Construction Environmental Management Plan – Biodiversity (CEMP-B)

The Seam

April 2025

Willmott Dixon

Client	Willmott Dixon
Project Name	The Seam, Barnsley
Project Number	24103
Report Type	Construction Environmental Management Plan - Biodiversity (CEMP-B)
Version	V1

	Name	**Position**	**Date**
Report Originator	James Streets	Director	April 2025
Reviewed			

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1. Introduction

1.1 OS Ecology Ltd were commissioned to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan - Biodiversity (CEMP - B) in relation to the proposed development of The Seam, Barnsley.

1.2 The production of this CEMP-B aims to address the requirements of planning permission obtained for the site (20241060) and ensure that the ecological receptors within and outwith the site are protected during the construction process through avoidance and mitigation measures. Compensation measures are detailed within the separate management plan document for the site[1].

1.3 The report aims to meet the requirements of the following conditions attached to planning permission 20241060 planning condition 19 which states:

Prior to the commencement of development, a Construction Environmental Management Plan - Biodiversity (CEMP-B) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP-B shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- *Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities;*
- *Identification of 'biodiversity protection zones';*
- *An Invasive Non Native Species (INNS) protocol to ensure INNS are not spread in the wild;*
- *Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements);*
- *The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features (e.g. daylight working hours only starting one hour after sunrise and ceasing one hour before sunset);*
- *Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs, including advanced installation and maintenance during the construction period;*
- *Responsible persons and lines of communication;*
- *The role and responsibilities on site of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) or similarly competent person(s).*

Reason: To protect ecological species and habitats in accordance with Local Plan Policy BIO1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity.

1.4 This is a dynamic document which may require updating throughout the course of the development should activities and/or conditions change unexpectedly. This document will be reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis or as required.

[1] 24103 HMMP v1. OS Ecology. April 2025.

1.5 Within this document, working areas are defined as any areas where permanent or temporary construction, storage or access routes are proposed.

1.6 A summary of the legislation around the species on site is provided in the appendices.

Site Location

1.7 The site is located in the centre of Barnsley at an approximate central grid reference of SE346067. The site location is illustrated within figure 1 in the appendices.

Description of the Proposals

1.8 The development will comprise alterations to existing car park and provision of new public open space and landscaping.

1.9 Site plans can be found in the accompanying Ecological Appraisal Report and Biodiversity Net Gain Report[2].

Site Description

1.10 The site is 16,604m^2 in size[3] and comprises an existing area of car parking with associated greenspace including grassland and woodland.

[2] 24103 ECIA v1. OS Ecology. March 2025
24103 BNG v4. OS Ecology. March 2025.
[3] Area measurement from One-Environments

2. Ecological Receptors

Habitats

2.1 Habitats on site are considered to be of no more than local value, being dominated by hard standing but with small numbers of trees and woodland within the site which are rare within the local area which is dominated by urban development.

Bats

2.2 The site was the subject of additional bat surveys in 2024, which recorded no additional evidence of bat roosts from within the wall on site. Based on this survey work and on previous survey work, the value to local bats is considered to be of no more than local significance with small numbers of common pipistrelle bats known to use the site as a day roost and the areas of woodland and trees providing some opportunities for foraging and commuting.

Birds

2.3 The site provides very limited opportunities for birds with the areas of hardstanding providing very limited opportunities, but with the trees, retaining wall and areas of woodland providing suitable locations for locally common bird species such as wood pigeon and corvids.

Badger

2.4 No evidence of badgers was recorded on site. The site is of limited value to the species with the main areas of the site comprising hard standing with limited foraging areas, with those that are present considered to be too small to support a local population given the urban nature of the surrounding area. Overall the value of the site to badger is considered to be low.

Great Crested Newts

2.5 The value of the site for great crested newts is considered to be low with the habitats present, considered to be largely sub-optimal for the species. In addition the site is severed from the nearest pond, which appears to be a SuDS basin, by a main road to the north. Overall the value of the site to the species is considered to be low.

Other Protected Species

2.6 Due to the nature of the site there is the potential for species including common toad and hedgehog to be present, however as the site largely comprises hard standing, the value of the site to these species is considered to be low.

Reptiles may be present along the rail corridor, however there are only 2 records of common lizard within 2km of the site and as such the value of the site is considered to be limited.

Designated Sites

2.7 The records centre also provided information regarding the following Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) which lie within 2km of the site:

- Cliff Wood LWS and Local Nature Reserve
- Old mill Lane LWS
- Barnsley Canal at Wilthorpe LWS
- Dearn Valley LNR

2.8 The site lies within an identified SSSI Impact Risk Zone relating to designated sites in the wider area, however development of the nature proposed does not meet the identified impact risk triggers.

2.9 No effects on designated sites are predicted.

3. Project Roles

3.1 The following table identifies the positions, roles and responsibilities of key staff during the construction process.

Table 1: Project Roles and Responsibilities		
Position	**Responsibilities**	**Contact (to be completed once appointed)**
Project Manager	The Project Manager is responsible for: • Ensuring that an up to date copy of the CEMP is maintained on site. • Ensuring that the requirements of the CEMP are implemented throughout the course of the development. • Ensuring that the CEMP is reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis or as required. • Ensuring that all relevant stakeholders are provided with the appropriate information in relation to ongoing works on site, examples including the planning officers, site managers and Clerk of Works. • Ensuring that all contractors on site are aware of and comply with the requirements of the CEMP. • Ensuring that additional requirements identified as part of regular reviews of the CEMP are completed appropriately. • Ensuring that lines of communication between all on site stakeholders, including the site manager and ECoW are maintained.	
Site Manager	The Site Manager will: • Ensure the site and any stored materials are secure. • Ensure any fence-lines or other protective measures such as biodiversity protection zones are inspected and maintained with a log kept. • That all refuse is deposited appropriately and that the site is kept tidy. • Ensure that any exposed soil mounds used for temporary storage are protected from run off by small bunds or other measures. • Spill kits are available with appropriately trained staff available to use these kits on site as needed. • Ensure that the site induction includes the key requirements of this CEMP. • Ensure contractors have specific risk assessments and method statements (RAMS) in place identifying any environmental issue which may be applicable for the task being undertaken and that this RAMS takes account of the requirements of the CEMP.	

	• Ensure that works are carried out in accordance with the approved RAMS. • Ensure close liaison with the ECoW in relation to the progression of works on site.	
General Maintenance Contractor	Undertake on-site landscape management. Liaison with ECoW.	
Ecological Clerk of Works	The role of the ECoW can be found within appendix 1. The ECoW will be appointed prior to the start of works.	

4. Incident Response

4.1 All incidents which are environmental or ecological in nature or which may impact on ecology will be reported to the site manager in the first instance, who will then liaise with the Ecological Clerk of Works and the project manager.

4.2 Examples of incidents could include, but are not limited to:

- Any fuel or chemical spillage onto the ground, into any waterbody or affecting any biodiversity areas.
- Any runoff from exposed soils into adjacent watercourses.
- Any damage to biodiversity areas, including the area of open mosaic habitat, woodland, hedgerows or wetlands.
- Any damage or disturbance to protected species including birds, great crested newts, badger, bats or other species.
- Any incidents relating to third parties causing damage, fly tipping or other activities which may impact on the environment.

4.3 A site Pollution Incident Response Prevention Plan will be developed by the site manager and the measures within the plan will be implemented immediately should such an incident occur.

4.4 In the event of a pollution incident, where necessary, the Environment Agency will be contacted. Should protected species be affected by any pollution incident there may also be a need to inform Natural England or the Police.

5. Identified Impacts/Risk Assessment

5.1 The following table details the identified receptors on site and protection measures.

Table 2: Ecological Impacts and Management of Ecological Risks					
Receptor	**Action**	**Responsibility**	**Timing**	**Monitoring During Construction**	**Reporting**
Retained trees	• Retained trees will be protected from damage in line with the recommendations in BS5837:2012. • Should vegetation clearance be required during the period March to August inclusive, a check for nesting birds will undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist no more than 48 hours prior to habitat clearance/Site works.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period	As required	Included in the monthly log
Bats	• Prior to the commencement of works, all contractors should read and sign to confirm understanding of the appended working methods and the legislation relating to bats. • Works to the wall will take place under a method statement (see appendices) to further minimise the risk of causing harm to roosting bats. • External lighting that may affect the site's suitability for bats will be avoided. If required this will be limited to low level, avoiding use of high intensity security lighting, and in particular light spill should be avoided adjacent to the western retaining wall. • The arches will be subject to endoscope survey to confirm the status of any suitable roosting sites immediately prior to works.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period and post construction	As required	Included in the monthly log

Small mammals	• Any excavations left open overnight will have a means of escape for mammals that may become trapped in the form of a ramp at least 300mm in width and angled no greater than 45°. • Contact an ecologist for advice if new animal burrows are identified.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Amphibians	• Should amphibians be observed, the amphibians will be moved carefully into areas outside of the working area where there is cover.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period and post construction	As required	Included in the monthly log
Breeding Birds	• Should vegetation clearance be required during the period March to August inclusive, a check for nesting birds will undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist no more than 48 hours prior to habitat clearance/Site works. • No works to the arches which may impact on nesting birds will take place between March and August inclusive unless a survey by a suitably qualified ecologist has confirmed the absence of nests in the working area. • An appropriate exclusion buffer, as determined by the ECoW, will be implemented around any active nests to avoid disturbance until the ECoW confirms young have fledged.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period	As required (February to September)	Included in the monthly log
Invasive Species	• None have been recorded on site. • All contractors to be aware of potential colonisation during works. • Should any be recorded on site during works, invasive species to be treated as required. An invasive species method statement is appended to this document for information.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL Maintenance Contractor	Throughout construction period and post construction	Weekly	Included in the monthly log

Hydrology	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • Suitable interceptors will be in place during works around areas of stripped ground in order to capture run off during periods of rainfall. • Industry best practice will be adhered to at all times including minimising the working area and construction period. • Storage of materials will adhere to best practice principals to prevent pollution or contamination incidents. • Generators (if required) will have appropriate drip trays or plant nappies or any other appropriate measures to prevent the leaching of fuel and lubricant into the wider area. • Any drip trays or plant nappies to be cleaned and stored in areas where runoff will not allow pollutants to leach into the wider area.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Air Quality	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • No burning of any material will be permitted on site. • All potentially dust causing loads entering or leaving the site will be covered • Water will be used as a dust suppressant where applicable/if required. • Any potentially dust causing materials stored on site will be securely enclosed or sheeted • Where excavation and earthworks are required, during dry weather working areas will be damped down if necessary. If left exposed during dry weather, areas will be covered to prevent dust spread.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log

	• If cutting, grinding or sawing is required on site, for example cutting of bricks or concrete slabs, water will be used as a dust suppressant.				
Noise and Vibration Reduction	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • All construction plant and equipment will comply with UK noise emissions limits and works will be completed within the existing busy car park, limiting additional noise. • All vehicles and mechanical plant used will be fitted with exhaust silencers and will be maintained in good efficient working order.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Waste Management	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • The Site Manager will carry out daily checks of the working area to ensure no litter or other loose material is present. All waste will be bagged and removed from site.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Invasive Species Protocol	• Should invasive plant species be recorded on site, the project ecologist will be notified immediately. • Indicative working methods are provided in the appendices. • Ensure all material brought on to site is from a reputable source and clear of invasive species. • Communicate the risk of invasive species to the site team and what to look for – if in doubt contact the project ecologist.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Notes Biodiversity Protection Zones will be defined prior to works commencing on site, with fencing and signage established at the start of works. The areas to be protected are shown in the appendices and in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment completed by Elliott Consultancy Ltd					

Appendix 1 – Role and Responsibilities of Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

Table 3: Typical Role and Requirements of the Ecological Clerk of Works	
Qualifications/Experience	• Hold a suitable environmental/ecological qualification. • Member of CIEEM • Hold specific Natural England Licences where required • Experience in similar type/scales of development.
Duties to ensure ecological impacts are kept to the minimum	• Liaise with the Project Manager/Site supervisor to minimise impacts resulting in ecological harm. • Ensure all appropriate documentation is onsite • Provide guidance on the CEMP, LEMP and method statements. • Ensure all control measures are in place and site team are aware of ecological constraints and biodiversity protection zones. • Ensure works are undertaken at the appropriate times. • Familiar with the following: o Site o Key issues o Species/Habitats • Completion of licensable actions to ensure compliance with environmental legislation. • Completion of monitoring surveys and feedback to the LPA. • Identifying all legal constraints with regards to ecology. • Completion of toolbox talks/inductions. • Protective fencing and signage checks. • Monitor post construction populations. • Provide advice where appropriate.

Appendix 2 – Method Statement

Working Method Statement

Bats

The Seam, Barnsley

April 2025

Wilmott Dixon

Client	Willmott Dixon
Project Name	The Seam, Barnsley
Project Number	24103
Report Type	Bat Method Statement
Version	V1

	Name	**Position**	**Date**
Report Originator	Jess Davison	Assistant Ecologist	February 2025
Reviewed By	James Streets	Director	April 2025

I confirm that I have reviewed this document and understand the precautionary working methods that must be adhered to when undertaking relevant works on site.	
Name (Print Name)	**Signature**

Introduction

Purpose of this Method Statement

This method statement has been produced to outline precautionary working methods to minimise the risk of harm to roosting bats should they be present on site at the time of works.

A copy of this document should be kept on site and reviewed by demolition contractors prior to the start of demolition works.

A record sheet has been provided at the beginning of this document which should be signed following review.

Responsibilities

The site manager is responsible for ensuring that a copy of this document is kept on site and that all relevant personnel have reviewed it.

An Ecological Clerk of Works has not been recommended. However, should there be any doubts regarding the working methods detailed below or concerns on site, OS Ecology Ltd. should be contacted.

Legislation

Bats are European Protected Species (EPS) and as such are protected by law. They are listed in Annexes II and IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive full protection under The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill bats;
- deliberately disturb a bat;
- damage or destroy a breeding site or place of rest or shelter used by bats.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) adds further protection by making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly[4] disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to any structure or place the species uses for shelter or protection.

Prosecution for one of the above offences could result in the confiscation of vehicles and machinery used to commit the offence, imprisonment and unlimited fines.

Identification and Ecology

There are 18 species of bat in the UK, 17 of which breed in this country. The two commonest species in the UK and most likely to be found in a location such as this are the common pipistrelle and the soprano pipistrelle.

These species are around 35-45mm in length with a wingspan of 190-235mm. Individuals generally weight between 3 and 8g[5].

Pipistrelle bats are commonly found roosting in crevices within buildings throughout the year, often in locations such as behind hanging tiles, within soffits, behind bargeboards, or between roof tiles and roofing felt.

Breeding roosts of these species can support numbers in the thousands while at other times of the year, roosts are often used by individuals or small numbers of bats.

Roosts can be identified either by the presence of bats themselves, or by the presence of droppings or staining.

Droppings are variable but are generally approximately 7mm in size and appear similar to mouse droppings, but unlike mouse droppings, which are usually hard, they are dry and will crumble to dust when pressed. They can be found stuck to walls and windows as well as on the floor or windowsills.

Dark staining can sometimes be found at roost entrances and is caused by the oils from the bats' fur.

[4] Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) extended the protection to cover reckless damage or disturbance

[5] https://www.bats.org.uk/ Bat Conservation Trust

Bat droppings on an external wall

Individual droppings

Roosting brown long-eared bats

Bat in the hand for size reference

Bats hibernate during the colder months (November to March). During this time they enter a state of torpor where their metabolism slows and body temperature drops, allowing them to use less energy when food is scarce. This means that should they be uncovered during this time they will be slow to react and may not move at all. The project ecologist should be contacted immediately if a bat is uncovered, even if it does not appear to be alive, as it could be in torpor.

Working Methods

The site contains a retaining wall where bats have been recorded previously. The wall is considered to be of low suitability for use by roosting bats.

Potential roosting locations recorded included gaps within the stonework, and are considered unsuitable for use by maternity roosting bats, but could be used by small numbers of day roosting or hibernating bats.

No bats or field signs of bats were recorded around the exterior of the structure during the daytime risk assessment

A dusk emergence survey of the structure was carried out in 2024 which recorded no evidence of bats roosting within the structure at that time.

In order to mitigate the low risk to bats the following working methods should be adhered to:

- Prior to the commencement of works, all contractors should read and sign to confirm understanding of the following working methods and the legislation relating to bats.
- Key features including the prior to the commencement of works, the area will be surveyed by an ecologist to confirm there is no evidence of bats present within the area to be impacted by the works.
- Works will not take place in the hibernation period (November to March inclusive).
- Should field signs of bats be found at any point during the works, works on site should stop and the project ecologist should be contacted.
- If bats are found during works and the project ecologist is not on site, the bat should be re-covered, if this can be done without causing harm to the bat, until an ecologist attends the site. If the bat needs to be moved for its safety, this will be undertaken by a licensed bat handler unless advised otherwise by an ecologist.

Working Method Statement

Invasive Species

The Seam, Barnsley

April 2025

Wilmott Dixon

Client	Willmott Dixon
Project Name	The Seam, Barnsley
Project Number	24103
Report Type	Invasive Species Method Statement
Version	V1

	Name	**Position**	**Date**
Report Originator	James Streets	Director	April 2025
Report Reviewed			

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Legislation

Invasive plant species are listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended),. This legislation makes it an offence to cause these species listed on this Schedule to grow in the wild, including through moving contaminated soil or plant cuttings. Soils containing material from these species are classed as controlled waste.

Prosecution for such an offence could result in imprisonment for up to two years and an unlimited fine.

There is no legal requirement to remove or control these species should they be present on land under your ownership but allowing Japanese knotweed to grow onto anyone else's property can result in prosecution.

Identification

Identification

Japanese knotweed

Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is a robust tall (up to 3-5m) perennial herbaceous plant. This plant is rhizomatous (produces underground stems). It is usually found on brownfield sites, along roadsides, riverbanks and railway embankments.

The key identification features of cotoneasters include:

- Stems are hollow bamboo like, with green flecked with purple;
- Leaves grow alternate on stems resulting in a zigzag pattern, and;
- White flowers in late summer or early autumn.

Montbretia

Montbretia (Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora) is widely planted in gardens but can often be found on roadsides and areas where garden waste has been discarded and can spread rapidly. Key identification features include:

- clusters of orange flowers on stems (summer); and
- smooth, upright leaves that are less than 3cm wide and form dense stands.

Identification of this species can be more difficult during the winter months, when the leaves and flowers die off. However, identification is still possible from the leaves and seed heads that remain.

Himalayan Balsam

Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended. It forms dense stands and is often found along riverbanks and in damp woodlands. Key identification features include:

- Upright fleshy stems, up to 2m in height;
- Usually pink-purple, trumpet shaped flowers with a sweet scent (July to September);
- Characteristic leaves up to 15cm long sometimes with a reddish mid rib. Leaves positioned alternately in whorls or 3-5 and

- Seed capsules 2.5cm long which hang on red stalks.

Himalayan balsam can be difficult to identify in winter, instead look for the distinctive root structure.

Rhododendron

Rhododendron is a shrub which can often grow up to 4-5m in height. It is evergreen with elliptical leaves which are glossy. It has a woody stem which is often dense in nature. The flowers are often a pink or purple and are visible in in the early summer. It is often found in the grounds of old estates or in woodland. Photographs of this species are provided in the appendices.

Cotoneaster agg.

There are five species of cotoneaster listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These are wall cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*), entire-leaved cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster integrifolius*), Himalayan cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster simonsii*), Hollyberry cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster bullatus*) and small-leaved cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster microphyllus*). However, there are over 100 species cultivated in the UK and a number these species are difficult to distinguish from other similar species and the group of species have similar characteristics. It is therefore recommended that all cotoneaster species are treated in the same way on site.

Some species are evergreen, such as small cotoneaster, whilst some are deciduous, such as wall cotoneaster. The key identification features of cotoneasters include:

- shiny green leaves that are slightly downy underneath;
- lack thorns;
- small white flowers (spring); and
- red berries (autumn).

In addition:

- Wall cotoneaster branches are flattened and arranged in a characteristic 'herring bone' shape and can often be found climbing against walls and fences.
- Small leaved cotoneaster has very small leaves, which are less than 1cm in length.
- Himalayan cotoneaster has larger leaves, up to 2.5cm long and is a larger shrub, growing up to 4m in height.

Photographs of these species are provided in the appendices.

Working Methods

General Working Methods

- Areas where the species is present should be clearly marked out on site and works should be avoided in these areas until removal has taken place.
- No removed material should be stored within 10m of a watercourse.
- No strimming should be undertaken in areas where this species is known or suspected to be present.
- Any vehicles and machinery used in areas where these species are present should be thoroughly cleaned on site, close to the working area, following the works to prevent the spread of the species to other areas of the site and off site.

The only effective treatment for established stands of Japanese knotweed is long term herbicidal treatment. Ideally foliar application or weed wiping should be completed over a number of years, up to five, using a herbicide with Glyphosate as its active ingredient. Stem injection can also be completed, however the stems have to be at least 8mm in width and as such if there is re-growth, foliar application or weed-wiping will be required.

Where applied, late summer and autumn applications of the herbicide are the most effective.

If immediate removal is required, small stands can be hand dug or larger stands excavated, with the remnants burnt on site or buried to 5m if not capped, 2m if capped. Alternatively, the plants can be taken off site to a licensed waste-disposal centre.

Appendix 1- Photographs

Japanese knotweed

Japanese knotweed

Montbretia

Rhododendron

	
Himalayan Balsam	**Himalayan Balsam**

Appendix 3 - Legislation

Protected Species Legislation

European Protected Species

European Protected Species (EPS) are species of plants and animals (other than birds) protected by law throughout the European Union. They are listed in Annexes II and IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive full protection under The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017. This make it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any European Protected Species (EPS)
- deliberately disturb any European Protected Species (EPS);
- damage or destroy a breeding site or place of rest or shelter used by any European Protected Species (EPS).

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) adds further protection by making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly[6] disturb an EPS while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to any structure or place the species uses for shelter or protection.

Table 4: European Protected Species relevant to the UK

Animals		Plants	
All bat species	Great Crested Newt	Yellow marsh saxifrage	Creeping marshwort
Large blue butterfly	Otter	Shore dock	Slender naiad
Wild cat	Smooth snake	Killarney fern	Fen Orchid
Dolphins, porpoises and whales (all species)	Sturgeon fish	Early gentian	Floating-leaved water plantain
Dormouse	Natterjack toad	Lady's slipper	
Sand lizard	Pool Frog		
Fisher's Estuarine Moth	Snail, Lesser Whirlpool Ram's-horn		
Marine turtles			

Other Protected Species

[6] Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) extended the protection to cover reckless damage or disturbance

Other Protected Species Legislation		
Species	**Legislation**	**Level of Protection**
Birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) it is an offence if any person: • intentionally kills, injures or takes any wild bird • intentionally takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird whilst that nest is in use of being built; • intentionally takes, damages or destroys eggs of any wild bird; Wild birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are protected from: • intentional or reckless disturbance whilst it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; • disturbance of dependent young
Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992 Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	The Protection of Badgers Act (1992) makes it an offence to wilfully or attempt to: • kill or injure a badger • possesses a dead badger or any part of, or anything derived from a dead badger; • digs for badgers; • damages a badger sett or any part of it; • destroys a badger sett • obstructs access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett; • causes a dog to enter a badger sett; • disturbs a badger whilst it is occupying a badger sett. Under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, badgers are protected from unnecessary suffering by a number of methods.
Slow-worm Adder Grass Snake Common Lizard	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) it is an offence if any person: • intentionally kill or injures these slow-worms, adders, grass snakes or common lizards • sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead slow-worm, adder, grass snake or common lizard or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal
Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The species is listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) makes the following actions offences: • intentionally killing, injuring, or taking freshwater pearl mussels • intentionally or recklessly damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection • disturbing freshwater pearl mussels whilst they are using any structure or place used for shelter or protection

Appendix 4 – Pollution Incident Response Plan

This is a template and not a site-specific plan, which will need to be adapted on site as required

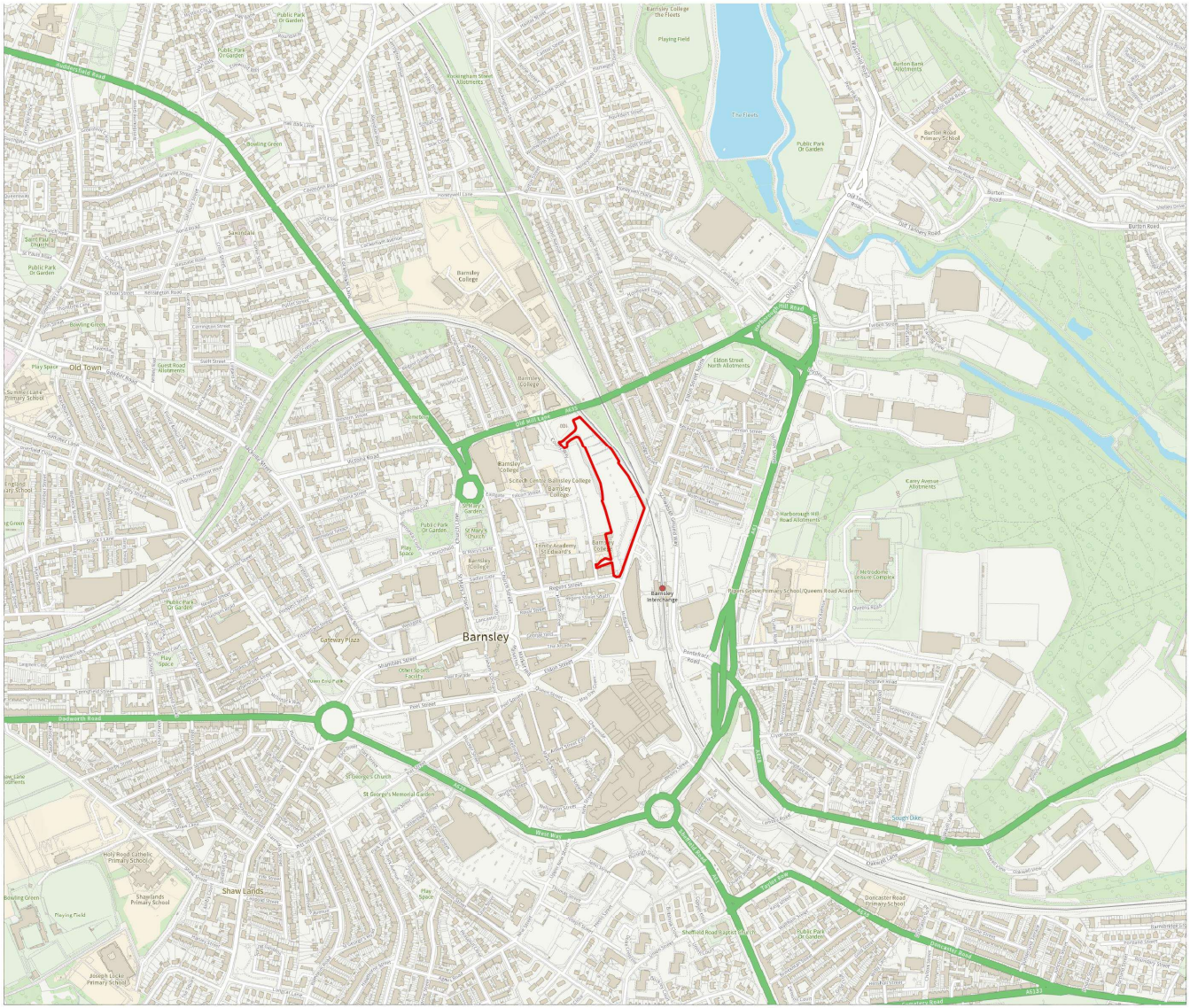
Site Name:		**Grid Reference:**	
Site Location:		**Completed by:**	
Plan Version:		**Description of development activities:**	
Responsible person for implementing the plan:			
Review Date:		**Date of next review:**	

Details of Chemicals or other materials at risk to the Environment		
Type	**Storage Location**	**Equipment required for clean up**

Location of pollution control measures as required		
Type	**Location**	**Relevant pollutants**

Trained individuals	
Name	**Training**

Appendix 5 – Figures



Key

Site Boundary

North

Figure No: 1
Figure Name: Site Location
Project Name: The Seam, Barnsley
Project Ref. No: 24103
Date: October 2024
Author: AV

0 150 300 (m)

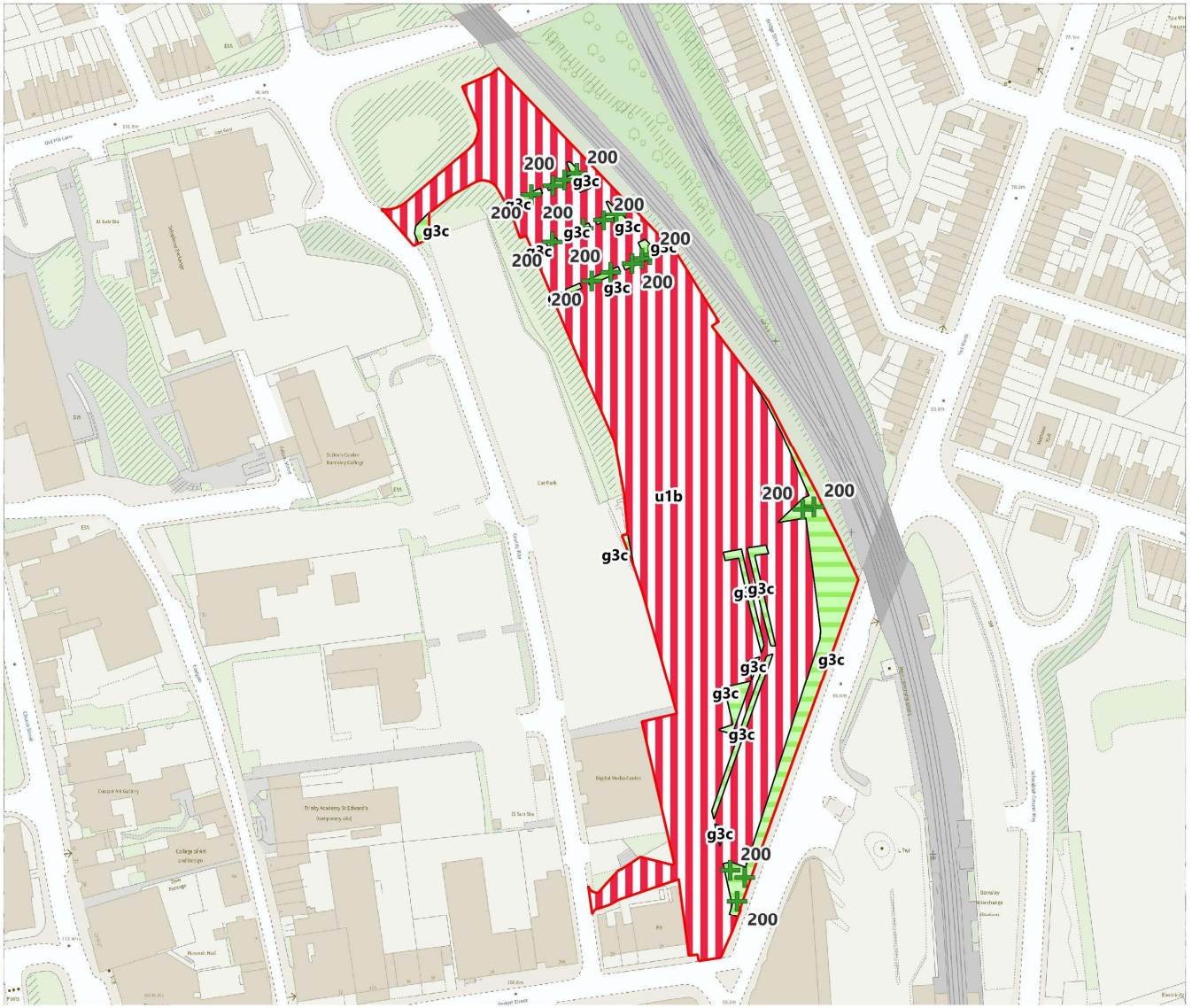
Key

Site Boundary

North

Figure No: 2
Figure Name: Site Boundary
Project Name: The Seam, Barnsley
Project Ref. No: 24103
Date: October 2024
Author: AV

0 25 50 (m)



Key

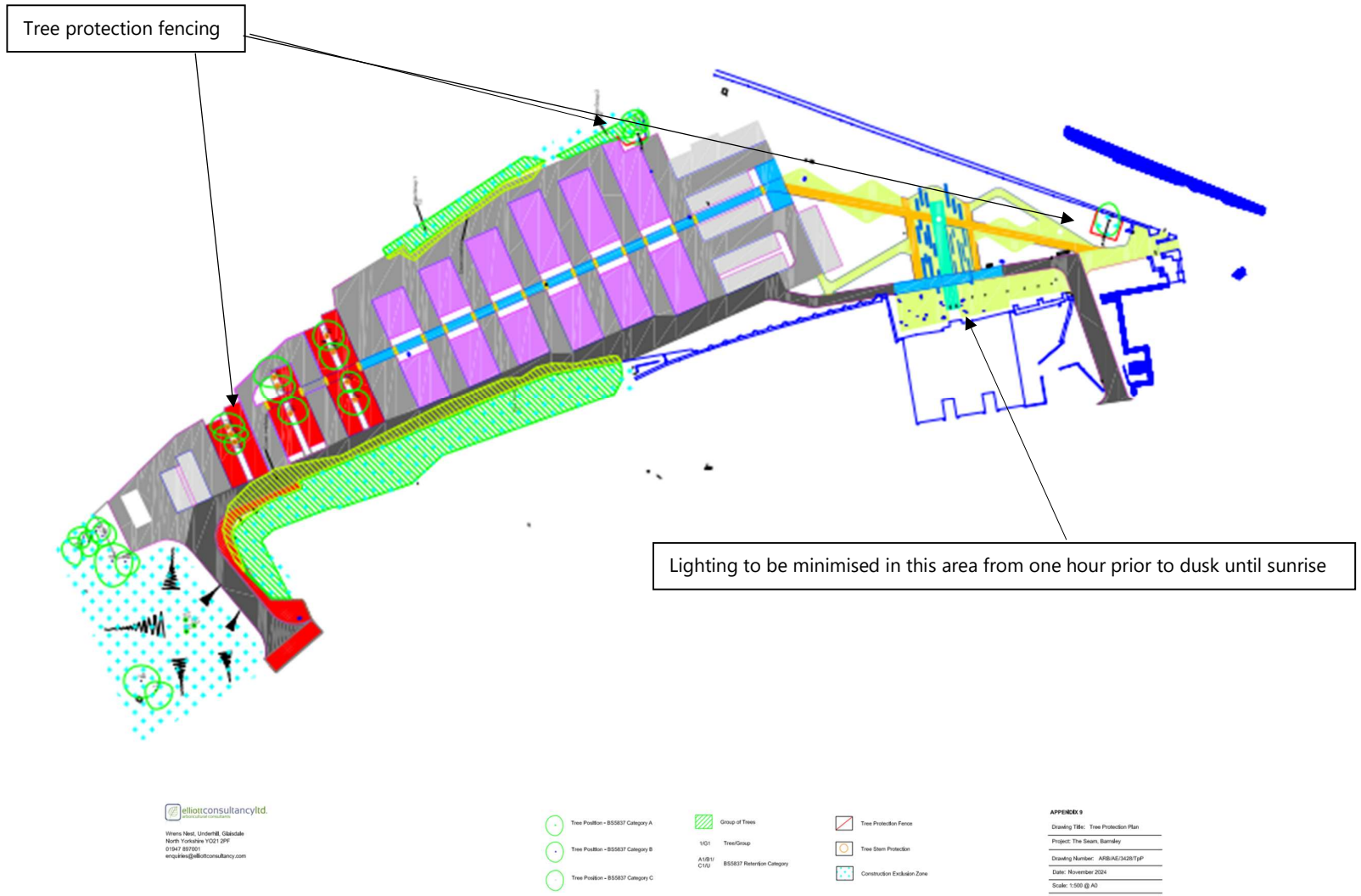
- Site Boundary
- g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
- u1b - Developed Land, Sealed Surface
- Tree

Secondary Codes
200 - Tree

North

Figure No: 3
Figure Name: UK Habitats Map
Project Name: The Seam, Barnsley
Project Ref. No: 24103
Date: October 2024
Author: AV

0 25 50 (m)



North is to the left of the page