



PHOENIX LANE, THURNSCOE.

OS REF: SE 46285 05336.

EXTENDED PHASE I HABITAT SURVEY.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page Number
1. INTRODUCTION.	3
2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.	4
3. SURVEY RESULTS.	7
4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.	15
5. RECOMMENDATIONS.	17
6. REFERENCES.	19
Appendix I. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.	20
Appendix II. SCHEDULE 9 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES INFORMATION.	21
Appendix III. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.	24
Appendix IV. TARGET NOTES.	25
Appendix V. SPECIES LISTS.	26
Appendix VI. DATA SEARCH RESULTS.	28

1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans develop part of a site used by NCS Trailers Ltd, off Phoenix Lane in Thurnscoe, by constructing a number of industrial units on the site and two new entrances.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out an Extended Phase I Habitat Survey of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The site survey was carried out on 20th January 2017 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I and II of this report provide additional information on specific species and are designed to assist the reader in understanding the contents of this report.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

2.4. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 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 Merryll 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 survey was carried out by Jenny Whitcher Roebuck MCIEEM. Since 2001 Jenny has had experience in a professional capacity as a Wildlife Consultant carrying out Ecology Surveys and Phase 1 Habitat surveys. Jenny holds Natural England Survey Licences in respect of bats, great crested newts, crayfish and barn owls, NRW and SNH Survey Licences in respect of bats and great crested newts. She has also successfully completed a number of courses run by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and the Field Studies Council (FSC) in the relative protected species, plant species and in carrying out Phase 1 Habitat Surveys. As a full member of CIEEM she is committed to continuous professional development, a continual process of learning and career development, a condition of CIEEM membership.

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. A desktop data search was requested from Barnsley Biological Records Centre for records of protected sites and protected species within 2km of the survey area.

3.1.2. There are a number of records of protected species shown on the data search within 2km of the survey area. A table of the most relevant records is available in Appendix VI of this report. The full data search is available on request.

3.1.3. There are four records of great crested newts approximately 1.5km to the south of the survey area on the opposite side of a large busy main road and part of the town of Goldthorpe. All four records are from 2011.

3.1.4. There are records of barn owls at Broomhill Flash approximately 5km to the west of the survey area.

3.1.5. There are records of common pipistrelle bats with the nearest records 550m to the west in Thurnscoe village. These records are from between 1992 and 1999. There is also a record of a whiskered bat from 1992 with no specific location.

3.1.6. There are no records specific to the site and no more relevant records.

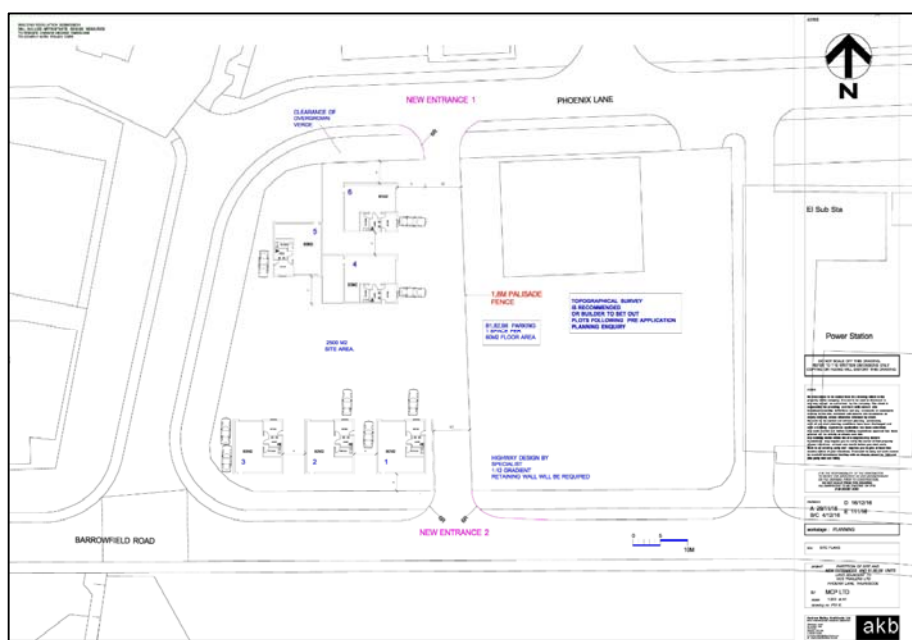
3.1.7. There are no records of designated sites within 2km of the survey area. Appendix VI of this report contains a map showing the search area.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The survey area is land adjacent to NCS Trailers Ltd, off Phoenix Lane in Thurnscoe. The aerial photograph below shows the surveyed area surrounded by the red line with the NCS Trailers building to the east.



3.2.2. The plan below shows the proposed site development.



3.2.3. The site is currently used by NCS Trailers Ltd to turn and store large vehicles. The area is partly bare ground and partly vegetated with a vegetated bank around the outside of the site boundary fence.

3.3. Description of Habitats.

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

- Tall Ruderal
- Introduced Shrub
- Improved Grassland
- Bare Ground
- Fence

3.3.2. Tall Ruderal

3.3.2.1. Within the site boundary fence there is a low bund around the northwest corner. This is covered with tall ruderal species including rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), thistle (*Cirsium sp(p)*), dock (*Rumex acetosella*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) with some sapling trees including cherry (*Prunus sp(p)*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). There are also common grass species growing in this area including perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

3.3.2.2. There is also an area of tall ruderal along the southern side of the site outside the boundary fence which includes the species above but also has white dead nettle (*Lamium album*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and broad-leaved willowherb (*Epilobium montanum*). There are also common grass species growing in this area including perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

3.3.2.3. The photograph below looks east along the southern side of the survey area outside the boundary fence.



3.3.3. Introduced Shrub

3.3.3.1. Around the northern and western boundaries outside the boundary fence there are shrubs with areas of tall ruderal species growing between. The shrubs include berberis (*Berberis vulgaris*), broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster spp.*), gorse (*Ulex eruopaeus*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) saplings, dogwood (*Cornus sp.*), buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), creeping raspberry (*Rubus hayata-koidzumii*) and *elaeagnus sp.* with some small saplings including silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and cherry (*Prunus sp(p)*). There is a ground cover of ivy (*Hedera helix*) with some common grass species growing including perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

3.3.3.2. The photograph below looks north showing the bank on the western side of the site outside the boundary fence.



3.3.4. Improved Grassland

3.3.4.1. Within the site there is a margin of short improved grassland which includes perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), pineapple weed (*Matricaria discoidea*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), greater plantain (*Plantago major*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), clover (*Trifolium repens*), vetch (*Vicia sativa*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), bittercress (*Cardamine hirsute*), broad-leaved willowherb (*Epilobium montanum*) with one buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*) growing on the eastern edge of the site.

3.3.4.2. The photograph below looks south across the site.



3.3.5. Bare Ground

3.3.5.1. There is a large area of limestone hardstanding which is used to turn and store large vehicles.

3.3.5.2. The photograph below shows the large area of hardstanding.



3.3.6. Fence

The northern, western and southern boundaries of the site are a metal mesh fence. There is no boundary marking the eastern side of the site.

3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or badger field signs were identified within the survey area.

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

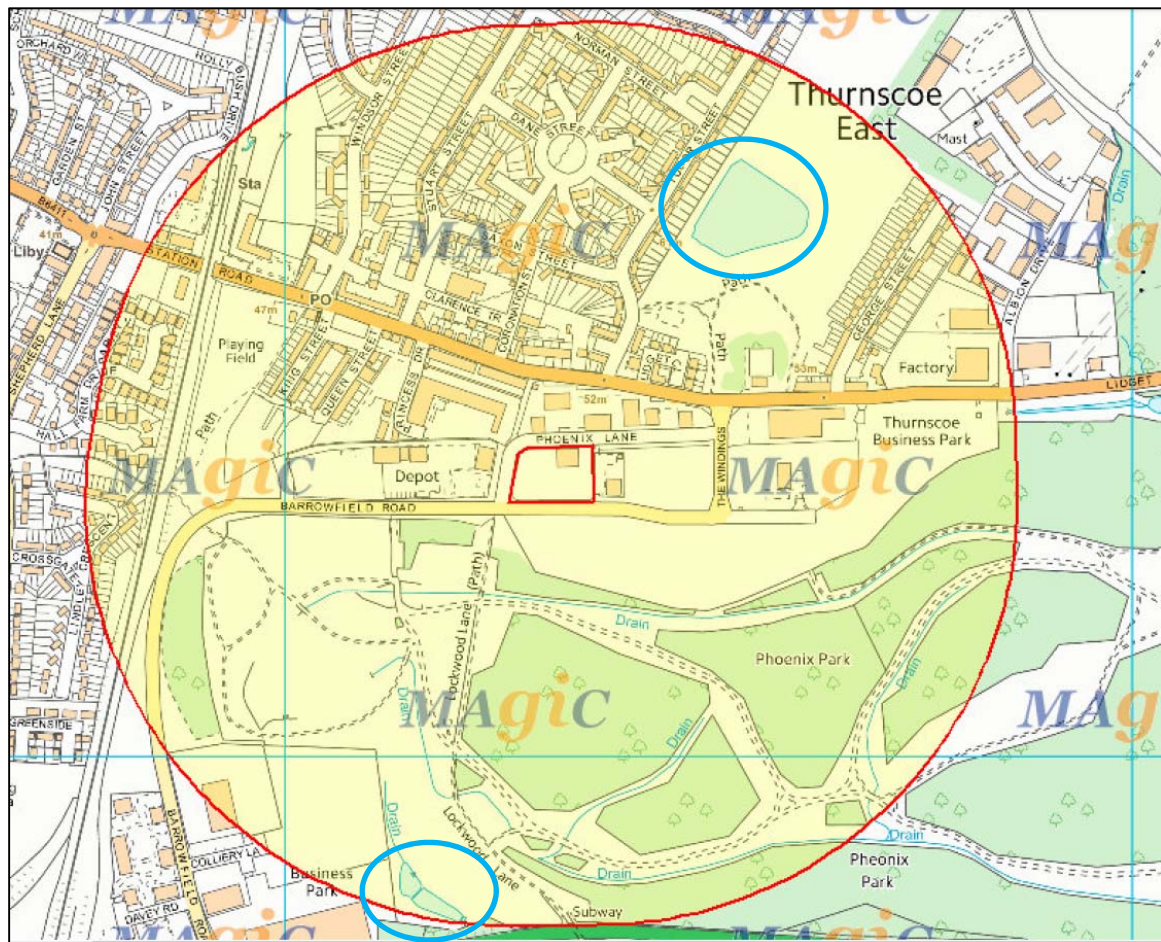
3.4.3. Three ponds were identified within 500m of the survey area on an Ordnance Survey Map of the area. Thurnscoe Reservoir lies 300m to the north of the survey area and this is a large well stocked fishing pond. Two ponds lie adjacent to each other 450m to the south of the survey area within the southern edge of Phoenix Park.

3.4.4. There are no other ponds within 500m of these ponds making these ponds isolated. There are no records of great crested newts within the area, the nearest records are 1.5km to the south and on the opposite side of a busy main road and a large area of residential housing.

3.4.5. The habitat within the survey area is unsuitable habitat for amphibians as the main area is hardstanding and hard packed ground where large vehicles have compacted it leaving few refuges for amphibians.

3.4.6. Therefore, the site is assessed as unsuitable habitat for great crested newts.

3.4.7. The map below shows the survey area within the red line and the three ponds within a 500m buffer around the site.



3.4.8. No structures or mature trees that could provide bat roost potential were identified within the survey area.

3.4.9. The survey area provides low potential for foraging bats as there is little vegetation on the site and the vegetation that is present is low and does not form a corridor for bats to commute along.

3.4.10. The vegetation within the survey area provides some opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. However, no active nests were identified during this survey as it was carried out outside the nesting season.

3.4.11. The site provides no potential habitat for reptiles as the main area is hardstanding and hard packed ground where large vehicles have compacted it leaving few refuges and the site is regularly used which will deter reptiles.

3.4.12. No suitable dormouse habitat was identified during this survey.

3.4.13. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified during this survey and there is no suitable habitat within the survey area.

3.4.14. Two cotoneaster plants were identified in the vegetation on the outside of the boundary fence, one on the northern edge and one at the southwest corner. Cotoneaster is an invasive species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and it is an offence to cause the plants to spread.

4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

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

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

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

4.4. Three ponds were identified within 500m of the survey area on an Ordnance Survey Map of the area. However, Thurnscoe Reservoir to the north is a well-stocked fishing pond and is unsuitable habitat for great crested newts. The ponds to the south are 450m from the site and are isolated making it unlikely for these ponds to support a population of great crested newts. Also, there are no records of great crested newts within the area. The terrestrial habitat on the site is poor quality for amphibians as it is hard packed and hardstanding due to heavy vehicles using the site. Therefore, it is assessed that there will be no impact on great crested newts during the proposed works.

4.5. No structures or mature trees that could provide bat roost potential were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on roosting bats during the proposed works.

4.6. The survey area provides low foraging potential for bats. The proposed works will not fragment any foraging habitat and will therefore have no impact on foraging or commuting bats.

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

4.8. The site provides no potential habitat for reptiles as the main area is hardstanding and hard packed ground where large vehicles have compacted it leaving no refuges and the site is regularly used which will deter reptiles. The works will have a low impact on any reptiles within the work site.

4.9. No suitable dormouse habitat was identified during this survey. Therefore, there will be no impact on dormice during the proposed works.

4.10. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified during this survey and there is no suitable habitat within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on red squirrels during the proposed works.

4.11. Two cotoneaster plants were identified in the vegetation on the outside of the boundary fence, one on the northern edge and one at the southwest corner.

Cotoneaster is an invasive species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and it is an offence to cause the plants to spread. If precautions are put in place during works there will be no impact on the site due to invasive plant species.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

5.2. If any vegetation clearance is to be carried out during the nesting bird season a thorough nesting bird survey must be carried out by a suitably experienced person immediately prior to works commencing. If any active nests are found during this survey they must be left undisturbed until the young have fledged. This could put a considerable delay on proposed works.

5.3. It is recommended that the cotoneaster plants are removed in the spring/summer when there are no berries present on the plants as the plants spread through seeds in the berries.

5.4. It is recommended that biodiversity enhancements are included in the development to enhance the site for wildlife.

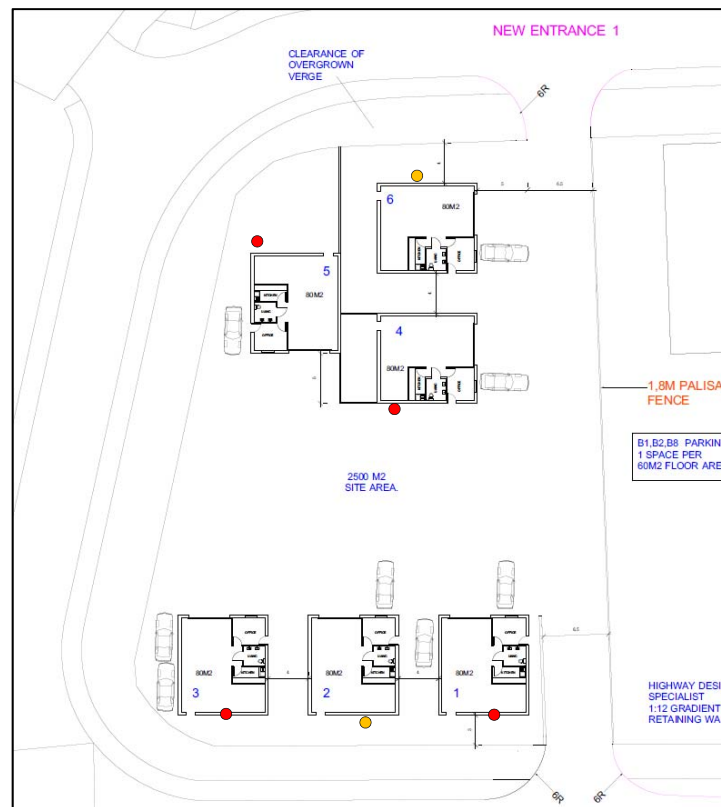
5.5. Two Schwegler 1FF bat boxes should be attached to two of the buildings on the site. See image to the right.



5.6. Four bird boxes should also be provided on four of the buildings on the site. These should be two general nest boxes, an example is shown below on the left, and two starling nest boxes, an example is shown below on the right.



5.7. Suggested locations for the bat boxes (orange dot) and bird boxes (red dot).



5.8. If any planting is to be carried out on the site this should be native plant species that will provide a food source for wild birds, for example hawthorn.

Prepared by:	
Jenny Whitcher Roebuck MCIEEM.	Date: 20 th January 2017.
Amended by:	
Jenny Whitcher Roebuck MCIEEM.	Date: 12 th June 2017.
Checked by:	
Derek Whitcher. BSc, MCIEEM, MCMI.	Date: 12 th June 2017.

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Appendix I. 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 1981 states 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, scrub and buildings 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 II. SCHEDULE 9 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES.

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	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>
Algae, Red	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>Argentatum</i>
Azalea, Yellow	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>
Balsam, Himalayan	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cotoneaster, Entire Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Small Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Creeper, False Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Dewplant, Purple	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>
Fanwort (Carolina Water-Shield)	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Fern, Water	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Fig, Hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Garlic, Three-cornered	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Hogweed, Giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Hyacinth, Water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis laevis</i>
Kelp, Japanese	<i>Laminaria japonica</i>
Knotweed, Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>

Knotweed, Hybrid	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> x <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Leek, Few-flowered	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Lettuce, Water	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia</i> x <i>crocosmiiflora</i>
Parrot's Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Pennywort, Floating	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Potato, Duck	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Primrose, Floating Water	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> x <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile</i>
Seaweed, Californian Red	<i>Pilea californica</i>
Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
Seaweed, Japanese	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> spp except
	<i>p. amethystea</i>
	<i>p. leucosticte</i>
	<i>p. linearis</i>
	<i>p. miniata</i>
	<i>p. purpurea</i>
	<i>p. umbilicalis</i>
Stonecrop, Australian Swamp (New Zealand Pygmyweed)	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Waterweed, Curly	<i>Laqarosiphon major</i>
Waterweeds	All species of the genus <i>Elodea</i>

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 organisations, 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.

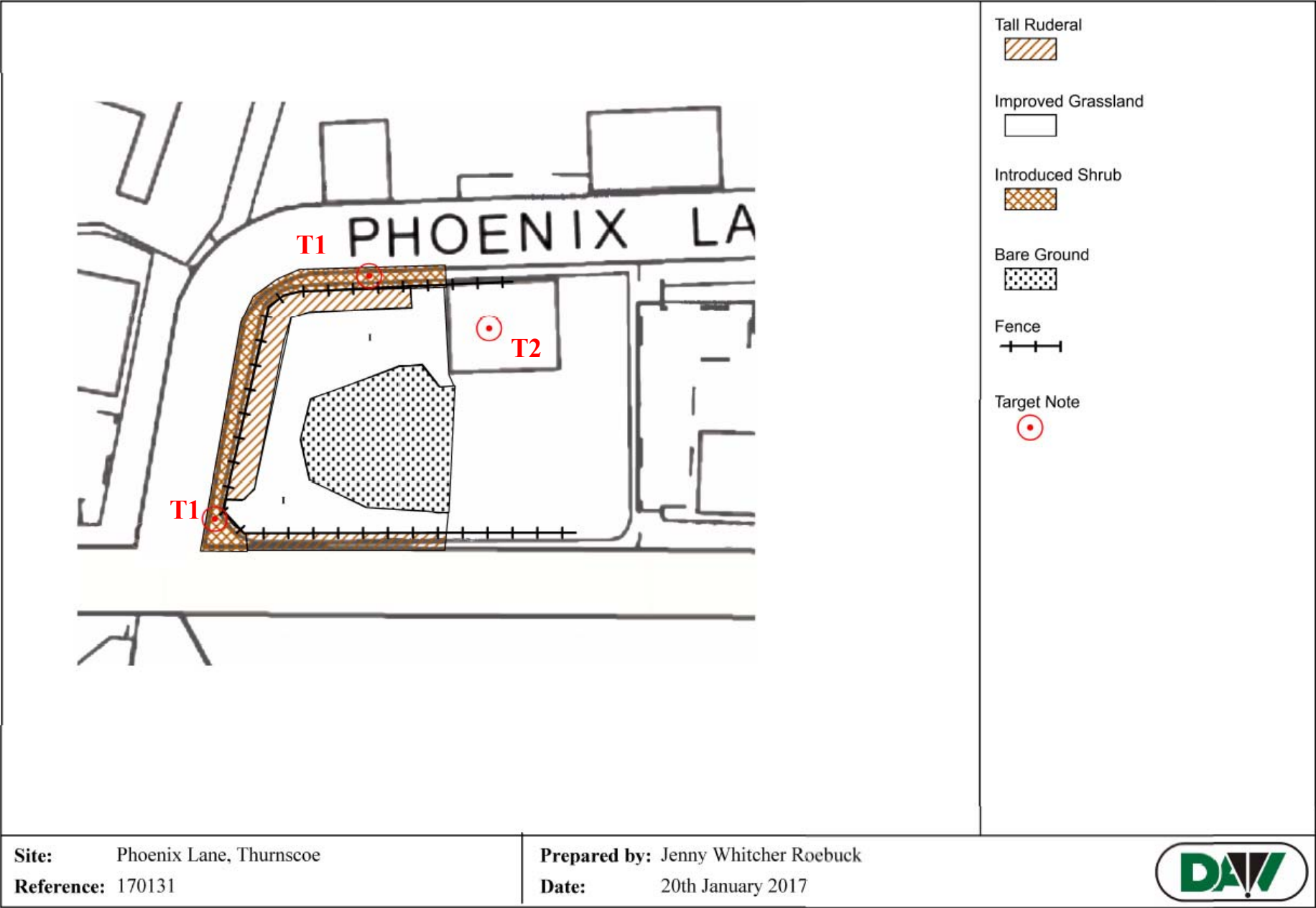
5.2. Where this method is used all plant material must be considered “controlled waste” and must be disposed properly.

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 III. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Appendix IV. TARGET NOTES.

T1 are two areas where cotoneaster is growing on the bank of the site outside the boundary fence.

T2 is the adjacent NCS Trailers Ltd building which is a large corrugated industrial building.

Appendix V. SPECIES LISTS.

1. Tall Ruderal

Species.	DAFOR Assessment.
rosebay willowherb (<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>)	D
nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	O
mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>)	F
thistle (<i>Cirsium sp(p)</i>)	O
dock (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	O
bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	O
dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>)	R
hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>)	R
cherry (<i>Prunus sp(p)</i>)	R
elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	R
perennial rye grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	A
white dead nettle (<i>Lamium album</i>)	O
broad-leaved willowherb (<i>Epilobium montanum</i>)	A

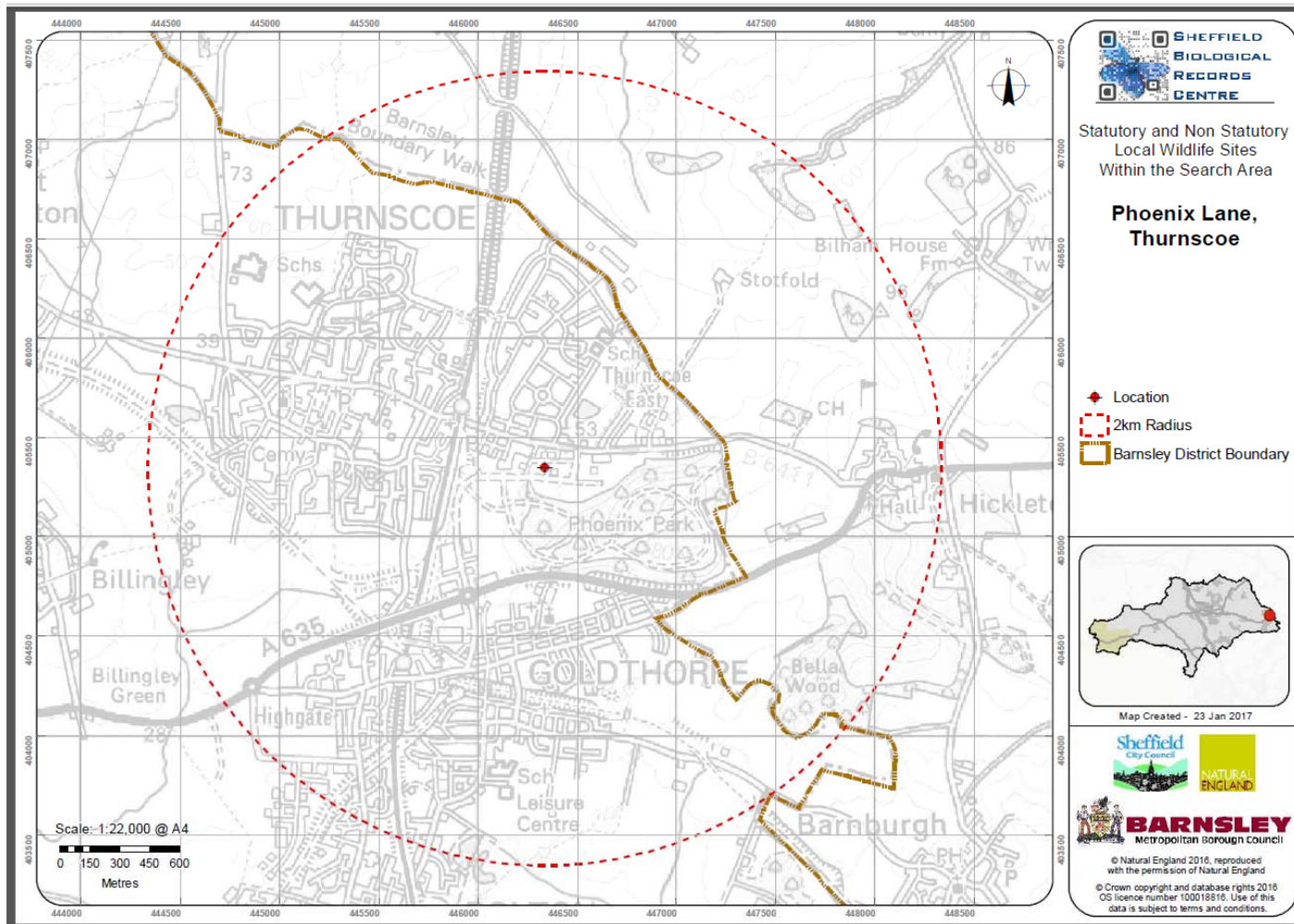
2. Introduced Shrub

Species.	DAFOR Assessment.
berberis (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>)	A
broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	F
cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>)	O
gorse (<i>Ulex eruopaeus</i>)	A
holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	O
dogwood (<i>Cornus sp.</i>)	F
buddleia (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>)	R
dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>)	O
creeping raspberry (<i>Rubus hayata-koidzumii</i>)	A
elaeanthus sp.	A
silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	O
cherry (<i>Prunus sp(p)</i>)	R
ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	D
perennial rye grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	O

3. Improved Grassland

Species.	DAFOR Assessment.
perennial rye grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	D
ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	F
dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	O
pineapple weed (<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>)	O
ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	F
greater plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>)	O
mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>)	F
clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	F
vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	O
ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	O
bittercress (<i>Cardamine hirsute</i>)	F
broad-leaved willowherb (<i>Epilobium montanum</i>)	A
buddleia (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>)	R

Appendix VI DATA SEARCH RESULTS.



Grid Ref	Location	Location Name	Date	TextDate	Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
SE40	'BARNSELY MBC'	Barnsley	01/01/2006 00:00	01/01/2006	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	
SE40	Broomhill Flash		01/01/2007 00:00	01/01/2007	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	2 broods, 1 and 3, probably 1 pair
SE40	Broomhill Flash & Wombwell Ings LWS	Broomhill Flash & Wombwell Ings 36	01/01/2005 00:00	01/01/2005	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	breeding
SE40	Broomhill Flash		07/06/2010 00:00	07/06/2010	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	1 bird in eastern nest box
SE40	Broomhill Flash		14/06/2010 00:00	14/06/2010	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	1 pair with 3 young in main part of nest box + Kestrel nesting in aex of same box
SE4604	Goldthorpe		18/10/2011 00:00	18/10/2011	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	1 Count
SE40	Old Moor & Wath Ings LWS	Dearne Valley RSPB	04/08/2009 00:00	04/08/2009	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	
SE40	Old Moor & Wath Ings LWS	Old Moor RSPB (SE40 G)	09/12/2009 00:00	09/12/2009	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	Between: 10:00-16:00.
SE40	Old Moor & Wath Ings LWS	Old Moor RSPB (SE40 G)	15/11/2009 00:00	15/11/2009	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	Between: 10:30-15:00.
SE40	Old Moor & Wath Ings LWS	Dearne Valley RSPB	19/07/2009 00:00	19/07/2009	bird	Tyto alba	Barn Owl	Between: 11:10-15:29. juvenile just visible in nestbox
SE463046	Goldthorpe	Lockwood Road	18/04/2005 00:00	18/04/2005	terrestrial mammal	Chiroptera	Bats	grounded bat
SE464039	Goldthorpe	Derwent Gardens	01/10/1998 00:00	01/10/1998	terrestrial mammal	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE457051	Thurnscoe	Thurnesc Grove, 13	04/07/1993 00:00	04/07/1993	terrestrial mammal	Chiroptera	Bats	exit count
SE462038	Goldthorpe	pond near Barnburgh Lane	05/05/2011 00:00	05/05/2011	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	
SE466035	Thurnscoe pond 7		01/01/2008 00:00	01/01/2008	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	
SE465056	Thurnscoe pond 3		01/01/2008 00:00	01/01/2008	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	
SE467052	Thurnscoe pond 4		01/01/2008 00:00	01/01/2008	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	
SE472041	Thurnscoe pond 5		01/01/2008 00:00	01/01/2008	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	
SE463052	Thurnscoe pond 2		01/01/2008 00:00	01/01/2008	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	frogs and spawn

SE466038	'BARNLEY MBC'	pond adj.to Barnburgh Lane	05/05/2011 00:00	05/05/2011	amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	2
SE462038	Goldthorpe	pond near Barnburgh Lane	05/05/2011 00:00	05/05/2011	amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	
SE40	'BARNLEY MBC'	Wombwell By-pass	21/09/2012 00:00	21/09/2012	amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	
SE465056	Thurnscoe pond 3		01/01/2008 00:00	01/01/2008	amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	
SE463050	Thurnscoe pond 1		01/01/2008 00:00	01/01/2008	amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	
SE466038	'BARNLEY MBC'	pond adj.to Barnburgh Lane	05/05/2011 00:00	05/05/2011	amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	2
SE462038	Goldthorpe	pond near Barnburgh Lane	06/04/2011 00:00	06/04/2011	amphibian	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	Male
SE466038	'BARNLEY MBC'	pond adj.to Barnburgh Lane	05/05/2011 00:00	05/05/2011	amphibian	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	1 male
SE466038	'BARNLEY MBC'	pond adj.to Barnburgh Lane	26/05/2011 00:00	26/05/2011	amphibian	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	1 male
SE466038	'BARNLEY MBC'	pond adj.to Barnburgh Lane	06/04/2011 00:00	06/04/2011	amphibian	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	1 male
SE448060	'BARNLEY MBC'	56 Clayton drive Thurnscoe	02/07/1992 00:00	02/07/1992	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 1
SE448059	'BARNLEY MBC'	42 Clayton Drive Thurnscoe	13/06/1992 00:00	13/06/1992	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 60 by householder
SE450057	'BARNLEY MBC'	31 Butcher Street	08/07/1999 00:00	08/07/1999	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 1
SE457051	'BARNLEY MBC'	13 Thurnscoe Grove	06/07/1993 00:00	06/07/1993	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 120
SE457051	'BARNLEY MBC'	13 Thurnscoe Grove	17/07/1993 00:00	17/07/1993	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 187 by householder
SE457051	'BARNLEY MBC'	13 Thurnscoe Grove	01/08/1993 00:00	01/08/1993	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 125 by householder
SE457051	'BARNLEY MBC'	13 Thurnscoe Grove	07/08/1993 00:00	07/08/1993	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 63 by householder
SE448059	'BARNLEY MBC'	42 Clayton Drive Thurnscoe	20/06/1992 00:00	20/06/1992	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 102 by householder
SE448059	'BARNLEY MBC'	42 Clayton Drive Thurnscoe	28/07/1992 00:00	28/07/1992	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost exit count 57
SE448060	'BARNLEY MBC'	56 Clayton drive Thurnscoe	25/06/1992 00:00	25/06/1992	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost

SE465040	'BARNSELEY MBC'	18 Frederick St Goldthorpe	18/07/1995 00:00	18/07/1995	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	exit count 4
SE462038	Goldthorpe	pond near Barnburgh Lane	06/04/2011 00:00	06/04/2011	amphibian	Triturus vulgaris	Smooth Newt	1 male, 4 female
SE466038	'BARNSELEY MBC'	pond adj.to Barnburgh Lane	06/04/2011 00:00	06/04/2011	amphibian	Triturus vulgaris	Smooth Newt	1 male 4 female
SE40	'BARNSELEY MBC'	Dearne Enterprise Centre	09/08/1992 00:00	09/08/1992	terrestrial mammal	Myotis mystacinus	Whiskered Bat	1 in building