



**Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI
Somerset**

***Notification under Section 28 of the Wildlife
and Countryside Act 1981***

Contact points and further information

This notification package is issued by Natural England's Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Team. During the current coronavirus situation, Natural England staff are working remotely and a limited number of our offices are open. Please send any correspondence relating to this notification by email or contact us by phone using the information below. Alternatively, you can send a response online using the Citizenspace link below.

Your contact point for specific enquiries relating to this notification is Fergus Mitchell.

Telephone number: 02080 266820

E-mail: Fergus.Mitchell@naturalengland.org.uk

Online: <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-england/pinkworthy-and-driver-farm-sssi>

A second document (Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI - Supporting Information) is available on request from the address above. This contains information and extracts from relevant documents that have been used in the decision to notify this SSSI.

The date of notification of Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI is 7 January 2021

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This document explains why Pinkworthy and Driver Farm is notified by Natural England as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 1.2 Pinkworthy and Driver Farm is of special interest for its nationally important assemblage of grassland fungi and its species-rich lowland dry acid grassland. There is also a smaller, but significant, area of rush pasture.
- 1.3 Pinkworthy and Driver Farm, near Simonsbath, lies within the Exmoor National Park. The site comprises an enclosed mosaic of unimproved and semi-improved pasture in the upland fringe of Exmoor, centred on a series of small valleys carrying headwater tributaries of the River Barle. The site is home to the Pinkery Outdoor Educational Centre, operated by the Exmoor National Park Authority. In total the site covers 69.9 ha.
- 1.4 The annexes to this document comprise the legal papers that detail the interest and the management required to maintain that interest. You have a right to make representations or objections to this notification. Part 3 of this document explains how to do this.
- 1.5 Natural England's consent is required by owners and occupiers before any of the operations listed in *Annex 3* can be carried out. We will work closely with owners and managers, as well as other bodies, to ensure that existing operations and new works that are not considered likely to damage the special features of the SSSI can be carried out.

2. The legal background

- 2.1 Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI is notified under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
- 2.2 Part 8 of this notification document contains the following legal documents required by section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
 - a citation detailing the reasons for notification (*Annex 1*);
 - a statement of Natural England's views on the management of the SSSI (*Annex 2*);
 - a list of operations requiring Natural England's consent (*Annex 3*); and
 - a map identifying the land subject to this notification (*Annex 4*).
- 2.3 This notification has several effects. The key ones can be summarised as follows:
 - owners and occupiers must give Natural England notice before carrying out, causing or permitting to be carried out any of the activities in the list of operations at *Annex 3*;
 - Natural England may require management of the SSSI by way of management schemes and notices;
 - owners of land included in the SSSI have a legal obligation to notify Natural England within 28 days if the ownership or occupancy of the land changes;
 - it is an offence for any person intentionally or recklessly to destroy or damage the special features of the SSSI or to disturb any of the fauna; and,
 - other public bodies must consult Natural England before carrying out or authorising any works that may damage the SSSI.

If you require any further information or advice on how this notification affects you, please do not hesitate to contact Natural England using the information at the beginning of this notification document.

3. Making representations

- 3.1 You have a legal right to make objections and representations about this notification. Any representations, including those supporting the notification, or objections should be made in writing to Natural England's Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Team by 7 May 2021.

Representations can be sent by e-mail or online to the addresses shown on page 2. You may wish to seek legal or independent advice and your representative may wish to write to us on your behalf.

- 3.2 Natural England's Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Team will consider your objections or representations and will try to resolve them. If there are no unresolved objections, approval to confirm this notification will be considered by an appropriate Natural England Director within nine months of this notification.
- 3.3 Any unresolved objections or representations will be considered by the Board of Natural England within nine months of this notification. If there are unresolved objections, confirmation of this notification is likely to be considered at the Board meeting provisionally scheduled for September 2021. Please note that the desirability of the notification (for instance, for socio-economic reasons) will not form part of the Board's decision. Following consideration of objections and representations, the Board of Natural England may confirm or withdraw all or part of this notification. In reaching its decision the Board will consider whether, in light of the objections and representations received, Natural England remains of the opinion that the site is of special scientific interest. If you wish to emphasise any of your objections or representations to the Board in person, you should tell us when you write to us. You will then be advised of the date and location of the Board meeting.
- 3.4 Natural England will accept correspondence relating to unresolved objections up to seven days prior to the Board meeting at which the confirmation is due to be considered. Correspondence received after this date will only be presented to the Board in very exceptional circumstances and you will be expected to provide justification as to why there has been a delay in providing the information. The decision whether this information will be submitted to the Board is entirely at Natural England's discretion. The reason that there is a seven day cut off is to allow Board members sufficient opportunity to consider all of the issues and read all the relevant paperwork before they meet to take their decision.
- 3.5 Natural England has a policy of openness, which reflects our obligations under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. This legislation provides a legal right of access to information held by public bodies. This means that we will provide information on how we make our decisions on SSSIs to any person on request. This includes details of objections and representations received. We will assume, therefore, that your representation or objection can be made publicly available unless you indicate with clear and valid reasons which (if any) part(s) of these you wish to be excluded from this arrangement. However, you should be aware that the requirements of the legislation may mean that we cannot comply with your request that this information be withheld. We do, however, respect people's privacy and will take all reasonable steps to consult you before reaching a decision on disclosure of the information.
- 3.6 As an individual with an interest in Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI, your information will be stored and processed on a computer database that will be operated within the General Data Protection Regulation and the Data Protection Act 2018. For the purposes of the Data Protection Act, the data controller is Natural England, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York YO1 7PX. For more information, please see the *SSSI notifications privacy notice* at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/natural-england-privacy-notices/site-of-special-scientific-interest-notification-privacy-notice> or request a copy using the contact information on page 2 of this document.

4. Reasons for notification

- 4.1 Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI is of special interest for its nationally important:
 - **Assemblage of grassland fungi**

The lowland dry acid grassland at Pinkworthy and Driver Farm is distinguished by a rich assemblage of grassland fungi. The long-established, short, mossy swards maintained by cutting and grazing regimes, across a range of slope, aspect and degrees of wetness provide ideal conditions for the maintenance of this diverse grassland fungi

community. Sites with such rich assemblages of grassland fungi are uncommon on Exmoor, across Somerset and nationally.

The key groups in the fungal assemblage at Pinkworthy and Driver Farm are the waxcaps (*Hygrocybe* s.l.¹), clubs, corals and spindles (clavarioids), pinkgills (*Entoloma* s.l.) and earthtongues (geoglossoids). The diversity is exceptional, with 57 species being recorded here since 1997 including 11 high diversity indicator species, and 12 listed as 'Vulnerable' on the global IUCN Red List.

Three of the species recorded at Pinkworthy and Driver Farm are included in the Government's list of habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England², known as 'priority habitats and species'.

- **Species-rich lowland dry acid grassland**

The great majority of the enclosed pasture land at Pinkworthy and Driver Farm is species-rich unimproved and semi-improved dry acid grassland.

The sward throughout comprises abundant common bent *Agrostis capillaris*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and field wood-rush *Luzula campestris*, with Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus* locally abundant in the more semi-improved areas. The pastures support characteristic herbs found in acidic grasslands, with tormentil *Potentilla erecta* and heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile* widespread and mouse-ear-hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum* and common bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* locally frequent. Bryophytes are well represented, especially springy turf-moss *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* and neat feather-moss *Pseudoscleropodium purum*.

Enclosed upland-fringe examples of these acidic grassland types, especially in the south and west of England, are included in the 'lowland dry acid grassland' priority habitat.

- **Rush pasture**

The damper valley bottoms at Pinkworthy and Driver Farm support stands of species-rich rush pasture. Characteristic herb species include common marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, greater bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, cuckoo flower *Cardamine pratensis* and marsh violet *Viola palustris*. Lady-fern *Athyrium filix-femina*, narrow buckler-fern *Dryopteris carthusiana* and lemon-scented fern *Oreopteris limbosperma* are scattered throughout. The bryophytes pointed spear-moss *Calliergonella cuspidata* and springy turf-moss are frequent and more open areas support a wider range of bryophytes including flat-topped bog-moss *Sphagnum fallax*, river feather-moss *Brachythecium rivulare*, common feather-moss *Kindbergia praelonga* and hart's-tongue thyme-moss *Plagiomnium undulatum*.

This type of rush pasture is included in the 'purple moor grass and rush pastures' priority habitat.

5. Site boundaries and relationship with other SSSIs

- 5.1 The boundary has been drawn to include land supporting the features of special interest. Surrounding dry-stone walls, hedge-banks, fences and a minor road define the boundary. Further clarification of the precise location of the boundary of the SSSI can be obtained from Natural England's Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Team at the contact details on page 2 of this document.
- 5.2 The North Exmoor SSSI (12,000 ha), which is of special interest for its upland habitats and associated flora and fauna, adjoins parts of the site to the north and west. The River Barle SSSI (104 ha) also adjoins the site to the west and south and, in addition to its riverine

¹ *Sensu lato*, meaning 'in a broad sense', used here to indicate that the genus includes taxa previously assigned to it.

² Under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

habitats and species, includes rush pastures which complement those in Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI.

6. Management of the SSSI

- 6.1 This notification includes at *Annex 2* a statement of the management that Natural England considers is needed to conserve and enhance the features of special interest. Different management may be appropriate in different parts of the site and this statement is not intended to detail the exact requirements at specific locations. The statement is intended to explain how we can work with and support owners and managers in continuing to achieve positive management of the SSSI.
- 6.2 This notification also includes a list of the operations requiring Natural England's consent at *Annex 3*. Some of the operations may already be taking place and where they do not cause any damage they will be given consent. We will work with landowners and managers to agree lists of such existing and planned activities, which can be approved.
- 6.3 Where an operation has been granted a consent, licence or permission from another public body a separate consent will not generally be required from Natural England. However, other public bodies are required to consult Natural England before such consents, licences or permissions are issued.
- 6.4 In particular, we recognise the important roles of the owners and managers of the land in managing this site. We will continue to work with them to develop means to secure the sustainable management of Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI.

7. Supporting information

- 7.1 The detailed information, which has been used to assess the importance of this SSSI, is available on request using the contact details on page 2 of this document.

8. Legal documents

- 8.1 Attached at *Annexes 1 - 4* are the legal documents, which are required by section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Annex 1

Citation

This is a legal document on which you have a right to make objections or representations, as explained in part 3 of this notification document

Site name: Pinkworthy and Driver Farm

County: Somerset

District: West Somerset

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Local Planning Authority: Exmoor National Park Authority, West Somerset Council, Somerset County Council.

Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 sheets: 180

National grid reference: SS732408

Notification date: 7 January 2021

Area: 69.90 ha

Reasons for notification:

Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI is of special interest for its nationally important assemblage of grassland fungi and for its species-rich lowland dry acid grassland and rush pasture.

General description:

Pinkworthy and Driver Farm is situated close to the Devon-Somerset border in the upper catchment of the River Barle, which drains much of upland Exmoor before flowing eastward to join the River Exe. The site lies 3-5 km to the west of the village of Simonsbath and ranges in altitude from 370 m to 460 m. It comprises two discrete areas of land. Pinkworthy Farm to the west, occupies a ridge between the River Barle and a neighbouring tributary, including pastures with a gently sloping southerly aspect and steeper valley sides facing west and east. Driver Farm to the east, comprises a Y-shaped valley system with a similar range of slope and aspect.

The underlying geology is of Devonian slates of the Kentisbury Member, while the valleys drain higher land underlain by the Coombe Martin Slates. These give rise to thin, generally acidic soils on the ridges and slopes, while the valley bottoms have alluvial deposits of clays, sands and gravels.

The whole site lies within an area of enclosed land characterised by stone walls and earth hedge banks, sometimes topped by remnant beech *Fagus sylvatica* hedges. Prior to enclosure the area would have been moorland, as the surrounding hills still are, with areas of valley fen and mire. Much of the enclosed land in the area has been drained, ploughed and reseeded as improved pasture but these two areas comprise remnants of largely semi-natural unimproved grassland.

Species-rich lowland dry acid grassland

Both parts of the site support acidic grassland across most of the area, characterised by abundant common bent *Agrostis capillaris*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and field wood-rush *Luzula campestris*, with Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus* locally frequent in the flatter, slightly more mesotrophic pastures. Typical herbs include tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, mouse-ear-hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*, common bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and common cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata*.

On the steeper valley sides more diverse communities include pill sedge *Carex pilulifera*, green-ribbed sedge *C. binervis*, heath-grass *Danthonia decumbens*, great wood-rush *Luzula sylvatica*, purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and mat-grass *Nardus stricta*, with heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*, eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis* agg. and heath speedwell *Veronica officinalis*. Mosses form a significant component of the sward, predominantly springy turf-moss *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* and neat feather-moss *Pseudoscleropodium purum*, along with glittering wood-moss *Hylocomium splendens*, heath plait-moss *Hypnum jutlandicum* and red-stemmed feather-moss *Pleurozium schreberi*. Scattered bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* occurs on most slopes, occasionally forming larger patches.

Rush pasture

Flatter areas in the valley bottoms support extensive stands of wetland vegetation in which sharp-flowered rush *Juncus acutiflorus* and, to a lesser extent, soft-rush *J. effusus* predominate. These areas also support a species-rich assemblage of plants including greater bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre*, star sedge *Carex echinata*, marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre*, marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, marsh violet *Viola palustris*, lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, creeping forget-me-not *Myosotis secunda* and velvet bent *Agrostis canina*. The moss species pointed spear-moss *Calliergonella cuspidata*, fern-leaved hook-moss *Cratoneuron filicinum*, marsh thyme-moss *Plagiomnium ellipticum* and straw spear-moss *Straminergon stramineum* also occur with small quantities of flat-topped bog-moss *Sphagnum fallax*.

Assemblage of grassland fungi

Pinkworthy and Driver Farm supports a nationally important assemblage of grassland fungi. Since 1997, 28 species of waxcap *Hygrocybe* s.l.³ and 19 pinkgill *Entoloma* s.l. species have been recorded on the site, together with six species of clubs, corals and spindles (clavarioid fungi) and four earthtongues (geoglossoid fungi).

Seven of the waxcap species which have been recorded on the site are listed as 'Vulnerable' on the global IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: blushing waxcap *Neohygrocybe ovina*, citrine waxcap *Hygrocybe citrinovirens*, crimson waxcap *H. punicea*, splendid waxcap *H. splendidissima*, grey waxcap *Cuphophyllus lacmus*, pink waxcap *Porpolomopsis calyptriformis* and date waxcap *H. spadicea*. Other waxcap species recorded here that are indicative of high quality grassland fungi sites include yellow foot waxcap *Cuphophyllus flavipes* and fibrous waxcap *H. intermedia*.

Of the pinkgills, big blue pinkgill *Entoloma bloxamii* (agg.), lilac pinkgill *E. porphyrophaeum* and mealy pinkgill *E. prunuloides* are listed as 'Vulnerable' on the global IUCN Red List, as are two of the earthtongues: dark-purple earthtongue *Microglossum atropurpureum* (agg.) and short-spored earthtongue *Trichoglossum walteri*.

³ *Sensu lato*, meaning 'in a broad sense', used here to indicate that the genus includes taxa previously assigned to it.

Annex 2

Views about Management

This is a legal document on which you have a right to make objections or representations, as explained in part 3 of this notification document.



Views About Management

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Section 28(4)

A statement of Natural England's views about the management of Pinkworthy and Driver Farm Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

This statement represents Natural England's views about the management of the SSSI for nature conservation. It sets out, in principle, our views on how the site's special conservation interest can be conserved and enhanced. Natural England has a duty to notify the owners and occupiers of SSSI of its views about the management of the land.

Not all of the management principles will be equally appropriate to all parts of the SSSI. Also, there may be other management activities, additional to our current views, which can be beneficial to the conservation and enhancement of the features of interest.

This Statement does not constitute consent for any of the 'operations requiring Natural England's consent'. The written consent of Natural England is required before carrying out any of those operations. Natural England welcomes consultation with owners, occupiers and users of the SSSI to ensure that the management of this site conserves and enhances the features of interest, and to ensure that all necessary prior consents are obtained.

Management Principles

Lowland dry acid grassland and rush pasture with an assemblage of grassland fungi

It is essential that grassland with a diverse community of grassland fungi is managed using sympathetic and generally traditional methods. Applications of lime, manure, artificial fertilisers, herbicides and fungicides should be avoided.

Grazing and/or mowing should keep the grassland short. Without such management or intervention the sward becomes progressively dominated by tall and vigorous grasses which, together with an associated build-up of dead plant matter, suppress less vigorous species, reduce botanical diversity and may compromise the fungal diversity of the site. Any clippings should be removed from the site.

At Pinkworthy and Driver Farm the grassland on some of the flatter areas is managed in most years by taking a hay or silage cut in the summer with aftermath grazing alongside the areas which are too steep to cut, through late summer and into winter. The timing of these activities will depend on local factors, including past management and current weather conditions. Management should ensure that the season's vegetation growth is removed and the sward kept relatively short through the autumn and winter which is the peak fruiting period for the grassland fungi. Stock tends to be removed in winter with flexibility to graze spring growth before shutting up for the hay sometime in spring.

Steeper areas of grassland are treated as pasture and maintained by longer periods of grazing. In general, the precise timing and intensity of grazing will vary, according to local conditions and requirements (such as the type or availability of stock, or the needs of individual species of plant or fungus) but should aim to keep a relatively open sward. Although a short sward needs to be maintained, grazing should be at low levels or cease during the peak time of fungal fruiting. This is usually mid-September to mid-November, but may start from late summer depending on the weather and species concerned.

Where fields contain areas which are cut and grazed, care should be taken to ensure that the steeper areas are sufficiently well-grazed. Shutting up pasture areas along with the hay/silage meadows may lead to a build-up of coarse vegetation and bracken which is not then adequately grazed off in late summer. It is important that these slopes receive enough grazing as it is here that much of the important fungal interest is located.

Application of manure or fertiliser to the areas cut for hay/silage should be avoided as it will tend, over time, to reduce the species-richness of the acidic grassland and rush pasture. Any run-off of manure or fertiliser onto the steeper slopes is likely to cause serious harm to the fungi assemblage.

Light trampling can be of benefit by breaking down leaf litter and providing areas for seed germination, but excessive trampling that causes noticeable poaching of the grassland should be avoided at all times.

Date notified: 7 January 2021

Annex 3

List of operations requiring Natural England's consent

This is a legal document on which you have a right to make objections or representations, as explained in part 3 of this notification document.

Operations requiring Natural England's consent

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Section 28 (4)(b)

The operations listed below may damage the features of interest at **Pinkworthy and Driver Farm SSSI**. Before any of these operations are undertaken you must give Natural England notice of your intention to carry them out and may require our consent.

It is usually possible to carry out some of these operations in certain ways, or at specific times of year, or on certain parts of the SSSI, without damaging the features of interest. If you wish to carry out any of these activities please contact a Natural England Adviser who will give you advice and where appropriate issue you with a consent. Please help us by using the form sent to you with the notification documents to ask us for consent to carry out these operations.

In certain circumstances it will not be possible to consent these operations, because they would damage the features of interest. Where possible your Natural England Adviser will suggest alternative ways in which you may proceed, which would enable a consent to be issued. To proceed without Natural England's consent may constitute an offence. If consent is refused, or conditions attached to it are not acceptable to you, you will be provided with details of how you may appeal to the Secretary of State.

Standard reference number	Type of operation
1.	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotovating, harrowing and re-seeding.
2.	Grazing and alterations to the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing).
3.	Stock feeding and alterations to stock feeding practice.
4.	Mowing or cutting vegetation and alterations to the mowing or cutting regime (such as from haymaking to silage).
5.	Application of manure, slurry, silage liquor, fertilisers and lime.
6.	Application of pesticides, including fungicides and herbicides (weedkillers) whether terrestrial or aquatic, and veterinary products.
7.	Dumping, spreading or discharging of any materials.
8.	Burning.
9.	Release into the site of any wild, feral, captive-bred or domestic animal, plant, seed or micro-organism (including genetically modified organisms).
10.	Killing, injuring, taking or removal of any wild animal (including dead animals or parts thereof), or their eggs and nests, including pest control and disturbing them in their places of shelter.
11.	Destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant, fungus or plant remains, including tree, shrub, herb, hedge, dead or decaying wood, moss, lichen, fungal fruiting body, leaf-mould or turf.
12.	Tree and/or woodland management and alterations to tree and/or woodland management (including planting, felling, pruning and tree surgery, thinning, coppicing, changes in species composition, removal of fallen timber).
13a.	Draining (including the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).
13b.	Modification to the structure of water courses (streams, springs, ditches, dykes, drains), including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, regrading, damming or dredging.

Standard reference number	Type of operation
13c.	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes
14.	Alterations to water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes). Also the modification of current drainage operations.
15.	Infilling or digging of ditches, dykes, drains, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
20.	Extraction of minerals including hard rock, sand and gravel, topsoil, subsoil and spoil.
21.	Destruction, construction, removal, re-routing or re-grading of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, including soil and soft rock exposures or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22.	Storage of materials.
23.	Erection of permanent or temporary structures or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
26.	Use of vehicles or craft.
27.	Recreational or other activities likely to damage or disturb the features of special interest.
28a.	Game and waterfowl management and hunting practices, and alterations to game and waterfowl management and hunting practice.

Notes

- i. This is a list of operations appearing to Natural England to be likely to damage the special features of the SSSI, as required under section 28 (4) (b) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
- ii. Where an operation has been granted a consent, licence or permission from another authority separate consent will not be required from Natural England. However, other authorities are required to consult Natural England before such consents, licences or permissions are issued.
- iii. Any reference to 'animal' in this list shall be taken to include any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish, or invertebrate.

Date notified: 7 January 2021

National Grid Reference: SS732408

Annex 4
Map showing the land notified

This is a legal document on which you have a legal right to make objections or representations, as explained in part 3 of this notification document.