Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Wildlife Consultants.

CANNON HALL FARM, CAWTHORNE.

PROTECTED FAUNA SURVEY.

Ref No:- **110933.**

Date:- **23rd September 2011.**

Cliff Edge, Cliff Road, Darfield, Barnsley, S73 9HR.
Tel. 01226 753271. Fax. 01226 270993.
info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk www.whitcher-wildlife.co.uk
Company No. 4401613.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to submit a planning application to extend the facilities at the Cannon Hall Farm centre, Cawthorne, Barnsley.

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

1.3. This survey was carried out on 22nd September 2011 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I to IV of this report provide additional information on specific species and are designed to assist the reader to understand 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 within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

2.2. The survey area was thoroughly searched for evidence of badger (Meles meles) activity by looking for the following signs:-

* 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.

2.3. All watercourses within the survey area were thoroughly searched for evidence of water vole (Arvicola terrestris) activity by looking for the following signs:-

* 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.

2.4. All watercourses within the survey area were thoroughly searched for evidence of otter (lutra lutra) activity by looking for the following signs:-

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

2.5. All mature trees and derelict buildings were checked for potential bat roosting sites by looking for the following signs:-

* Holes, cracks or crevices.
* Bat Droppings.

2.6. The land adjacent to the survey area was assessed for bat roosting and foraging potential including connective routes and flight lines.

2.7. The area within 500m of the survey site was cross referenced to maps to highlight all ponds close to the site. Where possible the ponds were accessed using agreed access or public rights of way to assess the potential for great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) to be present.

2.8. All watercourses and waterbodies within the survey area were thoroughly searched for the presence of crayfish where safe to enter the water.

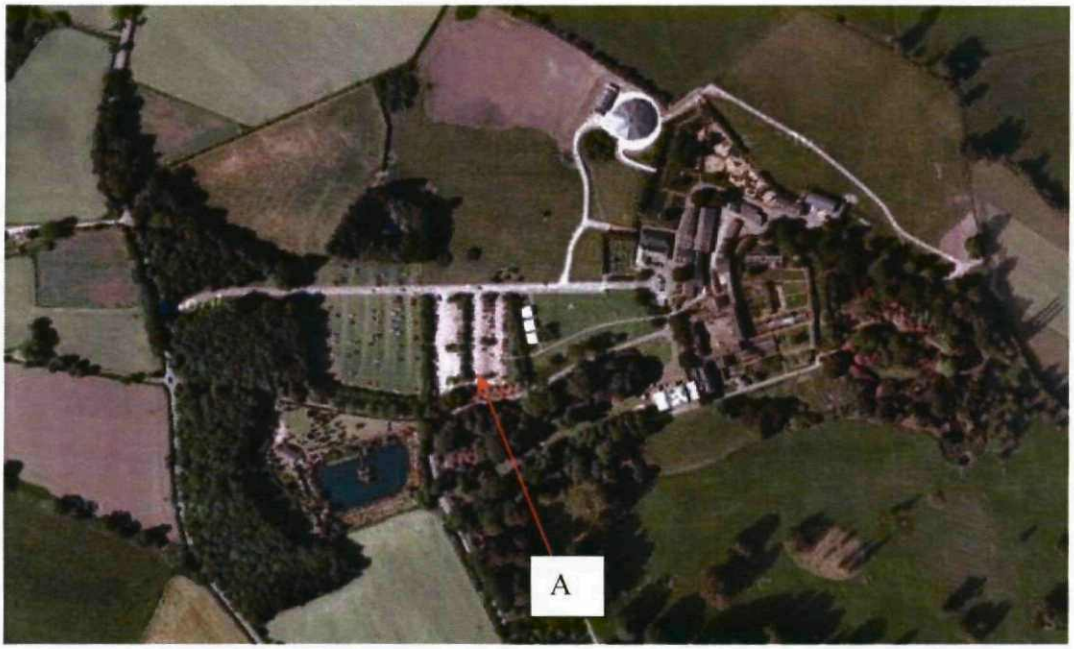
2.9. The survey area was thoroughly searched for the presence of reptiles or suitable reptile habitats.

****

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Site Description.

3.1.1. Cannon Hall Farm is located in open countryside, adjacent to Cannon Hall Park, Cawthorne, as shown on the aerial photograph below.



3.1.2. The site comprises a farm shop, animal farm, restaurant and various other shops in and around the original farm buildings. The site is a busy attraction and therefore there are large areas of car parking around the site.

3.1.3. There are a number of proposals. Each is dealt with separately below and all are shown in the Master Plan appended to this report.

3.2. Survey Results.

3.2.1. Proposed New Farm Shop Development.

3.2.1.1. A new farm shop is proposed at location A above. The development will be on an area of surfaced car park with bays separated by ornamental, immature scrub planting, as shown in the photograph below.

3.2.1.2. There are no specific ecological issues in this area.

3.2.2. Proposed Café/Restaurant Extension.

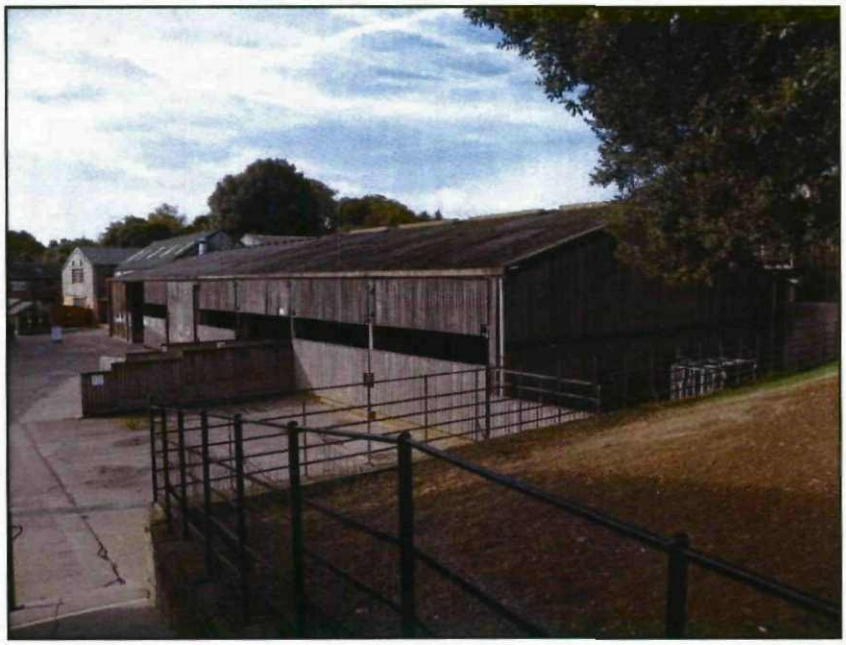
3.2.2.1. There are plans to extend the existing café/restaurant. The extension will be on the western side of the existing facility and will extend into an area of amenity grassland currently used for outdoor seating and eating.

3.2.2.2. There is an existing hedgerow alongside the seating area that will be affected by the works. This is entirely hawthorn with no other species present and has low ecological value.

3.2.2.3. The new extension will join to the existing buildings at the location shown below. The existing building comprises a slatted timber external wall with close fitting timber fascia boards and with a pitched corrugated metal roof. This building was assessed to be unsuitable for roosting bats and no bat field signs were found.

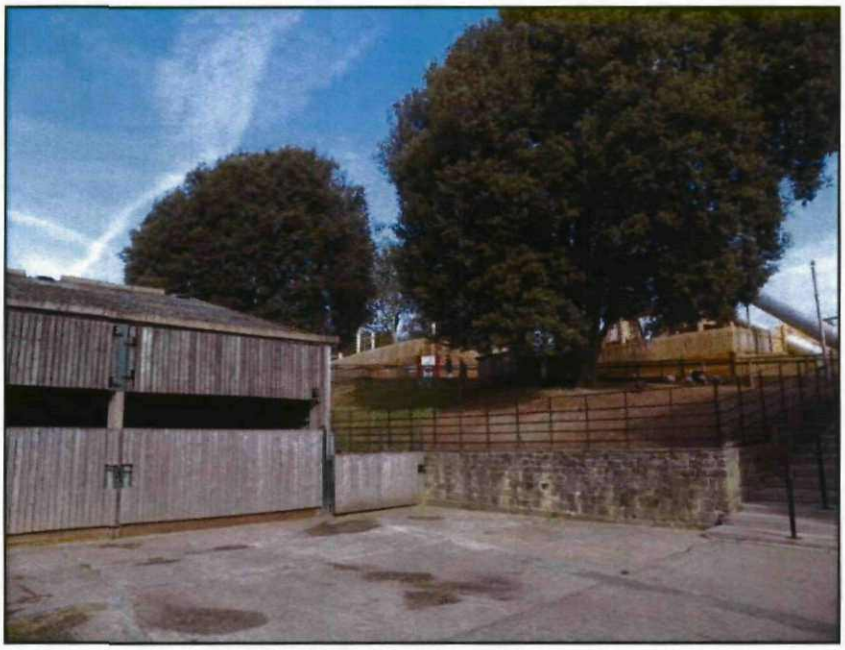
3.2.2.4. There are no specific ecological issues associated with this area.

3.2.3. Proposed Central Area Buildings Extensions and Conversions.



3.2.3.1. There is an existing concrete portal building within the central area, currently used to home animals for public display, as shown in the photograph above. It is proposed that this be replaced with a new building.

3.2.3.2. At the northern end of the building there are two mature, evergreen oak specimens. These will not be affected by the proposed works.



3.2.3.3. Two sides of the building have been built up with block work walls, the northern gable end is slatted timber and the eastern side is slatted timber and open doorways.

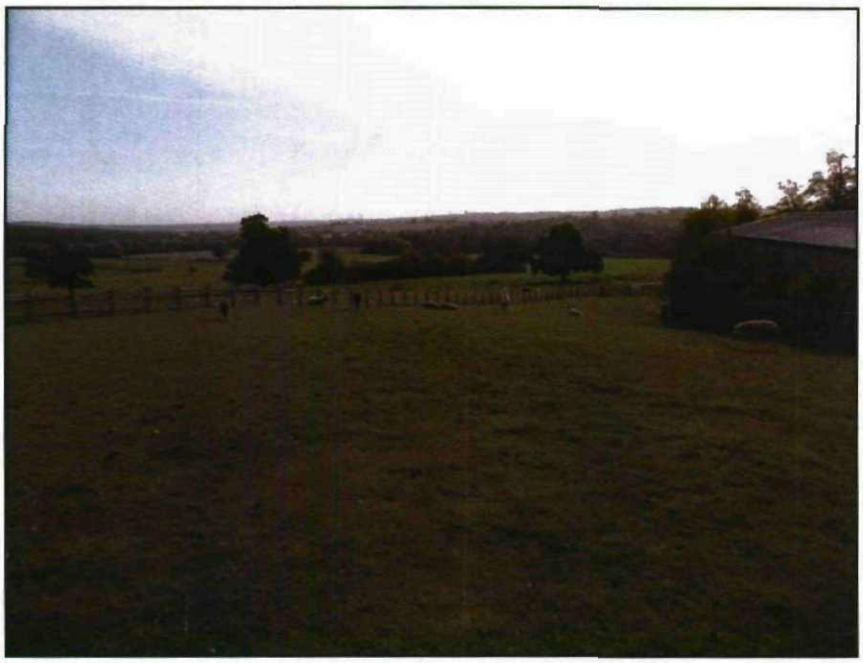
3.2.3.4. A number of old bird nests were identified inside the building and swallows were flying in and out through the open doorway.

3.2.3.5. The building was assessed to be totally unsuitable for roosting bats.

3.2.3.6. No other specific ecological issues were identified with this proposal.

3.2.4. Proposed New Farm Buildings Development.

3.2.4.1. A block of new buildings are proposed at the north east corner of the site. This area comprises existing improved grassland currently being grazed by an assortment of animals including sheep and llamas.



3.2.4.2. There are two mature oak trees at the eastern end of the plot, as can be seen in the photograph above. These will not be affected by the proposed works.

3.2.4.3. There are no specific ecological issues associated with this proposal.

3.3. General Site Survey Results.

3.3.1. No badger setts or badger field signs were identified anywhere on the existing farm site.

3.3.2. No trees or structures that may provide bat roosting opportunities will be affected by the proposed works.

3.3.3. There are a number of ponds within the surrounding area and the NBN Gateway website includes records of great crested newts from before 1959. The site is not one of the nine sites listed within the Barnsley BAP as containing a breeding population of great crested newts. The ponds on and around the site are each dealt with below and a Habitat Suitability Index for each pond is provided in Appendix V of this report.

3.3.3.1. Pond 1.

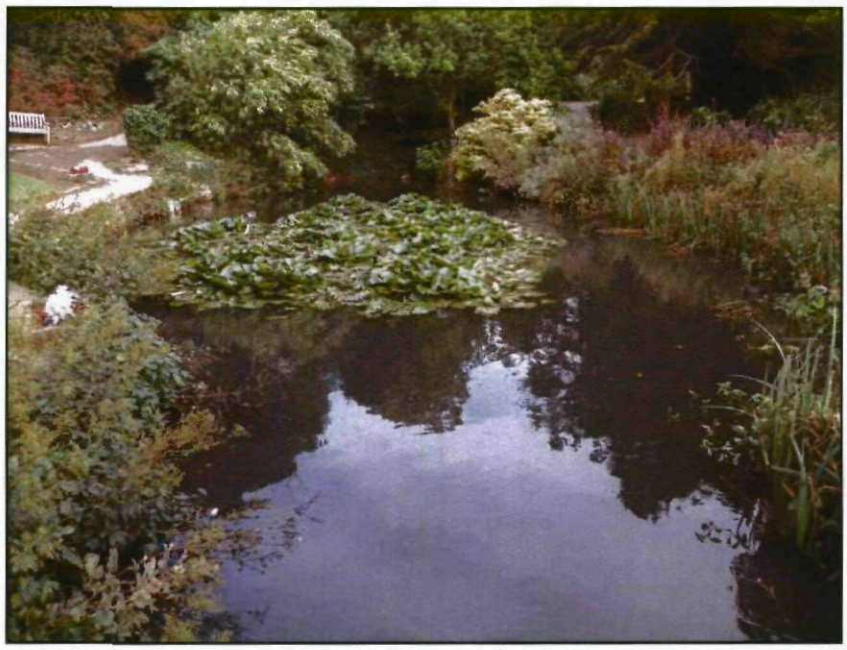
A small pond located in woodland to the north of the existing site access road. The pond is heavily shaded by surrounding trees with no marginal or emergent vegetation and a poor water quality. The Habitat Suitability Index for this pond is 0.41, which indicates the potential for breeding great crested newts to be poor

3.3.3.2. Pond 2.

This is a large ornamental pond in a private walled garden to the south west of the site. This pond could not be accessed but from an aerial photograph will be unsuitable for breeding great crested newts. It appears to be a large fishing lake surrounded by lawns and gardens and surrounded by the walls of the old walled garden.

3.3.3.3. Pond 3.

This is an ornamental pond within Cannon Hall gardens. At the time of the survey there were a number of ducks and moorhens on the pond and large ornamental carp were seen. The Habitat Suitability Index for this pond is 0.52, which indicated a below average potential for breeding great crested newts.



3.3.3.4. Pond 4.

3.3.3.4.1. This is a lined ornamental pond within the formal Walled garden of Cannon Hall gardens with abundant emergent vegetation. The pond is surrounded by paving slabs that overhang the liner and this will greatly reduce the potential for breeding amphibians although in one corner there are marginal plants that overhang the slabs.

3.3.3.4.2. The Habitat Suitability Index score for the pond is 0.71, which means the pond has a good potential for breeding great crested newts.

3.3.3.4.3. However, the categories within the Habitat Suitability Index assessment do not allow for the overhanging paving slabs and they will greatly reduce the potential for amphibians to breed in the pond as they act as a barrier for amphibians to leave the pond.

3.3.4. There are no watercourses present on the site and therefore no water vole, otter or crayfish issues to address.

3.3.5. No Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed or other alien invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act was identified in any of the proposed work areas. There are areas of rhododendron present within the general site and gardens but in areas that will not be affected. This is now listed on Schedule 9, meaning it is illegal to cause the plant to spread in the wild.

3.3.6. There are no suitable bat roosting opportunities present within the proposed work areas.

3.3.7. The habitat present on the sites is unsuitable for reptiles with no refugia for protection.

3.3.8. There are abundant opportunities for nesting birds in the vegetation present on the site, particularly in the hedgerows and the scrub planting around the car park.

3.3.9. No listed BAP habitats are present anywhere within any of the proposed work areas.

****

4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. All of the proposed developments are in areas of the site with low ecological value.

4.2. Nesting birds will be the main issue on the site with potential for nesting birds in the scrub at site A, in the hedgerow at site B and in the building at site C. There will be no nesting bird issues associated with site D.

4.3. There are a number of ponds in the area around the site and there are historic records of great crested newts from before 1959, but no more recent records. A Habitat Suitability Index assessment has been carried out of all ponds within 500m of the sites with the exception of a large lake in a private garden behind high brick walls. These show that two of the ponds have a low potential for great crested newts. The one that does show potential is an ornamental pond in the walled garden area of Cannon Hall gardens with surrounding paving that will be a significant barrier to movement from the pond.

4.4. No other ecological issues were identified.

****

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. It is recommended that all vegetation clearance be undertaken outside the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September.

5.2. It is recommended that the demolition of the existing concrete portal building in the central area, C, is carried out outside the nesting season to avoid interference to the nests in the building during the breeding season.

5.3. There are abundant nesting opportunities in the various farm buildings across the site and there will be nesting opportunities within the new building to compensate for those lost in the existing building. There are therefore no requirements for nesting bird mitigation.

5.4. Merely as a precautionary measure, it is recommended that all personnel employed on the works are briefed with respect to the identification of great crested newts and the actions to be taken if one is found. In the very unlikely event that a great crested newt were to be found, the newt should be photographed and then covered and protected and work should cease at that location until further advice has been sought from the undersigned. Additional information is included in Appendix VI of this report to assist in that briefing.

****

Derek A Whitcher.

Natural England Bat Survey Licence Number.	20110665
Natural England Great Crested Newt Survey Licence Number.	20110666
Natural England Crayfish Survey Licence Number.	20110663
Natural England Barn Owl Survey Licence Number	20110664

23.11.2011.

Appendix I. BAT INFORMATION.

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

Over 15 species of bat have been recorded in Britain. These fall into two families, the horseshoe bats and the 'ordinary bats'. They are extremely difficult to identify in the hand and even more so in flight.

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

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

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

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, The Habitats Regulations 1994 and the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

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

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

Bat roosts can be identified by looking for:-

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

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

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

Appendix II.

BACKGROUND GREAT CRESTED NEWT INFORMATION.

The great crested newt population has suffered a major decline in Britain over the last century. Numerous ponds have been lost, unmanaged ponds have become silted up and over-shaded, development has destroyed ponds and associated terrestrial habitat and caused fragmentation of populations. The loss of grassland, scrub and woodland has resulted in fewer opportunities for foraging, dispersal and hibernation.

The UK Biodiversity Plan (BAP) contains a great crested newt Species Action Plan (SAP) aimed at maintaining its existing range and population status, as well as increasing the number of populations through re-colonisation.

The great crested newt is listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, recently modified by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.The great crested newt is therefore subject to the provisions of Schedule 9, which make it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a great crested newt.
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place, which it uses for that purpose.

The great crested newt is also listed on Annex II and Annex IV of The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994. Regulation 39 makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a great crested newt
- Deliberately disturb a great crested newt.
- Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of a great crested newt.
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a great crested newt.

The legislation applies to all life stages of great crested newts.

The maximum fine on conviction of offences under Section 9 and Regulation 39 currently stands at £5,000. The CroW Act 2000 amendment also allows for a custodial sentence of up to six months instead of, or in addition to, a fine. In addition, items, which may constitute evidence of the commission of an offence, may be seized and detained.

In order to understand the potential effects of development it is essential to understand a little of the great crested newt ecology.

Great crested newts breed in ponds and other water bodies. They can begin to migrate to their breeding ponds as early as the first frost-free days in late January with the majority reaching their breeding ponds by mid March. Timing will be influenced by a number of factors, mainly evening temperatures above 5C and recent rain.

The peak egg-laying period is from mid-March to mid-May. The newts will lay their eggs individually, mainly on the leaves of submerged plants. The larva hatch after three weeks and then take another 2-3 months to complete larval development. Adult newts generally leave their breeding ponds from late May onwards.

Once the larvae have completed metamorphosis (the transition from aquatic larvae to land-adapted juveniles, called efts), they emerge from the pond. This emergence begins in late August and generally continues until late October. It takes 2-4 years to reach sexual maturity, during which time the newts will be land based.

Adults and immature newts spend the winter in places that afford protection from frost and flooding. This will generally be underground amongst tree roots, in mammal burrows, or under suitable refuges above ground like deadwood or rubble piles. Hibernation may last from October to February.

Whilst on land, outside the hibernation period, great crested newts will forage at night, taking a wide range of invertebrate prey.

From the above, it can be seen that great crested newts spend the majority of their time on land and only visit the ponds for breeding purposes. As a result, surveys need to be timed very carefully. Terrestrial surveys are very inaccurate and the only time that surveys can be truly thorough is in the narrow window of opportunity between March and September.

Great crested newts will travel large distances between ponds and terrestrial refuges. It is recommended that anywhere within 500m of a pond should be treated as potential great crested newt habitat and should be surveyed and evaluated.

An experienced surveyor must carry out the surveys and must be in possession of an appropriate Natural England great crested newt survey licence.

It is essential that great crested newt surveys are planned well in advance of any development and ideally before Planning Consent is sought. Surveys can only be carried out at the appropriate time of year and repeat surveys are essential. The guidelines suggest that between four and six surveys need to be carried out, three of these between mid-March and mid-June.

If great crested newts are to be effected by any development, a thorough assessment of the population is essential followed by the design of a comprehensive mitigation package. Only when this has been done can a licence application be submitted to Natural England for approval. It takes 30 working days for a licence application to be determined and the period of time that mitigation measures take can be measured in months. It is therefore essential to plan well in advance of development commencing.

Appendix III. SCHEDULE 9 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES INFORMATION.

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

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

Common Name	***Latin Name***
Alexanders, Perfoliate	*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*
Fanwort (Carolina Water-Shield)	*Cabomba caroliniana*
Fern, Water	*Azolla filiculoides*
Fig, Hottentot	*Carpobrotus edulis*
Garlic, Three-cornered	*Allium triquetrum*
Hyacinth, Water	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocyctis pyrifera*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis angustifolia*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis intergrifolia*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis laevis*
Kelp, Japanese	*Laminarial japonica*
Knotweed, Giant	*Fallopia sachalinensis*

Knotweed, Hybrid	*Fallopia japonica x Fallopia sachalinensis*
Knotweed, Japanese	*Fallopia japonica*
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*
Primrose, Water	*Ludwigia uruguayensis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum x Rhododendron maximum*
Rhubarb, Giant	*Gunnera tinctoria*
Rose, Japanese	*Rosa rugosa*
Salvinia, Giant	*Salvinia molesta*
Seafingers, Green	*Codium fragile*
Seaweed, Californian Red	*Pikea californica*
Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	*Asparagopsis armata*
Seaweed, Japanese	*Sargassum muticum*
Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	*Porphyra spp except*
	p. amethystea
	p. leucosticte
	p. linearis
	p. miniata
	p. purpurea
	p. umbilicalis
Stonecrop, Australian Swamp (New Zealand Pygmyweed)	*Crassula helmsii*
Wakame	*Undaria pinnatifida*
Waterweed, Curly	*Lagarosiphon major*
Waterweeds	*All species of the genus Elodea*

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3. Chemical control uses approved herbicides.

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

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

Appendix IV. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about the legal protection offered to nesting birds in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

Part 1.-(1) Of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981states that:-

If any person intentionally:-

(a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;
(b) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
(c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

Part 1.-(5) of the Act states that:-

If any person intentionally:-

(a) disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
(b) disturbs dependant young of such a bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a special penalty.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above by inserting after "intentionally" the words "or recklessly".

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September.

It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees and scrub but others are ground nesting.

The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Appendix V. HABITAT SUITABILITY INDEX CALCULATIONS.

HSI		Pond 1	Pond 3	Pond 4
SI_1	Location	1	1	1
SI_2	Pond Area	0.9	1	0.6
SI_3	Pond Drying	0.9	0.9	0.9
SI_4	Water Quality	0.01	0.67	0.67
SI_5	Shade	0.2	1	1
SI_6	Fowl	0.67	0.33	1
SI_7	Fish	0.67	0.01	0.67
SI_8	Ponds	0.67	0.67	0.67
SI_9	Terrestrial Habitat	1	1	0.33
SI_{10}	Macrophytes	0.3	1	0.7
Total score		0.41	0.52	0.71
Presence		Poor	Below Average	Good

Appendix VI. GREAT CRESTED NEWT PICTURES AND TOOLBOX TALK.

Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Wildlife Consultants.

Cliff Edge, Cliff Road, Darfield, Barnsley, S73 9HR. Tel: 01226 753271. Fax: 01226 270993.
E-mail: info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk Website address: www.whitcher-wildlife.co.uk

Great Crested Newt
found on railway line.

Smooth Newt

Great Crested Newts
found under a log.

Male Great Crested Newt
found in folded tarpaulin.

Great Crested
Newt found on
railway cable
trough lid.

Seven Great Crested
Newts found under
log.

Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Wildlife Consultants.

Toolbox Talk : Great Crested Newts.

The great crested newt population has suffered a major decline in Britain over the last century. Numerous ponds have been lost, unmanaged ponds have become silted up and over-shaded, development has destroyed ponds and associated terrestrial habitat and caused fragmentation of populations. The loss of grassland, scrub and woodland has resulted in fewer opportunities for foraging, dispersal and hibernation.

Indenification : Great Crested Newts.

Great crested newts are dark, nearly black in colour with a speckled belly, distinctly orange in colour and with orange stripes across their toes.

Great crested newts can grow up to 15cm in length, juveniles will be smaller.

Where newts are found care should be taken to ensure that smooth newts or palmate newts are not mis-identified as great crested newts.

Identification : Smooth and Palmate Newts.

Smooth newts are predominantly lighter in colour although their colour may vary from sandy coloured to very dark. Smooth newts also have a speckled orange belly but the orange colour fades to pale.

Palmate newts are similar to smooth newts but with a pinker belly and webbed feet.

Habitiat.

Great crested newts live predominantly on land but breed in ponds between March and June.

Great crested newts may be found on land almost all year round. They spend the daytime under rocks or logs, in cracks, crevices or holes, or anywhere that is moist and cool and emerge at night to forage. During the winter months great crested newts hibernate deep down away from the frost.

When disturbed in terrestrial habitats newts will usually be very sluggish and will take time to move away.

Legislation.

The great crested newt is listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, recently modified by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.The great crested newt is therefore subject to the provisions of Schedule 9, which make it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a great crested newt.
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place, which it uses for that purpose.

The great crested newt is also listed on Annex II and Annex IV of The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994. Regulation 39 makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a great crested newt
- Deliberately disturb a great crested newt.
- Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of a great crested newt.
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a great crested newt.

The legislation applies to all life stages of great crested newts.

The maximum fine on conviction of offences under Section 9 and Regulation 39 currently stands at £5,000. The CroW Act 2000 amendment also allows for a custodial sentence of up to six months instead of, or in addition to, a fine. In addition, items, which may constitute evidence of the commission of an offence, may be seized and detained.

DO's.

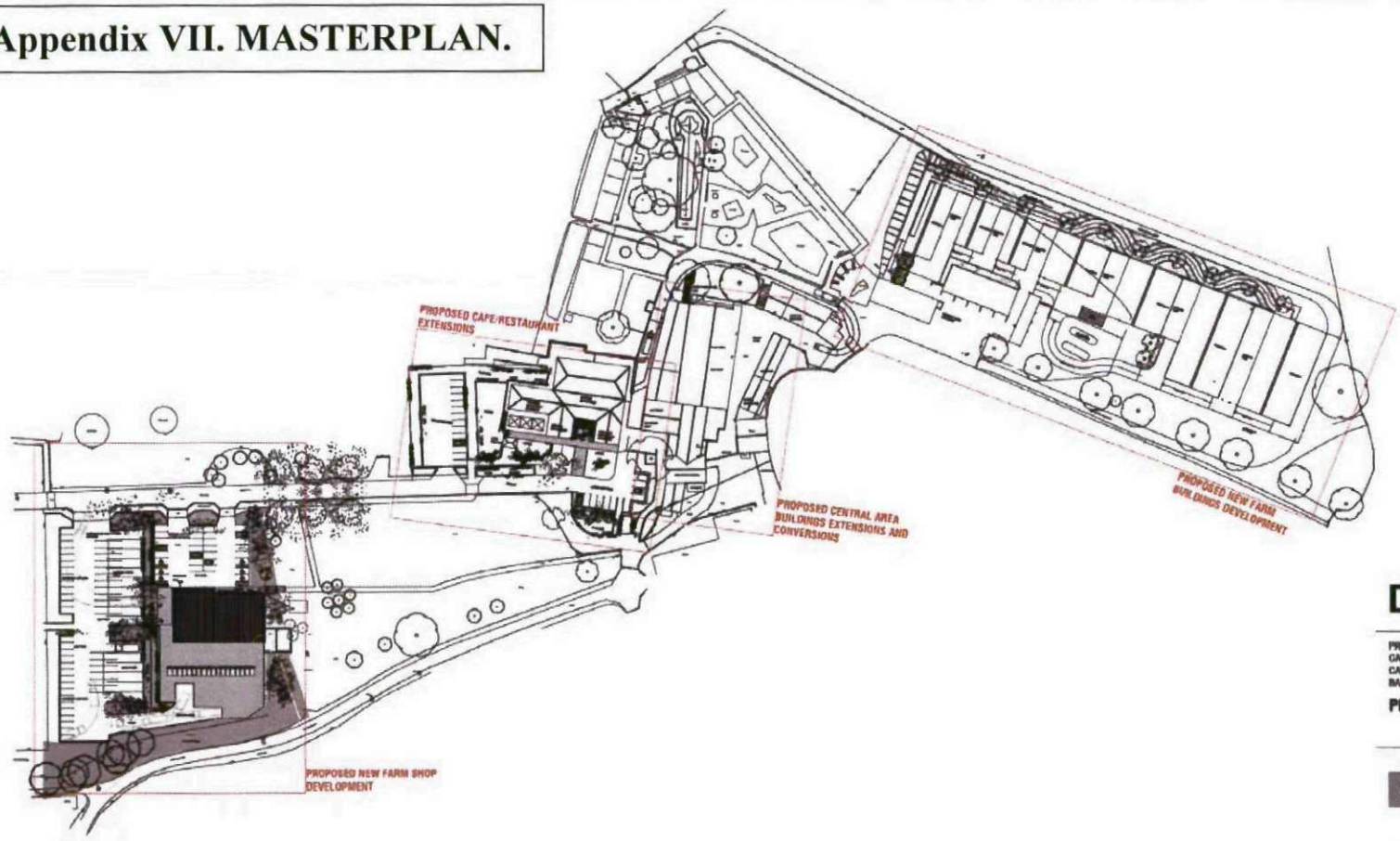
- ✓ Stop work immediately if you think you've identified a great crested newt.
- ✓ Photograph the newt and contact Whitcher Wildlife Ltd regarding identification.
- ✓ Avoid handling great crested newts where possible.

DON'Ts.

- × DON'T commence work on a site where great crested newts are known to be present unless the work is covered by a Natural England licence.
- × DON'T kill or injure great crested newts.

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

Appendix VII. MASTERPLAN.



DRAFT

PROPOSED MASTERPLAN
CANNON HALL FARM
CAWTHORNE
BARNSLEY

PLANNING

CHRIS CARR