Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.

264 DODWORTH ROAD, BARNELSY.

OS REF: SE 36329 05914.

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. A planning application is to be submitted for the development of the site at 264 Dodworth Road, Barnsley. It is proposed to retain the existing bungalow and build an additional four properties in the garden.

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 3rd July 2020. This report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices IV and V of this report provide additional information on different 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. 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) and to South Yorkshire Bat Group.

3.1.2. BBRC hold records of a number of wildlife sites all around 2km from the site but with Redbrook Meadows around 1km from the site.

3.1.3. BBRC holds no records of Nationally designated sites or Internationally designated sites within 2km.

3.1.4. BBRC also hold

- Amphibian records for Dodworth and Stainborough.
- Numerous bird and insect records for the surrounding area.
- Hedgehog and badger records.
- Abundant bat records in the surrounding area.

None of the species records were close to the site, most were for Local Wildlife Sites 2km from the survey area.

3.1.5. The Bat Group hold abundant records of bats in the surrounding area mostly historic records from Stainborough Park and the surrounding area or more recent transect survey results of Stainborough Gardens. There are no relevant records close to the survey area.

3.1.6. 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 on the western edge of Barnsley with a residential area to the east, arable farmland to the south and junction 36 of the M1 motorway to the west.



3.2.2. The site itself consists of a bungalow and gardens.

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
- Ornamental Shrubs
- Scattered Tree
- Species Poor Hedgerow.
- Building
- Bare Ground
- Fence
- Wall

3.3.1. Amenity Grassland

A large percentage of the site comprises amenity grassland in the form of well-kept lawns. It was difficult to identify grassland species present due to the short sward but species present include meadow grass (*Poa annua*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and cock's foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) with creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus Repens*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), birds foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*).



3.3.2. Ornamental Shrubs.

There were abundant shrubberies and borders throughout the garden. Species present include Hebe (*Hebe Sp*), Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster Sp*), Escallonia (*Escallonia rubra*), Weigela (*Weigela Sp*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*), Skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*), Elephants ears (*Bergenia cordifolia)* Sedum (*Sedum spurium*), Hydrangea (*Hydrangea Sp*), Euonymus (*Euonymus Emerald and Gold),* Lavender (*Lavandula Sp*), Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*) and Day lily (*Hemerocallis Sp*).



3.3.3. Scattered Trees.

There are a number of trees present on the site, some as individual trees others as a clump. Species include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), poplar (*Populus sp*.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna).*








3.3.4. Species Poor Hedgerow

3.3.4.1. There is a privet hedge across the front of the site, the southern side separating the garden from an arable field.



3.3.4.2. There is a section of laurel hedgerow and a section of hawthorn hedgerow at the northwest corner of the site.



3.3.4.3. There is a section of beech hedgerow and a longer section of box hedgerow down one side of the drive from the main road.



3.3.5. Building.

There are four buildings on the site, the bungalow, an outbuilding and two garages. These are all dealt with in more detail below.



3.3.6. Bare Ground.

There are drives, paths and patios around the garden that are all classed as bare ground.



3.3.7. Fence.

There are boundary fences along one side of the drive from the road, and in the bottom southeast corner of the site.




3.3.8. Wall.

There is a stone wall in the south eastern corner of the site between gardens and brick walls separating the layers within the garden.




3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or badger field signs were found in the survey area and there are no records of the species nearby. The site is close to the M1 motorway.

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 were four buildings on the site. Each was surveyed to assess for the potential presence of roosting bats.

3.4.3.1. The Bungalow.

3.4.3.1.1. The bungalow is a large building with various wings, brick built with cavity walls and with pitched roofs covered with Rosemary tiles. There were no opportunities for roosting bats in the walls or the roof and the PVC fascia boards and soffit boards are all close fitting.







3.4.3.1.2. There was no access to the roof space but as the bungalow is so well sealed, this is not considered to be a constraint to the survey.

3.4.3.1.3. The bungalow is assessed to have negligible potential for roosting bats in line with the bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines.

3.4.3.2. The Garage.

3.4.3.2.1. The garage is built with brick cavity walls and a flat, felt covered roof with close fitting timber fascia boards around.



3.4.3.2.2. The building is in excellent condition with no opportunities for roosting bats. The building is assessed to have negligible potential for roosting bats.

3.4.3.3. The Outbuilding.



There is an outbuilding at the north western corner of the bungalow. This is an older building with solid brick walls and a flat timber roof covered with felt. The building was in excellent condition and was assessed to have negligible potential for roosting bats.

3.4.3.4. The Second Garage.

3.4.3.4.1. The second garage is built with solid brick walls supporting a pitched roof covered with corrugated cement sheets and with double doors on the front.



3.4.3.4.2. This building was also assessed to have a negligible potential for roosting bats.

3.4.4. There were a number of large trees on the site and one clump of trees of mixed ages. One ash tree appeared to have a hole in the trunk that may be suitable for roosting bats. No other potential for roosting bats was identified although this survey was carried out from ground level.

3.4.5. The largely open nature of the site was assessed to have low value foraging habitat for bats although the trees on and around the site will provide shelter for foraging bats.

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

3.4.7. The trees and shrubs on 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 thorough nesting bird survey was not undertaken.

3.4.8. The site is assessed to be unsuitable habitat for reptiles as the site is surrounded by either arable fields or residential areas.

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

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

3.4.11. There is one alien invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) present on the site. Cotoneaster was identified growing in the garden of the house but that only becomes an issue if it is to be removed.

3.5. Bat Activity Survey Results.

3.5.1. Two surveyors carried out a bat activity survey of the trees on the site on the evening of 30th August 2020. One surveyor holds a Natural England class licence for surveying bats and the other surveyor is an experienced assistant.

3.5.2. The evening was overcast and cool with a temperature of 12°C at 19:45 and with no breeze, 0 on the BWS. Sunset was at 19:59.

3.5.3. The survey commenced at 19:40 and continued until 21:15.

3.5.4. The two surveyors were positioned around the trees in order to be able to see all sides simultaneously. In addition, two static Anabat recorders were placed one adjacent to each surveyor to record bat activity for subsequent computer analysis using Analook software. The plan below shows the position of the surveyors, S, and the Anabat recorders.



3.5.5. The following are the observations of the surveyors and the recordings on the Anabat recorders adjacent to each surveyor.

3.5.5.1. Surveyor 1.

20:13. Common Pipistrelle foraging north to south, east of the site.
20:18. Common Pipistrelle heard not seen.
20:19. Common Pipistrelle foraging over the trees.
20:25. Distant Common Pipistrelle foraging over trees north of the site.
20:35. Distant Common Pipistrelle heard not seen.

Anabat 18 with Surveyor 1 recorded five Common Pipistrelle calls between 20:13 and 20:35.

3.5.5.2. Surveyor 2.

20:21. Distant Common Pipistrelle heard not seen.
20:22. Distant Common Pipistrelle heard not seen.
20:31. Distant Common Pipistrelle heard east of the site.
20:41. Distant Common Pipistrelle heard foraging east of the site.
20:54. Common Pipistrelle foraging over the trees.

Anabat 19 with Surveyor 2 recorded three Common Pipistrelle calls between 20:22 and 20:54.

3.5.6. Summary of Results.

A low level of Common Pipistrelle foraging activity was observed, mainly to the east of the site. No bats emerged from the trees on the site.

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4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. There are no statutory designated sites, Local Nature Reserves or Local Wildlife Sites on or near the site. There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites 2km from the survey area and Redbrook Meadows approximately 1km from the site. The proposed development will have **No Negative Impact** on such designated sites.

4.2. The only Priority Habitat as listed under the NERC Act 2006 on the site is the hedgerows although they are not of high quality and they will be retained. Therefore, there will be **No Negative Impact** on NERC Priority Habitats.

4.3. The habitat to be affected by the proposed development is predominantly a garden with lawns and flower borders. 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.

4.4. There are a number of large and mature trees on the site that may be lost during the development. These were assessed to have a high ecological value for the species they may support although no bats were found roosting in the trees during the dusk emergence survey. There will be a **Negative Impact at Site Level** as a result of losing these trees.

4.5. No badger setts or badger field signs were found on the site. Therefore, there will be **No Negative Impact** on the species.

4.6. 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.

4.7. 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.

4.8. There are four building present on the site but these were all assessed to have negligible potential for roosting bats. Therefore, the proposed development will have **No Negative Impact** on bats roosting in buildings.

4.9. There were a number of large trees on the site and one clump of trees of mixed ages. One ash tree appeared to have a hole in the trunk that may be suitable for roosting bats and this was initially assessed to have low potential for roosting bats. No other potential for roosting bats was identified although this survey was carried out from ground level.

4.9.1. During the dusk emergence survey the level of bat activity around the trees was very low and entirely Common Pipistrelle activity. No bats emerged from the trees. Loss of the trees will therefore have No **Negative Impact** on bats roosting in trees.

4.10. The habitat on site that will be affected by the proposed new development is assessed to be low value bat foraging habitat as the site is quite exposed. This was confirmed by the very low level of bat activity observed during the dusk emergence survey. The loss of the trees on the site will not fragment the foraging habitat and will have No **Negative Impact** on foraging and commuting bats.

4.11. The trees and shrubs within the survey area provide nesting habitat for birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. Vegetation clearance outside the nesting season will have **No Direct Negative Impact** on nesting birds.

4.12. 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.

4.13. 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.

4.14. 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.

4.15. There is one alien invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) present on the site. Cotoneaster plants were identified growing on the bank to the south of the clump of trees as shown below. There is, therefore, potential for these plants to be spread in the wild.



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5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. It is recommended that as many of the mature trees as possible are retained on the site.

5.2. 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.

5.3. It is recommended that the cotoneaster plants are removed and destroyed as soon as possible. Cotoneaster spreads by the berries and the berries can remain in the soil for up to two years and therefore it is recommended that the area around the plants is checked again next year to determine whether new plants have germinated.

5.5 In order to provide biodiversity enhancements on the site, it is recommended that additional native species planting is provided on the site to increase the biodiversity and to compensate for the loss of the trees on site.

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

5.7. It is further recommended that one integrated bat brick be installed in each of the new houses on site.

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Checked by:	
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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. BATS IN TREES INFORMATION.

Ecology

UK bat species are small mammals, weighing from just 4g to the 40g. Therefore, any crevice, cavity or split within a tree large enough to conceal something the size of an AA battery is large enough to support a roosting bat.

Bats show a preference for roost sites with a narrow access point (as small as 1cm), likely due to the protection it offers from predators and other bats. Therefore, even small trees can be of value for roosting bats, especially individual bats.

Surveying for bat roosts within trees can be more challenging than surveying buildings, as many bat species exhibit roost switching behaviour; droppings do not persist in the same way as they do in buildings (sometimes not at all); some tree-roosting bats echolocate very quietly and some emerge very late and return very early. Surveys are further challenging due to the features of trees such as restricted observation due to foliage or lack of light beneath the canopy. The chance of identifying a roost is therefore relatively low and it is arguable that all trees with bat roosting potential should be considered part of a resource which will be used at one time or another by tree-roosting bats.

It is therefore relevant for assessments of all trees to be undertaken, irrespective of age and size, but based on the presence of potential roosting features (PRF's), as it is this which determines the presence of bats in a tree, not the size or age. It must also be remembered that a tree may provide habitat for more than one species or roost of bats.

Surveys

Surveys can comprise preliminary ground level inspection surveys which will identify any PRF's. This can be followed by a further aerial or climbing inspection survey of the tree and all (accessible) PRF's to identify any evidence of bats or bat field signs such as droppings, staining or odour. These surveys can be conducted at any time of the year.

Where PRF's have been identified to provide moderate or high suitability for bats, or evidence of bats is found, further surveys are likely to be necessary, most likely 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 organisations, land managers and the public.

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

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

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

Surveys

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

Legislation

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

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

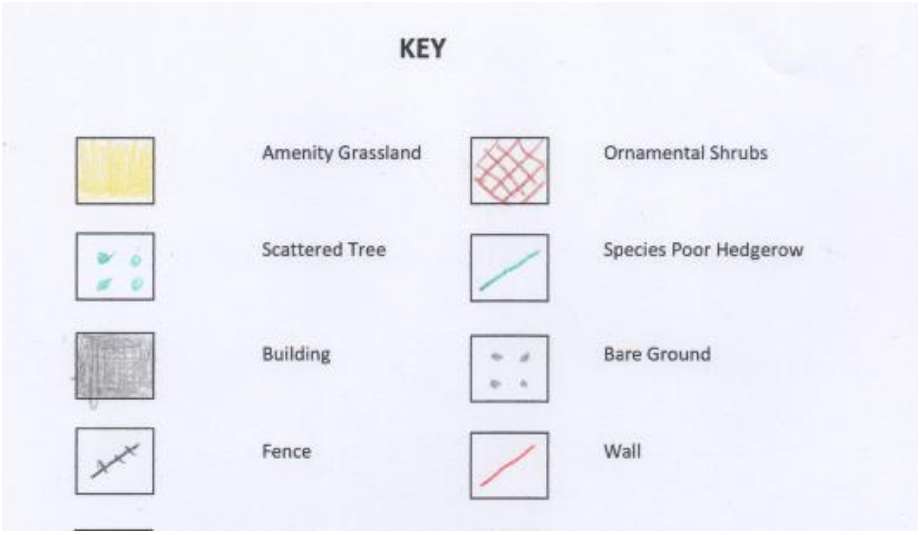
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**England & Wales**	**Scotland**
Alexanders, Perfoliate	*Smyrnium perfoliatum*	✓	
Algae, Red	*Grateloupia luxurians*	✓	
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum*	✓	
Azalea, Yellow	*Rhododendron luteum*	✓	
Balsam, Himalayan	*Impatiens glandulifera*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

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

Appendix IV. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Plans are hand drawn during home working due to Coronavirus.



Appendix V. TARGET NOTES.

T1. The existing bungalow.

T2. Existing Main Garage.

T3. Second Garage.

T4. Outbuilding.

T5 Access from Dodworth Road.

T6. Pollarded Trees.

T7. Copse of Trees with grass and ruderals beneath.

T8. Cotoneaster plants.

Appendix IV. DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

