and flower beds with no opportunities for shelter or hibernation.

3.4.8. The site is assessed to be totally unsuitable habitat for hazel dormouse as it is located outside the natural range for the species.

3.4.9. The site is assessed to be totally unsuitable habitat for red squirrels.

3.4.10. There are abundant alien invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) present on the site because those plants are growing in a garden setting and they only become invasive if they spread in the wild. The two plants are Rhododendron and Montbretia.

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4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. There are no statutory designated sites, Local Nature Reserves or Local Wildlife sites on the site. Wombwell Wood LWS lies close to the site but is separated from the site of the proposed new dwelling by the neighbouring large garden. The proposed development will have **No Negative Impact** on such designated sites.

4.2. There are no Priority Habitat as listed under the NERC Act 2006 on the site. There will be **No Negative Impact** on NERC Priority Habitats.

4.3. There are large and mature trees on the site, some protected by Tree Preservation Orders. None of these trees will be affected by the proposed new dwelling and there will therefore be **No Negative Impact** on mature trees.

4.4. There are a number of bluebells on site, predominantly growing in flower borders but also around and under the mature trees on the site. Bluebells are a Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan species and those on site are reported to be a remnant of a large population that was lost to the Dearne Valley Parkway. The site owner collected seed at that time and scattered it in his remaining garden where the bluebells have thrived since. No bluebells grow in the area of the site to be developed and therefore there will be **No Negative Impact** on this species.

4.5. The habitat to be affected by any proposed development is a predominantly lawns and flower beds. These are assessed to be of low ecological value and there will therefore be a **No Negative Impact** as a result of loss of these habitats.

4.6. No badger setts or badger field signs were found on the site and the site is unsuitable for badgers. Therefore, there will be **No Negative Impact** on the species.

4.7. There are no watercourses on the site and therefore no habitat for water voles, otters or white clawed crayfish. There will be **No Negative Impact** on these species as a result of the proposed development.

4.8. There are no ponds on or adjacent to the site to provide potential habitat for breeding amphibians. The proposed development of the site will have **No Negative Impact** on amphibians and great crested newts.

4.9. There are no buildings present on the site to provide habitat for roosting bats as the one building present is a timber shed with a corrugated plastic roof. This is totally unsuitable for roosting bats.

4.10. There are large and mature oak and beech trees on the site that may provide opportunities for roosting bats, but these are to be retained unaffected by the proposed new dwelling. Therefore, there will be **No Negative Impact** on roosting bats.

4.11. The habitat on site that will be affected by the proposed new development is assessed to be low value bat foraging habitat and therefore the development will have **No Negative Impact** on foraging and commuting bats.

4.12. The trees and plants within the survey area provide nesting habitat for birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. Any vegetation clearance during the nesting season will potentially have a **Negative Impact** on any nesting birds present. Vegetation clearance outside the nesting season will have **No Direct Negative Impact** on nesting birds although nesting habitat will potentially be lost.

4.13. The site is assessed to be totally unsuitable for reptiles and therefore, there will be **No Negative Impact** on reptiles as a result of the proposed development.

4.14. The site is assessed to be totally unsuitable habitat for hazel dormouse, outside the natural range of the species. The proposed development will have **No Negative Impact** on the species.

4.15. The site is assessed to be totally unsuitable habitat for red squirrels, with no suitable habitat present on the site. There will be **No Negative Impact** on the species.

4.16. Rhododendron and Montbretia are both invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and both are present as garden plants within the site. There is the potential for these plants to be spread in the wild unless due care is taken during the development. Without suitable precautions, the planned works may have a **Moderate Negative Impact** on the spread of such plants.

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5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report is designed to advise the client of the initial survey results so that they may be considered within the site development plan.

5.2. Once all surveys have been completed and the development plans have been finalised, the report must be converted into an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) where details of further survey results, mitigation and biological enhancements are included, to arrive at an assessment of the residual impact of the proposed development. This format will be suitable to submit to the Local Authority.

5.3. It is recommended that any vegetation clearance is carried out outside the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year. Any vegetation clearance during the nesting season should be preceded by a nesting bird survey and any active nests identified must remain undisturbed until the young have fledged.

5.4. It is recommended that the remaining mature trees on the site are retained as planned. If this changes, further bat assessments of the trees are recommended to determine whether there are bat roosts present. This could be by a tree climbing survey at any time of year or by a dusk emergence survey between May and August when bats are active.

5.5. It is recommended that the bluebells at the southern end of the site are retained unaffected by the proposed development, as planned. If circumstances were to change, it is recommended that any bluebells present are translocated to other areas of the site.

5.6. There is a large area of lawn between the proposed new dwelling and the mature trees and bluebells at the southern end of the site. It is recommended that this is retained as a buffer to ensure there is no damage to the trees.

5.7. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, it is recommended that biodiversity enhancements are provided on the site.

5.7.1. It is recommended that locally sourced native species are used in the landscape planting scheme on the site.

5.7.2. It is recommended that existing boundary walls and fences are screened by planting species like pyracantha and honeysuckle against them to provide a source of berries and potential nesting sites for birds.

5.7.3. It is recommended that one integrated bat brick is installed in the walls of the new dwelling to provide additional bat roosting opportunities.

5.7.4. It is recommended that a selection of nest boxes be provided on the walls and fences around the site to provide additional nesting opportunities.

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Prepared by:	
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Checked by:	
Jenny Whitcher Roebuck MCIEEM.	Date: 29th July 2019.

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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 II. 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 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 orgainisations, 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

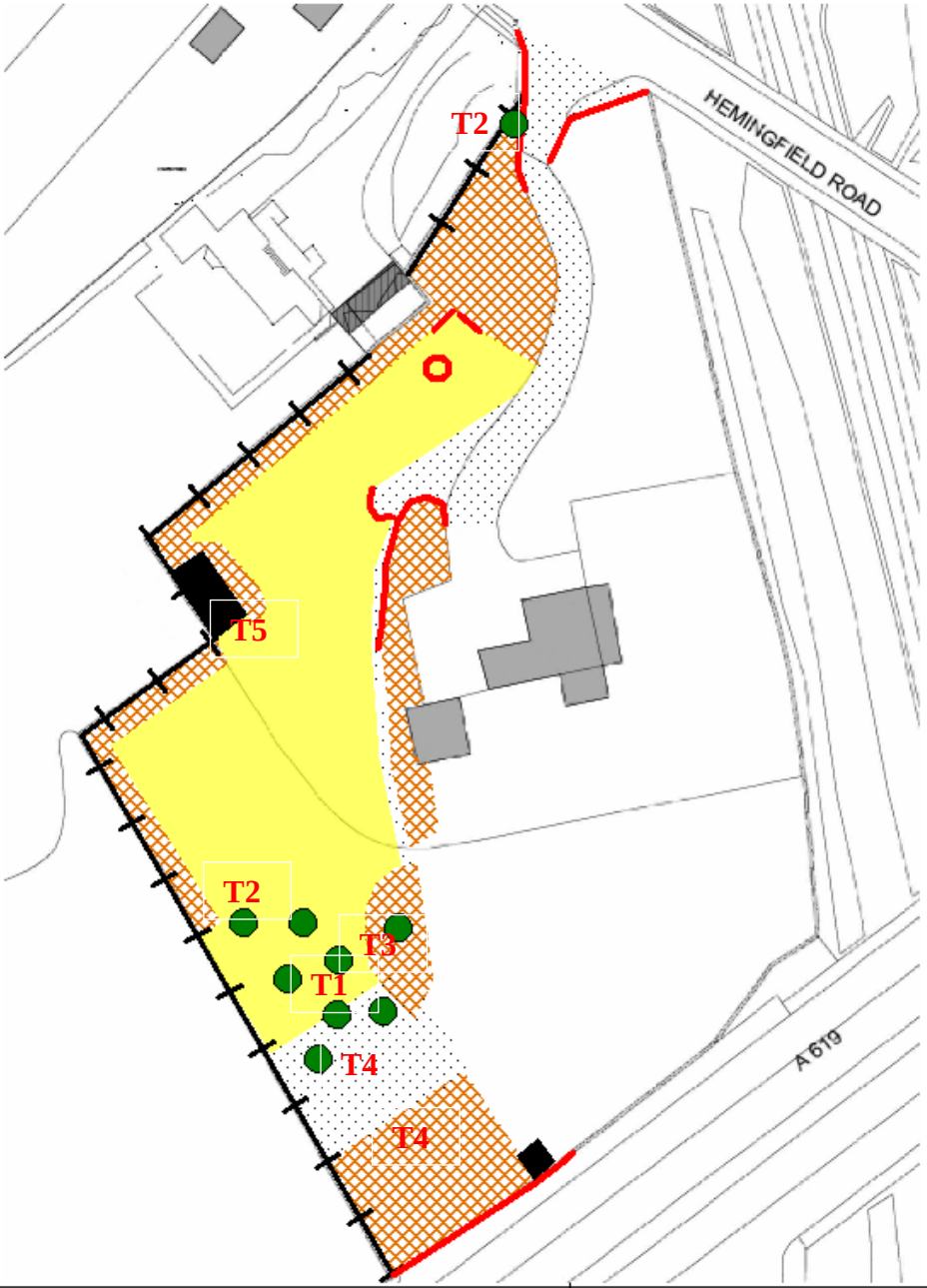
Invasive species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild. Schedule 9, Section 14(2) prohibits 'planting' or 'causing to grow' in the wild of any plant listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9.

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*	✓	✓

Appendix IV. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Amenity Grassland

Introduced Shrub

Scattered Trees

Bare Ground

Building

Wall

Fence

Site: Clumber Lodge, 50 Hemmingfield Road

Reference: 190764

Prepared by: Whitcher Wildlife Ltd

Date: 24th July 2019

Appendix V. TARGET NOTES.

T1. Mature Beech Trees.

T2. Mature Oak Tree.

T3. Montbretia.

T4. Bluebells.

T5. Shed to be removed.

Appendix VI. DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

