
ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Abbey Road Phase 2 , Shepley, Kirklees

Rev 2 – February 2021



Environment & Ecology Ltd

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Site:

Land adjacent to Abbey Rd,
Shepley
Kirklees
West Yorkshire

Dates:

Surveyed: 7th August 2020

Ditch survey: 28th January 2021

Client's agent:

Mr Stewart Brown,
Yorkshire Country Properties

Local Planning Authority:

Kirklees Council

MAB ref:

2020-962

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1 Summary

An ecological appraisal of an area of land comprising a data search and extended Phase 1 habitat survey, was undertaken at Phase 2 development site, Abbey Road.

The development will result in loss of tall ruderal grassland and unmanaged improved grassland which has now succeeded to MG1 - *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland. There will be a loss of semi-mature conifers, laurel species and small areas of scrub. There are no notable or protected habitats or species on the site. There are no ponds on or adjacent to the site.

There is a small ditch running alongside a drystone wall, crossing the site. The ditch is mostly dry in summer, when it is densely shaded by tall ruderal vegetation and bramble scrub, but there are pockets of wetland vegetation and some soft rush; in winter there is flowing water which is milky in colour and of very low water quality. The substrate is rocky. The ditch has been channelled in the past using upright sandstone slabs; this structure runs on the west of the wall, from the northern end to half-way across the site, at which point the ditch goes under the stone wall and then runs along the east side of the wall, but without channelling. There is negligible wildlife value associated with this ditch – no potential for water vole, and its dry densely shaded nature makes it of low invertebrate value. The ditch will be crossed by 2 roads and a footpath and will therefore require 3 sections of culverting. This will not have any negative significant ecological impact. There is some evidence of overflow in recent high rainfall; manual cleaning out of some rocky substrate will help to reduce this (mechanical clearing out will not be possible while retaining the feature). The stone wall and sandstone slab channelling will be retained and restored where possible (there is one collapsed section) as landscape and habitat features.

The site is not suitable for ground nesting birds; there will be a loss of nesting habitat within conifers, bramble and laurel. One of the dilapidated sheds had a swallow and blackbird nest so there will be a loss of nesting habitat in the sheds. There is no bat

roost potential as buildings were identified as negligible potential and trees were all too young to hold bat roost potential.

Minor negative effects can be mitigated, with small residual effect leading to compensatory installation of integral wildlife boxes, native grass meadow mix, dry stone wall renovation and native tree planting. The development will be “hedgehog friendly” and suitable pathways will be installed in boundary fences.

EclA: Abbey Rd, Shepley 2020

Ecological Constraint	Value	Effect	Significance prior to mitigation	Mitigation/ precautionary measures	Significance of residual effect	Securing mitigation
Habitat –tall ruderal grassland and MG1 grassland	Local	Loss due to site clearance.	Likely negative (not significant)	Use of native seed mixes when sowing open space.	Minor negative (not significant)	Mitigation secured through planning condition
Birds	Site	Disturbance to breeding birds/ injury during tree removal and loss of nesting habitat. Loss of foraging habitat. Disturbance and loss of nesting habitat in sheds.	Likely negative (significant)	Pre-works checks, or clearance outside of breeding season. Planting of native trees and shrubs across site, and sowing of native seed mix. Integral bird boxes in new housing.	Likely negative (not significant)	Mitigation secured through planning condition
Bats (foraging and commuting)	Local	Minor disturbance to foraging and commuting routes	Likely negative (not significant)	Sensitive lighting. Integral bat bricks in housing.	Neutral (not significant)	Mitigation secured through planning condition
Hedgehogs	Local	Loss of open foraging / commuting ground.	Likely negative (not significant)	Use of hedgehog holes in fencing to permit movement.	Neutral (not significant)	Mitigation secured through planning condition
Watercourse	Local	Culverting	Likely negative (not significant)	Restore and maintain	Neutral (not significant)	Mitigation secured through planning

2 Introduction

MAB Environment and Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Yorkshire Country Properties to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) of land at Abbey Road Phase 2 to accompany a planning application for a housing development. Development plans are included in Appendix 1.

The site comprises two overgrown grass fields with areas of semi-mature conifer plantation and laurels with polytunnel, lean to sheds and building materials. Area approximately 1.5 ha. The site is located at OS Grid Ref. SE19931012. The site location is shown on Figure 1 below.

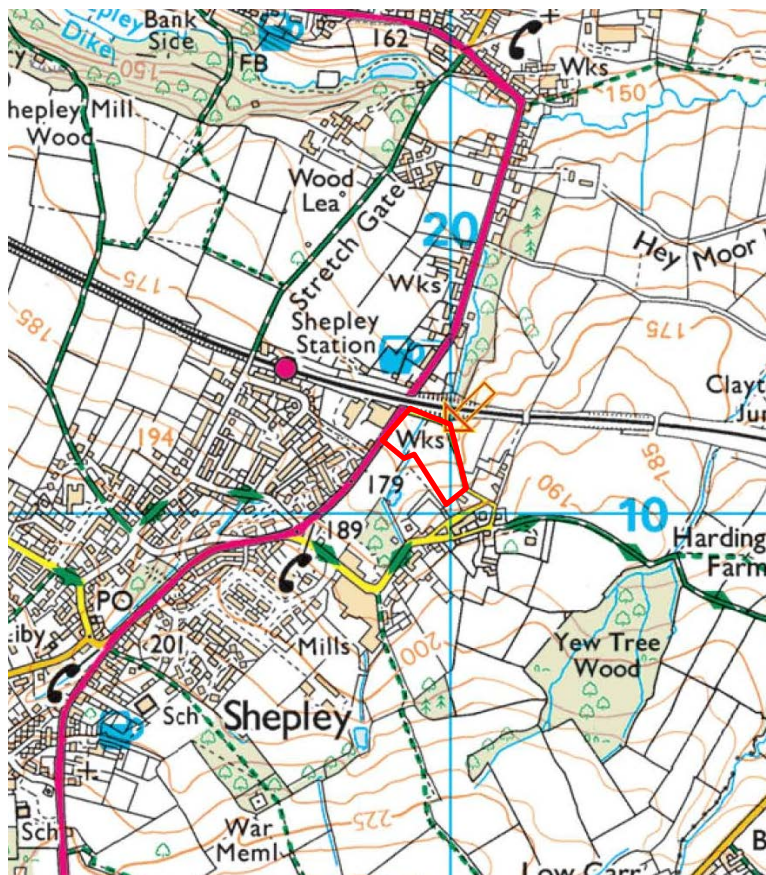


Figure 1 Site location

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify species and habitats on site, with particular reference to protected and notable species
- Detail the need for any further ecological survey work
- Assess the potential impact of the proposed development on habitats and protected or notable species
- Identify potential opportunities for biodiversity enhancement
- To outline any necessary or recommended mitigation and compensation proposals

Ecologists from MAB Environment and Ecology Ltd are members of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and follow the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct when carrying out ecological work.

3 Planning policy and Legislation

3.1 Planning policy

3.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework (England) NPPF July 2018

Text excerpts from NPPF are shown where they may be relevant to planning applications and biodiversity including protected sites, habitats and species.

In conserving and enhancing the natural environment, the NPPF states that “the planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.”

Paragraph 171 refers to the requirement for plans to “distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework;” particularly where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality. Plans should also “take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.”

Paragraph 172 states that “The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations... within National Parks, The Broads, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty... and should be given great weight.” In addition, “The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of: ...

- c) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.”

Paragraph 173 states that “Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 172), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character.”

Paragraph 174 refers to the requirement of plans to “protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity” In order to do this, “plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
- b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.”

In paragraph 175 the NPPF indicates that “when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity

improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.”

In paragraph 176 the NPPF also states that “The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

In addition, paragraph 177 states that” The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment because of its potential impact on a habitats site is being planned or determined.”

3.1.2 Local Planning Policy

Kirklees Local Plan is due for publication and is unavailable for review.

3.1.3 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 – Habitats and Species of Principal Importance (England and Wales)

The NERC Act came into force on 1st October 2006. Sections 41 and 42 (S41 and S42) of the Act require the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales respectively. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England (NE) and Countryside Council for Wales (now NRW) as required by the Act. In accordance with the Act the secretary of state keeps this list under review and will publish a revised list if necessary, in consultation with NE and NRW.

The S41 and S42 lists are used to guide decision makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, and utilities companies, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of

biodiversity in England and Wales, when carrying out their normal functions, including development control and planning. This is commonly referred to as Biodiversity Duty. Guidance for public authorities on implementing Biodiversity Duty has been jointly published by Defra and the Welsh Assembly. One of the key messages in this document states that “conserving biodiversity includes restoring and enhancing species populations and habitats, as well as protecting them”. In England, local authorities are required to take measures “to promote the preservation, restoration and recreation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species” linking to national and local targets through policy and by association, therefore, through development control.

In 2007, the UK biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Partnership published an updated list of priority UK species and habitats covering terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity to focus conservation action for rarer species and habitats in the UK. The UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework, which covers the period from 2010 – 2020 now succeeds the UK BAP. The UK priority list contained 1150 species and 65 habitats requiring special protection and has been used as a reference to draw up lists of species and habitats of principal importance in England and Wales.

In England, there are 56 habitats of principal importance and 943 species of principal importance on the S41 list. These are all the habitats and species that are found in England that were identified as requiring action in the UK BAP and which continue to be regarded as conservation priorities in the subsequent UK post -2010 Biodiversity Framework.

In Wales, there are 54 habitats of principal importance and 557 species of principal importance on the S42 list. This includes three marine habitats and 53 species that were not on the list of UK BAP priority habitats, but which are recognised as of principal importance for Wales.

3.1.4 Government Circular 06/2005 and Standing Advice from NE

Paragraph 99 of Government Circular 06/2005 advises that *“it is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted”*.

The reasoning behind this statement stems from the fact that, without appropriate protected species surveys to confirm presence or likely absence and where an effect upon the species is considered likely should the development proposal proceed, planning permission may be inadvertently granted for an action that would contravene protected species legislation or the local planning authority may not have due regard to its duty in respect of protected species in advance of determination and this could result in issues in the ability to implement the planning permission. For example, if a situation were to arise where protected species were discovered after planning permission had been granted, it may not be possible to incorporate mitigation measures into the scheme, at least without a major change to the scheme design that would require re-submission to the planning authority.

Paragraph 118 of the NPPF advises that when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying certain principles. One of these principles advises that if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.

Paragraph 98 of Circular 06/2005 advises that *“the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its*

habitat. Local authorities should consult with NE before granting planning permission. They should consider attaching appropriate planning conditions or entering into planning obligations under which the developer would take steps to secure the long-term protection of the species. They should advise developers that they must comply with any statutory species' protection provisions affecting the site concerned...."

Standing advice from NE provides advice to planners on deciding if there is a 'reasonable likelihood' of protected species being present. It also provides advice on survey and mitigation requirements. When determining an application for development that is covered by standing advice, in accordance with guidance in Government Circular 06/2005, Local planning authorities are required to take the standing advice into account. NE advises that standing advice is a material consideration in the determination of applications in the same way as a letter received from NE following consultation.

3.1.5 European Protected Species (Animals)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) consolidates the various amendments that have been made to the original (1994) Regulations which transposed the EC Habitats Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) into national law.

"European protected species" (EPS) of animals are those which are present on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). They are subject to the provisions of Regulation 41 of those Regulations. All EPS are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Taken together these pieces of legislation make it an offence to:

- a) Intentionally or deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal included amongst these species
- b) Possess or control any live or dead specimens or any part of, or anything derived from these species
- c) Deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species
- d) Deliberately take or destroy eggs of such an animal or

- e) Intentionally, deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal, or obstruct such a place

For the purposes of paragraph c), disturbance of animals includes 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.

Although the law provides strict protection to these species, it also allows this protection to be set aside (derogation) through the issuing of licences. The licences in England are currently determined by NE for development works. In accordance with the requirements of the Regulations (2017), a licence can only be issued where the following requirements are satisfied:

- a) The proposal is necessary “to preserve 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 to the environment
- b) There is no satisfactory alternative
- c) The proposals ‘will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range’.

3.1.6 Wild mammals

Under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996, it is an offence to kill or injure any wild mammals by various means, including crushing and suffocating; therefore, consideration must be given to the humane exclusion or destruction of foxes and rabbits before work starts.

3.1.7 Birds

All nesting birds 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 its nest whilst in use of being built, or take or destroy its eggs. In addition to this, for some rarer species (listed on Schedule 1 of the Act), it is an offence to disturb them whilst they are nest building or at or near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

The conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 has placed new duties on Local Authorities and National Park Authorities (and others) in relation to wild bird habitat. Regulation 9A(2) and (3) require that “in the exercise of their functions as they consider appropriate” these authorities must take steps to contribute to the “preservation, maintenance and reestablishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the UK, including by means of upkeep, management and creation of such habitat.....” These authorities are also required, under Regulations 9A(8) to “use all reasonable endeavours to avoid any pollution or deterioration of habitats of wild birds”.

3.2 UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans

3.2.1 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identified a number of species as priorities of conservation. Those of particular relevance to this site are:

- West European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

3.2.2 Priority Species in Kirklees

The Kirklees LBAP identifies a number of habitats and species as priorities for conservation, including: bullfinch, grasshopper warbler, linnet, starling, curlew, tree sparrow, grey partridge, hedge accentor, house sparrow, lapwing, skylark, song thrush, spotted flycatcher, tree pipit, wood warbler, yellow wagtail, yellow hammer, common toad, great crested newt, brown hare, brown long-eared bat, Noctule bat, otter, soprano pipistrelle, water vole, and hedgehog.

4 Methodology

4.1 Desktop study

4.1.1 West Yorkshire Ecology was commissioned to provide records of protected or notable species within 2km of the site. The search was extended to include any statutory, non-statutory sites and notable habitats.

4.1.2 DEFRA's interactive MAGIC map was used for a baseline assessment of available environmental information of over 300 datasets including Priority Habitats & Species inventories, Designations, Environmental & Historic Landscape Agreements, SSSI impact zones, and Wildlife Licenses.

4.1.3 Aerial imagery from Google Earth and government websites 'MAGIC' and were used to search for ponds within 250m of the site

4.2 Field survey

4.2.1 The site was surveyed by Ione Bateau MCIEEM, a director of MAB Environment & Ecology Ltd since 2006. Ione holds a Class Survey Licence WML CL15 (volunteer bat roost visitor Level 1) and WML CL18 (Bat Survey Level 2) – registration number 2015-13361-CLS-CLS. Ione is licensed by Natural England to survey for GCNs (CL08 Great Crested Newt Class 1, Registration number 2015-19109-CLS-CLS)

4.2.2 A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was conducted following standard published guidelines (JNCC 2010). This involved a walkover of the site, mapping all habitats present and noting species proportions where possible using the DAFOR scale where D is dominant, A is abundant, F is frequent, O is occasional and R rare. The survey was extended to include records of protected or notable fauna and the habitats were evaluated for their potential to support such fauna. Any invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act were also recorded.

4.2.3 Other trees within the site and areas of vegetation were also assessed for value to bats and birds and their importance as foraging and commuting habitat.

4.2.4 The location of the site and the surrounding habitat were also assessed for value to bats. This includes proximity of the site to good bat foraging habitat such as woodland and water bodies and if the site is linked to such habitats by linear features like hedgerows, woodland edges or rivers which bats use to commute around the environment.

4.2.5 All signs of breeding bird activity were looked for.

4.2.7 Habitat evaluation for reptiles was undertaken focusing on potential areas for reptile basking in sheltered locations. Potential refugia such as rabbit burrows, brash piles, cracks and gaps in rocks, stone piles etc were noted. Throughout the walkover survey, the site was walked slowly looking out for reptiles and listening for any rustles in the undergrowth.

4.2.8 Habitat evaluation for hedgehogs was undertaken; hedgehogs may seek shelter in vegetation under hedges, and some hedgerows may be suitable habitats for summer breeding nests and winter hibernacula. Field signs (e.g. tracks, droppings) were also looked for.

5 Constraints

Grass and tall ruderal vegetation was very dense at the time of year of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey.

6 Baseline ecological conditions

6.1 Designated sites

6.1.1 Statutory sites

There are no designated statutory sites within the 2km search radius.

6.1.2 Non-statutory sites

The following non-statutory sites were found within the search area and are shown on Fig 4.

Table 1 Locally designated non-statutory sites within the search area.

Name of Site	Designation
Thunderbridge	Local Wildlife Site
Birks Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Gelder Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Lower Jane Well	Local Wildlife Site/ Site of Wildlife Significance
Shepley Mill Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Shelley Wood	Local Wildlife Site/ Site of Wildlife Significance
Allen Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Yew Tree Wood	Local Wildlife Site/ Site of Wildlife Significance
Upper and Lower Stone Wood	Local Wildlife Site /Local Geological Site /Site of Scientific Interest
Hartleybank Quarry	Local Geological Site
Oakcliff Hill Knoll	Site of Wildlife Significance

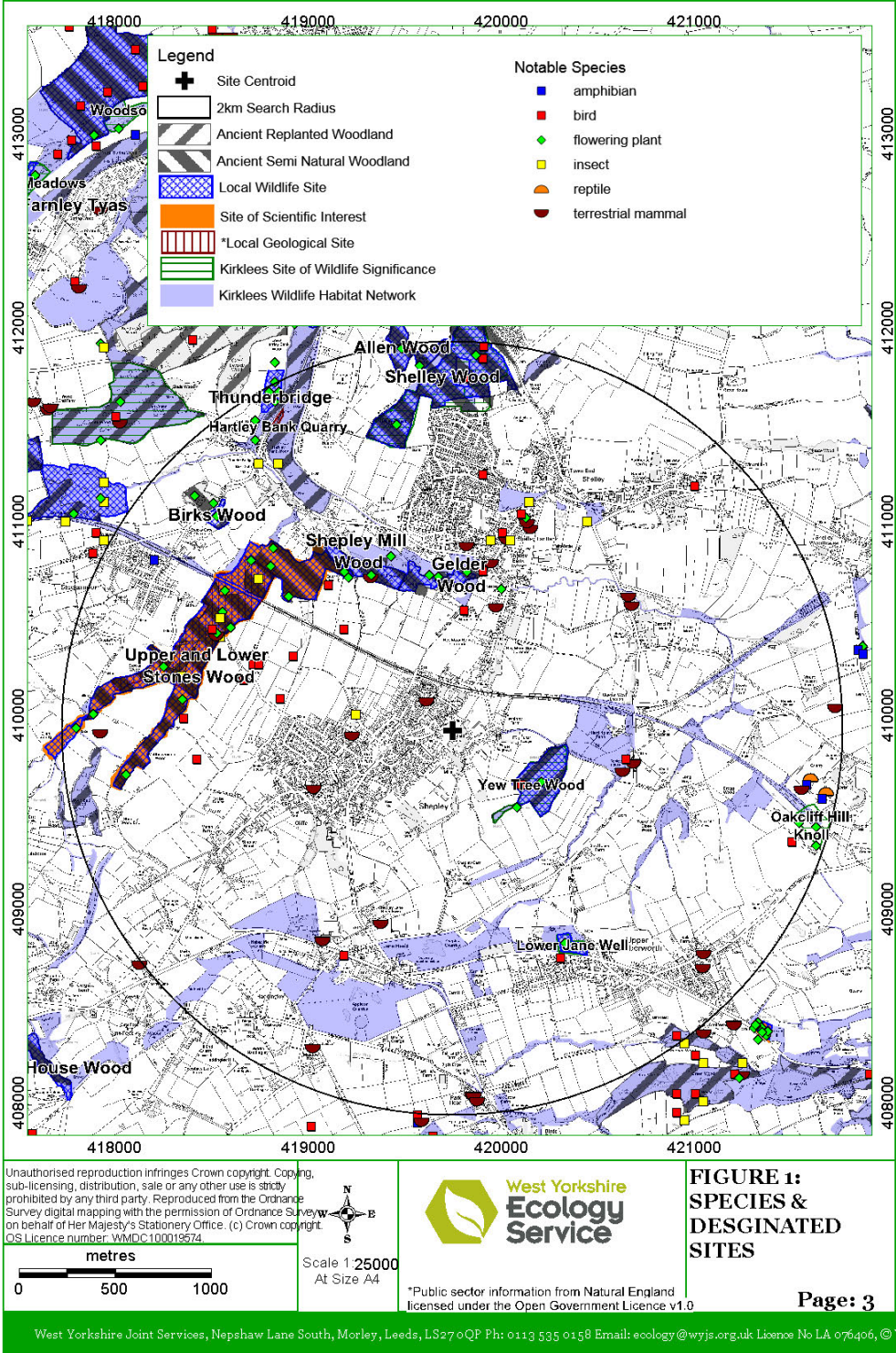


Figure 2 - Map showing locally designated non-statutory sites within the search area.

6.2 Habitats

6.2.1 Surrounding Habitats

Natural England Habitat inventories.

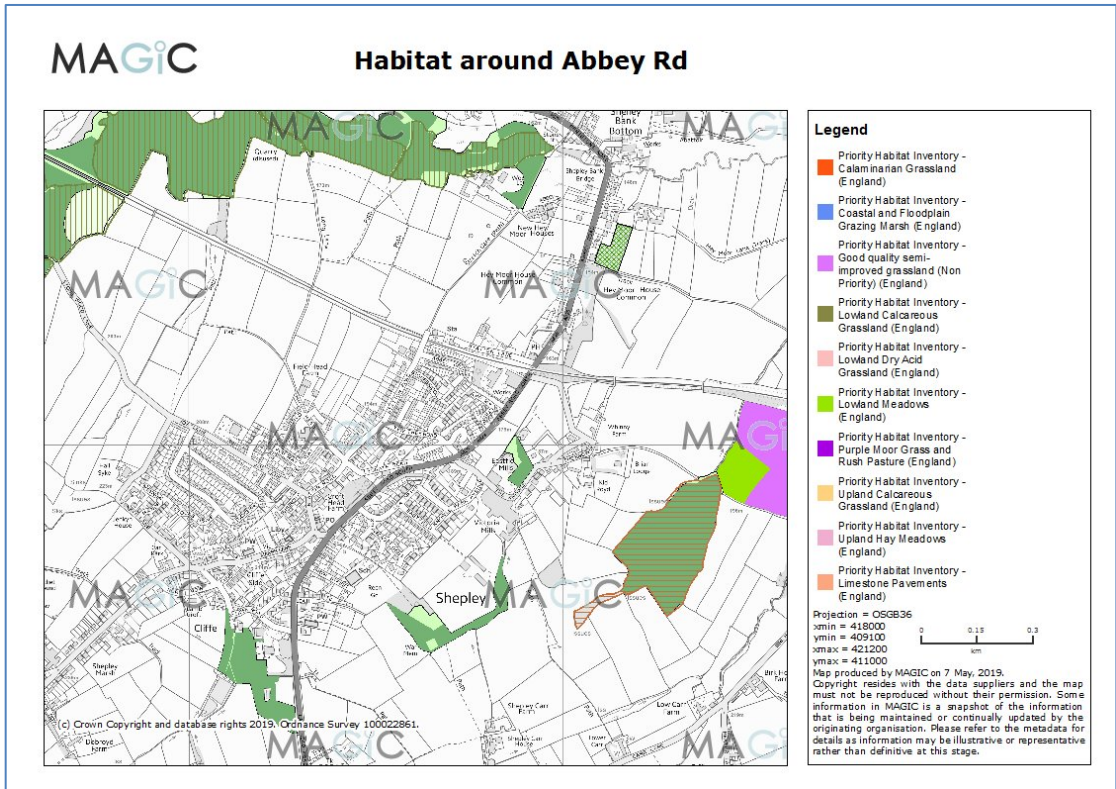


Figure 3 - Map showing areas of notable habitat listed on the Habitat Inventories.

Aerial imagery

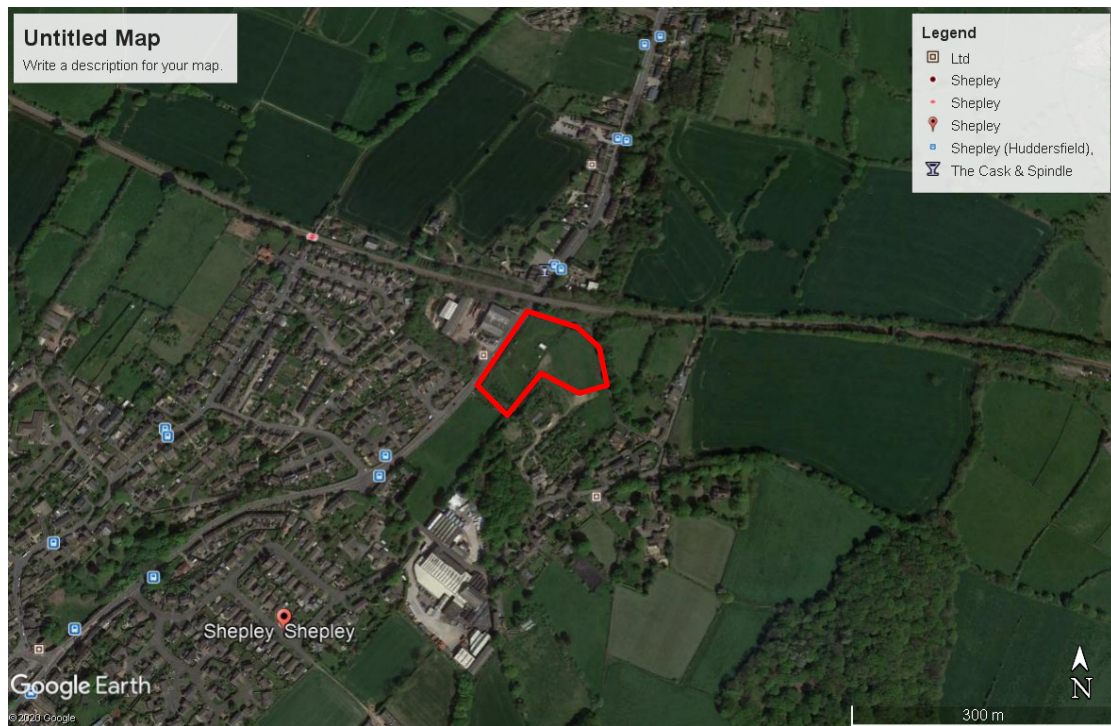


Figure 4 - Aerial view of the site and surrounding area.

Ponds

There are no ponds on or near to the site. There is one pond still shown on some mapping as being within 250m of the proposed development site. However, this is due to outdated maps, as the pond is not shown on recent aerial photographs, but it is shown on 2012 imagery. The site owner has confirmed that it was filled in around 6/7 years ago.

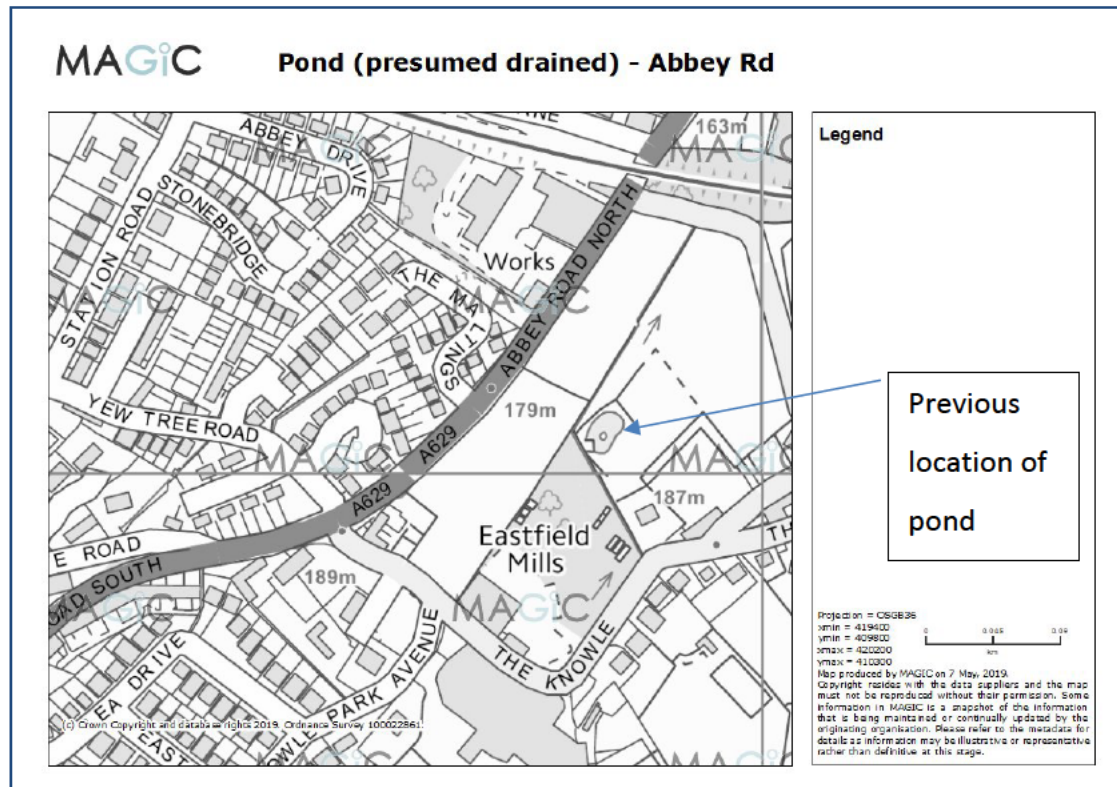
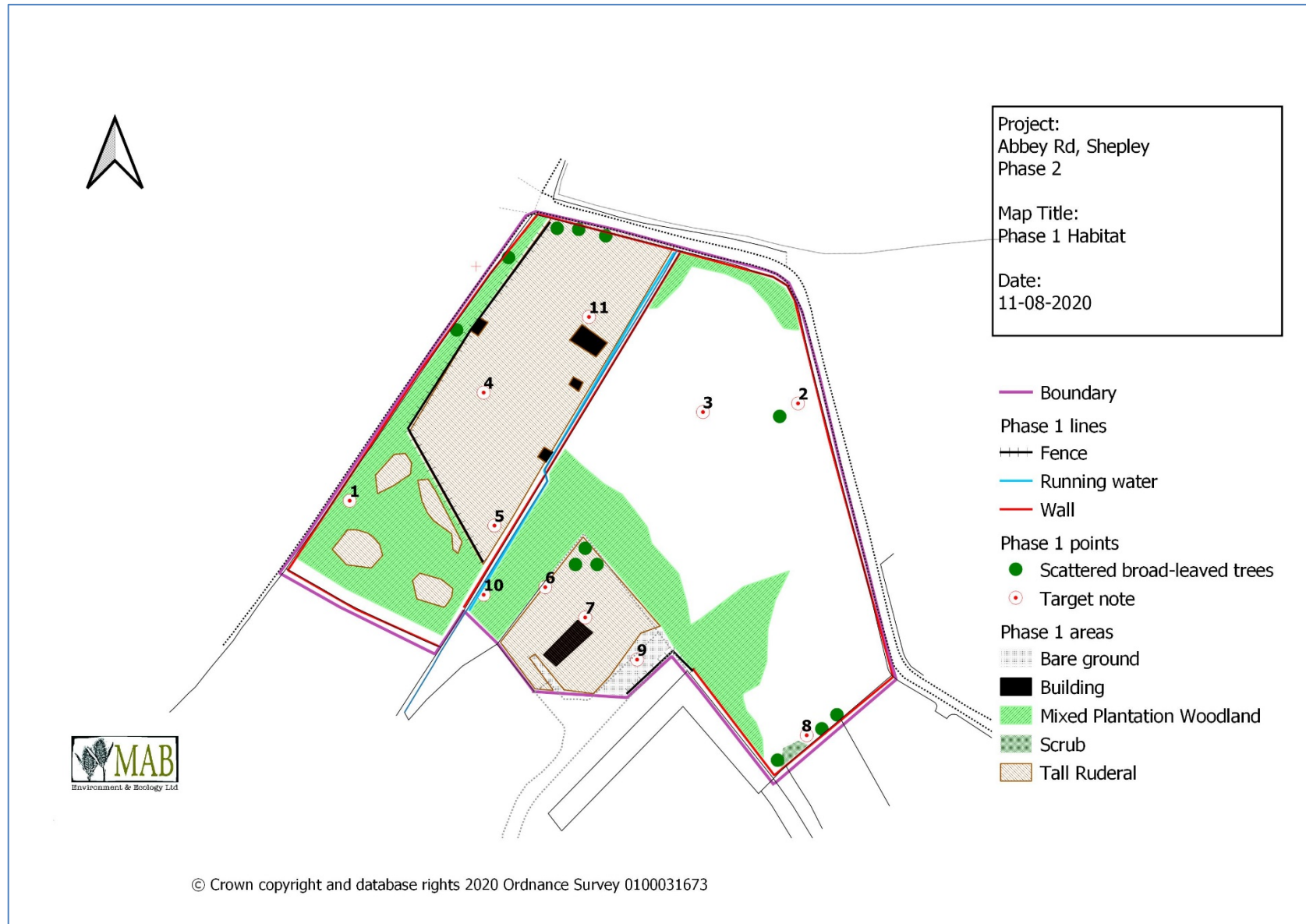


Figure 5 Previous location of pond (now drained)

6.2.2 Habitats on site.

Phase 1 survey

The habitats found on site are highlighted within the Phase 1 habitat map Figure 9. Target notes (TN) are included in Table 2, which gives more detailed information about the habitats present, along with species lists.



Target note (TN's)	Description	Notes on potential faunal /habitat value	Further survey work
1	Mixed plantation – laurel, Scots's pine and spruce with occasional ash suffering from Ash dieback . Planted approximately 10 years ago.	Breeding bird potential but quite limited as trees small. On site dunnock , goldfinch seen.	Nest check and timing of works
3	MG1 <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> grassland. This has been ungrazed this year. False oat grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) D , Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobea</i>) O – cinnabar moth caterpillars seen, Common bent grass (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) White clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) F, bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) O, bindweed (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>). Some garden escapes eg Evening primrose (<i>Oenothera biennis</i>). Bonfire piles of wood.	Invertebrate interest – cinnabar moth, peacock , comma and meadow brown all seen. Wood piles – likely hedgehog hibernation or bird nesting.	None.
4	Tall ruderal grassland – nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) A, Creeping thistle A, Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) O, dock F, ragwort F.	Invertebrate interest	None.
5	Ditch –dry at this time of year. Some wetland flora though along the length: Soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>) R, Hoary willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>)O, Yellow Flag Iris R, Common figwort (<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>)and wild marjoram (<i>Origanum vulgare</i>) R. Stone wall provides refuge for herpetiles. PLEASE SEE UPDATE FROM JANUARY SURVEY	No habitat for water vole but some wetland species . Stone wall provides herpetile refuge.	Winter survey
6	Laurel hedges	Limited value for nesting birds	Nest check and timing of works
7	Area of polytunnel, pots, garden escapes and taller vegetation and scattered semi mature trees – horse chestnut, birch, flowering cherry and poplar.	Some habitat for amphibians potentially. Trees provide some bird nesting potential	Nest check and timing of works Clear sensitive parts of the area by hand (to reduce any impact on amphibians).
8	Small patch of privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>) and ash tree	Bird nesting potential	Nest check and timing of works
9	Stored materials on pallets, cars, caravan etc	None	None

10	Bramble patch	Bird nesting potential	Nest check and timing of works
11	Buildings on site are lean to sheds constructed of wood/ tin sheeting. Two of them locked so access not possible. One had a blackbird and swallows nest in.	No potential bat habitat but bird nesting potential	Nest check and timing of works

Table 2: Target notes

Site photographs:



Privet TN 8



Ash tree TN 8



Stone wall and conifer plantation TN 1



MG1 grassland



MG1 grassland



MG1 grassland – piles of wood



Stone wall with ditch



Tall ruderal grassland TN4



View of tall ruderal grassland



Stone wall



Stone wall on side of main road



MG1 grassland



Ditch – very little water ; majority dry



Tall ruderal vegetation



Lean to shed with ragwort



Swallow nest in shed



Polytunnel and garden paraphernalia



Laurel hedges



Bare earth area



Polytunnel TN7



Mixed conifer plantation



Area of stored bricks etc.

Photographs of ditch



Northern end (junction with roadside wall)



Water flow at northern end (note poor water quality)



Unright sandstone slab channeling



Segment of collapsed channel



Segment of collapsed wall



Location where channel runs under wall
(switches from west of wall to east of wall).



Ditch running along east of wall (dense bramble scrub throughout)



Ditch running along east of wall (dense bramble scrub throughout)



Ditch just north of existing culvert



Existing culvert with ditch flowing south off-site



Small area of *Juncus effusus*



Drain to north of site (across road) into which ditch terminates.

6.2.3 Watercourse

There is a small ditch running alongside a drystone wall, crossing the site. The ditch is mostly dry in summer, when it is densely shaded by tall ruderal vegetation and bramble scrub, but there are pockets of wetland vegetation (yellow flag, common

figwort, hoary willowherb, soft rush); in winter there is flowing water which is milky in colour and of very low water quality. The substrate is rocky. The ditch has been channelled in the past using upright sandstone slabs; this structure runs on the west of the wall, from the northern end to half-way across the site, at which point the ditch goes under the stone wall and then runs along the east side of the wall, but without channelling. There is negligible wildlife value associated with this ditch – no potential for water vole, and its dry densely shaded nature makes it of low invertebrate value.

6.3 Species and species groups

Full results of the WYE data search for species records within 2km of the site are held in Appendix 2: Biological records.

6.3.1 Plants

The data search did not return any protected or notable plant species present within the 2km search area. The plants listed in the target notes are not uncommon; a few are associated wet habitat, these being found along the ditch in very small areas.

6.3.2 Invertebrates

There are no records for the site. Records within the search radius include several notable and scheduled species such as white letter hair-streak.

Cinnabar moth caterpillars were seen on ragwort, Peacock and Comma were all noted on site at the time of the survey.

6.3.3 Amphibians

The data search returned no records for great crested newt (GCN). There are records of smooth newt, common toad and frog. There are no extant ponds identified within 250m of the proposed development site.

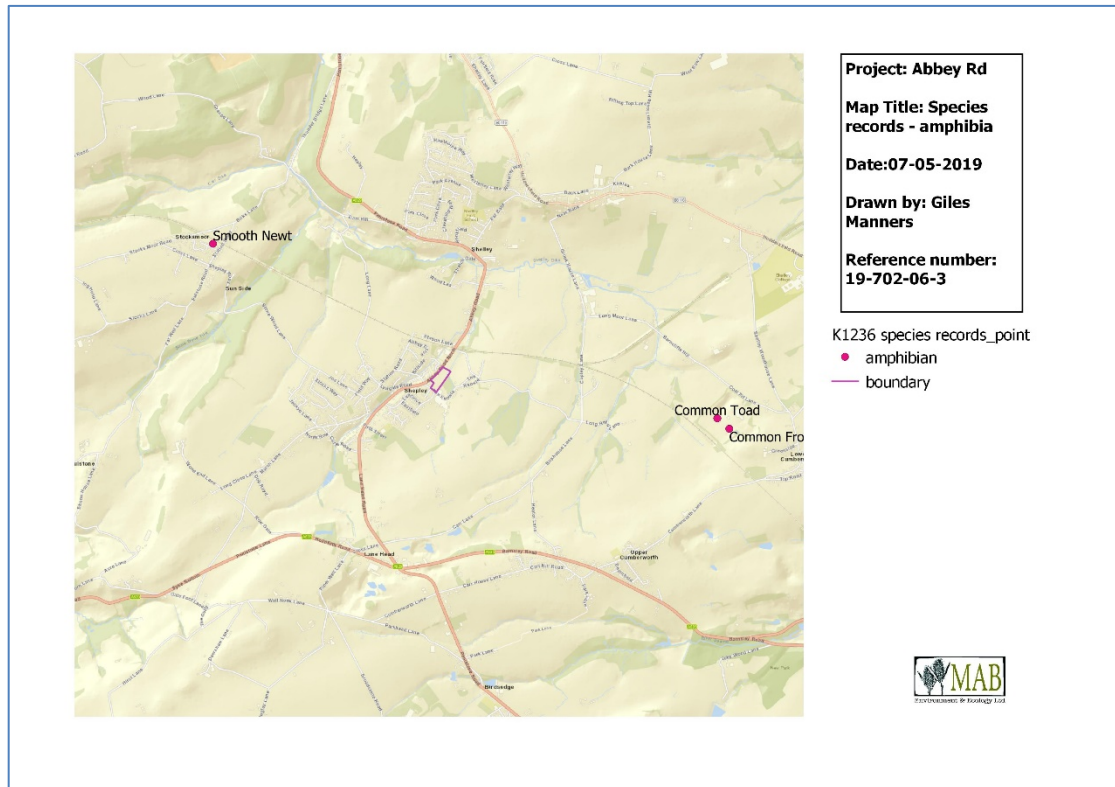


Figure 7 Amphibian records

6.3.4 Reptiles

There are local records for grass snake. We have plotted the record onto GIS and it is noted to be around 2km away, making the record irrelevant to this site, given the ecological separation.

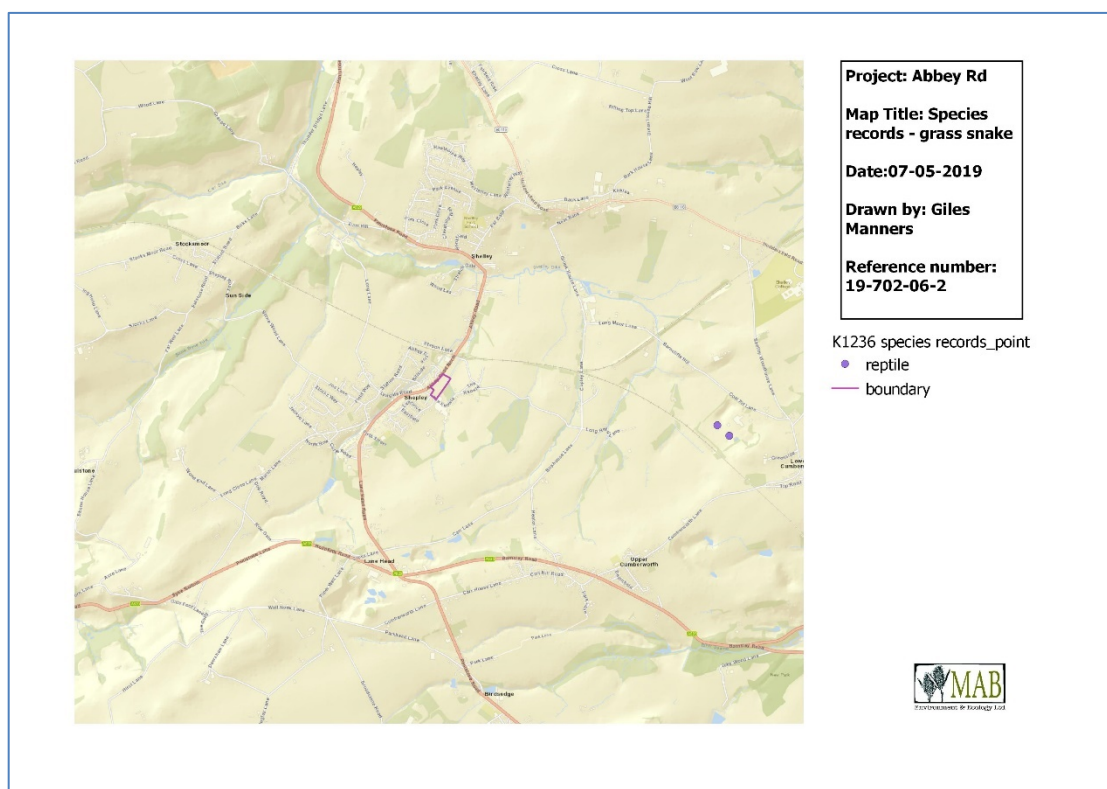


Figure 8 Grass snake records

Habitats on site are generally too overgrown for reptiles. Stone walls provide some refuge habitat but the site is generally poor habitat as there are very few areas for basking and the vegetation is very dense and tall.

6.3.5 Birds

There is plenty of 10 year old conifer and laurel on site with occasional broadleaved trees. This type of tree is generally quite limited for nesting though does provide foraging potential (not the laurel). There are some patches of bramble and privet which provide better nesting habitat. There is negligible risk of ground nesting birds in a field of this size with such tall vegetation, surrounded by trees on 3 sides. Dunnock and Goldfinch were seen at the site survey. Tall ruderal vegetation will also hold foraging value.

Records of birds are generally common species, none occurring on the site.

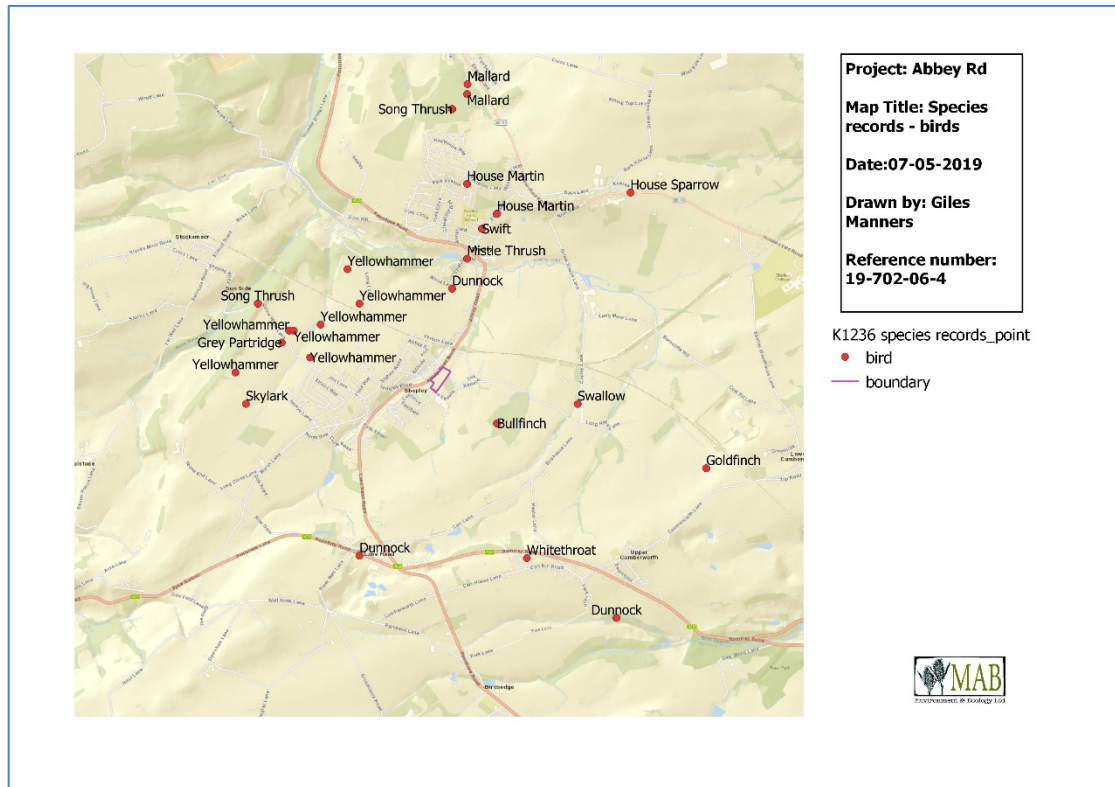


Figure 9 Bird records

There are a few lean-to sheds on site. One of them which was accessible had a swallow and blackbird nest. These species may also be utilising the other buildings though access was not possible.

6.3.6 Bats

There is no bat roost potential on the site. The records show field records around the site. There is no foraging or commuting habitat of any significance on site; the wooded edge of the site to the east of the site is likely to be of value to commuting and foraging bats; also it is possible that bats may forage over the field.

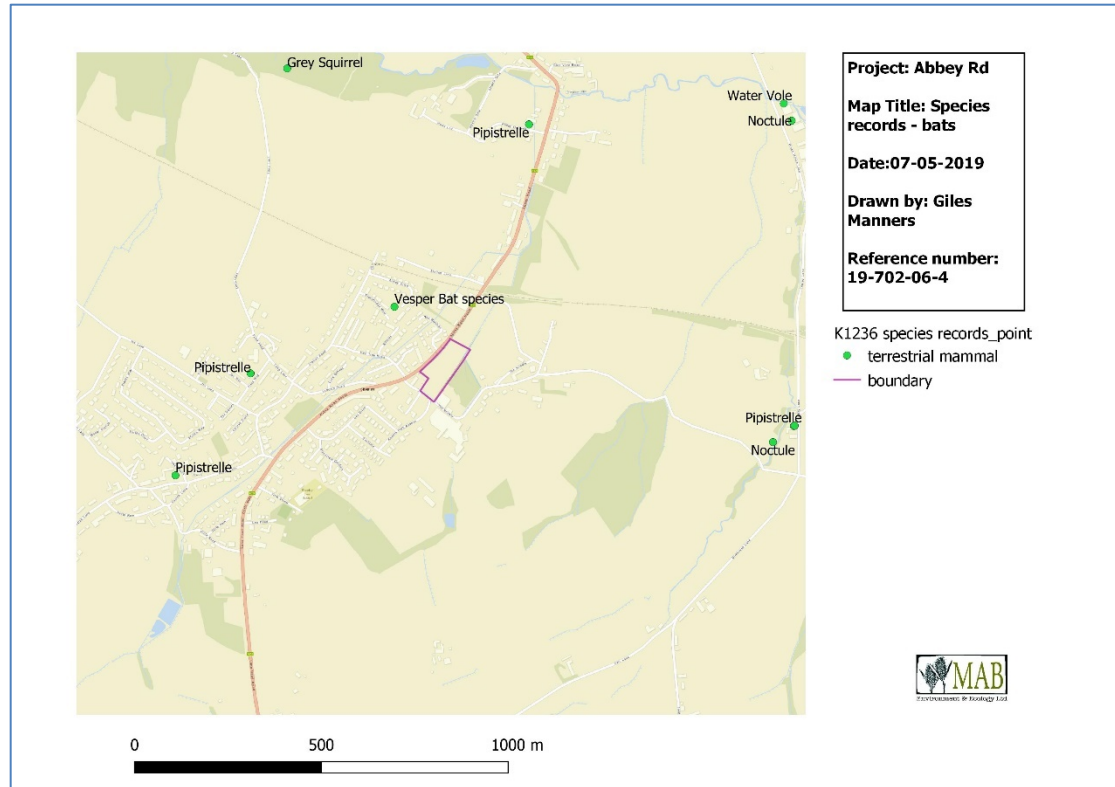


Figure 10 Bat records

6.3.8 Water vole

There is no water vole habitat on site. The ditch running down the middle of the site is partially dry and has no depth suitable for water vole.

6.3.9 Other notable species

There was no evidence of any other protected or notable species within the development area or close to the development site and no records are held for any other species.

7 Description of the proposed development

The proposed development includes the construction of dwellings on the site; a feasibility layout is shown below, showing 52 units, and two areas of public open space.

8 Assessment of effects and mitigation

8.1 Designated sites

There is no identifiable impact on any statutory or non-statutory sites.

8.2 Habitats and plants

8.2.1 Effects

There will be permanent loss of improved and tall/ruderal grassland. This will have some impact at a local level, but not at any level above local: the area is relatively small and the species present are common and widespread. The grassland composition is not a natural habitat per se, it is mainly the result of lack of management of agricultural land. The species diversity will provide seed and nectar sources for birds and invertebrates, which will constitute the main source of ecological impact.

There will be loss of conifer plantation and small patches of scrub. This will have a small impact at a local level, due to loss of nesting and foraging habitat. The non-native nature of the planting and its young age lessens the impact.

The ditch provides a very limited area of wetland plants. The ditch will be crossed by 2 roads and a footpath and will therefore require 3 sections of culverting. This will not have any negative significant ecological impact.

Effects on habitats and plants are assessed as 'likely negative' (Not significant).

8.2.2 Mitigation measures

The local impact caused by the loss of the grassland and woodland is not possible to fully mitigate against, due to the permanence of impact resulting from development. However, it should be possible to partially mitigate for the loss of seed and nectar source with garden and landscape planting of native species where possible.

There is some evidence of overflow of the ditch in recent high rainfall; manual cleaning out of some rocky substrate will help to reduce this (mechanical clearing out will not be possible while retaining the feature). The stone wall and sandstone slab channelling will be retained and restored where possible (there is one collapsed section) as landscape and habitat features.

8.3 Birds

8.3.1 Effects

There will be loss of potential bird nesting habitat in conifers, scrub and wood piles and possible disturbance of birds. Foraging habitat for birds (seed and invertebrate source) will be lost; the effect on local distribution and abundance is likely to be negligible but without mitigation the effect will be significant at a local level.

Loss of swallow habitat in lean to shed.

8.3.2 Mitigation measures

The removal of vegetation (conifers, laurel, bramble etc) and sheds should be scheduled to avoid the bird breeding season, which runs from mid-March to the end of August. If this is not possible then a check for active nests should be carried out immediately before any works to the affected areas begin. Native hedge planting / native trees should be incorporated into the development.

8.4 Bats

8.4.1 Effects

No bat roosts or potential bat roost habitat will be affected. Bats may use the area for foraging. Effects are 'negative' (Not significant).

8.4.2 Mitigation measures

None required. Bat boxes in new builds recommended.

8.6 Other species

8.6.1 Effects

There will be some non-identified but likely effect on species such as hedgehog, which may forage in the field.

No identifiable impact on amphibians, reptiles, water vole, or any other protected or notable species.

8.6.2 Mitigation measures

The housing should include measures to permit movement of hedgehogs across the site; on this development, which is relatively high density, this would mean providing small gaps in solid garden boundaries, and using permeable boundaries such as post and rail fencing where possible.

8.7 Residual effects

The loss of improved grassland is not fully mitigated, as there will be an overall and unavoidable loss of open green space, which will impact on feed sources for wild birds. However, in the fullness of time garden planting (particularly trees and shrubs) will provide a different type of habitat for birds and alternative food sources. Due to this residual effect, some compensation / enhancement measures are recommended.

9 Recommendations for ecological enhancement & compensation

9.1.1 We recommend the sowing and management of a species-rich meadow mix within the public open space.

9.1.2 Native trees and shrubs should be planted around the site, which provide food sources for birds, such as hawthorn, elder, birch, willow, field maple. Non-native planting often used in new housing such as laurel has very little value for birds and should be avoided.

9.1.3 Integral bat and bird habitat should be installed where appropriate; this will be carried out on outbuildings facing east and north, from where birds and bats can access the adjacent wooded areas. Integral habitat is preferable, as where it is well-placed it can be completely out of sight, and any droppings should fall out into unoccupied areas. See Fig 14. We recommend 2 integral bat and 8 bird units of which two (facing over open land to the north) should be swift bricks. See Figs 15 and 16 for recommended units.

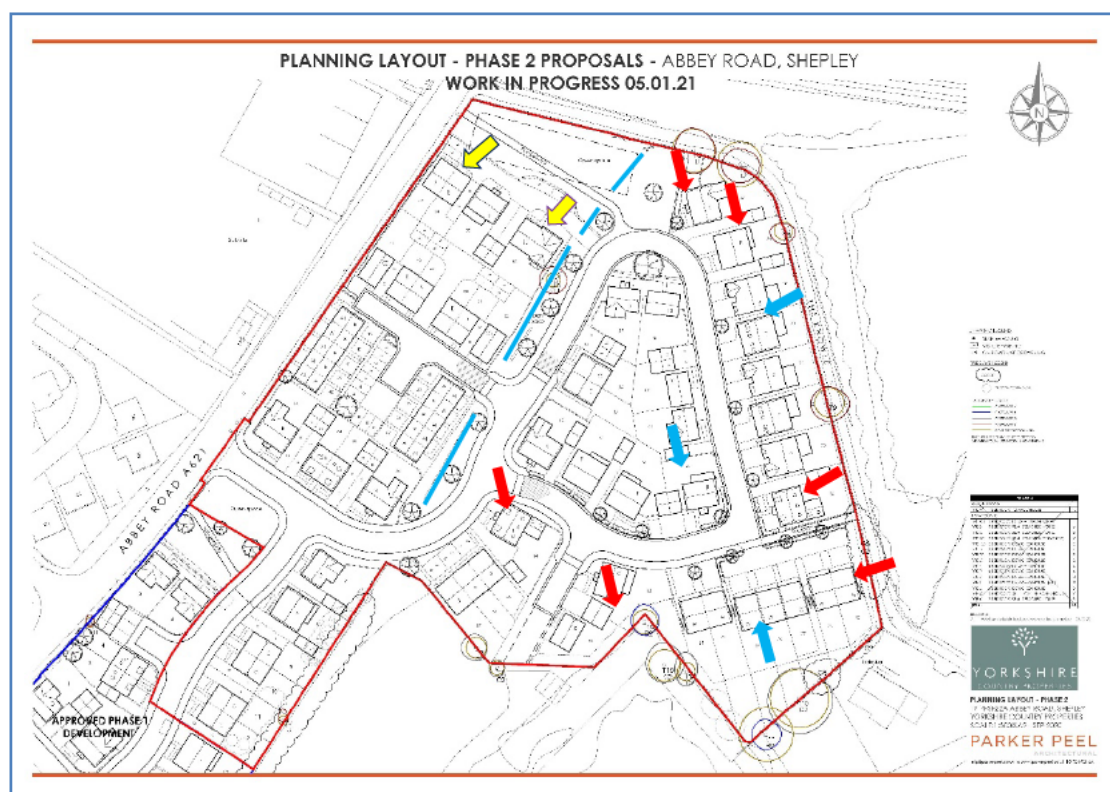


Figure 11 Proposed ecological enhancement and mitigation:

- integral wildlife boxes: red = bird brick; yellow = swift brick; blue = bat brick
- open ditch with stone wall = blue line



Figure 12 Recommended “Woodstone” bird habitat to be installed in external masonry.



Figure 13 Woodstone bat box

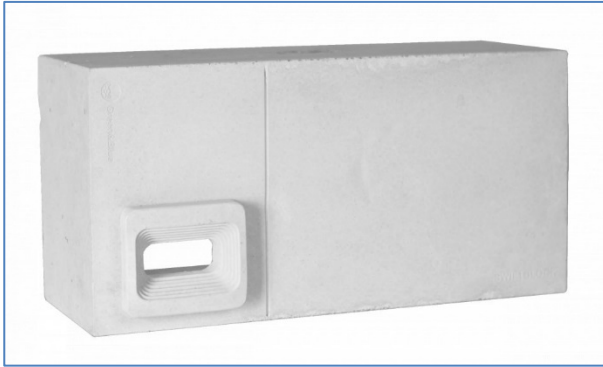


Figure 14 Swift brick

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/revised-national-planning-policy-framework#revised-national-planning-policy-framework>

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<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk>

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JNCC (2007): Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit.

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<https://www.theilp.org.uk/documents/guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting>

ECOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

FOR

ABBEY ROAD,

SHEPLEY

Ref No:- 20190426 K1236 LM

Date: 29/04/2019

Prepared For Giles Manners

MAB Environment & Ecology Ltd

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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 SE1982 1000.

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

2 Species

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

2.1 Sensitive Species Records

3 Designated sites

3.1 Internationally/Nationally Designated Sites

There are no internationally/nationally designated sites within your search area.

3.2 Locally Designated Sites

The following Non-Statutory sites were found within the search area, and are shown on Fig 1.

Name of Site	Designation
--------------	-------------

Thunderbridge	Local Wildlife Site
Birks Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Gelder Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Lower Jane Well	Local Wildlife Site/ Site of Wildlife Significance
Shepley Mill Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Shelley Wood	Local Wildlife Site/ Site of Wildlife Significance
Allen Wood	Local Wildlife Site
Yew Tree Wood	Local Wildlife Site/ Site of Wildlife Significance
Upper and Lower Stone Wood	Local Wildlife Site /Local Geological Site /Site of Scientific Interest
Hartleybank Quarry	Local Geological Site
Oakcliff Hill Knoll	Site of Wildlife Significance

Explanations for designated sites are provided in Appendix B.

Citations for locally designated sites are provided in Appendix C.

There are no locally designated sites within your search area.

4 Habitats

4.1 Wildlife Habitat Network

Your site centroid does not lie within the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

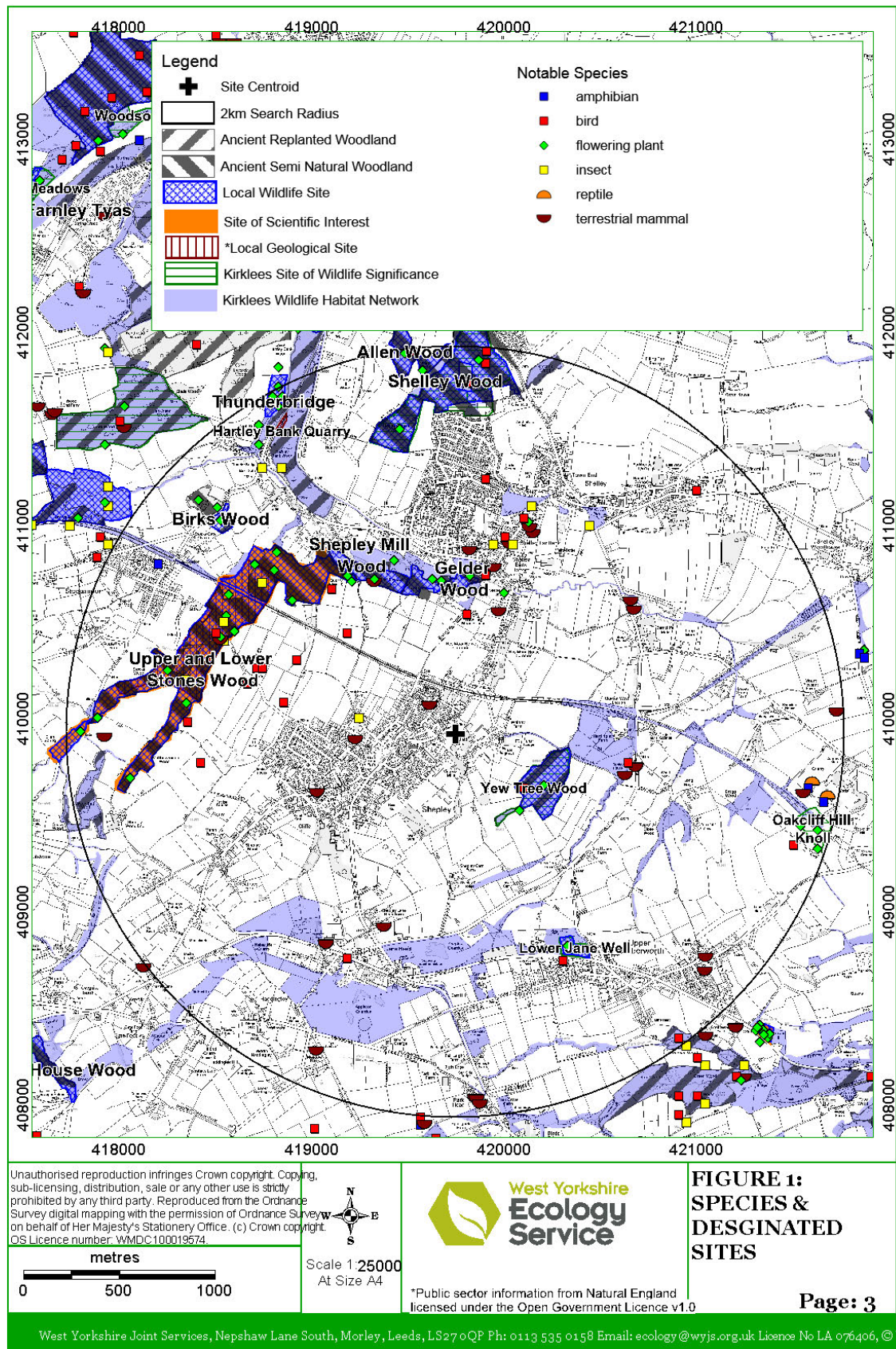
See Figure 1 for Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network data.

4.2 Ancient Woodland

Your site centroid falls within 420m of Ancient Replanted Woodland.

These relate to extracts from the West Yorkshire Ancient Woodland Inventory which is limited to woodlands over 2ha in size.

Figure 15 – Species and 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	- 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

References

Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group, (2007) *Report on the Species and Habitat Review*, UK Biodiversity Partnership. <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/>.

Bratton, J.H. (ed), (1991) *British Red Data Books: 3. Invertebrates other than insects*. JNCC, Peterborough.

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Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan Technical Group (2008) *Calderdale Local Biodiversity Plan: Review of Species and habitats*, Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan Technical Group, Calderdale.

Cheffings, C. and Farrell, L. (Editors), (2005) *The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain*, ISSN 1473-0154.

City of Bradford MDC, (2003), *A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for the Bradford District (Draft)*, City of Bradford MDC, Bradford.

IUCN, (2004) *Guidelines for using the IUCN. Red List categories and criteria*. IUCN,. Gland and Cambridge

J. C. Lavin & G.T.D. Wilmore (1994) , *The West Yorkshire Plant Atlas*, City of Bradford Metropolitan Council, Bradford.

Kirklees Metropolitan Council (2008) *Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan*, Kirklees Metropolitan Council, Kirklees.

Leeds BAP Steering Group, (2000) *Biodiversity Action Plan For Leeds*, Leeds City Council, Leeds.

Shirt, D. B. (Ed.), (1987) *British Red Data Books : 2 : Insects*. Peterborough: NCC.

Wakefield Biodiversity Group, (2001) *Wakefield District Local Biodiversity Report*, Wakefield MDC, Wakefield.

West Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Partnership (2009), *West Yorkshire Priority Species List*, West Yorkshire Ecology, Wakefield.

Appendix B. Explanation of Designated Sites

Internationally Designated Sites

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

SPA are European designated sites. They are identified by JNCC/Natural England as being of interest for their bird populations. They are of international importance and have statutory protection.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SAC are European designated sites. They are identified by JNCC/Natural England as being of interest for their habitat type and species. They are of international importance and have statutory protection.

Nationally Designated Sites

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

SSSI are first-tier sites for conservation. They are areas identified by Natural England as being of interest by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or physiological features. They are of national importance and have statutory protection.

Locally Designated Sites

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

This is the *new* term for locally designated sites being adopted across West Yorkshire. Districts are currently going through a process of merging *old* designated nature conservation sites (SEGI, SSI, Bradford Wildlife Areas (BWA), Leeds Nature Areas (LNA), Kirklees Sites of Wildlife Significance (SWS) and Wakefield Nature Areas (WNA)) into a single Local Wildlife Site (LWS) designation. Sites should be given the same protection as SEGIs/SSIs as set out in UDPs/LDFs. Please refer to the link below for the West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria.

<http://wyjs.org.uk/media/1425/240216-wy-local-sites-selection-criteria-21-01-2016-rm.pdf>

Sites of Scientific Interest (SSI)

SSI are an *old* system of designated sites which are gradually being reviewed and reassessed against new LWS selection criteria and where they qualify will be replaced by LWS designation.

Sites of Wildlife Significance (SWS)

Kirklees SWS are sites are an *old* system of designated sites, designated by the local authority on the basis of their wildlife and amenity value. Many of these sites have recently been resurveyed and are being assessed against new LWS criteria and where they qualify will be replaced by LWS designation.

***Further citations and species lists for specific sites can be supplied on request.**

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

LNR's are statutory sites of 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. For more information on LNRs see <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx>

Local Geological Sites (LGS)

LGS are areas identified as being important for their geological features. More details of this or other LGS sites can be obtained from the West Yorkshire Geology Trust (team@wyorksgeologytrust.org).

Wildlife Habitat Network

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”.

Kirklees

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

http://consult.kirklees.gov.uk/portal/dlp_pol?pointId=s1442851813908

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.

Appendix C. Species Records

Appendix D.

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centre(m)
SE2167409734	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	amphibian	25/07/2014	Torching	5 Count of Juvenile	Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,868
SE2167409734	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	amphibian	05/06/2014	Torching	2 Count of Individual	Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,868
SE2175409664	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	amphibian	05/06/2014	None		Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,958
SE2167409734	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	amphibian	25/07/2014	Torching	1 Count of Individual; 100 Count of Juvenile	Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP	1,868
SE2167409734	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	amphibian	05/06/2014	field observation	4 Count of Individual	Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP	1,868

SE2175409664	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	amphibian	05/06/2014	None		Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP	1,958
SE183109	Smooth Newt	Triturus vulgaris	amphibian	29/09/2013	None		Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP	1,763
SE2167409734	Smooth Newt	Triturus vulgaris	amphibian	05/06/2014	field observation	4 Count of Present	Sch5_sect9.5b; WYBAP	1,868
SE1852009830	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,307
SE201110	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	bird	01/10/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE201110	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	bird	30/09/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE186105	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,315

SE2000311966	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	bird	03/06/2015	field observation		BoCC:Amber	1,974
SE200119	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	bird	04/12/2014	None		BoCC:Amber	1,908
SE201110	Pink-Footed Goose	Anser brachyrhyncus	bird	01/10/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Pink-Footed Goose	Anser brachyrhyncus	bird	15/02/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Meadow Pipit	Anthus pratensis	bird	27/03/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Swift	Apus apus	bird	03/05/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,038
SE201110	Swift	Apus apus	bird	30/09/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,038
SE202111	Swift	Apus apus	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,163
SE201110	Canada Goose	Branta canadensis	bird	09/08/2010	field record		Sch9_part1	1,038
SE201110	Lesser Redpoll	Carduelis cabaret	bird	01/10/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038

SE201110	Lesser Redpoll	Carduelis cabaret	bird	21/01/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE202111	Lesser Redpoll	Carduelis cabaret	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,163
SE1881010320	Linnet	Carduelis cannabina	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,057
SE201110	Linnet	Carduelis cannabina	bird	04/01/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE201110	Linnet	Carduelis cannabina	bird	01/03/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038

SE202111	Linnet	Carduelis cannabina	bird	March 2003 - September 2003	field record	6-8 Count of Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE199118	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		Kirklees BAP	1,801
SE202111	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	bird	2002	field record		Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE210084	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	bird	2002	field record	3 Count of Pair	Kirklees BAP	1,986
SE216094	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	bird	17/07/2013	field observation		Kirklees BAP	1,874
SE186105	Stock Dove	Columba oenas	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,315
SE186105	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,315
SE201110	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	bird	07/05/2010	auditory record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE201110	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	bird	08/05/2010	auditory record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038

SE201110	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	bird	13/06/2010	auditory record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE202111	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	bird	2007	field record	1 Count of Adult Male; 1 Count of Adult Female	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,163
SE200113	House Martin	Delichon urbica	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,312
SE201110	House Martin	Delichon urbica	bird	30/09/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,038
SE201110	House Martin	Delichon urbica	bird	07/04/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,038
SE201110	House Martin	Delichon urbica	bird	01/09/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,038
SE202111	House Martin	Delichon urbica	bird	2007	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,163
SE202111	House Martin	Delichon urbica	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP	1,163

SE201110	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos minor	bird	14/01/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE1845010040	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,367
SE186105	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,315
SE1881010320	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,057
SE1884010320	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,028
SE1895010140	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	879

SE1902010360	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	875
SE1920010730	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	956
SE1928010500	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	735
SE201110	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	01/10/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE201110	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	January 2010 - February 2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE216094	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	bird	17/07/2013	field observation	1 Count	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,874
SE201110	Hobby	Falco subbuteo	bird	22/08/2010	field record		Sch1_part1	1,038

SE202111	Hobby	Falco subbuteo	bird	2002	field record		Sch1_part1	1,163
SE202111	Hobby	Falco subbuteo	bird	2007	field record		Sch1_part1	1,163
SE201110	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	bird	16/03/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE210084	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	bird	2002	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,986
SE201110	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	bird	16/04/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE201110	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	bird	01/09/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE202111	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	bird	2007	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE202111	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163

SE20740983	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	bird	03/10/2006	nest		BoCC:Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	933
SE201110	Common Gull	Larus canus	bird	06/08/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	Larus fuscus	bird	01/08/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	bird	01/10/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	bird	23/08/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla flava	bird	16/09/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE186105	Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE201110	Willow Tit	Parus montanus	bird	17/08/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038

SE202111	Willow Tit	Parus montanus	bird	July 2002 - September 2002	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE202111	Willow Tit	Parus montanus	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE186105	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE199118	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,801
SE201110	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	bird	01/08/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038

SE202111	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE2109311242	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	bird	12/02/2016	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,776
SE201110	Tree Sparrow	Passer montanus	bird	01/08/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE186105	Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE1876010240	Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,084

SE1881010320	Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	bird	01/05/2000 - 15/06/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,057
SE199118	Wood Warbler	Phylloscopus sibilatrix	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,801
SE186105	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,315
SE199118	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,801
SE201110	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	bird	22/04/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE202111	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,163
SE186105	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,315

SE1928008816	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	03/11/2009	field observation		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,300
SE199106	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	Feb-02	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	605
SE199118	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,801
SE202111	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE210084	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	2002	field record	2 Count of Pair	BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,986

SE186105	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE199118	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,801
SE201110	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	01/07/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE202097	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	05/07/2013	field observation		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	483
SE202111	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	2003	field record	2 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163

SE202111	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	2002	field record		BoCC:Amber; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE186105	Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Amber; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE186105	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE199118	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,801
SE186105	Whitethroat	Sylvia communis	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,315
SE201110	Whitethroat	Sylvia communis	bird	17/05/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE201110	Whitethroat	Sylvia communis	bird	16/05/2010	field record		BoCC:Amber	1,038
SE204088	Whitethroat	Sylvia communis	bird	02/08/2013	None		BoCC:Amber	1,332
SE186105	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	bird	07/05/1997	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,315

SE201110	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	bird	01/10/2010	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,038
SE201110	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	bird	30/09/2010	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,038
SE201110	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	bird	January 2010 - February 2010	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,038
SE202111	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	bird	2003	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,163
SE186105	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE186105	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,315

SE199118	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,801
SE201110	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	01/03/2010	auditory record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE201110	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	01/03/2010	field record		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,038
SE202097	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	05/07/2013	field observation		BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	483
SE202111	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	2003	field record	2 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC:Red; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,163

SE186105	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	bird	07/05/1997	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,315
SE201110	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	bird	01/10/2010	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,038
SE201110	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	bird	January 2010 - February 2010	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,038
SE202111	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	bird	2003	field record		Sch1_part1; BoCC:Red	1,163
SE186105	Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus	bird	07/05/1997	field record		BoCC:Red	1,315
SE199118	Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC:Red	1,801
SE200108	Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Red	820
SE201110	Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus	bird	01/03/2010	field record		BoCC:Red	1,038
SE202111	Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus	bird	2003	field record		BoCC:Red	1,163
SE186105	Moschatel	Adoxa moschatellina	flowering plant	07/05/1997	field record	R Range of DAFOR	Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE186105	Moschatel	Adoxa moschatellina	flowering plant	14/06/2002	field record	R Range of DAFOR	Kirklees BAP	1,315

SE186105	Moschatel	Adoxa moschatellina	flowering plant	Unknown	field record		Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE188116	Moschatel	Adoxa moschatellina	flowering plant	May-14	None		Kirklees BAP	1,895
SE1863010610	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	1,334
SE188115	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/10/2016	field record		Sch9_part2	1,812
SE188116	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	May-14	None		Sch9_part2	1,895
SE188116	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/10/2016	field record		Sch9_part2	1,895
SE189117	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/10/2016	field record		Sch9_part2	1,931
SE20071073	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	Feb-02	field record		Sch9_part2	771
SE217094	Dyer's Greenweed	Genista tinctoria	flowering plant	17/07/2013	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Kirklees BAP	1,968

SE217095	Dyer's Greenweed	Genista tinctoria	flowering plant	Unknown	field record		Kirklees BAP	1,940
SE1787010010	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	LA Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,945
SE1813009770	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,701
SE1842010160	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	F Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,405
SE1848711210	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	19/05/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,797
SE1858411176	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	19/05/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,703
SE1860011108	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	19/05/2015	field observation	O/LA Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,645
SE186105	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	07/05/1997	field record	LA Range of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,315

SE186105	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	14/06/2002	field record	LA Range of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,315
SE1864010720	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,379
SE1867010530	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,263
SE1877810878	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,360
SE18871175	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	21/06/2011	field observation		Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,989
SE1888010850	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,265
SE1889010940	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	LA Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,320

SE18921175	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	21/06/2011	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,966
SE1897010690	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	A Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,093
SE1926010820	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	992
SE1928010790	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	F Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	956
SE194108	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015	field observation	O/LA Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	903
SE195109	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	13/05/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	955
SE1953011580	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	03/06/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,606
SE1955511973	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	03/06/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,990

SE1964911884	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	03/06/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,891
SE197108	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	12/08/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	809
SE1994011940	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	03/06/2015	field observation	O/LA Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,943
SE20150960	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	05/07/2013	field observation	R Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	518
SE202111	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	01/07/2001	field record		Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,163
SE20280973	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	05/07/2013	field observation	F Count of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	532
SE21610952	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	flowering plant	17/07/2013	field observation	R Range of DAFOR	Sch8_sect 13.2; Kirklees BAP	1,848
SE1796010084	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	1,857
SE188115	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	31/10/2016	field record		Sch9_part2	1,812

SE188116	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	31/10/2016	field record		Sch9_part2	1,895
SE189117	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	31/10/2016	field record		Sch9_part2	1,931
SE195109	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	13/05/2015	field observation	F Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	955
SE197108	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	12/08/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	809
SE1974410795	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	12/08/2015	field observation	LA Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	798
SE1989510819	Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	12/08/2015	field observation	O Count of DAFOR	Sch9_part2	822
SE1832410327	Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	flowering plant	13/05/2015 - 14/05/2015	field observation		Sch9_part2	1,527
SE204089	Common Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>	flowering plant	02/08/2013	field observation	LF Count of DAFOR	Kirklees BAP	1,242

SE184103	Acidota cruentata	Acidota cruentata	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	2002 - 2003	field record		Sch5_sect9.5b; Notable:B	1,447
SE186105	Acidota cruentata	Acidota cruentata	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	1987 - 2002	field record		Sch5_sect9.5b; Notable:B	1,315
SE210084	Bembidion obliquum	Bembidion obliquum	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	1963	field record		Notable:B	1,986
SE193101	Cis festivus	Cis festivus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable:B	528
SE186106	Hylecoetus dermestoides	Hylecoetus dermestoides	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	2002 - 2003	field record		Notable:B	1,356

SE186106	Hylecoetus dermestoides	Hylecoetus dermestoides	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable:B	1,356
SE210084	Polydrusus mollis	Polydrusus mollis	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	1963	field record		Notable:B	1,986
SE2011	Wall	Lasiommata megera	insect - butterfly	2004	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP	1,016
SE2011	Wall	Lasiommata megera	insect - butterfly	2006	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP	1,016
SE201110	Wall	Lasiommata megera	insect - butterfly	24/08/2010	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE202112	Wall	Lasiommata megera	insect - butterfly	24/08/2010	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP	1,258
SE205111	Wall	Lasiommata megera	insect - butterfly	27/08/2010	field record		UKBAP; WYBAP	1,292

SE188108	White Letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	insect - butterfly	24/07/2010	field record	4 Count	Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,294
SE188108	White Letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	insect - butterfly	31/07/2010	field record	5 Count	Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,294
SE188114	White Letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	insect - butterfly	28/07/2007	field record	4 Count of Adult	Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,730
SE189114	White Letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	insect - butterfly	07/07/2004	field record	3 Count of Adult	Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,673
SE189114	White Letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	insect - butterfly	07/07/2004	empty egg/egg case	1 Count	Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,673
SE201110	White Letter Hairstreak	Satyrium w-album	insect - butterfly	31/07/2010	field record		Sch5_sect9.5b; UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038

SE201110	Knot Grass	Acronicta rumicis	insect - moth	02/07/2001	trapped at mercury vapour light	1 Count of Adult	UKBAP; WYBAP	1,038
SE201110	Green-Brindled Crescent	Allophyes oxyacanthae	insect - moth	2010	field record		UKBAP	1,038
SE201110	Ghost Moth	Hepialus humuli	insect - moth	02/07/2001	trapped at mercury vapour light	1 Count of Adult	UKBAP	1,038
SE210084	Amblytylus brevicollis	Amblytylus brevicollis	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable:B	1,986
SE210084	Dactylolabis transversa	Dactylolabis transversa	insect - true fly (Diptera)	Unknown	field record		Notable	1,986
SE2167409734	Grass Snake	Natrix natrix	reptile	25/07/2014	field observation	1 Count of Individual	Sch5_sect9.1 (part) & 9.5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,868

SE2175409664	Grass Snake	Natrix natrix	reptile	05/06/2014	None	1 Count of Individual	Sch5_sect9.1 (part) & 9.5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,958
SE2072910706	Water Vole	Arvicola terrestris	terrestrial mammal	30/09/2013	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,149
SE1810	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	terrestrial mammal	29/04/1988	field record	2 Count of Adult	UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,815
SE1930209984	Unidentified Bat	Myotis	terrestrial mammal	24/08/2011	field record	1 Count	Sch5	517
SE19100837	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	25/08/2018	field record		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,780
SE207098	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	21/07/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	900

SE20751066	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	20/08/2012	field record	1 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,138
SE19100837	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	25/08/2018	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,780
SE1910109711	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	13/05/2009	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	773
SE1914908925	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	14/09/2011	Roost	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,266
SE1914908925	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	14/09/2011	field record	16 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,266
SE1914908925	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	10/07/2012	Roost	2 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,266
SE1920710987	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	24/11/2015	dung/droppin gs/frass/pelle t, etc.		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,161
SE1920710987	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	24/11/2015	Roost (potential)		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,161
SE1930209984	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	26/07/2011	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	517

SE1930209984	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	24/08/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	517
SE1944809011	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	01/04/2013	field record	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,056
SE1992508124	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	01/07/2012	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,878
SE19930812	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	16/07/2011	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,882
SE1994708093	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	16/07/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,910
SE20021088	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	902
SE2004710650	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	27/05/2011	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	688
SE2020811084	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	01/09/2013	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,151
SE2022211057	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	May-14	foraging		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,130
SE207098	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	21/07/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	900

SE2075609843	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	03/10/2006	Roost	1 Count	Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	946
SE2075809844	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	08/11/2006	Roost		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	948
SE2111508784	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	May-14	foraging		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,773
SE2162909706	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	01/06/2013	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,828
SE21801013	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	01/09/2012	field record		Sch5; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,979
SE2004710650	Brown Long- Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	28/05/2011	field record	1 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	688
SE2075609843	Brown Long- eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	03/10/2006	Roost	3 Count	Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	946
SE2075809844	Brown Long- Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	08/11/2006	Roost		Sch5; UKBAP; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	948

SE186105	Grey Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	terrestrial mammal	14/06/2002	field record		Sch9_part1	1,315
SE186105	Grey Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	terrestrial mammal	07/05/1997	field record		Sch9_part1	1,315
SE194108	Grey Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	terrestrial mammal	13/05/2015	field observation		Sch9_part1	903
SE1915008927	Bats	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	Feb-11	droppings		Sch5	1,264
SE1968710162	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	28/06/2005	Roost (possible)	1 Count of Juvenile	Sch5	209
SE1989310967	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	12/06/2003	Roost	180 Count of Adult	Sch5	969
SE1993208121	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	20/07/2006	Roost	50 Count of Adult	Sch5	1,882
SE201110	Bats	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	May 2010 - October 2010	field record		Sch5	1,038
SE2112208857	Bats	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	1997	Roost (possible)		Sch5	1,729

