
APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Summary Legislation Relating to Protected Species Relevant to the Site

APPENDIX I SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION RELATING TO PROTECTED SPECIES RELEVANT TO THE SITE

Otter

Otters (*Lutra lutra*), also known as European otters, are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, which has also been amended by various later legislation including the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, and this legislation is applicable to England and Wales. Otters are listed on Schedule 5 of the WCA and are, therefore, subject to some the provisions of Section 9 which, with the amendments, make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb an otter while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection (S9:4b).
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by an otter (S9:4c).

There are additional offences in relation to buying and selling (S9:5) any live or dead animal of this species or anything derived from them.

Otters are also listed under Annexes IIa and IVa of EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the 'Habitats Directive'. Inclusion on Annex IVa means they are consequently identified as European Protected Species (EPS) and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010¹.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 state that a person commits an offence if they:

- (a) deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European protected species,
- (b) deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species, in such a way as –
 - (i) to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear their young, or
 - (ii) in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate, or
 - (iii) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong;
- (c) deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal, or
- (d) damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

Under these Regulations it is an offence to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place, whether the animal is in occupation or not, and protection extends to all life stages of the animal in question. There are additional offences relating to possession, control and sale of a live or dead otter or part of such an animal.

In addition, otters are listed as a 'Priority Species' under the under the 2011 biodiversity strategy for England, *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*, under the 2012 UK Post-2010 UK Biodiversity Framework. These Priority Species are also referred to as 'species of principal importance' for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales within Section 74 of the CRoW Act 2000, and Sections 41 (England) and 42 (Wales) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. The NPPF also includes the requirement to contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity and to promote the reservation, restoration and re-creation

¹ These regulations have been slightly amended by *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012*

of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets. Reference is made to Circular 06/2005 *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System* in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geodiversity conservation.

Local authorities in England are required to ensure that where significant harm resulting from development cannot be avoided (through locating on alternative sites with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, planning permission is refused. The commitment to preserving, restoring or enhancing biodiversity is further emphasised for England and Wales in Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006.

Water Vole

Water voles (*Arvicola amphibius*) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, and this legislation is applicable to England and Wales. Water voles are listed on Schedule 5 of the Act and are, therefore, subject to some the provisions of Section 9 which, with the amendments, make it (in brief) an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a water vole (S9:1);
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy or a structure or place used for shelter or protection by a water vole (S9:4a);
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a water vole while it is occupying such a place (S9:4b); or
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place a water vole uses for shelter or protection (S9:4c).

There are additional offences in relation to possessing, controlling (S9:2), and buying and selling (S9:5) any live or dead animal of this species or anything derived from them.

In addition, water voles are listed as a 'Priority Species' under the under the 2011 biodiversity strategy for England, *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*, under the 2012 UK Post-2010 UK Biodiversity Framework. These Priority Species are also referred to as 'species of principal importance' for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales within Section 74 of the CRoW Act 2000, and Sections 41 (England) and 42 (Wales) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible. The NPPF also includes the requirement to contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity and to promote the reservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets. Reference is made to Circular 06/2005 *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System* in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geodiversity conservation.

Local authorities in England are required to ensure that where significant harm resulting from development cannot be avoided (through locating on alternative sites with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, planning permission is refused. The commitment to preserving, restoring or enhancing biodiversity is further emphasised for England and Wales in Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006.

Bats

All wild species of bat are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, which has also been amended by later legislation, including the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, and this legislation is applicable to England and Wales. Bats are listed on Schedule 5 of the WCA and are therefore subject to some the provisions of Section 9 which, with the amendments, make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection (S9:4b).

- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a bat (S9:4c).

There are additional offences in relation to buying and selling (S9:5) any live or dead animal of this species or anything derived from them.

Bat species are also listed under Annexes IIa and IVa of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the 'Habitats Directive'. Inclusion on Annex IVa means they are consequently identified as European Protected Species (EPS) and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010² state that a person commits an offence if they:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European protected species,
- deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species, in such a way as –
 - to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear their young, or
 - in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate, or
 - to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong;
- deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal, or
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

Under these Regulations it is an offence to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place whether the animal is in occupation or not, and protection extends to all life stages of the animal in question. There are additional offences relating to possession, control and sale of a live or dead bat or part of such an animal.

In addition, seven native British bat species, including the soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and the brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), that are frequently found in buildings, are listed as a 'Priority Species' under the under the 2011 biodiversity strategy for England, *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*, under the 2012 UK Post-2010 UK Biodiversity Framework. These Priority Species are also referred to as 'species of principal importance' for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales within Section 74 of the CRoW Act 2000, and Sections 41 (England) and 42 (Wales) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. The NPPF also includes the requirement to contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity and to promote the reservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets. Reference is made to Circular 06/2005 *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System* in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geodiversity conservation.

Local authorities in England are required to ensure that where significant harm resulting from development cannot be avoided (through locating on alternative sites with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, planning permission is refused. The commitment to preserving, restoring or enhancing biodiversity is further emphasised for England and Wales in Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006.

Please note: the above text provides a brief summary of the legislation in relation to bats in England and Wales and the original Acts, Regulations and any amendments should be referred to for the precise wording.

² These regulations have been slightly amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012

Breeding Birds

All wild species of breeding birds and their nests are protected under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended by later legislation including the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. This legislation applies in England and Wales.

Part 1 (Section 1:1) of the WCA 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 (Section 1:5) of the WCA (amended by the CRoW Act 2000) refers to specific birds listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, and states that:

'If any person intentionally or recklessly,

- (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.'

Schedule 1 includes birds such as barn owl (*Tyto alba*), black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*), wood lark (*Lullula arborea*) and Cetti's warbler (*Cettia cetti*). Please refer to the WCA for a complete list of Schedule 1 species.

Some provisions are made to allow the killing and taking of certain species under certain circumstances, as follows:

- Birds listed on Schedule 2 (Part 1) of the Act may be taken or killed outside of the 'close season' for each individual species (the 'close season' is defined by the Act). This includes various wild duck and geese species.
- Birds listed on Schedule 2 (Part 2) of the Act may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times. This includes species such as carrion crow (*Corvus corone*), black-billed magpie (*Pica pica*), feral pigeon (*Columba livia*) and greater Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*). An 'authorised person' is defined as a person who has written authorisation to undertake the act from the relevant statutory authority. The written authority is in the form of a licence, either a general licence which covers a number of the more typical 'pest' species, or an individual licence for other individual species. In England these licences are issued by Natural England and in Wales by the Welsh Assembly Government.

Please note: the above text provides a brief summary of the legislation in relation to breeding birds in England and Wales and the original Act and any amendments should be referred to for the precise wording.

White-clawed Crayfish

The white-clawed, or Atlantic stream, crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) is afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981. This species is listed on Schedule 5 of the Act and is afforded part protection under Section 9(1) making it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any of these species. There are additional offences in relation to buying, selling or exchanging any live or dead animal of this species or anything derived from a white-clawed crayfish, under Section 9(5).

White-clawed crayfish are listed on Annex II(a) of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the 'Habitats Directive'. This means that the UK is required to establish Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to protect the habitat of this species. These sites form part of the Natura 2000 network across Europe. In addition, its inclusion on Annex V of this Directive also restricts the taking, capture or killing of this species in the wild.

In addition, white-clawed crayfish, are listed as a 'Priority Species' under the under the 2011 biodiversity strategy for England, *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*, under the 2012 UK Post-2010 UK Biodiversity Framework. These Priority Species are also referred to as 'species of principal importance' for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales within Section 74 of the CRow Act 2000, and Sections 41 (England) and 42 (Wales) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. The NPPF also includes the requirement to contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity and to promote the reservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets. Reference is made to Circular 06/2005 *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System* in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geodiversity conservation.

Local authorities in England are required to ensure that where significant harm resulting from development cannot be avoided (through locating on alternative sites with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, planning permission is refused. The commitment to preserving, restoring or enhancing biodiversity is further emphasised for England and Wales in Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006.

APPENDIX II

**Ecological Records Search
Bridge Street, Birstall
(Supplied by West Yorkshire Ecology)**



West Yorkshire
Ecology

West Yorkshire Joint Services

West Yorkshire Ecology
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE
Tel/Fax: 01924 306 793
Email: ecology@wyjs.org.uk

ECOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

FOR

**BRIDGE STREET,
BIRSTALL,
WF14 9AX**

Ref No:- 20140815 K670 LP

Date: 28/08/2014

Prepared For Tom Priestley

Penny Anderson Associates Ltd



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1 Introduction

This report provides a summary of the protected and notable species, and designated sites information held by West Yorkshire Ecology (WYE) within 2km of grid reference SE 224 257.

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.

AMPHIBIANS

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE217271	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	2007	field record		Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE20792617	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	10/06/2004 - 11/06/2004	Torching		Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP
SE20792617	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	27/05/2004 - 28/05/2005	Torching		Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP
SE217271	Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	2007	field record		Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP
SE20792617	Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	10/06/2004 - 11/06/2004	Torching	1 Count of Male	Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP
SE20792617	Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	27/05/2004 - 28/05/2005	Torching	1 Count of Male	Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP
SE20792617	Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	01/06/2004	netted		Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP
SE217271	Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	2007	field record		Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP

BIRDS

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE234255	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE217271	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE217271	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP
SE234255	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP
SE2378524495	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP
SE217271	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2007	field record		Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		Kirklees BAP
SE217271	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP
SE234255	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP
SE217271	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP
SE217271	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP
SE217271	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	2007	field record		Sch1_part1
SE217271	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE217271	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE217271	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP;

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
						WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE217271	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE217271	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	2007	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE217271	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP;

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
						WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE217271	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red
SE234255	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red
SE217271	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE234255	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red
SE234255	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red
SE217271	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber
SE234255	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber

CRUSTACEANS

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE2426	Freshwater Crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	1929	field record		Sch5_sect9.1 (part) & 9.5; UKBAP; WYBAP

PLANTS

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE217271	Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	2007	field record		Sch9_part2
SE217271	Narrow-Leaved Bitter-Cress	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	2007	field record		RDB:post2001:NT
SE217271	Canadian Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	2007	field record		Sch9_part2
SE218272	Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	2007	field record		Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	2007	field record		Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Pale St. John's-Wort	<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	2007	field record		RDB:post2001:NT
SE217271	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	2007	field record		Sch9_part2

INVERTEBRATES - BUTTERFLIES

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE217271	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2007	field record		UKBAP
SE20792617	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	01/06/2004	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP
SE217271	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	2007	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP

INVERTEBRATES - MOTHS

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE217271	Scarce Vapourer	<i>Orgyia recens</i>	2007	field record		RDB:Pre94:VU; UKBAP
SE20792617	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	01/06/2004	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP
SE217271	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	2007	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP

TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE243682600	Water Vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	19/05/1989	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	2007	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	2007	field record		Kirklees BAP
SE217271	American Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	2007	field record		Sch9_part1
SE217271	Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	2007	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2007	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE225273	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	18/05/2010 - 01/06/2010	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE22372611	Pipistrellus	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	04/09/2005	Grounded	1 Count of Adult	Sch5
SE20792617	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	27/05/2004	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE214247	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	17/05/2006	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE225273	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	18/05/2010 - 01/06/2010	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation
SE238244	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	24/08/2007	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE20792617	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	27/05/2004	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE217271	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2007	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP
SE224722562 2	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	07/07/2006	Roost		Sch5
SE233402507 7	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	21/05/2007	in building	1 Count of Adult	Sch5
SE23492500	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	15/06/2006	Grounded	1 Count of Adult	Sch5
SE238244	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	23/08/2007	field record		Sch5
SE217271	Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	2007	field record		Sch9_part1
SE207253	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	07/06/2002	Roost (maternity)	202 Count of Adult	Sch5
SE210261	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	07/09/2007	Grounded	1 Count of Adult	Sch5
SE21102590	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	1996	field record		Sch5
SE21192587	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	17/06/2005	in building	1 Count of Adult	Sch5
SE224722562 2	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	2006	Roost		Sch5
SE224722562 2	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	16/02/2005	Roost		Sch5
SE23382497	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	24/08/2005	in building	1 Count of Adult	Sch5
SE23492502	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	04/07/2005	in building	1 Count of Juvenile	Sch5

2.1 SENSITIVE SPECIES RECORDS

2.1.1 Badgers

There is no known badger activity in this area.

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:

- Oakwell Park

3.3.3 Local Wildlife Sites

West Yorkshire is currently going through a process of merging 2nd and 3rd tier local sites into a single Local Wildlife Site (LWS) designation. Sites should be given the same protection as SSIs, as set out in UDPs/LDFs.

There are no Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within your search area.

3.3.4 Kirklees – Sites of Wildlife Significance

There are no Kirklees – Sites of Wildlife Significance (SWS) within your search area.

3.3.5 Regionally Important Geological Sites

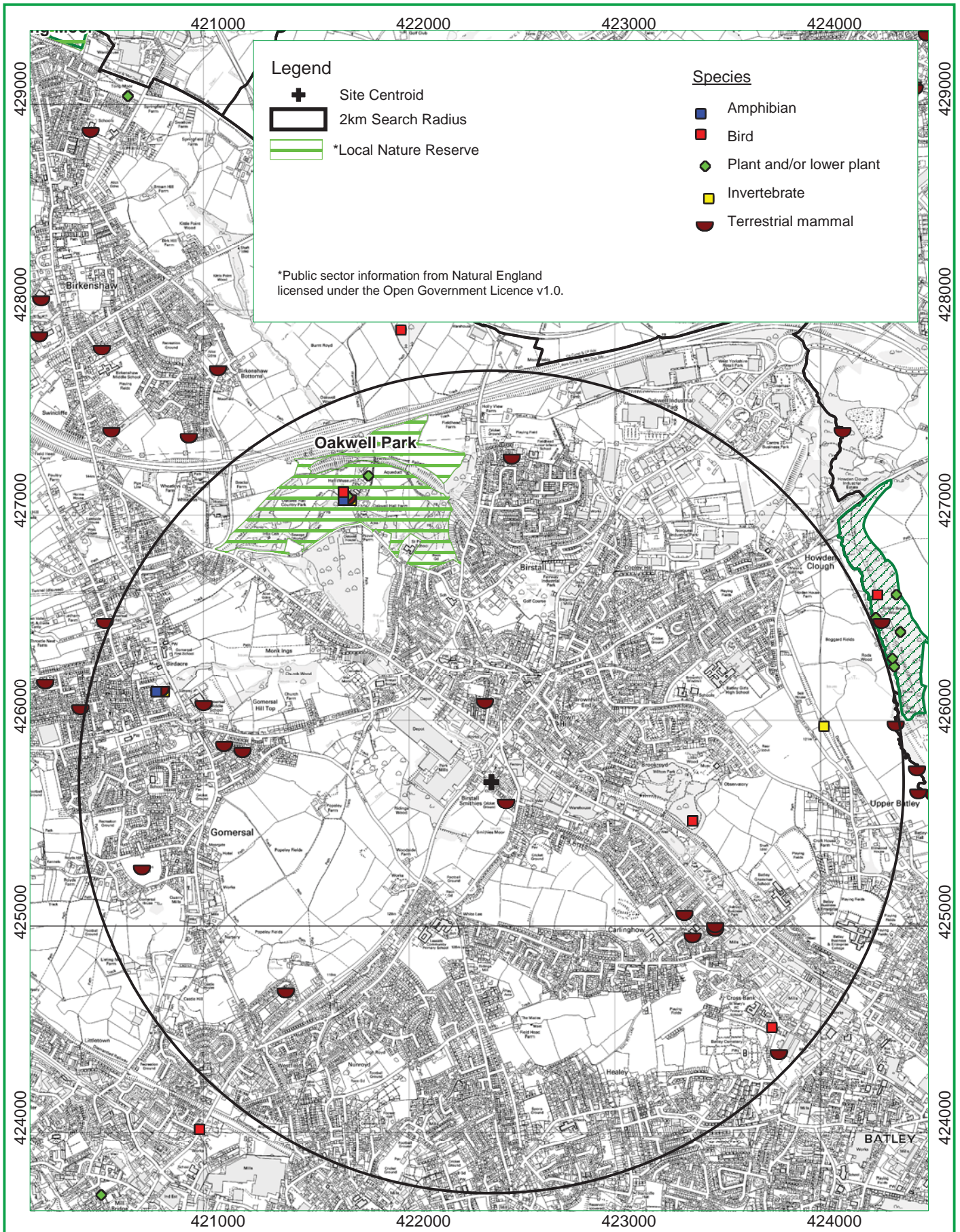
There are no Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within your search area.



Figure 1 – Species and Designated Sites



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



Legend

- Site Centroid
- 2km Search Radius
- *Local Nature Reserve

Species

- Amphibian
- Bird
- Plant and/or lower plant
- Invertebrate
- Terrestrial mammal

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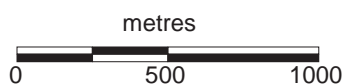
Scale 1:25000
At Size A4



West Yorkshire Ecology

West Yorkshire Joint Services

**FIGURE 1:
SPECIES &
DESIGNATED
SITES**



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intentional killing, injuring and/or taking <p>NB: certain species are only partly protected by this section. Check primary legislation for details.</p>
Sch5_sect9.5	Schedule 5, Section 9(5)	Animals which are protected from sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>NB: <i>Tyto alba</i> refers to captive bred only.</p>
Sch9_part2	Schedule 9, Part 2	Plants which are established in the wild.	

Biodiversity Action Plans

Abbreviation

UKBAP
WYBAP
Bradford BAP
Calderdale BAP
Kirklees BAP
Leeds BAP
Wakefield BAP

Full Name

UK Biodiversity Action Plan
West Yorkshire Priority Species List
Bradford Biodiversity Action Plan
Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan
Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan
Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan
Wakefield Biodiversity Action Plan

Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC) 2009

List

Red
Amber

Description

High conservation concern
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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APPENDIX III

Bridge Street, Birstall Plant Species List and Relative Abundance by Area (12.08.14)

Appendix III. Bridge Street Birstall 12.08.14 Plant Species List and Relative Abundance by Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR for Location				
		Hardstanding	Wet Area	Woodland	Ruderal Tall Herb	Rank Grassland
Trees and shrubs						
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.			lf	lf	
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	o				
Cherry species	<i>Prunus</i> sp.			r		
Cotoneaster species	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.			r		
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	r		o		
Elm species	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	r				
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>		a			
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>			r		
Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>			o		
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>			f		
Willow species	<i>Salix</i> sp.	f-o		o		
Forbs						
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>			o	r	r
Canadian fleabane	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	o-r				
Chickweed/Stitchwort species	<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	o				
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>			o		
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	r				
Common figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>				r	r
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	f-o		lf	f	f
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>		r	r		
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	f-o				
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		o-r			
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	f-o			lf	lf
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.				o	o
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	o-r				
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	f-o				
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	f-o			f	
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	r		o		
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>			lf	lf	lf
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>				r	
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>			o	lf	
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>				o	o
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>			r		
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>			f		
Lesser burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	r		o		
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	r			o	o
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>			o	r	r
Oxford ragwort	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	o				
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	o				
Purple toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	r			r	
Red goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	r				
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>			r		
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	f-o			lf	
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	f-o				
Wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	f-o				
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>				o	
Wild marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>				r	r
Willowherb species	<i>Epilobium</i> sp. (annual)			r		
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>			r		
Wood dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	o-r				
Wood sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>			r		
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	o-r				
Grasses, sedges and rushes						
Barren brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	o-r				
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>		a			
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>				o	o
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>			o		
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	f			o	o
Fern-grass	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	r				
Giant fescue	<i>Festuca gigantea</i>				r	r
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>				lf	lf
Soft-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>		a			
Toad rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>		r			
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>				r	
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	f			o	o
Liverworts						
A liverwort	Liverwort species		r			

Key

d = dominant; a = abundant; f = frequent; o = occasional; r = rare; l = locally

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