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ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Land off Lock Street, Dewsbury

June 2012

NB. Information on legally protected, rare or vulnerable species may appear in ecological reports. In such cases it is recommended that appropriate caution be used when circulating copies.

Envirotech NW Ltd

GEN/12/352

Envirotech NW Ltd
Director: A Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MIEEM, MRICS, CEnv, Dip NDEA
Registered Office: Stone Lea, Sedgwick, Kendal, Cumbria, LA8 0JP
Registered in England and Wales. Company Registration Number 5028111

Professional responsibility

This report has been commissioned and the actions of the surveyor have been made in accordance with the Code of Professional Conduct for the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. (www.ieem.org.uk) and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (www.rics.org.uk)

Accuracy of report

This report has been compiled based on the methodology as detailed and the professional experience of the surveyor. Whilst the report reflects the situation found as accurately as possible, all of the protected species this survey covers are wild and can move freely from site to site. Their presence or absence detailed in this report does not entirely preclude the possibility of a different past, current or future use of the site surveyed.

We would ask all clients acting upon the contents of this report to show due diligence when undertaking work on their site and/or in their interaction with protected species. If protected species are found during a work programme, and continuing the work programme could result in their disturbance, injury or death, either directly or indirectly an offence may be committed.

If in doubt, stop work and seek further professional advice.

Quality and Environmental Assurance

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REPORT CONTROL SHEET

Report Version Control

General Report Information	
Date of site risk assessment	10th June 2012
Project lead signature	Andrew Gardner - Director
Date report issued	10th July 2012
Report approved by	Andrew Gardner - Director

Whilst all due and reasonable care is taken in the preparation of reports, Envirotech accept no responsibility whatsoever for any consequences of the release of this report to third parties.

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0	10th July 2012	Andrew Gardner	Final document issued

RESULTS SUMMARY AND ACTIONS REQUIRED

Results

1. The main development site supports habitat of limited value to wildlife.

2. There are no past records of protected or notable species on the site.

3. The retention of trees on the site boundaries is encouraged.

4. Site inspections prior to scrub clearance will be required to account for the potential for use by nesting birds.

Actions Required

1. The provision/ retention of linear landscape features, such as tree lines around the edge of the site, is encouraged.

2. Soft landscaping and the use of native plant species/ wildflowers in the landscape plan may in the medium to long term significantly improve the sites potential for use.

3. A check for nesting birds should be made prior to site clearance if this is in the period March-September inclusive.

1.0 Extended Phase 1 Survey

1.1 Introduction

The Phase 1 survey was undertaken by Andrew Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MRICS, MIEEM, CEnv, Mrs Jenny Wilde BSc(Hons) and Mr Chris Wilde. The Phase 1 habitat survey methodology (NCC, 1990) is a standard technique for recording and mapping habitats. The survey involved walking the whole site, mapping and describing different habitats (for example: woodland, grassland, scrub).

1.2 Timing and Constraints

1.2.1 The Phase 1 survey was carried out on the 10th June 2012 the weather was dry but overcast and warm throughout. The survey timing was during the early summer. There were no constraints to the survey.

2.0 Phase 1 Survey Results

2.1 Site 1: Habitat Results

2.1.1 The site covered approximately 2.1ha and comprised an open area of hard standing used as a scrap and storage yard. An abandoned railway forming the East boundary is re-vegetating and now contains dense scrub and young trees. Mature trees occur along the Southern boundary to the adjacent canal.

See Figure 1 for the Phase 1 Habitat Plan and descriptive Botanical Target Notes and Faunal Target Notes, hereafter referred to as BTN and FTN.

2.1.2 The habitats encountered on and adjacent to the site were (in no particular order):

- Hardstanding
- Buildings
- Broadleaf woodland
- Standing water
- Other

2.2 Hard standing

2.2.1 This is the largest single type of habitat on site and is associated with the storage and scrap yards. The ground comprises compacted gravels with no vegetation cover. (TN1 and Plate 1 and 2)

Plate 1 and 2. Hardstanding with no vegetation cover is heavily disturbed and open

2.3 Buildings

2.3.1 The buildings on site are of modern breeze block and or portal frame construction with fibre cement cladding. (TN2 and Plate 3)

2.3.2 They are all well sealed and or regularly disturbed and offer negligible roosting potential for bats due to the nature of their construction.

Plate 3. Buildings are of portal frame or block construction and offer negligible potential for use by bats

2.4 Broadleaf woodland

2.4.1 Semi-natural broadleaf woodland occurs to the East and South of the site. On the railway embankment trees cannot yet be classed as semi-mature as this habitat is just outside the classification of dense scrub in respect of its successional stage (TN3 and Plate 4, 5 and 6). Trees on the side of the canal, outside the site boundary are semi-mature and mature (TN4 and Plate 7).

2.4.2 None of the trees on site were found to have any suitability for bat roosting being relatively young with no tree holes or splits behind bark observed (BTN1). There is no indication of recent management.

2.4.3 Tree species include English Oak ***(Quercus robur)***, Willow ***(Salix*** sp.***)***, Silver Birch ***(Betula pendula)***, Sycamore ***(Acer pseudoplatanus)***, Hawthorn ***(Crataegus monogyna)***, Cherry ***(Prunus*** sp.***)***.

2.4.4 Ground flora is relatively diverse but only common species were found. Dog Rose ***(Rosa Canina)***, Bramble ***(Rubus fruticosus agg)***, Herb-Robert ***(Geranium robertianum)***, Coltsfoot ***(Tussilago farfara)***, Rosebay Willowherb ***(Epilobium angustifolium)***, Foxglove ***(Digitalis purpurea)***, White Campion ***(Silene Alba)***, Bindweed ***(Convolvulus spp.)***, Red clover ***(Trifolium pratense)***, Common birds-foot-trefoil ***(Lotus corniculatus)***, Tufted vetch ***(Vicia cracca)***, Broad-leaved dock ***(Rumex obtusifolius)***, Spear thistle ***(Cirsium vulgare)***, Ragwort ***(Senecio jacobaea)***, Ribwort Plantain ***(Plantago lanceolata)***, Hogweed ***(Heracleum sphondylium)***, Creeping Buttercup ***(Ranunculus repens)***, Yorkshire Fog ***(Holcus lanatus)*** and Cocksfoot ***(Dactylis glomerata)***.

Plate 4, 5 and 6. Trees are young and the area is only just past the successional stage of scrub

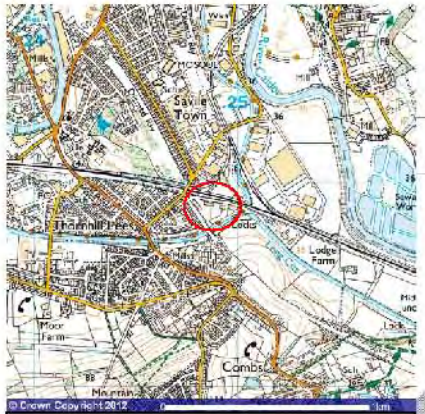
Plate 7. Trees on the canal side are mature

2.5 Standing Water

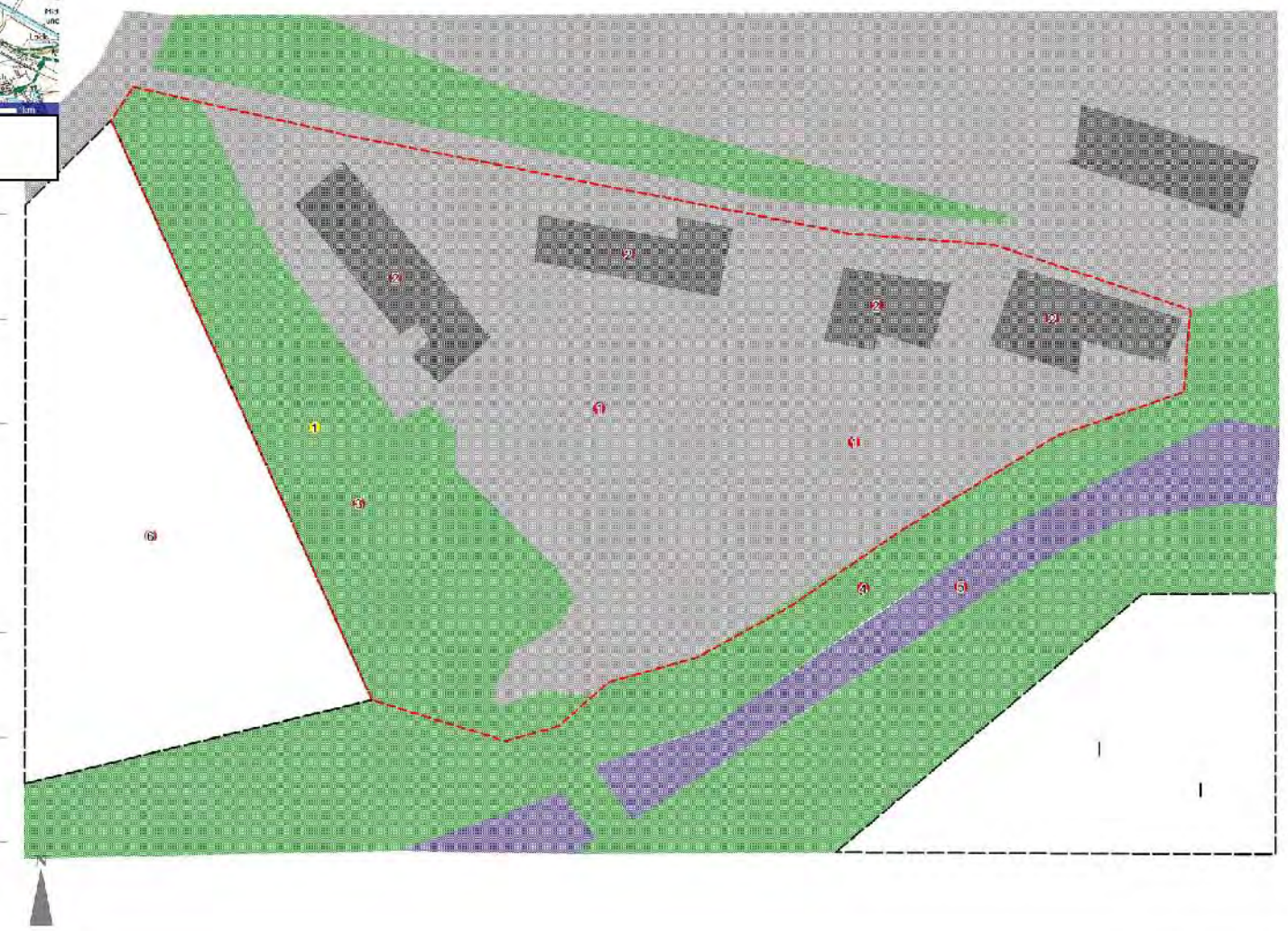
2.5.1 Standing water in the form of a canal lies to the South of the site. The canal banks are vertical and towpath is well trampled (TN5). Watervole ***(Arvicola amphibious)*** are not considered likely to use this habitat.

2.6 Other

2.6.1 Residential dwellings surrounded by species poor gardens and amenity grassland occur to the West. (TN6)



SE 248 198



Key

- Site Boundary
- Botanical Target Note
- Faunal Target Note
- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
- Hardstanding
- Buildings
- Standing water
- Other habitat
- Improved grassland

envirotech

Figure 1

Land off Lock Street
Dewsbury

Results* of Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

SCALE: NTS REV 01

*Habitats outside the site boundary are indicative only and have been mapped from within the site boundary or from publicly accessible land

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

3.1 Scope and objectives

This report was commissioned in respect of the proposed development of a storage and scrap yard off Lock Street, Dewsbury. The objectives of this survey are:

1. To carry out an ecological appraisal of the site to identify any habitats, species or features of nature conservation significance.

2. To provide a written report of the results, making any appropriate recommendations to ensure compliance with wildlife law and recognised best practice.

3.2 General site description and methods

The site, located at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SE 248 198, comprises an open area of hard standing with a belt of early successional woodland bounded by a canal and residential houses.

A Phase 1 habitat plan is provided earlier in this report.

3.3 Methodology

An initial consultation with the site agents was made on the 16th May 2012 following which the general site layout and adjacent environs were appraised. A search of the ecological records held by WYE (West Yorkshire Ecology) and the NBN within 2km of the site was also made at this time. The NBN was searched in accordance with its terms and conditions of use. Data is to be used to guide site management/ habitat improvement and no charges are being made to our client for obtaining or using this data.

There are numerous species records within 1km of the site on the NBN. There are no records of protected or notable species on or within the site boundaries. A plan showing the location of notable/ protected species in proximity to the site is shown at Figure 2a and 2b. Full details of the WYE records search are included in Appendix 1.

There are no national or internationally designated sites within the 500m search boundary showing on the MAGIC GIS database. A local wildlife site (Sparrow Wood) occurs 200m to the North-west of the site. This is isolated from the development site by a railway line, road and housing estate. See figure 2b.

No additional records searches were considered necessary based on our initial appraisal of the habitats associated with the site.

The level of survey effort used for each species was derived from our assessment of the likely presence and susceptibility of each species to disturbance from the proposed development as well as its local abundance and level of protection/importance.

Figure 2a- Notable or Protected species in proximity to site

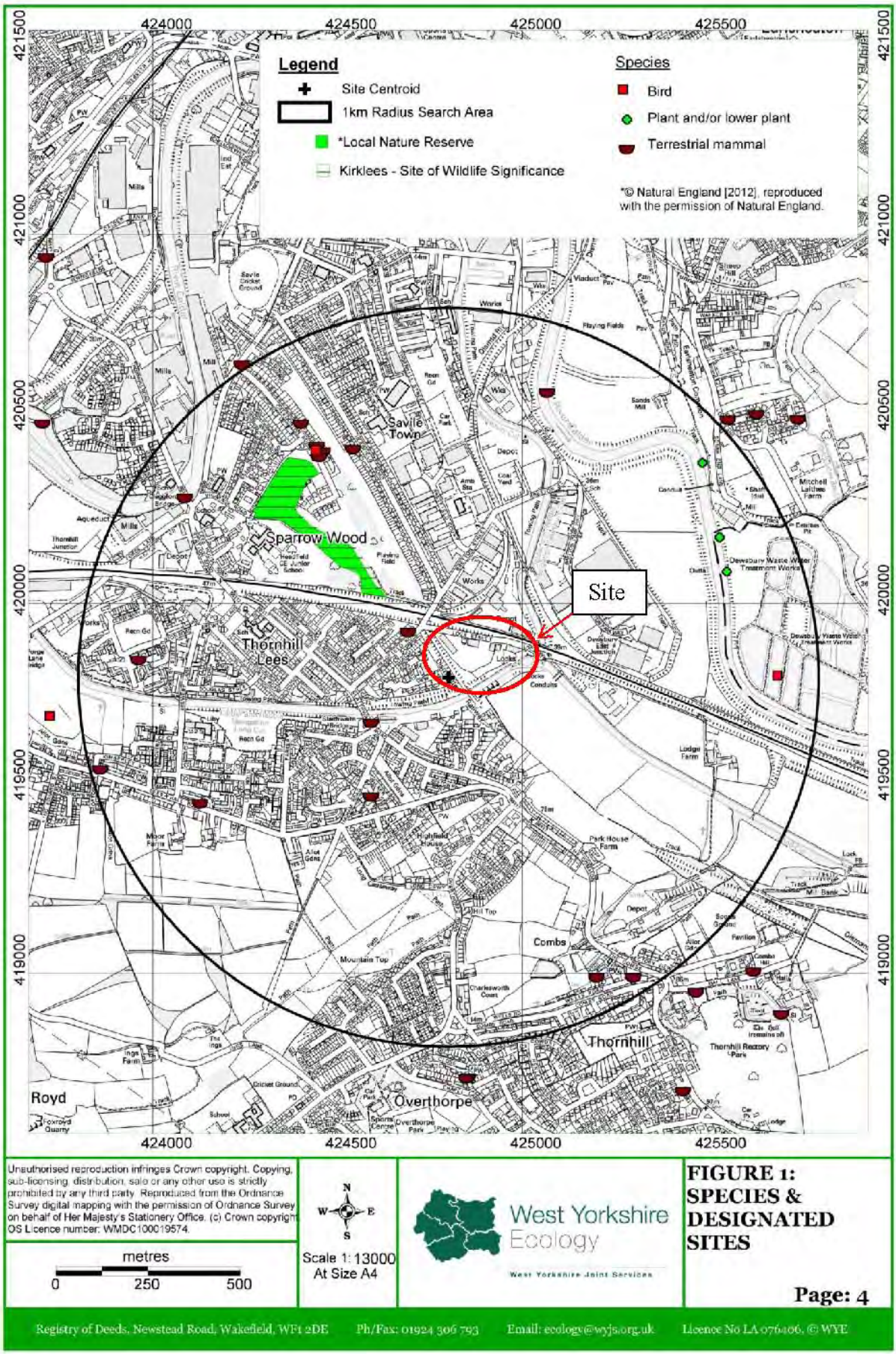


Figure 2b- Notable or Protected species in proximity to site

3.3.1 Bats

The survey was carried out in full accordance with the recommendations in NCC (1987), Mitchell-Jones (2004) and BCT (2007 and 2012).

This comprised a close inspection of all trees adjacent to or on the site. Trees were assessed for the suitability of bat roosting according to the number of niches present such as deep cavities, flaky or deeply fissured bark, hollow stems and location in relation to potential foraging or commuting habitat. The orientation of the tree and level of shade or nearby obstruction to free flight were also considered as part of the evaluation process.

Buildings were assessed to determine their likelihood of providing suitable roost sites.

The general habitat at the site was evaluated in terms of its suitability to bats for foraging or commuting.

A bat activity survey was then undertaken as it was considered necessary to confirm the findings of the background and daytime walkover survey.

This progressive risk based approach to determining the presence or absence or likely impact on bats accords with the recommendations of BCT (2007 and 2012) for site assessment.

3.3.2 Badger

The survey method was a scaled down version of the standard badger survey methodology as described in Harris et al (1989). In practice this comprised a generalised search of the whole site where suitable habitat was found, to a distance of 30m from the site boundaries, where this was possible, for feeding signs, habitual runs and footprints, hairs, droppings and latrines, scratching posts and actual setts.

3.3.3 Birds

All nesting birds, other than pest species covered by specific exemptions where they are causing damage to livestock or crops, are protected from disturbance when actively nesting or rearing dependant young. A search for past and current nest sites and an assessment of the sites potential to support nesting birds would reveal the level of past use of the site and likely impact of the development on nesting/ foraging opportunities for birds. The trees and scrub were all inspected. Indications of nesting by birds such as terrestrial calling and birds carrying nest or prey items were recorded.

3.3.4 Plants

The vegetation composition of the site was assessed with key plant and tree species being identified.

3.3.5 Reptiles/ Amphibians

A survey for these species was based on assessing the habitat type and suitability of the site. This comprised an assessment of satellite imagery for the site and surrounding area as well as comparison of the results from the records searches with habitat types. The general habitat at the site was evaluated in terms of its suitability to reptiles and amphibians for foraging or breeding. No ponds are located within 250m of the site.

3.3.6 Water vole

The canal to the South, outside the site boundary, was assessed for its suitability and for the presence of water voles. The banks and patches of vegetation on the low-lying ground up to ~5m from the canal were carefully searched for droppings, feeding remains, runs, burrows and prints. There had been little

rain in the preceding weeks which would have significantly raised water levels so signs of water vole will not have been washed away.

3.4 Limitations

None significant.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Bats

Habitat at and adjacent to the site was mapped by a licensed bat surveyor for its foraging potential. The habitat was classified as high, medium and low quality.

The high density housing and industrial estates immediately adjacent to the site offer low foraging potential. There are high levels of artificial illumination and poor levels of structural and vegetative diversity.

High quality habitat occurs along woodland forming the West side of the site as well as the wider canal corridor and Sparrow Wood to the West. Other than the woodland on site, these foraging areas will not be affected by the proposal.

A potential key bat commuting route past the site was identified as being the tree lines along the canal to the South.

Based on the habitat assessment the site was considered to offer some foraging potential, use of it for foraging is likely to be confined to the edge of the canal corridor to the South and woodland to the West which are structurally diverse rather than the open ground in the core development area. The canal may also provide a commuting route past the site.

The next stage of the assessment was to identify the species of bat which may occur at the site and utilise it.

There are tree lines within the site which are sufficiently dense for use by "closed" landscape bats such as Natterer's *(Myotis nattereri)* and Brown Long-Eared *(Plecotus auritus)*. These species are however considered unlikely to occur in the local area in high numbers due to fragmentation of this type of habitat.

The canal to the South provides potential for bats which forage in "water" landscapes such as Daubenton's *(Myotis daubentonii)* and Soprano Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pygmaeus)* and it is likely to offer significant bat foraging potential in its current form in the local area.

There may be a low level of use by "open" landscape bats such as Common Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pipistrellus)*, Whiskered *(Myotis mystacinus)*, Brandt's *(Myotis brandtii)* and Noctule *(Nyctalus noctula)* over the open yards but we would expect these species to forage along the woodland to the West as well as the canal corridor.

On the basis of this result, based on habitat and daytime inspections, an additional activity survey was undertaken to confirm probable use of the site by bat species.

A walked transect of the site was undertaken simultaneously by two surveyors using broadband bat detectors. The survey transect took a route which took in all of the tree lines and canal on and adjacent to the site.

The survey commenced 15mins before sunset and continued for 1.25hrs until it was too dark to see bats and additional survey effort would not provide information on bat species and flight lines. Weather

conditions were good with no wind, dry conditions and 100% cloud cover which resulted in it going dark quickly.

A low level of bat foraging was noted over the canal by 1-2 Daubenton's *(Myotis daubentonii)* with 1-2 Common Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pipistrellus)* foraging over the woodland on the Western boundary of the site.

Common Pipistrelle *(Pipistrellus pipistrellus)* were seen to enter the site from the housing estate to the East.

The level of bat activity was considered to be low. There were no indications of a significant bat roost on or in proximity to the site.

Trees were assessed in accordance with BCT (2007 and 2012). All of the trees affected by work were categorised as category 3 (low potential for use by bats). No indications of use by bats for roosting could be found or are reasonably expected to occur.

Mitigation to retain trees along the site boundaries will be required to maintain and enhance the foraging potential of the site. Mitigation in respect of the incorporation or erection of bat roosting features into new buildings or on trees around the site would also be beneficial.

4.2 Badger

A detailed inspection of all suitable habitat at the site and to a distance of at least 30m from the site boundaries, where this was possible, revealed no signs of badger activity and no active setts were located within the woodland in the development site.

A search for snuffle holes (badger feeding signs) was made across the entire site. No indication of badger feeding was found.

There appears to be no use of the site or surrounding area by this species.

4.3 Birds

No nest sites were located on the site. Chifchaff *(Phylloscopus collybita)*, Blackbird *(Turdus merula)*, Song Thrush *(Turdus philomelos)* and Robin *(Erithacus rubecula)* were however all seen on site.

A risk assessment of the site in respect of its future potential for and value to nesting birds could be adequately made.

There are only poor quality nesting opportunities within the buildings and hard standing areas on site.

The woodland on the former railway line offers some nesting potential although it is not significantly dense. Due to the size of the site it is considered likely that there will at least a low level of nesting by birds within the development area. Mitigation will therefore be required to ensure no active nest sites are damaged during site clearance.

A check for nesting birds should be undertaken prior to the removal of any trees and final clearance of the site if this is between the period March-September inclusive.

Mitigation through the incorporation of bird nesting boxes in trees will benefit birds. The high likelihood of artificial feeding stations being used by the occupants of the new houses will also provide a new food resource. There should therefore be no medium or long term impacts on nesting birds.

4.4 Plants

Details of the plant species found on site are included in the target notes. Only common plant species were located. The site is considered only to be of local importance.

Semi-mature trees on the site are largely confined to the site boundaries.

The landscaping scheme should utilise native or wildlife friendly species. Mature trees on the site should be retained and reinforced with new planting where possible.

4.5 Reptiles/ Amphibians

The site has limited value to amphibians.

The ordnance survey map at a scale of 1:2500 (Figure 3) shows there are no ponds in proximity to the site which are not isolated from it by busy roads, railways or housing estates.

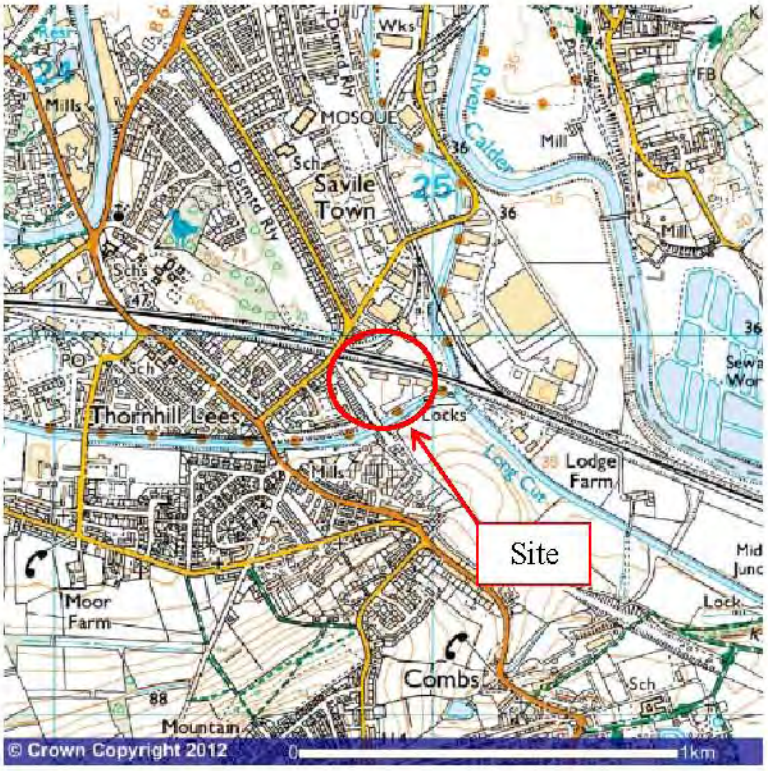


Figure 3- OS Map at 1:25000

The site has some potential value for Slow Worms *(Anguis fragilis)* and Common Lizard *(Zootoca vivipara)*. There is however a high degree of habitat fragmentation due to adjacent land use. There were numerous existing potential refuges on site, all of which could be searched. No indications of these species were found on site.

4.6 Water Vole

A comprehensive search of the canal to the South for this species located no indications of current use. The lack of significant bankside vegetation and vertical sides to the canal reduces the potential for use of the site. Overall the potential for use of this site by the species is considered to be low.

Should this species occur in the local area, it is considered unlikely that the proposed development would affect the riparian habitat to the extent that the species would be negatively affected.

5.0 Mitigation

The following are suggested as mitigation for the species/ habitats affected by the proposal (figure 4).

Figure 4- Mitigation

5.1 Bats

The following table details each part of the site and works required to protected bats during the construction phase.

AREA OF SITE	POTENTIAL FOR USE BY BATS	RISK TO BATS FROM PROPOSED WORK	RECOMMENDATIONS
Open ground	No suitable roost sites. Low potential for foraging over open ground	Low risk	If bats are seen stop work and seek further advice
Buildings	Low potential for roosting or hibernation sites identified.	Low risk	Re-inspect buildings prior to demolition
Semi-mature trees over 10cm BDH	No suitable fissures or cracks identified. Low potential for use	Low risk	Re-inspect any trees prior to felling. Be observant for bats during any felling operations If bats are seen stop work and seek further advice
Young trees/ Scrub	Trees/ Scrub offer no potential for use by bats	Low risk	Be observant for bats during any felling operations. If bats are seen stop work and seek further advice

The site currently has very limited potential for roosting bats.

Commuting and foraging routes

The West and South side of the site currently provides moderate quality habitat for foraging. Mitigation will be required to compensate for the slight loss of structural diversity within the core development area. Trees along the canal side should be retained as well as linear lines of trees on the boundaries. Additional planting should occur within the site. This will preserve connectivity over the site and the foraging potential of the canal.

Roost sites

Bat roosts could be built into the houses nearest to the canal on elevation facings the trees. "bat tubes" in external walls or gaps left in decorative stone facing at eaves level would be unobtrusive but provide roosting potential on the site which is currently lacking.

5.2 Badgers

No mitigation for badgers is required. This species is considered to be absent at the site.

5.3 Nesting Birds

Construction requires the extensive removal of scrub and young trees on the site boundaries. These parts of the site are superficially deemed suitable habitat for supporting nesting birds. Vegetation to be removed from the site should ideally be removed outside of the bird breeding season (i.e. not between end-February and mid-September inclusive) wherever possible. As nesting birds are relatively

easy to detect, following the correct methodology, vegetation to be cleared within this time period should be searched for nesting birds prior to clearance by a suitably qualified individual. If a nest is found, the feature containing the nest and its immediate surroundings will be left undisturbed until nesting is complete and any young have fledged.

Bird boxes could be erected in trees on the site boundaries to compensate for those potential nests sites which are lost.

5.4 Aquatic Habitat

Pollution of the canal running along the edge of the site should be prevented. Construction measures on site will be closely monitored. To prevent adverse impacts to soils, vegetation and watercourses from pollution incidents from machinery, all refuelling and servicing of vehicles would be carried out within a designated area. To prevent spillages, refuelling would be carried out by pumping through a trigger delivery nozzle.

Fuel, oil and other potential contaminants would be stored within bunded tanks to 110% of the volume stored and only the minimum quantity required should be stored on site. The designated area would be maintained in a secure and clean manner. An adequate quantity of oil absorbent material and/or spill kits would be stored on site and spillages cleared up immediately. All construction equipment would be maintained in good working order and checked regularly for spillages/leaks.

5.5 Landscaping

The use of native plant species in the landscaping plan is encouraged.

We would also recommend that the trees on the edge of the site are adequately protected during development in accordance with industry standard to prevent soil compaction and root truncation. New tree planting to reinforce existing tree lines is also encouraged.

Signed

Andrew Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MIEEM, MRICS, CEnv, Dip NDEA
Director Envirotech NW Ltd
Tuesday, 10 July 2012

Appendix 1

West Yorkshire Ecology

West Yorkshire Joint Services

West Yorkshire Ecology
Registry of Deeds
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Email: ecology@wyjs.org.uk

ECOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

FOR

LOCK STREET, DEWSBURY

Ref No:- 20120620 K441 EB

Date: 3rd July 2012

Prepared For Andrew Gardner

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West Yorkshire Joint Services are provided by a Joint Committee of the Metropolitan Districts of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield.

West Yorkshire Joint Services

Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

1 Introduction

This report provides a summary of the protected and notable species and designated sites information held by West Yorkshire Ecology (WYE) within 1km of grid reference SE248198.

The information within this report is supplied subject to WYE's 'Terms and Conditions', which can be viewed on the WYE website (http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk).

2 Species

West Yorkshire Ecology holds the following records within your defined search area.

Table 1 – Species records

Grid Reference	Date	Record Type	Designations
Bird			
Swallow		***Hirundo rustica***	
SE24452041	03/07/2008	nest	BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
Shelduck		***Tadorna tadorna***	
SE257198	01/10/1987	field record	BoCC:Amber
Flowering Plant			
Giant Hogweed		***Heracleum mantegazzianum***	
SE2548620386	01/11/2008	field record	Sch9_part2
SE2553220184	01/11/2008	field record	Sch9_part2
SE2555220091	01/11/2008	field record	Sch9_part2
Terrestrial Mammal			
Otter		***Lutra lutra***	
SE2506620584	01/11/2008	tracks/trail	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
Daubenton's Bat		***Myotis daubentonii***	
SE2408520299	26/07/2005	Roost (bachelor)	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
Lesser Noctule Bat		***Nyctalus leisleri***	
SE2412719472	26/07/2005	Roost	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
Common Pipistrelle		***Pipistrellus pipistrellus***	
SE244205	03/07/2008	aural bat detector	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE2444320439	30/07/2010	Roost	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE2444320439	29/07/2010	Roost	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE24452041	17/07/2006	field record	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP

Grid Reference	Date	Record Type	Designations
SE24452041	03/07/2008	field record	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE24452041	30/07/2010	field record	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE2454120431	1998	Roost	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
Pipistrelle Bat species		***Pipistrellus sp.***	
SE2459019490	03/05/2006	Roost	Sch5
Brown Long-eared Bat		***Plecotus auritus***	
SE244205	03/07/2008	aural bat detector	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE24452041	03/07/2008	field record	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE2445920424	17/06/2008	Roost (possible)	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
Vesper Bat species		***Vespertilionidae***	
SE2385619563	27/06/2005	Roost (possible)	Sch5
SE23961986	04/06/2007	field record	Sch5
SE2459019490	11/10/2005	Roost	Sch5
SE24591969	16/06/2000	field record	Sch5
SE2469019935	04/09/2006	in building	Sch5
SE252190	2004	Roost	Sch5
SE253190	12/06/2007	Roost (maternity)	Sch5

3 Designated sites

3.1 INTERNATIONALLY DESIGNATED SITE

3.1.1 Special Protection Areas

There are no Special Protection Areas within your search area.

3.1.2 Special Areas of Conservation

There are no Special Areas of Conservation within your search area.

3.2 NATIONALLY DESIGNATED SITES

3.2.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the search area.

3.3 LOCALLY DESIGNATED SITES

3.3.1 Sites of Scientific Interest

There are no second tier sites (SSI) occurring within the search area.

3.3.2 Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are sites of local or district-wide importance for the enjoyment, study or conservation of wildlife, geological features and landforms, but there is seldom detailed ecological information on record for them. Sites recorded include:

- Sparrow Wood

3.3.3 Kirklees – Sites of Wildlife Significance

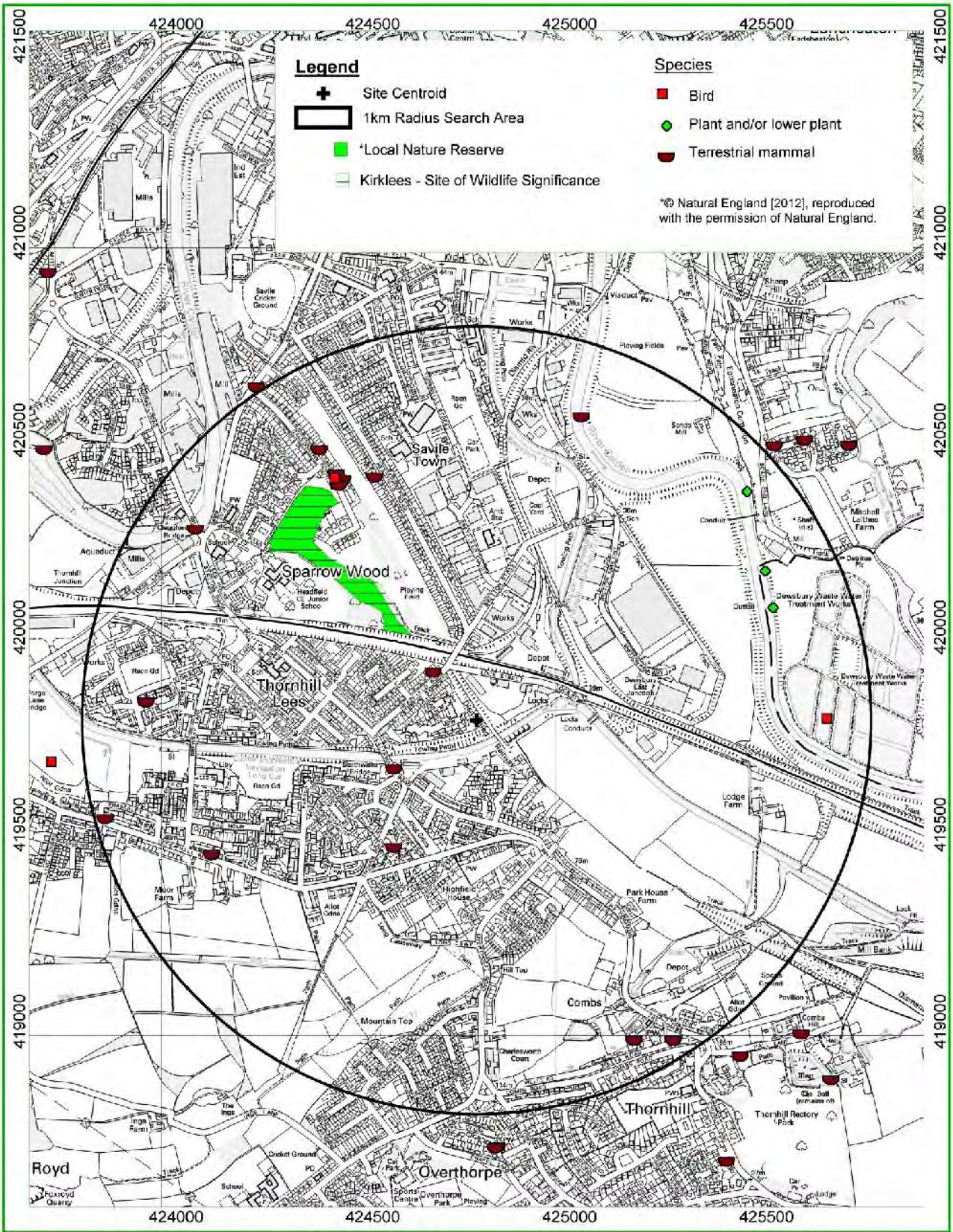
Kirklees – Sites of Wildlife Significance (SWS) are sites of local or district-wide importance for the enjoyment, study or conservation of wildlife, geological features and landforms, but there is seldom detailed ecological information on record for them. Sites recorded include:

- Sparrow Wood

3.3.4 Regionally Important Geological Sites

There are no Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within your search area.

Figure 1 – Species and Designated Sites



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0 250 500

Scale 1:13000
At Size A4

West Yorkshire Ecology
West Yorkshire Joint Services

FIGURE 1: SPECIES & DESIGNATED SITES

Page: 4

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Appendix A. Explanation of Species Designations

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – main designations cited

Abbreviation	Full Name	Description	Offences include, but not limited to
Sch1_part1	Schedule 1, Part 1	Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times	• disturb any specially protected bird while it is building its nest; • disturb any specially protected bird while it is near a nest containing eggs or young; or • disturb the young of any of these birds before they are wholly independent.
Sch1_part2	Schedule 1, Part 2	Birds which are protected by special penalties during the close season	
Sch5	Schedule 5	Animals which are protected	• intentional or reckless killing, injuring, taking; • damage to, destruction of, obstruction of access to any structure or place used by a scheduled animal for shelter or protection; and • disturbance of animal occupying such a structure or place.
Sch5_sect9.1	Schedule 5, Section 9(1)	Animals which are protected from killing and/or taking	• intentional killing, injuring and/or taking NB: certain species are only partly protected by this section. Check primary legislation for details.
Sch5_sect9.5	Schedule 5, Section 9(5)	Animals which are protected from sale	• selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead animal, part or derivative); and • advertising for buying or selling such things
Sch8	Schedule 8	Plants which are fully protected	• pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade).
Sch8_sect 13.2 (sale only)	Schedule 8, Sections 13(2a+2b)	Plants which are protected from sale only	• selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any plant (live or dead, part or derivative) + advertising for buying or selling such things
Sch9_part1	Schedule 9, Part 1	Animals which are established in the wild.	• the release of animals and planting of plants listed in Schedule 9. • the above offences can be made legal through the granting of licences by the appropriate authorities. NB: *Tyto alba* refers to captive bred only.
Sch9_part2	Schedule 9, Part 2	Plants which are established in the wild.	

Biodiversity Action Plans

Abbreviation	Full Name
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
WYBAP	West Yorkshire Priority Species List
Bradford BAP	Bradford Biodiversity Action Plan
Calderdale BAP	Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan
Kirklees BAP	Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan
Leeds BAP	Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan
Wakefield BAP	Wakefield Biodiversity Action Plan

Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC) 2009

List	Description
Red	High conservation concern
Amber	Medium conservation concern

Red Data Book Categories (Based on ICUN Guidelines)

Abbreviation	Full Name
EX	Extinct
EW	Extinct in the Wild
CR	Critically Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
NT	Near Threatened
LC	Least Concern
DD	Data Deficient
NE	Not Evaluated

Nationally Notable Invertebrates:

Abbreviation	Full Name	Description
NR	Nationally Rare	found in 15 or fewer hectads
Notable or NS	Nationally Notable or Nationally Scarce	found in between 16 and 100 hectads
Notable A	Nationally Notable A	found in 16 to 30 hectads
Notable B	Nationally Notable B	found in between 31 and 100 hectads

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