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## ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Sueno Unit, Dewsbury

October 2021

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Environment & Ecology Ltd

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**Site:**

Sueno Beds Ltd,  
Unit 200,  
Bretton Park Way,  
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**Dates:**

Surveyed: Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2021

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**Local Planning Authority:**

Kirklees Council

**MAB ref:**

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## **1 Summary**

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**An ecological appraisal of land at Sueno Unit comprising a data search and extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, was undertaken. Planning permission is being sought for demolition of the existing industrial units, and construction of a single larger unit.**

**Habitats on site comprise of planted deciduous woodland, poor semi-improved grassland, and ephemeral species. Majority of the habitats onsite are of site value, with the exception of scattered broad-leaved trees which are of local value, however these will be retained as part of the proposed plans.**

**Suitable habitat for common invertebrates will be lost to the development, therefore, as part of the plans, it is recommended that a 1m margin will be left unmown to provide alternative habitat once the development is completed.**

**Any significant vegetation removal, including areas of scrub, has the potential to disturb nesting birds, therefore, it is recommended that this is completed outside of the bird breeding season.**

**The site also has some value for commuting and foraging, therefore an appropriate lighting scheme will be devised to reduce impact. No potential bat roosting habitat was identified within any trees or building on site.**

**Habitat suitable for hedgehogs will also be lost to the development, and there is a risk of harm during works. A precautionary method statement has been included as mitigation.**

<b>Summary of impacts</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Characterisation of unmitigated impact on the feature</b>	<b>Effect without mitigation</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Significance of effects of residual impacts (after mitigation)</b>
Habitats	Loss of planted broadleaved trees, poor semi-improved grassland and short ephemeral as a result of construction.	Partial loss of habitats on site.	Moderate negative effect at local level.	Native landscape planting. Open spaces sown with meadow mix.	Negligible effect.
Invertebrates	Loss of habitat suitable for common species.	Loss of habitat which would provide breeding and foraging habitat for common inverts.	Minor negative impact at site level.	1m margin left uncut around site boundary.	Negligible effect.
Breeding birds	Potential harm to breeding birds and destruction of nests.	Unmitigated removal of trees could result in impact on nesting birds.	Minor negative at local level, potential legal offence.	Vegetation removed outside of bird breeding season.	Negligible effect.
Commuting and foraging bats	Disturbance of species by light spill.	Lighting has potential to disturb via light spill, and impact on commuting and foraging ability.	Minor negative at site level.	Appropriate lighting scheme.	Negligible effect.
Hedgehogs	Potential harm during construction	Uncovered trenches and excavations could cause harm or death.	Minor negative at local level.	Cover trenches overnight, or include escape measures in dug trenches and excavations.	Negligible effect.

Table 1: Summary of effects, mitigation, and residual effects.

## 2 Introduction

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MAB Environment and Ecology Ltd was commissioned by PARKdesigned Architects to undertake an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) of Sueno Unit to accompany a planning application for demolition of the existing industrial units, and construction of a single larger unit.

The site comprises two existing industrial units, with poor semi-improved grassland, and an area of planted deciduous woodland. The site is located at OS Grid Ref SE24862024. The site location is shown on Figure 1.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify species and habitats on site, with particular reference to protected and notable species.
- 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.

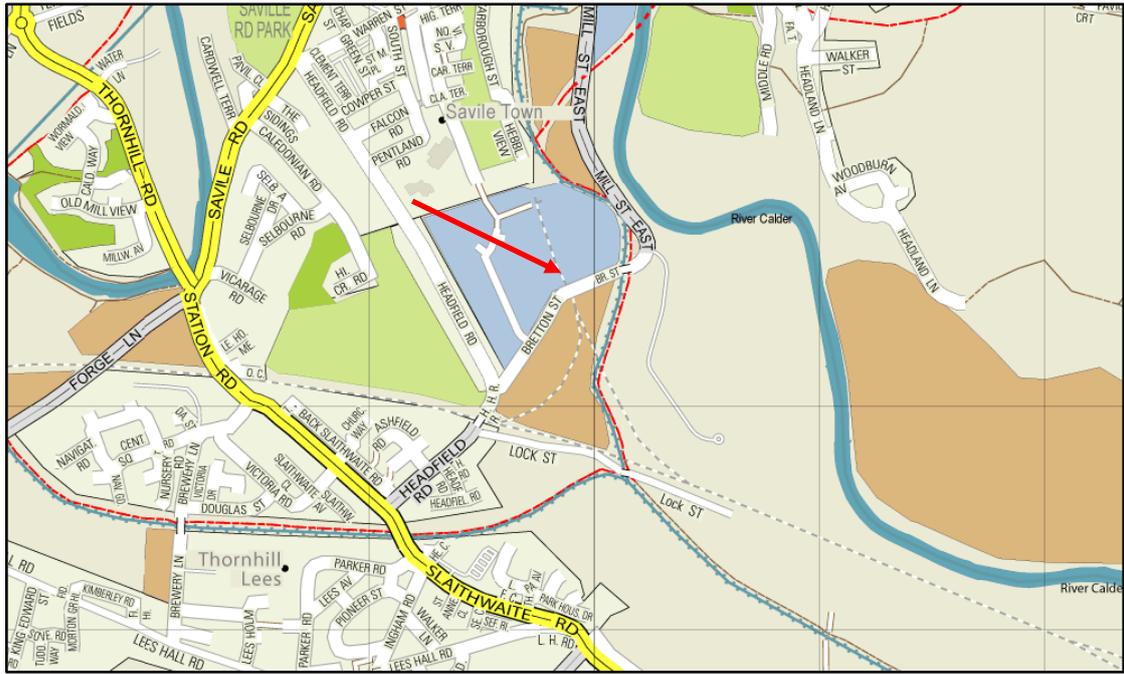


Figure 1: Site location 1:5,000.



Figure 2: Site location 1:50,000.

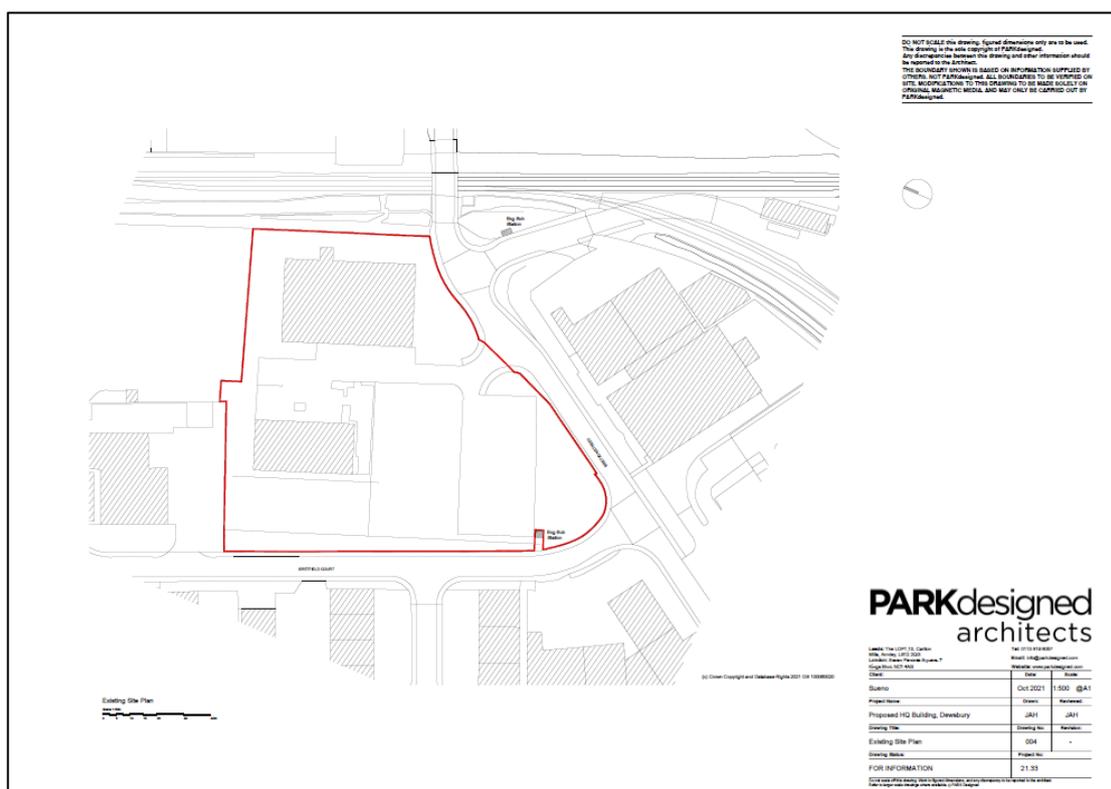


Figure 3: Site plan as existing with red line showing area subject to planning permission.

### 3 Methodology

#### 3.1 Desktop study

3.1.1 West Yorkshire Ecology Service were 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.

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 Aerial imagery from Google Earth and government websites ‘MAGIC’ and were used to search for ponds within 250m of the site.

## 3.2 Field survey

3.2.1 The site was surveyed by Sarah Emerson ACIEEM who has worked for MAB since 2017 and has previously had two years' experience working as an ecologist. She holds a Class Survey Licence WML-A34 (Bat Survey Level 2) registration number: 2016-26716-CLS-CLS. She also holds a Class Survey Licence for Great Crested Newts WML-CL09 (level 2) registration number 2016-19358-CLS-CLS.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 Trees marked for removal or directly affected by the development scheme were assessed during the day from the ground using close focusing binoculars and a halogen torch (500,000 candle power). Features such as woodpecker holes, splits, cracks, rot holes, dense ivy, and peeling bark were looked for which are commonly used by bats for roosting and for shelter. Any features were then inspected for any signs of bat use, including scratches or staining around potential access points, bat droppings bats, and the sounds / smells of bat roosts.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 Any buildings on site were assessed for their degree of potential to support roosting bats. This includes assessing the building design, materials and condition.

Colour code	Bat roost potential.	Roosting habitats	Commuting and foraging habitats
Red	High risk	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.	<p>Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by commuting bats such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge.</p> <p>High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland.</p> <p>Site is close to and connected to known roosts.</p>

Amber	Moderate risk	A structure or tree with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only-the assessments in this table are made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for commuting such as a line of trees and scrub or linked back gardens.  Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.
Yellow	Low risk	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost sites do not provide enough space, shelter, protection, appropriate conditions and/or suitable surrounding habitat to be used on a regular basis or by larger numbers of bats (i.e. Unlikely to be suitable for maternity or hibernation)	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of commuting bats such as gappy hedgerow or unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. Not very well connected to the surrounding landscape by other habitat.  Suitable but isolated habitat that could only be used by small numbers of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Grey	Negligible risk	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats.	Negligible habitat features on site likely to be used by commuting or foraging bats.

**Table 2: Guidelines for assessing the suitability of proposed development sites for bats. Adapted from BCT Bat surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines 2016.**

3.2.6 The interior and exterior of the buildings were inspected during the day using halogen torches (500,000 candle power), ladders, and a flexible endoscope (a Sea Snake LCD inspection scope). All normal signs of bat use were looked for, including bats, bat droppings, feeding waste, entry and exit holes, grease marks, dead bats, and the sounds / smells of bat roosts.

3.2.7 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.

3.2.8 All signs of breeding bird activity were looked for.

3.2.10 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.

3.2.11 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.

## 4 Constraints

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There are no significant constraints on the survey in relation to access to the site nor in available methodology.

## 5 Baseline ecological conditions

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### 5.1 Designated sites

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Sparrow Wood Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site is the only statutory site within a 2km radius of the site at Sueno.

A Local Geological Site, Caulms Wood, was also identified within 2km of the site. Figure 4 below shows location of these designated sites. Due to the distance from the proposed development site and lack of impact pathways, **designated sites have been scoped out of this assessment.**

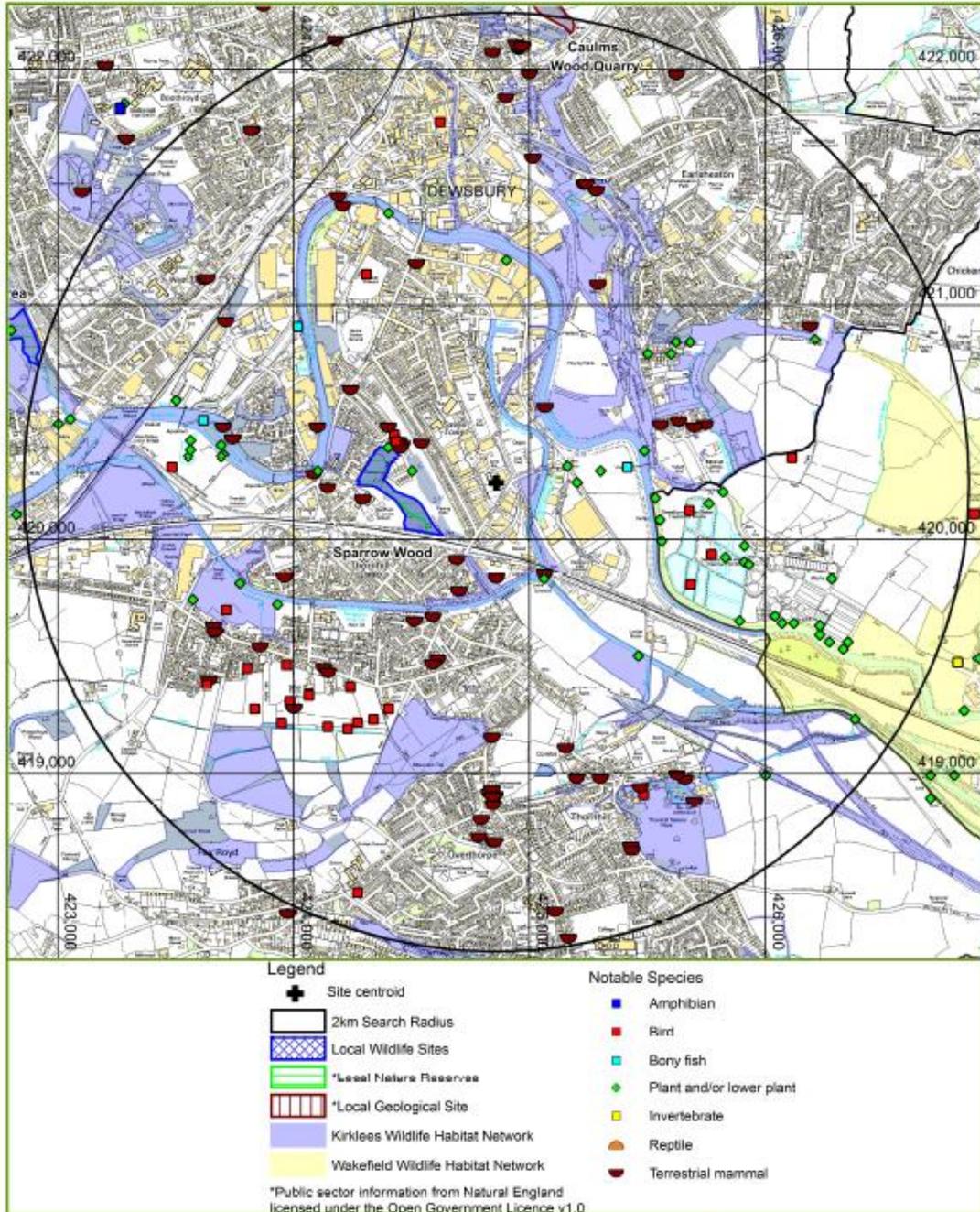


Figure 4: Map showing locally designated non-statutory sites within the search area.

## 5.2 Habitats

### 5.2.1 Surrounding Habitats

#### Natural England Habitat inventories

The Priority Habitat search identified areas of deciduous woodland within 2km of the proposed development site.

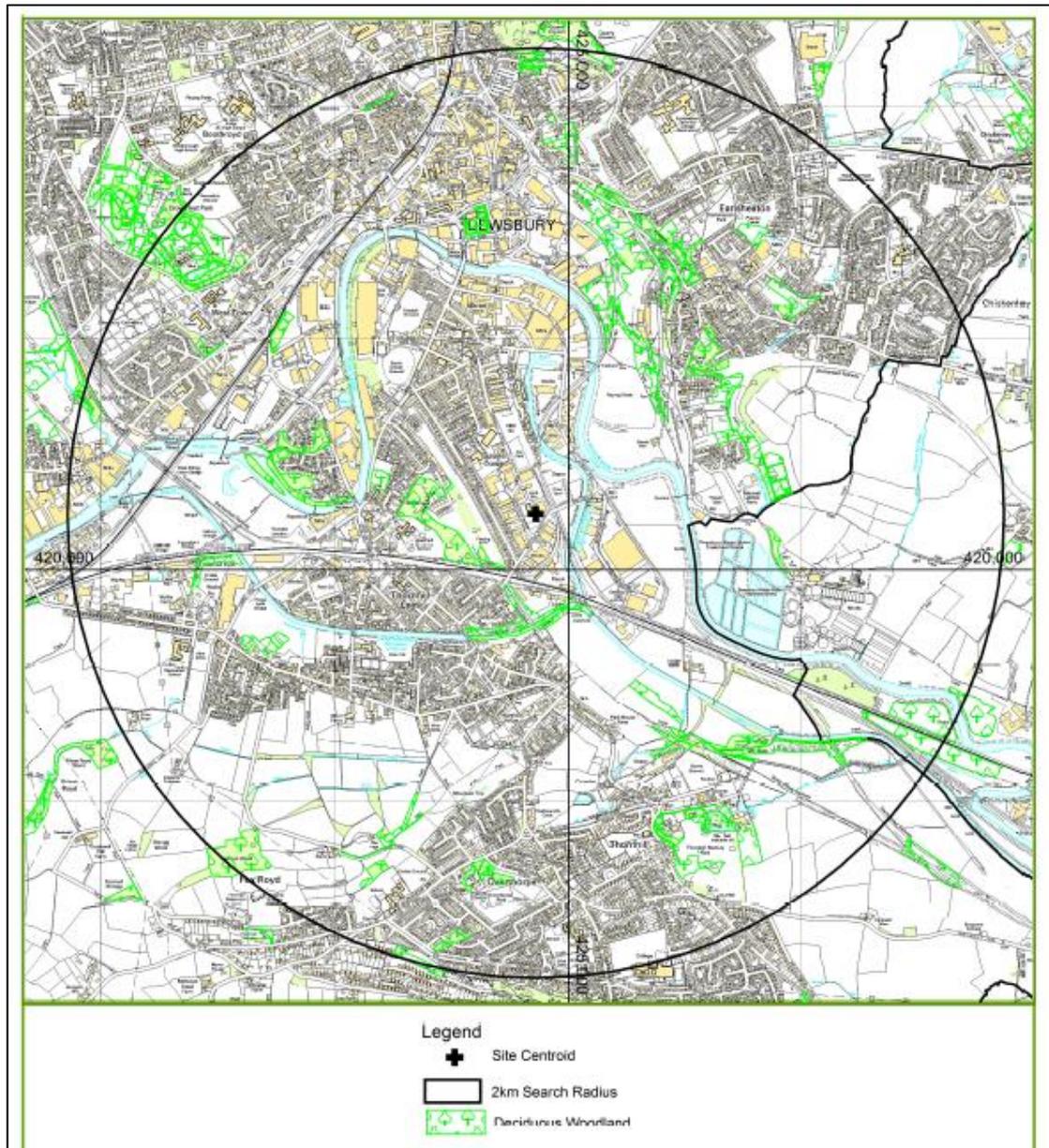


Figure 5: Map showing areas of notable habitat listed on the Habitat Inventories.

### Aerial imagery

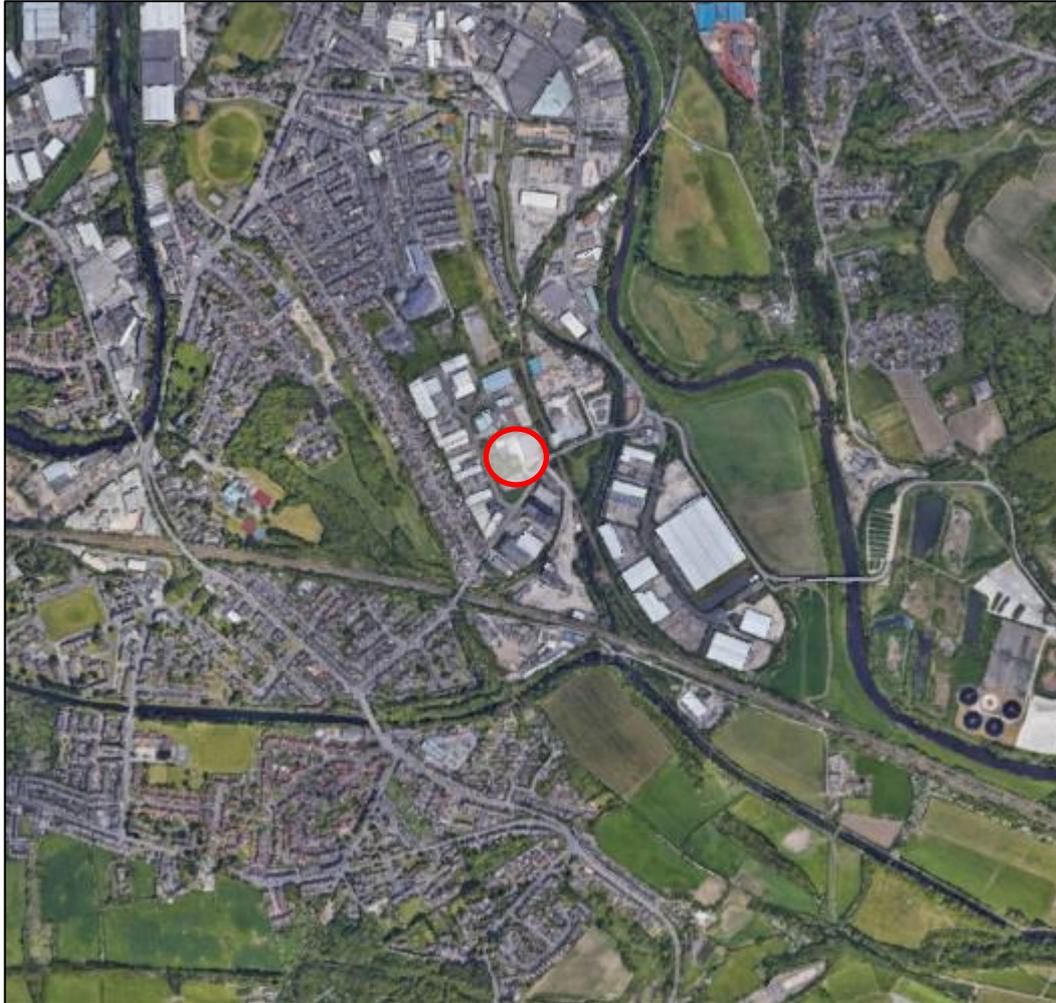


Figure 6: Aerial view of the site and surrounding area at Sueno.

### Ponds

There are no ponds identifiable within 500m of the proposed development site.

## 5.2.2 Habitats on site

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### Phase 1 survey

The habitats found on site are highlighted within the Phase 1 habitat map Figure 7.

Target notes (TN) are included in Table 3.

#### Broadleaved plantation woodland

Young trees which have been planted to the west of the site. Species include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), cherry (*Prunus avium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), birch (*Betula pendula*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), grey willow (*Salix cinerea*), and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). This habitat is not a HoPI, or a Kirklees BAP habitat, therefore, this habitat is of **site value**.

#### Short ephemeral

Land with few colonising species to the east of the site, species identified included curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale* agg.), common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*). This habitat is not a HoPI, or a Kirklees BAP habitat, therefore, this habitat is of **site value**.

#### Scrub

To the north of the site, along the boundary, is a section of bramble scrub, with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), goat willow, sycamore, and hawthorn.

This is a narrow strip and doesn't classify as brownfield or open mosaic habitat which would be a HoPI and Kirklees BAP habitat. Therefore, this habitat is of **site value**.

#### Poor semi-improved grassland

Grassland habitats on site, generally to the south of the buildings, and to the east boundary, has abundant cock's foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), false oat grass

(*Arrhenatherum elatius*), and red fescue. Frequent species included creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), creeping cinquefoil, and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Occasional species include creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), rosebay willow herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*), and common hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*). Rare species include common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), and red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*). This habitat is not a HoPI, or a Kirklees BAP habitat, therefore, this habitat is of **site value**.

#### Scattered broad leaved trees and scrub

Scattered trees and shrubs on site include the eastern site boundary, which includes sycamore, ash, cherry, birch, and goat willow.

Scattered trees and scrub central to the site included dog wood (*Cornus sanguinea*), birch, and grey willow.

Scattered broadleaved trees comprise semi-mature specimens, present in low abundance. Scattered broadleaved trees are considered to be a HoPI, as they also fall under the HoPI category of lowland mixed deciduous woodland. It is considered that this habitat is of **local** importance.

#### Bare ground

Large area of the site is concreted. There are no plant species growing through this and is of limited ecological value. **Bare ground has been scoped out of this assessment.**

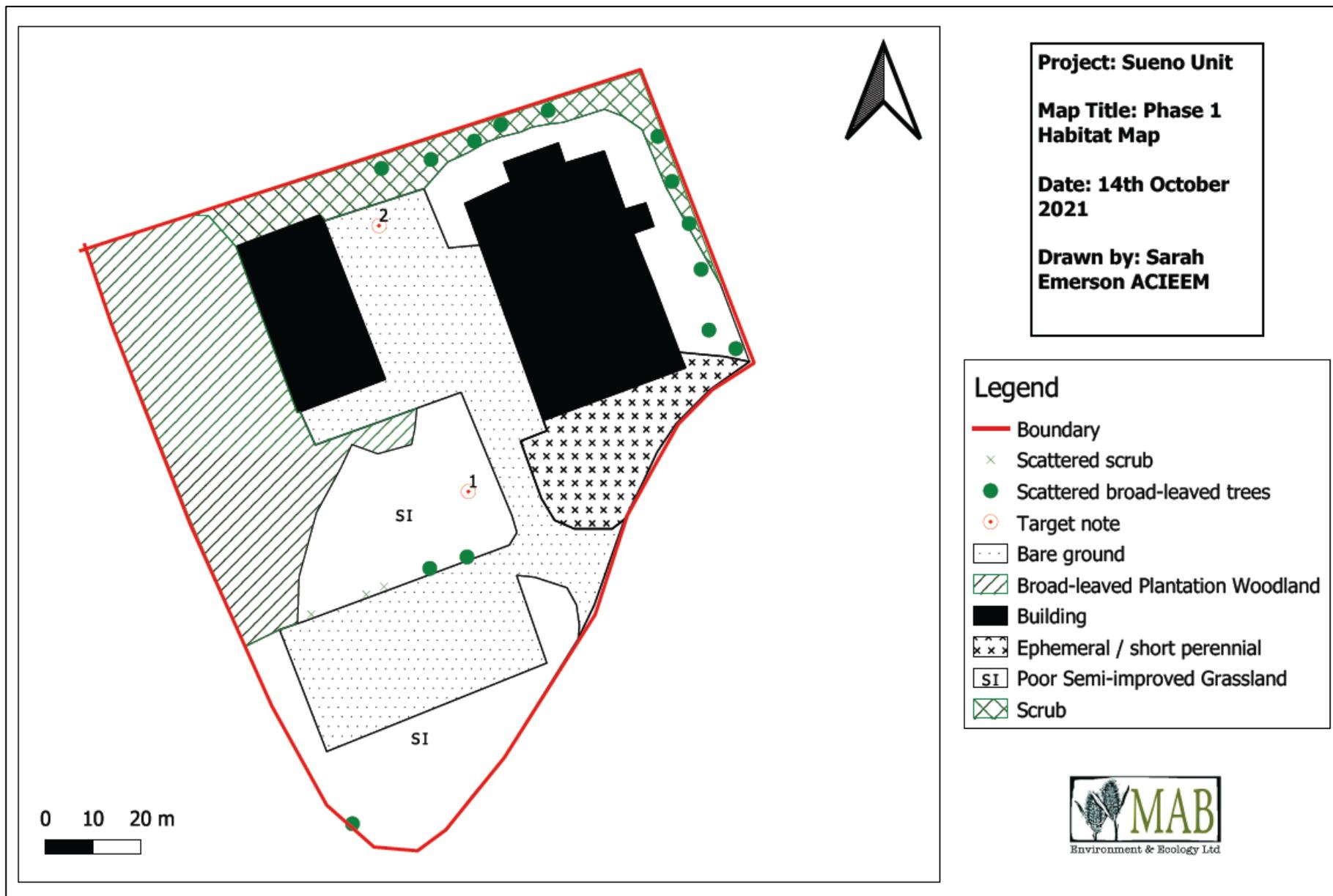


Figure 7: Phase 1 habitat map.

Target note (TN's)	Description	Notes on potential faunal/habitat value
1	Large mounds within the grassland habitat, species composition follows that of surrounding habitat, but higher density of curled dock, common nettle, and hedge bindweed. Mounds likely formed by collection of materials which have grown over.	Value for invertebrates and other sheltering small wildlife.
2	Stored materials, including HGV containers, vans, and discarded materials.	Value for sheltering small wildlife.

**Table 3: Target notes.**

**Site photographs:**



**Photo 1: TN 1, large mounds.**



**Photo 2: Stored materials and HGV trailers (TN 2).**



**Photo 3: Planted broadleaved woodland habitat.**



**Photo 4: Planted broadleaved woodland habitat.**



**Photo 5: Poor semi-improved grassland habitat.**



**Photo 6: Poor semi-improved grassland habitat.**



**Photo 7: Poor semi-improved grassland habitat.**



**Photo 8: Short ephemeral habitat to southeast of site.**



**Photo 9: Short ephemeral habitat to southeast of site.**



**Photo 10: Northern site boundary.**

## Building Inspection Results



Figure 8: Visual inspection results

Building ref.	Description	Features with potential bat roost habitat (PBRH).
1 – Negligible risk of supporting bats	Modern industrial unit, which is constructed from metal, with a brick base. No suitable crevices for roosting bats. No evidence of breeding birds.	No PBRH.
2 – Negligible risk of supporting bats	Modern industrial unit, which is constructed from metal, with a brick base. No suitable crevices for roosting bats. No evidence of breeding birds.	No PBRH.

Table 4: Visual inspection results.

**Building photographs:**



**Photo 11: Inside Building 1.**



**Photo 12: External of Building 1.**



**Photo 13: External of Building 2.**



**Photo 14: Internal view of Building 2.**

### 5.3 Species and species groups

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Full results of the ecological data search for species records within 2km of the site are appended.

#### 5.3.1 Plants

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A total of 77 plant records were returned from West Yorkshire Ecology, the majority of which are for Schedule 9 species. None of these were recorded on site, and none of the records returned relate to the site.

Plant species recorded on site were common and widespread. **Notable flora are scoped out of this assessment.**

#### 5.3.2 Invertebrates

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No invertebrate records were returned from West Yorkshire Ecology. Habitats onsite will have value for common invertebrate species.

It is considered that the invertebrate assemblage is of **site** value.

#### 5.3.3 Amphibians

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No ponds were identified from aerial imagery and OS Maps within 500m, and no records have been returned for any amphibians within 2km of the proposed development site. **Amphibians are scoped out of this assessment.**

#### 5.3.4 Reptiles

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Habitats on site would be of low value for reptiles, however due to the small size of the site, lack of habitat connectivity to other areas of value for reptiles, and lack of records from West Yorkshire Ecology **reptiles are scoped out of this assessment.**

### 5.3.5 Birds

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The desk study identified records of several notable bird species within 2km of the proposed development site. Species recorded include skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*), goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*), dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*).

Bird nesting habitat was identified within the wooded habitat onsite, and this will be lost to the proposed development. It is considered that the site is of **local** value for nesting birds, primarily for passerines within the wooded habitat.

### 5.3.6 Bats

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The desk study returned over 120 bat records from within 2km of the development site. None of these records relate to the proposed development site. Records returned include maternity roosts for Noctule bats, soprano pipistrelles, and pipistrelle species. Other records include Nathusius pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), Lieslers (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), and Daubenton's bats (*Myotis daubentoni*).

Buildings on site are of negligible value for roosting bats, with no suitable crevices available. No mature trees with potential roost sites were identified during the bat scoping survey. The trees within the proposed development site are semi-mature and have not yet developed cavities or features which may be used for roosting.

The proposed development site presents a moderate potential to support foraging, commuting and hibernating bats. Although small, the proposed development site has the potential to support an invertebrate assemblage due to the habitats present and its connections to other suitable habitats within the area via the adjacent railway line. This provides a foraging resource for any bats which may be using the proposed development site.

Therefore, it is considered that the bat assemblage is of **site** value, for foraging and commuting bats only, and is limited to common bat species.

#### 5.3.8 Water vole and otter.

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There is no suitable habitat onsite for either otter or water vole. Therefore, **these species have been scoped out of this assessment.**

#### 5.3.9 Hedgehog

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Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) are likely to be present on the proposed development site, as the species is established in urban areas and the proposed development site supports habitats which this species may use for foraging and commuting. Hedgehog are a SoPI. Therefore, hedgehog are of **local** value.

## 6 Description of the proposed development

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The proposed development will involve the demolition of the existing industrial units and the construction of new industrial units.

## 7 Assessment of effects and mitigation

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### 7.1 Habitats and plants

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#### 7.1.1 Effects

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There will be a loss of a relatively small area of poor semi-improved grassland and an area of planted deciduous woodland due to the development. The species identified are common and widespread, and of relatively low botanical interest.

The grassland habitats, despite a lack of management for a number of years, are not natural, and are the result of management, including fertilising and weed control. The species diversity will provide seed and nectar source for birds and invertebrates, which will constitute the main source of ecological impact.

The main impact from the loss of the woodland habitat would be a loss of bird nesting habitat.

Overall impacts on habitats and plants have been assessed as 'negative' (not significant).

#### 7.1.2 Mitigation measures

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Landscape planting will comprise of native trees and shrubs, which provide food sources for birds, such as hawthorn, hazel, dog wood, guelder rose, 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.

A native species rich meadow mix should also be used when sowing open space.

## 7.2 Birds

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### 7.2.1 Effects

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Trees onsite hold high value for nesting birds, and removal of vegetation during construction works is likely to damage nests, and harm breeding birds if completed during the birds breeding season. Overall impacts on breeding birds have been assessed as 'negative' (not significant).

### 7.2.2 Mitigation measures

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The pruning of any significant vegetation should be scheduled to avoid the bird breeding season, which runs from mid-March to 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.

## 7.3 Bats

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### 7.3.1 Effects

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There is a risk of impact to commuting and foraging bats due to increased lighting during the development and operational phase of the development, the below mitigation measures will be implemented to avoid impact.

Overall impacts on commuting and foraging bats have been assessed as 'negative' (not significant).

### 7.3.2 Mitigation measures

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A directional lighting scheme is recommended for the site boundaries, to maintain current ecological functionality of the site, particularly for commuting and foraging bats. It is recommended the following features are considered in the lighting scheme.

- a) Metal halide and fluorescent sources of light should not be used and lack UV elements.

- b) LED lighting should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition, and dimming capabilities.
- c) A warm-white spectrum (ideally less than 2700 Kelvin) should be adopted to reduce the blue light component.
- d) Lighting should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component most disturbing to bats.
- e) Column heights should be carefully considered to minimise light spill.
- f) Lights should always be mounted on the horizontal, ie no upward tilt.
- g) Accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvres can be used to reduce light spill and direct it to only where it is needed.

## 7.4 Hedgehog

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### 7.4.1 Effects

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There is a minor risk of harm during construction works, and there will be a loss of suitable habitat.

Overall impacts on hedgehogs have been assessed as 'negative' (not significant).

### 7.4.2 Mitigation measures

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The following mitigation is incorporated in order to prevent significant effects as a result of construction of the proposed development:

- Any hedgehog found within the works areas will be moved away to a safe and sheltered location. Assistance will be sought for any injured hedgehog found during the works; and
- As a precaution, deep trenches and excavations dug across the proposed development site will be covered overnight or be left with a plank or similar material with a slope no more than 45°, in order to allow hedgehog and small mammals to exit trenches or excavations if they fall in.

## 7.5 Invertebrates

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### 7.5.1 Effects

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There will be the loss of a relatively small area of habitat with value for common invertebrate species. Overall impacts have been assessed as 'negative (not significant)'.

### 7.5.2 Mitigation measures

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A 1m margin will be left unmown around the site to provide habitat for invertebrates post development.

## 7.6 Residual effects

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The measures proposed within the above sections will mitigate all negative effects to a level where the ecological constraint is not considered significant or negative. There should be no residual effects as a result of the development.

## **8 Recommendations for ecological enhancement & compensation**

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8.1.1 Additional landscape planting is recommended, where feasible, and will comprise of native trees and shrubs, which provide food sources for birds, such as hawthorn, hazel, dogwood, guelder rose, birch, willow, field maple. Non-native planting often used in developments such as laurel has very little value for birds and should be avoided.

8.1.2 Bird and bat boxes should be erected on site. We recommend 3 bat boxes and 3 bird units.

## 9 Conclusions

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The application area has been subjected to appropriate ecological assessment which is proportionate to the scale of development and inherent value of the site.

The Ecological Impact Assessment confirms that, in the absence of mitigation, there may be a negative impact on, habitats, invertebrates, breeding birds, commuting and foraging bats, and hedgehogs. Mitigation measures have been designed to safeguard the status of these, reducing impact to neutral or positive effects, these are detailed in Section 7.

The enhancement measures outlined in Section 8 will secure positive gains to local biodiversity when compared to baseline conditions.

## 10 References

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*BS42020. Biodiversity - Code of Practice for planning and development.* British Standards Institution 2013.

*Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System.*

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularbiodiversity>

*CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine.* Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

*The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019*

*National Planning Policy Framework 2018:* <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/revISED-national-planning-policy-framework#revised-national-planning-policy-framework>

*UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and Habitats List.* <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk>

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Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. (2004). *Bat Workers Manual*. JNCC



**Appendix 2: Biological records**

<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Taxon Group</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Record Type</b>	<b>Abundance</b>	<b>Distance from site centroid (m)</b>
SE235203	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	31/05/2000	field record		1358
SE237301 9690	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	bird	25/11/2005	field record	2 Count	1254
SE256942 0115	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird	28/02/2013	field record		841
SE257891 9927	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird	28/02/2013	field record		978
SE240193	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	bird	30/11/2011	field record	11-20 Range of Adult	1272
SE246382 1772	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird	2010	field record		1547
SE242871 8483	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird	2010	field record	20 Count	1847
SE240193	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	bird	31/12/2011	field record	1-10 Range of Adult	1272
SE261320 34	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	bird	May-10	None		1270
SE244520 41	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	02/07/2004	nest		443
SE244422 0437	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	31/05/2006	field record		461
SE243242 1123	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	23/08/2006	field record		1032
SE239861 9455	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record	14 Count	1173
SE240801 9325	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record	9 Count	1201
SE240193	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	November 2015 - March 2016	field record	1-20 Range of Adult	1272
SE240193	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record	23 Count of Territory	1272
SE238191 9440	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record	6 Count	1310

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE236471 9369	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record	12 Count	1490
SE243541 9223	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1135
SE238501 9268	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1399
SE243242 1123	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	23/08/2006	Breeding		1032
SE242871 9210	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1177
SE241601 9192	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1259
SE240193	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	November 2015 - February 2016	field record	1-10 Range of Adult	1272
SE239641 9208	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1365
SE255189	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	bird	24/10/2014	field record	1 Count	1484
SE244191 9268	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1066
SE240193	Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	bird	31/12/2011	field record	1-10 Range of Adult	1272
SE243242 1123	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	bird	23/08/2006	field record		1032
SE257198	Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	bird	30/09/1983	field record	1 Count of Juvenile	946
SE242561 9361	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1065
SE242451 9183	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record		1222
SE240193	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	bird	13/05/2016 - 17/06/2016	field record	1 Count of Territory	1272
SE240209	Eel	Anguilla anguilla	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	21/06/2011	field observation		1082
SE240209	Eel	Anguilla anguilla	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	21/06/2011	field observation		1082
SE254203	Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	21/06/2011	field observation		542
SE254203	Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	21/06/2011	field observation		542

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE240209	Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	21/06/2011	field observation		1082
SE240209	Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	21/06/2011	field observation		1082
SE236205	Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	10/07/1998	field observation		1283
SE236205	Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	10/07/1998	field observation		1283
SE250619 84	Narrow-Leaved Water-Plantain	Alisma lanceolatum	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	d/ Count of a	447
SE254619 51	Narrow-Leaved Water-Plantain	Alisma lanceolatum	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	o/ Count of r	944
SE237719 82	Narrow-Leaved Water-Plantain	Alisma lanceolatum	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	1 Count of f	1165
SE250619 84	Nuttall's Water-Weed	Elodea nuttallii	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	o/ Count of r	447
SE254619 51	Nuttall's Water-Weed	Elodea nuttallii	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	o/ Count of r	944
SE237719 82	Nuttall's Water-Weed	Elodea nuttallii	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	1 Count of f	1165
SE251620 32	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record		310
SE252020 25	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	16/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	339
SE245203	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	16/06/2004	field record		364
SE253203	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	20/09/1995	field observation		443
SE244204	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	2010	field record		486
SE254862 0386	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/10/2004	field record		641
SE255322 0184	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/10/2004	field record		672
SE255522 0091	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/10/2004	field record		706
SE241203	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	14/09/2010	field observation		760
SE241203	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	26/03/2008	field observation		760

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE255208	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	27/05/2014	field observation	1 Count of Present	849
SE249212	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	30/09/2003	field observation		960
SE239319 73	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	22/11/2001	field record		1058
SE236920 36	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/05/2000	field record		1173
SE236920 41	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/05/2000	field record		1179
SE244214	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	15/09/1995	field observation		1247
SE235620 39	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/05/2000	field record		1305
SE235620 43	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/05/2000	field record		1310
SE235520 36	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	31/05/2000	field record		1312
SE260719 65	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record		1343
SE235701 9750	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	25/11/2005	field record		1376
SE235206	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	14/09/1995	field observation		1403
SE262319 60	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	1509
SE230205	Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	flowering plant	15/11/2011	field record		1873
SE253203	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	20/09/1995	field observation		443
SE254862 0386	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	31/10/2004	field record		641
SE255322 0184	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	31/10/2004	field record		672
SE255520 09	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	31/08/2012	field record	1 Count of frequent	704
SE255522 0091	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	31/10/2004	field record		706
SE255620 00	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	16/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	738

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SE249212	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	30/09/2003	field observation		960
SE258319 93	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of frequent	1016
SE258919 66	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	1179
SE260419 68	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count	1303
SE262319 60	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of frequent	1509
SE262719 57	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	16/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	1557
SE263319 54	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	1624
SE263519 57	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of frequent	1630
SE230520 52	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	flowering plant	15/11/2011	field record		1827
SE250619 84	Floating Pennywort	Hydrocotyle ranunculoides	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	o/ Count of r	447
SE254619 51	Floating Pennywort	Hydrocotyle ranunculoides	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	1 Count of f	944
SE263819 24	Floating Pennywort	Hydrocotyle ranunculoides	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	1 Count of f	1816
SE253203	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	20/09/1995	field observation		443
SE241203	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	14/09/2010	field observation		760
SE241203	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	26/03/2008	field observation		760
SE255208	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	02/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	849
SE257620 16	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	901
SE256208	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	02/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	926
SE258220 21	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record		958

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SE249212	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	30/09/2003	field observation		960
SE256220 85	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	02/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	973
SE256820 85	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	02/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	1020
SE259119 98	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of occasional	1079
SE259119 91	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of occasional	1098
SE259319 90	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record		1120
SE237020 37	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	31/05/2000	field record		1164
SE244214	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	15/09/1995	field observation		1247
SE260419 68	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	1303
SE261219 65	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	1388
SE235206	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	14/09/1995	field observation		1403
SE262819 84	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of frequent	1471
SE262120 86	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	1482
SE262319 64	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record		1492
SE262319 60	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	1509
SE262719 57	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	16/08/2012	field record	1 Count of Present	1557
SE263319 54	Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	flowering plant	07/11/2012	field record	1 Count of abundant	1624
SE254619 51	Floating Water-Plantain	Luronium natans	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	o/ Count of r	944
SE237719 82	Floating Water-Plantain	Luronium natans	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	d/ Count of a	1165

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SE263819 24	Floating Water-Plantain	Luronium natans	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	o/ Count of r	1816
SE237719 82	Hairlike Pondweed	Potamogeton trichoides	flowering plant	May 2014 - June 2014	field record	d/ Count of a	1165
SE2619	Hairlike Pondweed	Potamogeton trichoides	flowering plant	21/07/1940	field record		1682
SE240193	Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	terrestrial mammal	2016	field record	1 Count	1272
SE250662 0584	Otter	Lutra lutra	terrestrial mammal	31/10/2004	tracks/trail		401
SE237402 0450	Otter	Lutra lutra	terrestrial mammal	12/09/2005	Spraint		1136
SE237402 0450	Otter	Lutra lutra	terrestrial mammal	29/08/2005	Spraint		1136
SE237402 0450	Otter	Lutra lutra	terrestrial mammal	01/06/2005	Spraint		1136
SE237205	Otter	Lutra lutra	terrestrial mammal	08/04/2005	Spraint	1 Count of Spraint (recent)	1186
SE245121 9672	Unidentified Bat	Myotis	terrestrial mammal	30/09/2009	field record		665
SE240193	Unidentified Bat	Myotis	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Unidentified Bat	Myotis	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Unidentified Bat	Myotis	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2012	Static detector		1272
SE236419 42	Unidentified Bat	Myotis	terrestrial mammal	25/07/2001	Casualty	1 Count of Adult	1467
SE248591 9856	Daubenton's Bat	Myotis daubentoni	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2008	field record	2 Count	384
SE240852 0299	Daubenton's Bat	Myotis daubentonii	terrestrial mammal	25/07/2001	Roost (bachelor)		775
SE246119 51	Leisler's Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	30/06/2010	Roost		771
SE241271 9472	Lesser Noctule Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	25/07/2001	Roost		1060

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE240193	Leisler's Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Leisler's Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Leisler's Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2012	Static detector		1272
SE236619 65	Leisler's Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	field record	1 Count of Individual	1334
SE248471 8727	Lesser Noctule Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	07/07/2003	Roost (maternity)	not recorded Range	1512
SE248471 8727	Lesser Noctule Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	07/07/2003	Roost (maternity)		1512
SE254351 8692	Lesser Noctule Bat	Nyctalus leisleri	terrestrial mammal	1999	Roost (maternity)	30 Count of Individual	1650
SE240193	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	07/09/2012	field record	1 Count	1272
SE240193	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	20/06/2012	field record	1 Count	1272
SE240193	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2012	Static detector		1272
SE236619 65	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	field record	1 Count of Individual	1334
SE252322 1537	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	Apr-10	field record		1348
SE251081 8432	Noctule	Nyctalus noctula	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2009	field record		1824
SE242420 66	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	08/08/2001	Grounded	1 Count of Adult	747
SE240193	Nathusius' Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus nathusii	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE245412 0431	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	1998	Roost		371
SE248591 9856	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2008	field record		384

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE250641 9874	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	17/08/2005	field record		419
SE244520 41	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	29/07/2006	field record		443
SE244520 41	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	02/07/2004	field record		443
SE244520 41	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	16/07/2002	field record	3 Count of Individual	443
SE244432 0439	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	29/07/2006	Roost	1 Count	461
SE244432 0439	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	28/07/2006	Roost	2 Count	461
SE244422 0437	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2006	Roost	1 Count	461
SE244205	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	02/07/2004	aural bat detector		527
SE242922 0193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2006	field record		568
SE245121 9672	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	30/09/2009	field record		665
SE241432 0241	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	04/09/2008	field record		715
SE246119 51	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	30/06/2010	Roost	4 Count	771
SE241205	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	16/06/2004	field record		801
SE257205	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	08/10/2011	Roost		877
SE252921 11	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2008	field record	2 Count	969
SE245202 1197	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2007	field record		1015
SE248401 9175	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	30/04/2007	Roost (single adult)		1065
SE251541 9130	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2007	field record	3 Count	1148
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	07/09/2012	field record	10 Count	1272

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	18/08/2012	field record	14 Count	1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	17/08/2012	field record	16 Count	1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	25/07/2012	field record	11 Count	1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	20/06/2012	field record	16 Count	1272
SE240193	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2012	Static detector		1272
SE248411 8953	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	August 2018 - September 2018	field record	1 Count	1287
SE248281 8936	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	August 2018 - September 2018	field record	1 Count	1304
SE248541 8926	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	August 2018 - September 2018	field record	1 Count	1313
SE248431 8921	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	August 2018 - September 2018	field record	1 Count	1319
SE236601 9650	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	30/08/2012	Roost	3 Count	1334
SE252832 1509	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2009	field record	1 Count	1337
SE236651 9626	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Roost	1 Count	1340
SE236651 9624	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Roost	1 Count	1341
SE252322 1537	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	Apr-10	field record		1348
SE237120 95	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	22/08/2006	field record		1349

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE248441 8887	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	August 2018 - September 2018	field record	1 Count	1353
SE252421 54	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2014	field record		1353
SE242082 1444	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	11/05/2007	field record		1368
SE241882 1485	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	10/05/2007	field record		1413
SE247941 8825	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/03/2009	field record	1 Count	1416
SE250142 1649	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	30/06/2009	field record		1417
SE256601 8995	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	27/05/2011	field observation	2 Count	1478
SE247851 8749	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	30/06/2007	Roost (maternity)	35 Count	1492
SE236322 1134	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	30/04/2006	field record		1516
SE257189	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	21/07/2000	Roost		1580
SE254291 8710	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	21/09/2006	field record		1631
SE249219	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	02/09/2011	field record	4 Count	1660
SE2522	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	26/05/2014	field observation		1765
SE251081 8432	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2009	field record		1824
SE238232 1767	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	09/10/2014	Roost	1 Count	1844
SE238202 1766	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	09/10/2014	Roost	1 Count	1844
SE248432 2095	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	May-10	field record		1854
SE249542 2106	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	05/07/2008	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	1868
SE249522 2114	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	05/07/2008	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	1875

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE249652 2115	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	05/07/2008	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	1877
SE249712 2120	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	05/07/2008	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	1882
SE249472 2123	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	05/07/2008	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	1884
SE249442 2127	Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	terrestrial mammal	05/07/2008	Roost (transitional)	1 Count	1888
SE240193	55 Khz Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	55 Khz Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	55 Khz Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2012	Static detector		1272
SE244520 41	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	terrestrial mammal	02/07/2004	field record		443
SE244432 0439	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	terrestrial mammal	23/08/2006	Roost	2 Count	461
SE244432 0439	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	terrestrial mammal	28/07/2006	Roost	2 Count	461
SE244422 0437	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2006	Roost	1 Count	461
SE245121 9672	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	terrestrial mammal	30/09/2009	field record		665
SE247198	Pipistrelle Bat species	Pipistrellus sp.	terrestrial mammal	11/06/1996	Roost (maternity)	33 Count of Adult	468
SE245901 9490	Pipistrelle Bat species	Pipistrellus sp.	terrestrial mammal	02/05/2002	Roost		797
SE256251 9016	Pipistrelle Bat species	Pipistrellus sp.	terrestrial mammal	11/07/2003	Roost		1442
SE256222 1998	Pipistrelle Bat species	Pipistrellus sp.	terrestrial mammal	21/08/2002	caught	1 Count of Adult	1914
SE251661 8318	Pipistrelle Bat species	Pipistrellus sp.	terrestrial mammal	13/02/2002	in building	1 Count of Adult	1945
SE244592 0424	Brown Long-Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	16/06/2004	Roost (possible)	1 Count of Individual	440
SE244520 41	Brown Long-Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	02/07/2004	field record		443

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE244422 0437	Brown Long-Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	31/05/2006	field record		461
SE244205	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	02/07/2004	aural bat detector		527
SE241205	Brown Long-Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	16/06/2004	field record		801
SE240193	Brown Long-Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2012	Static detector		1272
SE240193	Brown Long-Eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	terrestrial mammal	31/07/2012	Static detector		1272
SE246901 9935	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	03/09/2002	in building	1 Count of Adult	349
SE245919 69	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	15/06/1996	field record		612
SE255562 0510	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	03/06/1999	Roost		745
SE245901 9490	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	10/10/2001	Roost		797
SE256332 0525	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	03/06/1999	Roost		822
SE257452 0511	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	19/07/2001	Roost	40 Count of Adult	923
SE239619 86	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	03/06/2003	field record		975
SE241451 9453	Bats	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	21/06/2008	Roost		1062
SE238561 9563	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	26/06/2001	Roost (possible)	1 Count of Juvenile	1208
SE252190	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	2004	Roost		1285
SE253190	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	11/06/2003	Roost (maternity)	not recorded Range	1315
SE253190	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	11/06/2003	Roost (maternity)		1315
SE254718 96	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	11/07/2000	Roost	315 Count of Adult	1417
SE261920 93	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	13/06/1996	field record	2 Count of Adult	1495

EclA: Sueno Unit, Dewsbury. October 2021.

SE248521 8729	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	09/07/2000	Roost (possible)	1 Count of Adult	1510
SE236202 1130	Vesper Bat species	Vespertilionidae	terrestrial mammal	1994	Roost (maternity)		1523

## Appendix 3: Relevant policy and legislation

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### Planning policy

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#### National Planning Policy Framework (England) NPPF February 2019

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National planning guidance for ecological issues is set out in the updated February 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The requirements are consistent with those specified in the July 2018 NPPF; which advocate biodiversity net gain and improvement where possible, as evidenced below.

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.”

The accompanying ODPM / Defra Circular 06/2005 remains pertinent; circular 06/2005 is prescriptive in how planning officers should deal with protected species, see paragraphs 98 and 99:

The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering a proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat (see ODPM/Defra Circular, para 98)

LPA's should consider attaching planning conditions/entering into planning obligations to enable protection of species. They should also advise developers that they must comply with any statutory species protection issues affecting the site (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 98)

The presence and extent to which protected species will be affected must be established before planning permission is granted. If not, a decision will have been made without all the facts (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 99)

Any measures necessary to protect the species should be conditioned/planning obligations used, before the permission is granted. Conditions can also be placed on a permission in order to prevent development proceeding without a Habitats Regulations Licence (ODPM/Defra Circular, para 99).

The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances.

Further to NPPF and ODPM Circular 06/2005, Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) states that ‘Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of

conserving biodiversity'. Section 40(3) also states that 'conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat'.

## Local Planning Policy

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Policy LP30 Biodiversity & Geodiversity The council will seek to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of Kirklees, including the range of international, national and locally designated wildlife and geological sites, Habitats and Species of Principal Importance and the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

### Biodiversity and Development:

Development proposals will be required to:-

- (i) result in no significant loss or harm to biodiversity in Kirklees through avoidance, adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensatory measures secured through the establishment of a legally binding agreement;
- (ii) minimise impact on biodiversity and provide net biodiversity gains through good design by incorporating biodiversity enhancements and habitat creation where opportunities exist;
- (iii) safeguard and enhance the function and connectivity of the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network at a local and wider landscape-scale unless the loss of the site and its functional role within the network can be fully maintained or compensated for in the long term;
- (iv) establish additional ecological links to the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network where opportunities exist; and
- (v) incorporate biodiversity enhancement measures to reflect the priority habitats and species identified for the relevant Kirklees Biodiversity Opportunity Zone.

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

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The NERC Act came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

[Government Circular 06/2005 and Standing Advice from NE](#)

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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.

### European Protected Species (Animals)

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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 animal 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’.

### Wild mammals

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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.

### Birds

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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 or 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”.

## UK Biodiversity Action Plan

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

- Soprano pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus Pygmaeus*)
- Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*)
- West European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

## Local Biodiversity Action Plan



### Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan

#### Kirklees Habitats of Principal Importance

UK Habitats of Principal Importance relevant to Kirklees	
UK BAP Habitat	Key geographical areas in Kirklees (biodiversity opportunity map category)
Arable Field Margins	Pennine Foothills
Blanket Bog	Uplands
Hedgerows	Pennine Foothills
Inland Rock Outcrop and Scree Habitats	Valley Slopes and quarries in any area.
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Valley Slopes
Lowland Heathland	Valley Slopes
*Hay Meadows	Pennine Foothills and Mid-altitudinal Grasslands
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Valley Slopes and Pennine Foothills
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	Urban Areas – included in Scrub Habitat Action Plan
Ponds	Relevant to occurrence of protected species [white-clawed crayfish, great-crested newt, water vole, <i>L. natans</i> ].
Reedbeds	Floodplain – included in Riverine Corridors Habitat Action Plan
Rivers	Floodplain – included in Riverine Corridors Habitat Action Plan
Traditional Orchards	Pennine Foothills
Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps	Uplands
Upland Heathland	Uplands
**Upland Mixed Ashwoods	Valley Slopes (upland): component of Upland Oak Woodland
Upland Oakwoodland	Uplands
Wet Woodland	Floodplain: also component of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland and Upland Oak Woodland
Wood-Pasture & Parkland	Pennine Foothills and Valley Slopes

## Invertebrates

Preferred Name	Common Name	Grouping	Kirklees Status
<a href="#"><i>Formica lugubris</i></a>	Northern Wood Ant	ant	Kirklees Species Action Plan. Occurs at one site.
<a href="#"><i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i></a>	Small Heath	butterfly	Not included in current plan. Found in some acid grasslands across the district.
<a href="#"><i>Lasiommata megera</i></a>	Wall Brown	butterfly	Not included in current plan. Species of rough grassy habitats - thought to be fairly widespread in district.
<a href="#"><i>Satyrrium w-album</i></a>	White-letter Hairstreak	Butterfly	Associated with woodland edge and hedgerow habitats. Localised and scarce

## Reptiles and Amphibians

Preferred Name	Common Name	Grouping	Kirklees Status
<a href="#"><i>Vipera berus</i></a>	Adder	reptile	Not included in current plan. Not recorded – status uncertain.
<a href="#"><i>Lacerta vivipara</i></a>	Common Lizard	reptile	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Upland distribution.
<a href="#"><i>Bufo bufo</i></a>	Common Toad	amphibian	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Fairly widespread but partial information about distribution.
<a href="#"><i>Natrix natrix</i></a>	Grass Snake	reptile	Not included in current plan. Unconfirmed record (KWLAf meeting 15/10/2007) – status uncertain.
<a href="#"><i>Triturus cristatus</i></a>	Great Crested Newt	amphibian	Kirklees Species Action Plan. 9 recorded sites.
<a href="#"><i>Anguis fragilis</i></a>	Slow-worm	reptile	Not included in current plan. Not recorded – status uncertain but probably not present.

## Terrestrial Mammals

Note: The Common Pipistrelle bat has been delisted as a UK priority species

Preferred Name	Common Name	Grouping	Kirklees Status
<a href="#"><i>Lepus europaeus</i></a>	Brown Hare	terrestrial mammal	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Widespread.
<a href="#"><i>Plecotus auritus</i></a>	Brown long-eared bat	terrestrial mammal	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Recorded but status unknown.
<a href="#"><i>Lepus timidus</i></a>	Mountain Hare	terrestrial mammal	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Widespread in uplands.
<a href="#"><i>Nyctalus noctula</i></a>	Noctule	terrestrial mammal	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Recorded but status unknown.
<a href="#"><i>Lutra lutra</i></a>	Otter	terrestrial mammal	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Status uncertain but recorded in district and neighbouring areas.
<a href="#"><i>Mustela putorius</i></a>	Polecat	terrestrial	Not included in current plan.

		mammal	Appear to spreading across country and may colonise naturally.
<a href="#"><i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i></a>	Soprano Pipistrelle	terrestrial mammal	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Recorded but status unknown.
<a href="#"><i>Arvicola terrestris</i></a>	Water Vole	terrestrial mammal	Kirklees Species Action Plan. 3 recorded populations.
<a href="#"><i>Erinaceus europaeus</i></a>	West European Hedgehog	terrestrial mammal	Included in Kirklees Habitat Action Plan. Widespread.