

Land off Huddersfield Road, Thongsbridge

Ecological Appraisal

November 2016

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Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Methodology	5
2.1	Desk Study	5
2.1.1	Ecological Records Request	5
2.1.2	Additional Data Sources	5
2.2	Field Surveys	6
2.2.1	Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	6
2.2.2	Survey Comments	6
3	Results	7
3.1	Desk Study	7
3.1.1	Statutory Sites	7
3.1.2	Locally Designated Sites	7
3.1.3	Habitats	7
3.1.4	Protected / Notable Species Records	7
3.2	Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	8
3.2.1	Habitats	8
3.3	Protected / Notable Species	9
3.3.1	Amphibians	9
3.3.2	Reptiles	9
3.3.3	Birds	9
3.3.4	Other Fauna	9
3.3.5	Otter & Water vole	9
3.3.6	White Clawed Crayfish	10
3.3.7	Bats	10
3.3.8	Other Fauna	10
4	Evaluation and Recommendations	11
4.1	Nationally & Locally Designated Sites	11
4.2	Habitats	11
4.3	Reptiles	11
4.4	Birds	11
4.5	Other Fauna	11
4.6	Schedule 9 Invasive Weeds.....	12
4.7	Bats	12

Appendix 1: Legislation.....	13
Appendix 2: Photos.....	15
Appendix 3: WYES Data	18

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of an ecological appraisal of land located at Huddersfield Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth. The appraisal was commissioned to inform the proposed light industrial development plans for the site.

The landholding is an irregular shaped plot of land centred on grid reference SE 1471 0967. The site is currently disused. Huddersfield Road (A6024) forms the western boundary of the site and the River Holme is to the direct east. The conurbations of Thongsbridge, Neverthong, Brockholes and Holmfirth are located less than 2km from the site. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the site location.

The ecological appraisal was completed with use of information obtained from a desk based study and an extended Phase 1 habitat survey. The site visit was undertaken on 4th October 2016.

The primary purpose of this report is to provide a baseline of all ecological considerations relating to the development proposal. This will include the identification of any potential ecological constraints, recommendations for applying appropriate mitigation, and providing the details of any aspects which require further detailed assessment.

Figure 1: Satellite Image of Site (Dated May 2016 - approximate redline boundary only).



2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1 Ecological Records Request

An ecological records search report was commissioned from the West Yorkshire Ecology Service (WYES) in order to provide the appraisal with ecological information which has been collected within a 2km radius of the site. WYES provided information which primarily relates to the following criteria:

- Information of nature conservation sites which have received European, national and / or local designations.
- Species (fauna and flora) legally protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)¹.
- Notable species (fauna and flora) including Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority species and '*Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biodiversity in England*' as listed in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (referred to as 'S41 listed' species throughout this report).
- The identification of habitats recognised as being of 'principal importance' (NERC Act 'S41 Listed' Habitats).

2.1.2 Additional Data Sources

The below listed data sources were searched to gather additional ecological data of relevance to the project including the identification of non-designated ecologically sensitive habitats such as vegetation corridors, watercourses and standing water.

- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC).
- Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 mapping.
- Aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro – imagery dated 2016)
- Bird Sensitivity Maps where relevant (published by RPSB etc).

¹ Details of the relevant legislation afforded to several protected / notable species are provided in Appendix 1.

2.2 *Field Surveys*

2.2.1 *Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey*

A site visit was undertaken on 4th October 2016 by Ryan Knight² MCIEEM of Quants Environmental Ltd. The visit was completed using extended Phase 1 habitat survey techniques as defined in the standard methodology³ and in accordance with standard guidelines⁴.

The aim of the site visit was to gather sufficient baseline information on the habitats within the site in order to allow an interpretation of the ecological value of the land. In addition, the site was searched for incidental evidence of protected / notable fauna and assessed in terms of its potential to support protected / notable fauna including species listed within European, national and local legislation and policies. For example, bats were accounted for within the site visit with use of standard 'scoping' methodology⁵ in order to identify potential features within the site which are associated with roosting bats and to provide an appraisal of the value of the site to foraging / commuting bats.

The land subject to visual assessment included the proposed development site and land adjacent. The weather conditions at the time of survey were: Dry, 14°C, 30% cloud cover, wind 2 (Beaufort 2) with good visibility.

The DAFOR scale was used to quantify cover estimates of each plant identified within the site, whereby; D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare.

2.2.2 *Survey Comments*

The site visit was completed slightly outside the optimal period for extended Phase 1 habitat surveys (May to September). A single site visit can restrict the identification of certain plants and evidence of fauna which may be present in other periods of the year. However, a significant proportion of plant species were identified in order to categorise broad habitat types. Sufficient information was also gathered on protected / notable species in terms of the likelihood of occurrence at the site (as far as is reasonably possible). Overall, it is considered that there were no significant constraints to achieving the purpose of the assessment.

² The surveyor is registered with Natural England as a great crested newt and bat survey licence holder (registration nos.:2015-16727-CLS-CLS CLS & 2015-12611-CLS-CLS respectively)

³ JNCC, (2010), *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit*, ISBN 0 86139 636 7.

⁴ Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (April 2013) *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal* (GPEA) Professional Guidance Series (CIEEM: <http://www.cieem.net/>)

⁵ Collins,J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-13 978-1872745-96-1

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

The ecological records search report as supplied by WYES is included in Appendix 3. A brief summary of the ecological information most relevant to the proposed development is provided below.

3.1.1 Statutory Sites

There are no statutory sites within a 2km radius of the centre of the proposed development.

3.1.2 Locally Designated Sites

The following Local Wildlife Sites are located within the 2km search radius:

- Cliff Wood (also Kirklees – Sites of Wildlife Significance)
- Hagg Wood (also Site of Scientific Interest)
- Holmroyd Wood
- Round Wood

The nearest locally designated area is Hagg Wood situated 340m north of the site.

3.1.3 Habitats

There are no habitats within the site which are listed within the Priority Habitat Inventory.

3.1.4 Protected / Notable Species Records

Birds: Records include tree pipit, swift, linnet, song thrush, redwing, starling, house sparrow, cuckoo and fieldfare.

Reptiles: Grass snake (record from 1913).

Amphibians: Common toad.

Bats: Records are varied and include *Myotis* sp., Daubenton's, Leisler's, brown long eared, common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle. There are several records of roosts. The closest of these is an unidentified species roost located 258m from the site.

3.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

3.2.1 Habitats

Please also refer to photographs in Appendix 2.

Brownfield

The main body of the site comprises a flat open area which had been used to store spoil heaps (earth, stones and gravel). Some earth moving machinery was still present within the site and there are built structures on the western boundary and south corner. Treelines provide the sites north eastern and south eastern boundaries. Based on aerial images dating back to 2002, the land has been cleared (regraded) on several occasions.

The site contains bare ground, ephemeral/short perennial vegetation and grassland habitats associated with brownfield sites. The absence of recent disturbance has led to the colonisation of an early successional vegetation community. The most common grass within the site is creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera* which has colonised much of the site. Other occasional to frequent grasses include Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, cocks-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, couch grass *Elymus repens* and false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. The forbs within the site are varied and found in low densities throughout the site. A lists of forbs identified on the site are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Plants identified within the site.

Common name	Latin name	DAFOR scale
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	F
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Broad-leaved willowherb & American willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> ssp.	A
Canadian fleabane	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	F
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	F
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	O
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	O
Broadleaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	O
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	R
Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	R
Sharp-flowered Rush	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	O
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium agg</i>	O
Common Figwort -	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	R
Autumn hawkbit	<i>Scorzoneroide autumnalis</i>	R
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	O
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O

Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	F
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Trees

Broadleaved trees line the site boundaries on north corner and the north eastern and south eastern margins of the site. All trees within the site are young to semi-mature specimens. The short line of trees in the north corner comprises mostly ash *Fraxinus excelsior* with sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*. The north eastern and south eastern boundary trees are varied and include ash, sycamore, silver birch *Betula pendula*, wych elm *Ulmus glabra* and goat willow *Salix caprea*.

The south east boundary comprises a narrow bund of earth with a retaining wall and separates the site from a reclamation yard. Trees including sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, Turkey oak *Quercus cerris* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* are located on this bund.

Schedule 9 Invasive Weeds

There are two very small stands of Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* located on the west boundary and the northeast corner of the site. This plant is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England and Wales. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause this species to grow in the wild.

Surrounding Land

The surrounding land is a mix of businesses, residential areas, pasture land and several woodlands. The River Holme runs in a south to north direction approximately 25m to the east of the site. Much of the river is bound by woodland from Holmfirth to the south to Brockholes to the north.

3.3 Protected / Notable Species

3.3.1 Amphibians

No standing water areas were identified within the site. In addition, no ponds suitable to support amphibians including great crested newts (GCN) have been identified within a 250m radius of the site. Huddersfield Road and possibly the River Holme provide a barrier to dispersal of newt species. WYES records of amphibians in the area are limited. GCN are highly unlikely to be present within the site and are not considered to be a constraint to the development. Therefore, GCN and other amphibians are not considered further within this report.

3.3.2 Reptiles

WYES do not hold any relatively recent records (within the last 30 years) of reptiles within the area. The surrounding area is also not conducive to the presence of reptiles. Whilst there are several earth / rubble piles within the site which provide potential refuge, reptiles are highly unlikely to be present within the site.

3.3.3 Birds

Bird observations made within and adjacent to the site were limited to wren and goldfinch. The young / semi-mature trees on the site boundary may provide potential nesting opportunities for several common garden birds. Ground nesting birds are highly unlikely to be present within the site. The adjacent River Holme provides a commuting corridor for birds such as kingfisher and dipper (no potential nest sites for such birds were observed along the stretch of the river adjacent to the site).

3.3.5 Otter & Water vole

The River Holme is located 25m east of the site boundary. No evidence of otters were observed on the stretch of river which runs adjacent to the site. The river presents a suitable commuting corridor

for otter. The river is suboptimal for use by water vole due to several factors (incl. bank substrate & profile, negligible amount of herbaceous vegetation, presumed fluctuations in water level etc).

3.3.6 *White Clawed Crayfish*

The occurrence of white clawed crayfish within Kirklees is believed to be limited and contracting to isolated waterbodies within the region. White clawed crayfish have been previously confirmed in a number of ponds within the Colne and Holme Valleys. The presence or absence of white clawed crayfish within the River Holme 25m to the east of the site cannot be fully confirmed but it is deemed unlikely.

3.3.7 *Bats*

The trees within the site are young to semi-mature specimens and have not developed features typically associated with roosting bats. The main body of the site comprises an open area of bare ground and colonising vegetation. Such habitats are not associated with significant concentrations of bats but some (low) bat activity is expected. The boundary trees do provide sheltered foraging lines. The River Holme which is 25m to the east of the site, provides a connective foraging and commuting feature to wooded areas to the north and south. Overall, the site is of low value to bats.

The entrance to a culvert which appears to be routed west to east underneath the site is located on the site boundary, in the northeast corner. The culvert has been filled in and replaced with a modern drainage pipe. Immediately adjacent to the boundary, an unblocked section of the culvert leads from the site to the river (~20m in length). This culvert is square shaped and approximately 1 metre in height and 1 metre in width. The top of the culvert is sagging and was not accessed but appeared to contain gaps which may be suitable for use by bats. Culverts do present suitable hibernation sites for bats. However, the minimal height and width of this particular culvert restricts the suitability for use by bats.

3.3.8 *Other Fauna*

Hedgehog may be encountered within the site. No other protected or notable fauna are likely to be present.

4 Evaluation and Recommendations

4.1 *Nationally & Locally Designated Sites*

The proposed development will not occur within a nationally or locally designated site and development impacts are highly unlikely to have an adverse impact on any designated sites or conservation interests within the surrounding area.

4.2 *Habitats*

The site has had a varied land use history and has recently been used to store remediated earth and hard core. The vegetation found within the site suggested that the site had not been disturbed much within the last year. The Phase 1 habitat survey identified several plants within the site which are included within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitat Description for '*Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land*' (Updated July 2010). The site is likely to develop stronger correlations with this designation if left undisturbed for a longer period.

Recommendations

The proposed development layout has not been viewed. However, it is suggested that the development may want to consider creating green areas within the site itself or within land under the ownership of the developer (ideally within close vicinity of the Site). Any such habitat creation and planting should use native species and ideally, consider local habitat priorities. The boundary trees are recommended to be retained where possible.

4.3 *Reptiles*

There are no records of reptiles within the area and reptiles are uncommon within the region. Whilst there are certain features within the site that are suitable for reptiles, the risk of encountering reptiles is considered to be sufficiently low to not warrant further survey or significant mitigation actions.

4.4 *Birds*

The site and surrounding area will be used by a typical variety of common and declining bird species and the trees on the boundary of the site provide potential nest sites. The site is unlikely to support significant concentrations of breeding, migratory and wintering birds.

Provided that the below mitigation recommendations are implemented, birds are not considered to be an ecological constraint to the development and no further assessment is recommended.

Recommendations

All wild birds in the UK are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or its eggs. As a precaution, it is recommended to trim or fell trees and clear dense marginal vegetation outside of March to August. Alternatively, if such work is required during the breeding bird season, a breeding bird survey check must be undertaken in order to confirm absence or presence and location of nest sites. If an active nest is found, it must be avoided until the nest is no longer in use.

4.6 *Schedule 9 Invasive Weeds*

Two small stands of Himalayan balsam are present on the site. The species is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to plant or otherwise cause it to grow in the wild. If construction activities are likely to cause the spread or the unpermitted transportation of this material off-site, it is recommended that a Himalayan balsam method statement is produced and adhered to, in order to avoid the potential for the illegal spread of this species.

The plant is shallow rooted, so hand pulling or cutting is the preferred and appropriate control technique. This should be undertaken annually, before the plant has flowered to achieve the best results. Alternatively, herbicide spot spraying treatment of all Himalayan balsam can be carried out during May of each year before plants seed. The herbicide used should be glyphosate based, which is permitted for use near water.

4.7 *Bats*

The site is of low value to bats and the change in land use is unlikely to affect the distribution or abundance of bats within the area. It is recommended to retain the boundary trees where possible. No such trees were observed to contain bat roost features. The River Holme will be an important commuting and foraging route for bats and it is recommended to maintain the river as a dark corridor through the avoidance of lighting and by limiting unnecessary light spill. Lighting can cause disturbance of bats if used excessively along river margins. The river is located 30m from the site boundary, therefore, no significant impacts as envisaged.

There is a culvert adjacent to the site that has potential to support roosting bats (particularly over the winter hibernation period). This potential is considered to be low due to the small size of the structure. The culvert is not located on the site; nonetheless it is recommended to provide the planning authority with information relating to the presence or absence of a bat roost within the culvert in the event that any works are required which may affect this structure.

Recommendations

It is considered that information to determine the presence / absence of bats can be easily obtained with use of a static detector. The detector should be deployed within the culvert for a period of 2-4 weeks from late October / early November onwards.

Appendix 1: Legislation

European Protected Species (Bats, Great Crested Newt and Otter)

All British bat species, great crested newt and otter are fully protected through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as a European Protected Species (EPS). They also receive some protection through inclusion in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Under the legislation, it is an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat, great crested newt or otter. It is an offence to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat, great crested newt or otter. It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat, great crested newt or otter while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or obstruct access to any structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

It is also an offence to deliberately disturb a bat, great crested newt or otter; in particular any disturbance which is likely (a) to impair their ability - (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or (ii) in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or (b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

The 'appropriate authority' (Natural England in England) has powers to issue licences for various purposes including - (a) scientific or educational purposes... and (e) preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment. The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence under this regulation unless they are satisfied - (a) that there is no satisfactory alternative, and (b) that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. It is an offence for any person authorised by virtue of a licence to which this paragraph applies to contravene or fail to comply with any condition which the licence requires him to comply with.

Great crested newt, otter and several species of bat including brown long-eared and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* are identified as UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species.

Nesting birds

All wild birds in the UK are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or its eggs. Bird species listed in Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act, receive further protection which makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb these species while building a nest or in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or to disturb dependent young of such a bird.

Reptiles

The adder, common lizard, grass snake and slow worm are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill and injure such reptiles.

Water voles

The water vole receives legal protection through its inclusion in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Legal protection makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) a water vole;
- possess or control a live or dead water vole, or any part of a water vole;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection or disturb water voles while they are using such a place;
- sell, offer for sale or advertise for live or dead.

Appendix 2: Photos

Photo 1: View northwest across site	
Photo 2: View over main body of site	

Photo 3: View of west section	
Photo 4: View southwest across site	
Photo 5: View of culvert (northeast corner)	

Photo 6: Inside culvert	
Photo 7 View of southern side boundary (from south – outside of site)	
Empty row for additional content	

Appendix 3: WYES Data



**West Yorkshire
Ecology
Service**

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

ECOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

FOR

**HUDDERSFIELD ROAD,
THONGSBRIDGE,
HOLMFIRTH**

Ref No:- 20160922 K975 LP

Date: 04/10/2016

Prepared For Ryan Knight

Quants Environmental Ltd

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Species.....	1
2.1	Sensitive Species Records.....	1
3	Designated sites.....	1
3.1	Internationally Designated site	1
3.1.1	Special Protection Areas.....	1
3.1.2	Special Areas of Conservation.....	1
3.2	Nationally Designated Sites.....	1
3.2.1	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1
3.3	Locally Designated Sites	2
3.3.1	Sites of Scientific Interest.....	2
3.3.2	Local Wildlife Sites.....	2
3.3.3	Kirklees – Sites of Wildlife Significance	2
3.3.4	Local Nature Reserves	3
3.3.5	Local Geological Sites	3
4	Habitats	5
4.1	UK Priority Habitats	5

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Species and Designated Sites.....	4
Figure 2 – UK Priority Habitats	6

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Explanation of Species Designations	i
Appendix B – Designated Site Citations	iv
Appendix C – Species Records	v

1 Introduction

This report provides a summary of the protected and notable species, habitats and designated sites information held by West Yorkshire Ecology Service (WYES) within 2km of grid reference SE 14712 09668.

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

2 Species

Please see Appendix C for records held by WYES within your defined search area.

2.1 SENSITIVE SPECIES RECORDS

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

'Sites of Scientific Interest' (SSI) are areas identified by the relevant local authority as being important for their flora and fauna. They are of county wide importance. Sites recorded include:

- Hagg Wood

Citations for SSIs are provided in Appendix B.

3.3.2 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.

- Cliff Wood
- Hagg Wood
- Holmroyd Wood
- Round Wood

Citations for LWS are provided in Appendix B.

Please refer to the link below for the West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria.

<http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/wyjs-ecology-ls.asp>

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:

- Cliff Wood

See Figure 1 for Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network data.

The Wildlife Habitat Network aims to meet the requirements of paragraph 114 of the National Planning Policy Framework for Conserving and enhancing the natural environment - Local planning authorities should: "set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure".

Wildlife Habitat Network data for Kirklees can be found on the link below:

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/business/regeneration/udp/UDP.aspx>

"D6 – Green corridor" download Proposals Maps (Bottom of webpage)

"3 the natural environment" download pdf page 7

NE5 development proposals involving land identified on the proposals map as part of a wildlife corridor should make provision for the retention of the corridor and the protection of the wildlife value of the land.

3.3.4 Local Nature Reserves

There are no Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within your search area.

3.3.5 Local Geological Sites

There is a Local Geological Site (Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)) within your search area, namely Brockholes & Round Wood. RIGS are areas identified as being important for their geological features. More details of this or other RIGS sites can be obtained from the West Yorkshire Geology Trust (team@wyorksgeologytrust.org).

RIGS citations are provided in Appendix B.

Figure 1 – Species and Designated Sites

4 Habitats

4.1 UK PRIORITY HABITATS

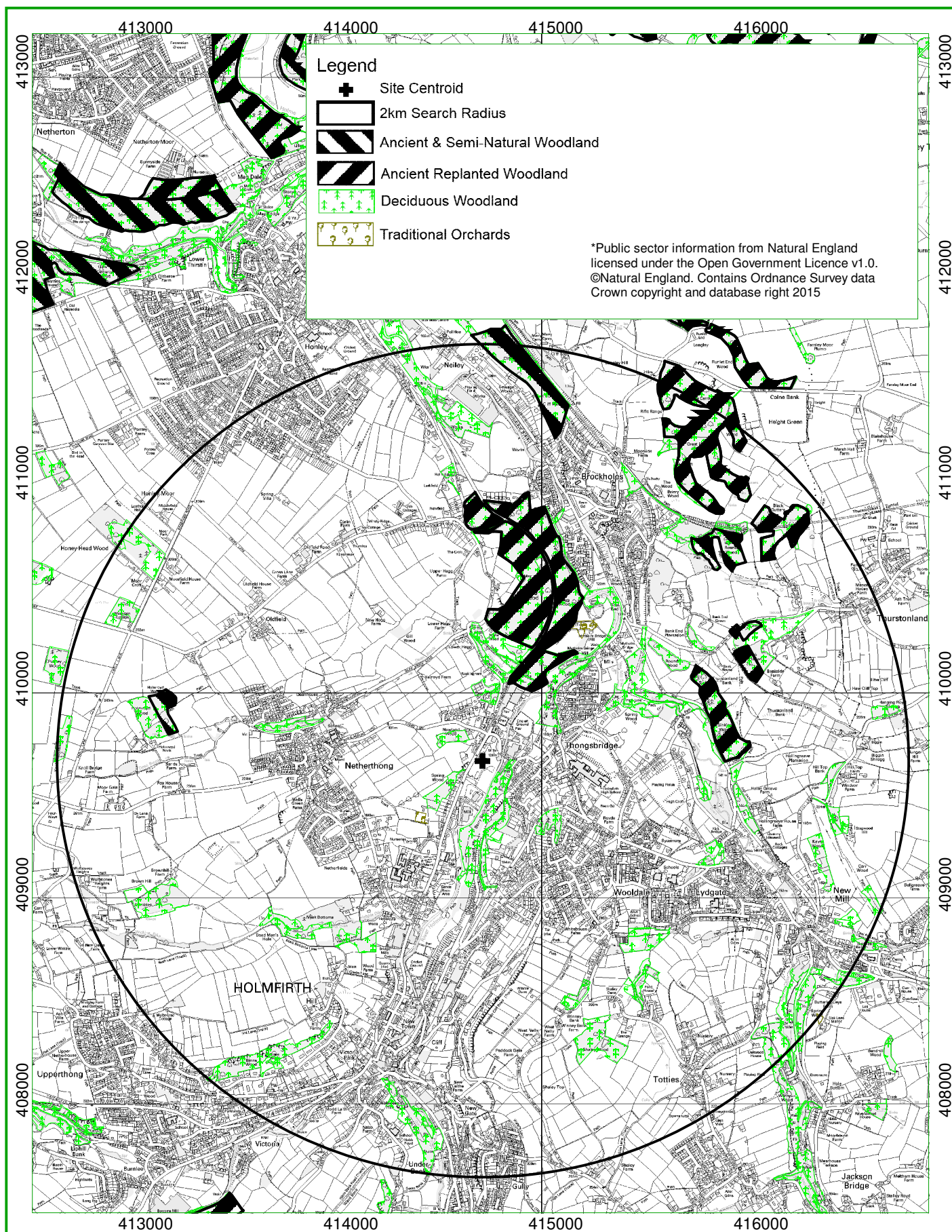
Natural England (English Nature) creates, maintains and publishes priority habitat inventories across the UK. These have been reproduced on Figure 2 with permission from Natural England. The terms of use for Natural England's Information and Data can be found at the following web site: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/copyright/>.

Please note that WYE has combined priority main habitats with those classified as candidate habitats. Please see the metadata description sheet produced by Natural England for further information. Detailed habitats can be supplied upon request.

The habitats identified within the search area are:

- Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland
- Deciduous Woodland
- Traditional Orchards

Figure 2 – UK Priority Habitats



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metres
0 500 1000



Scale 1: 25000
At Size A4



**West Yorkshire
Ecology
Service**

**FIGURE 2:
UK
PRIORITY
HABITATS**

Page: 6

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: <i>Tyto alba</i> 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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Appendix B. Designated Site Citations

Appendix C. Species Records

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE149105	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	amphibian	23/04/2015	field observation		Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	853
SE150105	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	880
SE147083	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	nest	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Amber	1,367
SE150105	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	880
SE1438908853	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird	01/08/2011	nest	1 Count	BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	876
SE147083	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,367
SE147083	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	nest	1 Count of Breeding Pair; 4 Count of Juvenile	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,367
SE147083	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record		Kirklees BAP	1,367
SE150105	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		Kirklees BAP	880

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE150105	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	880
SE150105	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	880
SE1461410632	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	May-14	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	968
SE1477410541	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	01/08/2012	nest	1 Count	BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	875
SE145092	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	bird	19/02/2008	field record		BoCC:Amber	513
SE150105	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	880
SE150105	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	880
SE147083	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,367
SE150105	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	880
SE150105	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	880
SE157114	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP;	1,992

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
							WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	
SE150105	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	880
SE157114	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,992
SE150105	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	880
SE147083	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record	1 Count of Adult Male	BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,367
SE150105	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	880
SE150105	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; Kirklees BAP	880
SE147083	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,367
SE150105	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	880
SE157114	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,992

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE147083	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	bird	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,367
SE150105	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	880
SE150105	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	880
SE150105	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	880
SE150105	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	880
SE1454309233	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	flowering plant	19/02/2008	field record		Sch9_part2	466
SE150105	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	flowering plant	29/05/1996	field record	O Range of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	880
SE150105	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	flowering plant	20/06/2001	field record	O Range of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	880
SE13130976	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	23/06/2001	field record		Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,580
SE132099	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	LA Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,526
SE1472110882	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	F Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,214
SE1478510894	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	A Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,228
SE1490010697	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,046
SE150105	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	29/05/1996	field record	F Range of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	880

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE150105	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	20/06/2001	field record	F Range of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	880
SE150115	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	24/04/2015	field observation	A Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,854
SE1507210555	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	957
SE1578710697	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	19/05/2015	field observation	F Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,486
SE150105	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	29/05/1996	field record	R Range of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	880
SE150105	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	20/06/2001	field record	R Range of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	880
SE1507210555	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	957
SE1490310294	Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argenteum</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	654
SE1507210555	Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argenteum</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	957
SE1490010697	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	flowering plant	23/04/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	1,046
SE150115	Ancistroneura abdominalis	<i>Ancistroneura abdominalis</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable:B	1,854
SE150080	Aphodius paykulli	<i>Aphodius paykulli</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable:B	1,692

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE164088	Gymnusa variegata	<i>Gymnusa variegata</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable	1,894
SE150105	Hylecoetus dermestoides	<i>Hylecoetus dermestoides</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable:B	880
SE164088	Quedius fulvicollis	<i>Quedius fulvicollis</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable:B	1,894
SE147083	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	insect - butterfly	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record		UKBAP	1,367
SE147083	Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	insect - moth	08/04/2011 - 02/07/2011	field record		UKBAP	1,367
SE1408	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	reptile	1913	field record		Sch5_sect9.1 (part) & 9.5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,812
SE1441210081	Unidentified Bat	<i>Myotis</i>	terrestrial mammal	10/09/2012	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	Sch5	510
SE1471809616	Unidentified Bat	<i>Myotis</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/07/2009	field record		Sch5	52
SE162088	Unidentified Bat	<i>Myotis</i>	terrestrial mammal	26/05/2006	field record	1 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,719
SE13780789	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/06/2012	field record	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	2,006
SE143088	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	terrestrial mammal	04/08/2011	field record	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	960
SE1442608149	Lesser Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	terrestrial mammal	15/07/2008	Roost	1 Count of Roost	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,545

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE149112	Lesser Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	terrestrial mammal	10/10/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,543
SE13780789	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/06/2012	field record	1 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	2,006
SE14411008	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	15/09/2012	field record	2 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	510
SE1461410632	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	May-14	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	968
SE1463211163	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	05/09/2013	field record	1 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,496
SE1464510674	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	May-14	foraging		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,008
SE147088	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	30/06/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	868
SE15630931	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	27/08/2013	field record	1 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	983
SE1442107983	Pipistrellus	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	22/08/2005	Roost		Sch5	1,709
SE1292609445	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Jun-14	foraging		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,795
SE1306909743	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	09/09/2010	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,640
SE1323509526	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	17/08/2015	field record	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,480

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE1323509526	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	17/08/2015	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,480
SE1344208097	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	14/08/2012	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	2,017
SE1348009940	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/05/2012	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,258
SE13780789	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/06/2012	field record	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	2,006
SE1412108096	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Jun-14	foraging		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,678
SE1423208961	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	15/04/2010	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	854
SE1429908648	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/08/2010	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,100
SE143088	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	04/08/2011	field record	7 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	960
SE1432410083	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/08/2009	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	567
SE1433508815	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	04/08/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	932
SE1436409174	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/08/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	603
SE1437209146	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	23/06/2008	Roost		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	622
SE1437408827	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	05/08/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	906
SE1438908853	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	04/08/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	876
SE1440710087	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	11/09/2012	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	518
SE144081	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	15/07/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,598

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE14411008	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	15/09/2012	field record	5 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	510
SE1442608149	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	12/05/2008	Roost		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,545
SE1451409139	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	16/05/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	564
SE1452609139	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Unknown	Roost (maternity)		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	560
SE1453309132	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	07/06/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	565
SE1461410632	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	May-14	foraging		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	968
SE1463211163	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	05/09/2013	field record	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,496
SE1464510674	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	May-14	foraging		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,008
SE147088	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	30/06/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	868
SE1471809616	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/07/2009	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	52
SE1477410541	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/08/2012	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	875
SE1481009146	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Jul-14	Roost (possible)		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	531
SE1485209830	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/06/2013	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	214
SE149112	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	10/10/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,543
SE1512509524	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	May-14	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	436
SE1512509524	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	May-14	Roost		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	436

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE1514709788	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	27/11/2008	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	450
SE152101	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	30/09/2014	Roost		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	651
SE152101	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	22/09/2014	Roost		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	651
SE1531209968	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Jun-14	foraging	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	669
SE1532210148	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	Sep-14	Roost		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	775
SE15630931	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	27/08/2013	field record	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	983
SE159093	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	22/05/2015	field record	18 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,241
SE161088	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	12/06/2006	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,634
SE161088	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	12/06/2006	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,634
SE1481009146	55 Khz Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz</i>	terrestrial mammal	Jul-14	Roost (possible)		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	531
SE14411008	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	15/09/2012	field record	1 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	510
SE1463211163	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	05/09/2013	field record	1 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,496
SE1395009753	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	25/04/2008	Roost		Sch5	765
SE14420911	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	10/08/2007	in building	1 Count of Adult	Sch5	629

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE1466210317	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	06/12/2007	Roost (hibernacula)	2 Count of Adult	Sch5	651
SE15041122	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	09/09/2004	in building	1 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,585
SE151112	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	07/06/2011	Roost (maternity)	15 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,580
SE151112	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	18/06/2011	Roost (maternity)	23 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,580
SE1517610607	Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	terrestrial mammal	29/08/2006	in building	1 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,046
SE1463211163	Brown Long-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	02/09/2013	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,496
SE149112	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	10/10/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,543
SE1367608204	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/08/2003	Roost		Sch5	1,791
SE13681129	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/09/2003	field record		Sch5	1,920
SE139080	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	20/09/2007	Grounded	1 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,853
SE1404008003	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	May-14	Roost	present Count of Roost	Sch5	1,794
SE141083	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	1997	field record		Sch5	1,497
SE1414009060	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	19/07/2005	Roost		Sch5	833
SE142086	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/08/2010	droppings		Sch5	1,183
SE1442107983	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	2005	Roost (possible)		Sch5	1,709

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE1442107983	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	26/07/2001	Roost (excluded)		Sch5	1,709
SE1447708051	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/07/2003	Roost	2 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,633
SE1452609139	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	2005	Roost		Sch5	560
SE1470909926	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	30/03/2006	Roost		Sch5	258
SE1471909971	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	2008	Roost		Sch5	303
SE1511111	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	08/07/2002	Roost		Sch5	1,483
SE1516111199	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	15/09/2000	Roost		Sch5	1,595
SE1520109444	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	13/10/2003	Roost		Sch5	537
SE15211124	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	08/07/2003	Injured	1 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,648
SE1530710973	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	26/10/2000	Roost		Sch5	1,433
SE1531611142	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	04/07/2007	Roost (maternity)		Sch5	1,592
SE1531611142	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	04/07/2007	Roost (maternity)	not recorded Range	Sch5	1,592
SE1531611142	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	10/07/2003	Roost (maternity)	196 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,592
SE15600894	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	29/01/2003	in building	1 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,146
SE1574208930	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/07/2005	Roost	59 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,265
SE1613110242	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	18/10/1999	in building		Sch5	1,527

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE1618608928	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	Sep-14	foraging		Sch5	1,646
SE16501039	Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	10/08/2005	field record		Sch5	1,924