

Land off Paul Lane,
Flockton Moor, WF4 4BP

**Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment**

October 2024

Report reference	2013
Revision	1
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Issue date	Rev 1. 9 th October 2024

This report is valid for a period of 12 months from the issue date.

Contents

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Methodology.....	6
2.1	Personnel.....	6
2.2	Desk Study	6
2.3	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey	6
2.4	Habitat Survey to inform Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations.....	6
2.5	Comments on Methods	6
3	Baseline Results	7
3.1	Desk Study	7
3.1.2	Nationally / Internationally Protected Sites.....	7
3.1.3	Locally Designated Sites	7
3.1.4	Other Non-Statutory Designations	7
3.1.5	Species Records	7
3.2	Habitats (BNG Baseline)	8
3.2.2	Strategic Significance.....	8
3.2.3	Grassland – Other Neutral Grassland.....	8
3.2.4	Grassland – Modified Grassland.....	9
3.2.5	Sparsely Vegetated Land – Tall Forbs.....	9
3.2.6	Heathland and Shrub – Bramble Scrub.....	9
3.2.7	Urban – Developed Land; Sealed Surfaces	9
3.2.8	Woodland and Forest – Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	10
3.2.9	Individual Trees – Rural Trees.....	10
3.2.10	Ecologically Valuable Line of Trees	10
3.3	Bats	10
3.4	Birds	10
3.5	Amphibians	11
3.6	Other Fauna.....	11
3.7	Invasive Weeds.....	11
4	Net Gain for Biodiversity.....	12
4.1	Methodology	12

4.2	Proposed Habitats.....	12
4.3	Strategic Significance.....	13
4.4	BNG Results	13
4.4.1	Baseline	13
4.4.2	Post-Intervention	14
4.4.3	Net Biodiversity Units Result	14
5	Conclusions and Recommendations	15
5.1	Nationally / Internationally Protected Sites	15
5.2	Locally Designated Sites	15
5.3	Habitats	15
5.4	Bats	15
5.5	Birds	15
5.6	Amphibians	16
5.7	Other Fauna.....	16
5.8	Invasive Weeds.....	16
	Appendix 1. Photographs	17
	Appendix 2. Baseline and Proposed Habitat Maps	23
	Appendix 3. Information Provided by WYES	25

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1.1 This report presents the results of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment in relation to proposed development on Land off Paul Lane, Flockton Moor, WF4 4BP. The site is located at OS grid reference SE 2160 1495 and extends to approximately 0.428 hectares.
- 1.1.1.2 The aims of this report are to complete a PEA in accordance with good practice guidelines¹ and complete a BNG Assessment in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric guidance² using the following proposed development layout drawing:
- Proposed Block Plan. Rockwood Equestrian Centre, Paul Lane, Flockton Moor WF4 4BP. Revision B, Undated.
- 1.1.1.3 This report is based on the findings of a site survey undertaken on 2nd October 2024 by Toby Fisher MCIEEM CEnv.

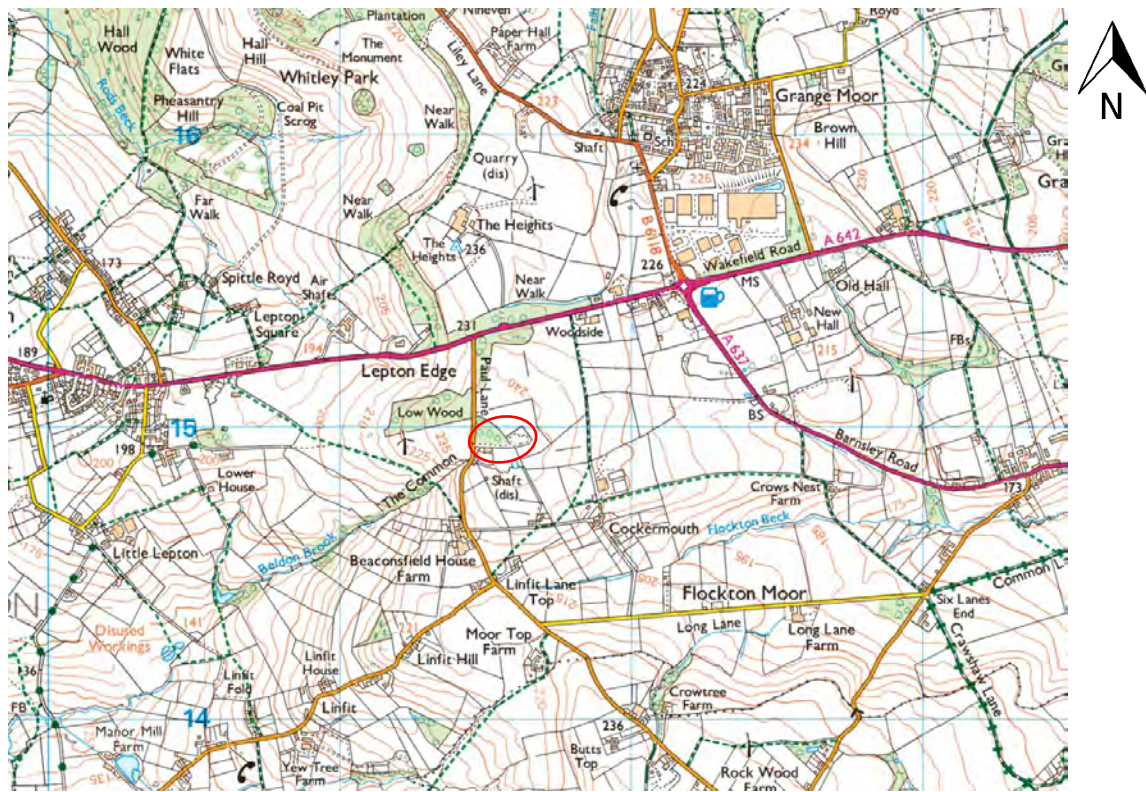
Figure 1. Site Location



¹ Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Second Edition. December 2017. CIEEM, Winchester.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

Figure 2. Site Location



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2 Methodology

2.1 Personnel

- 2.1.1.1 All survey and assessment work was undertaken by Toby Fisher CEnv MCIEEM³ ⁴.

2.2 Desk Study

- 2.2.1.1 West Yorkshire Ecology Services (WYES) was contacted for searches of protected sites and records of protected species within a 2 km radius of the site. In addition, the following data sources were searched for statutorily protected sites and additional ecological data of relevance to the assessment such as off-site habitat features:

- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC).
- Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 mapping.
- Aerial imagery (dated 2019, 2020, 2021).

2.3 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Survey

- 2.3.1.1 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey of the site was conducted on 2nd October 2024 in accordance with the standard survey methodology⁵. The habitats on the site were assessed and categorised in order to provide baseline information and subsequent interpretation of the ecological value of the site. In addition, the site was searched for evidence of protected / notable species and assessed in terms of its potential to support protected / notable species such as Badger, Great Crested Newt, reptiles and bat species. The site was subject to a full search for evidence of invasive weed species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

- 2.3.1.2 The trees at the site were subject to Preliminary Bat Roost Assessments from ground-level in accordance with current good practice guidelines⁶. The weather conditions at the time of survey were: 12°C, dry, cloud cover 100%, wind 2 (Beaufort Scale) with good visibility.

2.4 Habitat Survey to inform Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

- 2.4.1.1 To inform the BNG Assessment, the habitat types and condition of the habitats within the site were assessed on 2nd October 2024 in accordance with the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric guidelines⁷.

2.5 Comments on Methods

- 2.5.1.1 The survey was undertaken marginally outside the optimal season for bats (May to August /September) and habitats (May to September).

- 2.5.1.2 During the survey it was possible to identify all habitat types present and to adequately undertake habitat condition assessments. In accordance with the current guidelines, the BNG assessment has been informed by a combination of information gathered during the field survey and also information gathered from analysis of aerial imagery. There is no evidence of habitat degradation since 30th January 2020. There were no access restrictions. Overall, it is considered that there were no significant limitations.

³ Natural England Class Licence Registration No. 2015-10756-CLS-CLS - CL18 Level 2 (Bats).

⁴ Natural England Class Licence Registration No. WML- CL08:2015-16681-CLS-CLS (Great Crested Newts).

⁵ Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Second Edition. December 2017. CIEEM, Winchester.

⁶ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London. ISBN-978-1-7395126-0-6.

⁷ Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. Natural England Joint Publication JP040. First published February 2024.

3 Baseline Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1.1 Information provided by WYES is included at Appendix 3.

3.1.2 Nationally / Internationally Protected Sites

3.1.2.1 No nationally or internationally protected nature conservation sites have been identified within 2 km of the site.

3.1.2.2 The following internationally protected site lies within 10 km of the site:

- Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SAC (Special Area of Conservation) lies approximately 5.15 km east of the site. The SAC Qualifying Features are listed as follows:
 - o S1166. Triturus cristatus; Great Crested Newt.

3.1.3 Locally Designated Sites

3.1.3.1 WYES confirmed the presence of 1 Local Wildlife Site (LWS) within 2 km of the site:

- Lepton Great Wood LWS located approximately 1.73 km west-south-west of the site.

3.1.4 Other Non-Statutory Designations

3.1.4.1 WYES identified several areas of Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network (KWHN) within 2 km of the site. The nearest such area is an area of woodland which includes the access route in the western part of the site and the adjacent woodland immediately north and west of the site.

3.1.4.2 One area listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory has been identified within 2 km of the site: Lepton Great Wood located approximately 1.73 km west-south-west of the site.

3.1.5 Species Records

Invertebrates

3.1.5.1 WYES provided 1 notable invertebrate record within 2 km of the site but none within 1 km of the site.

Amphibians

3.1.5.2 WYES provided no records of amphibians within 2 km of the site. A search on MAGIC identified no granted European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licences within 2 km of the site.

Birds

3.1.5.3 WYES provided 40 bird records within 2 km of the site including several notable species. WYES provided no records within 500 metres of the site. WYES provided one record of Barn Owl; approximately 1.68 km north-east of the site.

Reptiles

3.1.5.4 WYES provided no records of reptiles within 2 km of the site.

Water Vole

3.1.5.5 WYES provided no records of Water Vole within 2 km of the site.

Otter

3.1.5.6 WYES provided no records of Otter within 2 km of the site.

Brown Hare

3.1.5.7 WYES provided one record of Brown Hare within 2 km of the site but none within 1 km of the site.

Hedgehog

- 3.1.5.8 WYES provided one records of Hedgehog within 2 km of the site but none within 1 km of the site.

Bats

- 3.1.5.9 WYES provided 28 records of bats comprising the following species: Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Pipistrelle, Brown Long-Eared, Whiskered, Daubenton's, Noctule, *Myotis* sp. and unidentified bats. The following records are within 500 metres of the site:

- Field records of Common Pipistrelle and *Myotis* sp. at grid ref SE21811457 approximately 400 metres south of the site dated 06/06/2012.

- 3.1.5.10 A search on MAGIC identified one granted European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence within 2 km of the site: Licence ref. 2020-47843-EPS-MIT for Common Pipistrelle approximately 995 metres south-south-east of the site (licence start date: 20/07/2020; licence end date: 20/07/2028).

Badger

- 3.1.5.11 WYES confirmed that it holds no Badger records within 200 metres of the site centroid and no sett records within 500 meters of the site centroid. WYES identified that the site falls within the area of increased probability of Badger activity.

3.2 Habitats (BNG Baseline)

- 3.2.1.1 The On-Site Baseline Habitat Types are shown in Appendix 2. The Habitat Condition Assessments are presented below.

- 3.2.1.2 The site is broadly flat lying approximately 245 metres above sea level. The site is bordered to the north, east and south by grassland; and to the west by deciduous woodland.

3.2.2 Strategic Significance

- 3.2.2.1 Given the absence of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Kirklees, the Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note (June 2021) published by Kirklees Council⁸ has been used to assign strategic significance as follows:

- High = Any habitat parcel within a statutory designated wildlife site, a Local Wildlife Site or the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network. Any Habitat of Principal Importance within Kirklees located within the associated Biodiversity Opportunity Zone.
- Medium = Any habitat parcel not designated as above but directly adjoining such a habitat.
- Low Strategic Significance = Habitat parcels not within or adjacent to a statutory designated wildlife site, a Local Wildlife Site or the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

- 3.2.2.2 The woodland immediately west and north of the site boundary along with the access route in the western part of the site lies within the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network (KWHN). Therefore, those parts of the site which are within the KWHN are categorised as 'high' strategic significance and those parts of the site which directly adjoin the KWHN are categorised as 'medium' strategic significance. No parts of the site are categorised as 'low' strategic significance.

3.2.3 Grassland – Other Neutral Grassland

- 3.2.3.1 The grassland at the site appears to receive minimal management. The grassland appears to have developed naturally on thin, previously disturbed soil. The sward is dominated by grasses including Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*, Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera* and Red Fescue *Festuca rubra* along with occasional Cock's-Foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Annual Meadow-Grass *Poa annua* and False Oat-Grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. Forbs include Greater Plantain *Plantago major*, American Willowherb *Epilobium ciliatum*, White Clover *Trifolium campestre*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg., Self-Heal *Prunella vulgaris*, Lesser Trefoil *Trifolium*

⁸ <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-applications/pdf/biodiversity-net-gain-technical-advice-note.pdf>

dubium, Dove's-Foot Crane's-Bill *Geranium molle*, Smooth Sow Thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*, Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*, Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Perennial Rye-Grass *Lolium perenne*, Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Broad-Leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*, Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*, Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, Bush Vetch *Vicia sepium*, Great Mullein *Verbascum thapsus*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, White Clover *Trifolium repens* and Burnet Saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

- 3.2.3.2 A total of six 1 x 1 metre quadrats were surveyed; the quadrats contained totals of 6, 9, 5, 9, 12 and 8 species giving a mean average of 8.17 vascular plant species per square metre.

Condition Assessment = Moderate (see Tab 6A in accompanying spreadsheet)

3.2.4 Grassland – Modified Grassland

- 3.2.4.1 Grassland on the site access route is species-poor and heavily dominated by grasses including Perennial Rye-Grass, Yorkshire Fog, Creeping Bent, Red Fescue and Annual Meadow-Grass. Additional species include Ragwort, Dandelion, Cock's-Foot, Bush Vetch, Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Mugwort and Creeping Thistle.

- 3.2.4.2 A total of four 1 x 1 metre quadrats were surveyed; the quadrats contained totals of 4, 4, 3 and 5 species giving a mean average of 4 vascular plant species per square metre.

Condition Assessment = Poor (see Tab 5A in accompanying spreadsheet)

3.2.5 Sparsely Vegetated Land – Tall Forbs

- 3.2.5.1 Tall forb vegetation has developed on mounds of earth along the site edges. Species present include dominant Common Nettle, Hogweed, Greater Willowherb, Spear Thistle, Creeping Thistle, Broad-Leaved Dock, Creeping Buttercup, Ragwort, Field Horsetail *Equisetum arvense*, Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, Yorkshire Fog, False Oat-Grass, Creeping Bent, American Willowherb, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Teasel, Hedge Bindweed *Calystegia sepium*, Great Mullein, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. and Mugwort.

Condition Assessment = Moderate (see Tab 22A in accompanying spreadsheet)

3.2.6 Heathland and Shrub – Bramble Scrub

- 3.2.6.1 Bramble scrub at the site is dominated by Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Additional species include Common Nettle, Raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, Broad-Leaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Hogweed, Spear Thistle and Himalayan Balsam.

Condition Assessment N/A

3.2.7 Urban – Developed Land; Sealed Surfaces

- 3.2.7.1 There are two areas of sealed-surfaces at the site. The larger area is a concrete pad largely devoid of vegetation except for plants growing at the margins and in cracks comprising Greater Plantain *Plantago major*, White Clover, Common Nettle, Creeping Bent, Yorkshire Fog, Ragwort, American Willowherb and Perennial Rye-Grass. A smaller area in the north-east of the site comprising a portable structure plus adjacent area of hard-standing is largely devoid of vegetation with sparse American Willowherb and Common Nettle.

Condition Assessment N/A

3.2.8 *Woodland and Forest – Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland*

- 3.2.8.1 Woodland along the site access route comprises a closed-canopy of Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, Sycamore, Goat Willow *Salix caprea* and Silver Birch *Betula pendula*. Additional species include Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Ivy *Hedera helix*, Herb Robert, Wood Avens, Common Nettle, Bramble, Cow Parsley, Broad-Leaved Dock, Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata*, Pendulous Sedge *Carex pendula*, Creeping Buttercup and Cock's-Foot.

Condition Assessment = Good (see Tab 24A in accompanying spreadsheet)

3.2.9 *Individual Trees – Rural Trees*

- 3.2.9.1 A medium-sized Pedunculate Oak on the site's southern boundary (reference 1).
- 3.2.9.2 A group of four small-sized Silver Birch in the southern part of the site's eastern boundary (references 2, 3, 4, 5).
- 3.2.9.3 Two medium-sized Silver Birch on the site's eastern boundary (references 6, 7).
- 3.2.9.4 A small-sized Goat Willow on the site's eastern boundary (reference 8).
- 3.2.9.5 A medium-sized Sycamore in the north-eastern part of the site (reference 9)
- 3.2.9.6 A group of four small-sized trees (two Goat Willow and two Silver Birch) in the north-eastern part of the site (reference 10).

Condition Assessment = 2x Moderate (see Tab 9B in accompanying spreadsheet)

3.2.10 *Ecologically Valuable Line of Trees*

- 3.2.10.1 An ecologically valuable line of trees on the site's northern boundary is heavily dominated by Sycamore.

Condition Assessment = Moderate (see Tab 16A in accompanying spreadsheet)

3.3 *Bats*

- 3.3.1.1 There are no built structures at the site. A portable structure in the north-eastern part of the site was inspected internally and externally and found to contain no suitable features for roosting bats; this structure is assessed as having negligible bat roost potential.
- 3.3.1.2 All trees at the site were assessed as having negligible bat roost potential due to the absence of suitable roost features.
- 3.3.1.3 In terms of foraging and commuting habitats, the site is assessed as providing moderate quality habitat for bats. Disturbance levels appear to be low and the site provides a combination of trees, woodland, tall forbs, scrub and rough grassland. There is good habitat connectivity to off-site habitats including woodland to the west and north of the site.

3.4 *Birds*

- 3.4.1.1 Bird species observed within / adjacent to the site on 17th September 2024 were Wren, Woodpigeon, Nuthatch, Magpie, Blue Tit, Long-Tailed Tit, Jackdaw, Bullfinch and Robin. A range of common birds could nest within the site including woodland, trees, bramble scrub, tall forbs and within the portables structure in the north-east of the site. Based on the nature of the grassland and sealed-surfaces, open ground nesting species such as Lapwing and Skylark are not likely to nest at the site. The site is not likely to support a notable assemblage of breeding or non-breeding birds.

3.5 *Amphibians*

3.5.1.1 Two waterbodies potentially suitable for breeding Great Crested Newts have been identified within 500 metres of the site:

- A pond in a private garden approximately 45 metres south of the site at grid reference SE21601487.
- A pond in a private garden approximately 70 metres south of the site at grid reference SE21451486.

3.5.1.2 No significant barriers to dispersal have been identified between the site and the above listed ponds. The site provides potentially good quality terrestrial habitat for amphibians including Great Crested Newts. It is considered that there is potential for impacts on Great Crested Newts and their habitat.

3.6 *Other Fauna*

3.6.1.1 No evidence of Badger was observed at the site. Hedgehog (a Species of Principal Importance in England) could potentially occur within the site. Based on the nature of the habitats within and adjacent to the site, it is considered very unlikely that reptiles would occur at the site. There is no suitable habitat for resident populations of riparian species such as Water Vole, Otter or White-Clawed Crayfish at the site.

3.7 *Invasive Weeds*

3.7.1.1 One invasive weed listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) has been identified at the site:

- Several sparse patches of Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* present within tall forbs and bramble scrub.

4 Net Gain for Biodiversity

4.1 Methodology

- 4.1.1.1 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric has been used to calculate the baseline value of the site (before development) and the post-development value in order to calculate the Total Net Unit Change.

4.2 Proposed Habitats

- 4.2.1.1 Habitat Baseline and Proposed Habitat maps are shown in Appendix 2, as based on the following drawing:

- Proposed Block Plan. Rockwood Equestrian Centre, Paul Lane, Flockton Moor WF4 4BP. Revision B, Undated.

- 4.2.1.2 Please note: the Proposed Block Plan does not show any works within the access route; therefore the BNG Assessment presumes no habitat loss along the access route.

- 4.2.1.3 The existing and proposed on-site habitats and hedgerows are summarised in the tables below.

Existing Habitats						
Existing Broad Habitat Type	Existing Habitat Type	Total Area	Condition	Strategic Significance	Retained	Enhanced
Grassland	Modified grassland	0.0347	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	0.0347	0
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.1816	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.1188	0
Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub	0.0415	Condition Assessment N/A	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.0415	0
Sparsely vegetated land	Tall forbs	0.1747	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.0536	0
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.0308	N/A - Other	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.0308	0
Woodland and forest	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.0478	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	0.0478	0
Individual trees	Rural tree	0.0326	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.0163	0
Individual trees	Rural tree	0.0692	Good	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.0529	0

Habitat Creation						
Broad Habitat Type	Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Condition	Strategic Significance	Habitat created in advance/ years	Delay in starting habitat creation/ years
Sparsely vegetated land	Tall forbs	0.0789	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0	0
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.105	N/A - Other	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0	0

Existing Hedges					
Existing Hedges Type	Total Length	Condition	Strategic Significance	Retained	Enhanced
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.058	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.058	0

4.3 Strategic Significance

4.3.1.1 Given the absence of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Kirklees, the Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note (June 2021) published by Kirklees Council⁹ has been used to assign strategic significance as follows:

- High = Any habitat parcel within a statutory designated wildlife site, a Local Wildlife Site or the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network. Any Habitat of Principal Importance within Kirklees located within the associated Biodiversity Opportunity Zone.
- Medium = Any habitat parcel not designated as above but directly adjoining such a habitat.
- Low Strategic Significance = Habitat parcels not within or adjacent to a statutory designated wildlife site, a Local Wildlife Site or the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

4.3.1.2 The woodland immediately west and north of the site boundary along with part of the western part of the site lie within the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network (KWHN). Therefore, those parts of the site which are within the KWHN are categorised as 'high' strategic significance and those parts of the site which directly adjoin the KWHN are categorised as 'medium' strategic significance. No parts of the site are categorised as 'low' strategic significance.

4.4 BNG Results

4.4.1 Baseline

4.4.1.1 The Biodiversity Net Gain baseline for the site comprises:

- On-Site:
 - o Habitat Units: 4.82.
 - o Hedgerow Units: 0.51.
 - o Watercourse Units: not applicable.

⁹ <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-applications/pdf/biodiversity-net-gain-technical-advice-note.pdf>

4.4.2 *Post-Intervention*

4.4.2.1 Based on the proposed block plan, the post-intervention results (including habitat retention and creation) are as follows:

- On-Site:
 - o Habitat Units: 3.69.
 - o Hedgerow Units: 0.51.
 - o Watercourse Units: not applicable.

4.4.3 *Net Biodiversity Units Result*

4.4.3.1 The Total Project Biodiversity % Change (Net Project Biodiversity Units) is as follows:

- Habitat Units: -1.13 (equivalent to -23.49% loss).
- Hedgerow Units: +/-0.00 (equivalent to +/-0.00% no change).
- Watercourse Units: not applicable.

4.4.3.2 The target net biodiversity gain of at least 10% is not achieved for Habitat Units.

4.4.3.3 The target net biodiversity gain of at least 10% is not achieved for Hedgerow Units.

4.4.3.4 Watercourse units are applicable to this project.

4.4.3.5 The Trading Rules are not satisfied for Habitats. This is due to the loss of:

- Medium distinctiveness habitats:
 - o Other Neutral Grassland (-0.55 habitat units).
 - o Individual Trees (-0.36 habitat units).
- Low distinctiveness habitats:
 - o Tall Forbs (-0.22 habitat units).

4.4.3.6 The Trading Rules are satisfied for Hedgerows.

Recommendations

4.4.3.7 There may be opportunities to improve the BNG Results, e.g. by retaining more existing habitats; by reducing the footprint of proposed development; by enhancing retained habitats; and/or by creating additional habitats. However, it may be necessary to use off-site habitat provision to meet the BNG targets and to satisfy the trading rules.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 *Nationally / Internationally Protected Sites*

- 5.1.1.1 No nationally or internationally protected nature conservation sites have been identified within 2 km of the site. Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SAC lies approximately 5.15 km east of the site. Based on the distances from nationally / internationally protected sites and the nature of the proposals, no significant impacts on nationally / internationally protected sites are predicted.

5.2 *Locally Designated Sites*

- 5.2.1.1 One LWS is present within 2 km of the site: Lepton Great Wood LWS approximately 1.73 km west-south-west of the site. Given the distance from the site and the nature of the proposals, no significant impacts on locally designated sites are predicted.

5.3 *Habitats*

- 5.3.1.1 BNG is considered in Section 4 above.
- 5.3.1.2 One Priority Habitat has been identified at the site: Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland.

Recommendations

- 5.3.1.3 It is recommended that the woodland along the site access route is retained in situ.

5.4 *Bats*

- 5.4.1.1 There are no built structures at the site. A portable structure in the north-eastern part of the site was inspected internally and externally and found to contain no suitable features for roosting bats; this structure is assessed as having negligible bat roost potential.
- 5.4.1.2 All trees at the site were assessed as having negligible bat roost potential due to the absence of suitable roost features.
- 5.4.1.3 In terms of foraging and commuting habitats, the site is assessed as providing moderate quality habitat for bats. Disturbance levels appear to be low and the site provides a combination of trees, woodland, tall forbs, scrub and rough grassland. There is good habitat connectivity to off-site habitats including woodland to the west and north of the site.

Recommendations

- 5.4.1.4 If artificial lighting is considered necessary, it is recommended that a sensitive lighting strategy should be designed such that artificial light spill from any new artificial lighting is minimised as far as practicable in order to retain dark corridors.
- 5.4.1.5 If it is not practicable to avoid artificial light-spill on retained woodland, trees and/or tree lines, it is recommended that bat activity surveys should be undertaken; depending on the scale of impacts this may require monthly surveys between April and October.
- 5.4.1.6 It is recommended that bat boxes/bricks should be provided at the site, e.g. bat boxes attached to the proposed new building.

5.5 *Birds*

- 5.5.1.1 A range of common birds could nest within the site including woodland, trees, bramble scrub, tall forbs and within the portables structure in the north-east of the site. Based on the nature of the grassland and sealed-surfaces, open ground nesting species such as Lapwing and Skylark are not likely to nest at the site. The site is not likely to support a notable assemblage of breeding or non-breeding birds.

Recommendations

- 5.5.1.2 Where possible, any works affecting potential bird nesting areas should be undertaken outside the main bird nesting period of March to August (inclusive). If this is not possible, any such works undertaken within the bird nesting period (March to August inclusive) should be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist. The supervising ecologist should advise all site personnel of the potential presence of nesting birds, their legal protection and the need to minimise disturbance of nesting birds. If active nests are present, they must be retained in situ undisturbed until the nests are no longer active. A nest is classed as active when it contains eggs or chicks and whilst being built.
- 5.5.1.3 It is recommended that bird nesting boxes/bricks should be provided at the site, e.g. Swift Bricks attached to the proposed new building on east, north or west elevations (not south elevations due to the risk of overheating).

5.6 Amphibians

- 5.6.1.1 Two waterbodies potentially suitable for breeding Great Crested Newts have been identified within 500 metres of the site: two ponds located in private gardens approximately 45 metres and approximately 70 metres south of the site respectively.

Recommendations

- 5.6.1.2 It is recommended that presence/absence surveys for Great Crested Newts should be undertaken at the two identified off-site ponds during the optimal period of mid-March to mid-May. If Great Crested Newts are found to be present, it may also be necessary to undertake Population Size Class surveys during mid-April to mid-May.
- 5.6.1.3 For off-site ponds, reasonable efforts should be made to obtain access to the ponds for surveys during the optimal survey period.
- 5.6.1.4 If impacts to Great Crested Newt habitats are unavoidable, in order to ensure legal compliance, it will be necessary to obtain a European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence from Natural England prior to the start of any works and to undertake mitigation measures as part of the proposed development.

5.7 Other Fauna

- 5.7.1.1 No evidence of Badger was observed at the site. Hedgehog (a Species of Principal Importance in England) could potentially occur within the site. Based on the nature of the habitats within and adjacent to the site, it is considered very unlikely that reptiles would occur at the site. There is no suitable habitat for resident populations of riparian species such as Water Vole, Otter or White-Clawed Crayfish at the site.

5.8 Invasive Weeds

- 5.8.1.1 One invasive weed listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) has been identified at the site: several sparse patches of Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* present within tall forbs and bramble scrub.

Recommendations

It is recommended that an Invasive Weeds Management Plan should be prepared and implemented in order to ensure that Himalayan Balsam is not spread in the wild within or beyond the site.

Appendix 1. Photographs

Photo 1. Looking west along western part of the access route



Photo 2. Looking west along eastern part of the access route



Photo 3. Looking north-east across the site



Photo 4. Looking west-north-west towards site's western boundary



Photo 5. Looking north across the western part of the site



Photo 6. Looking north-north-east across the site



Photo 7. Looking east along the site's southern boundary



Photo 8. Looking north-west towards container and trees in north-eastern corner of site



Photo 9. Looking west across northern part of the site



Photo 10. Looking west across centre of the site



Photo 11. Looking south-west towards south-western corner of the site



Photo 12. Interior of the container in north-east corner of the site



Appendix 2. Baseline and Proposed Habitat Maps

Figure A2.1. Baseline Habitat Map

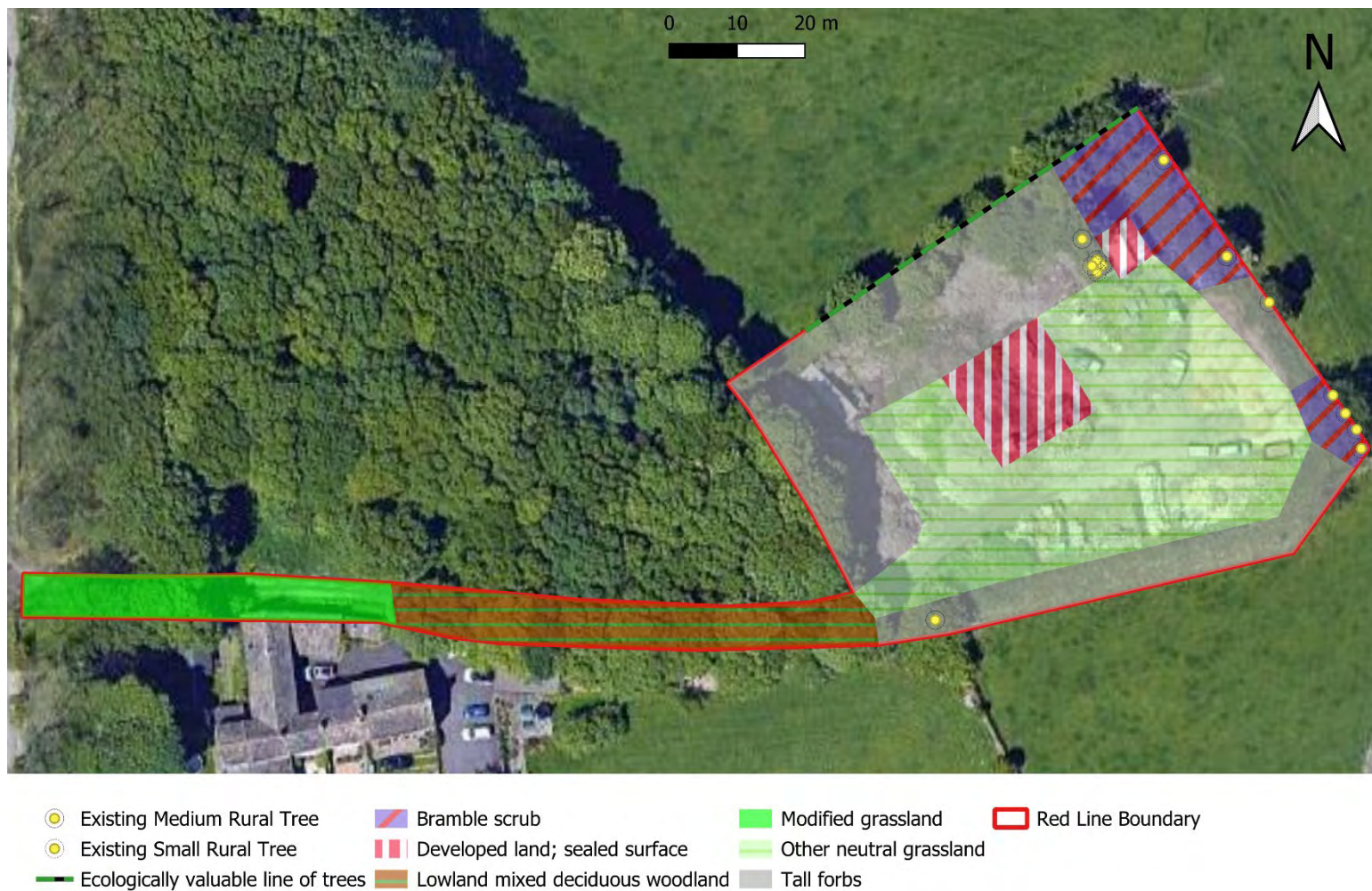
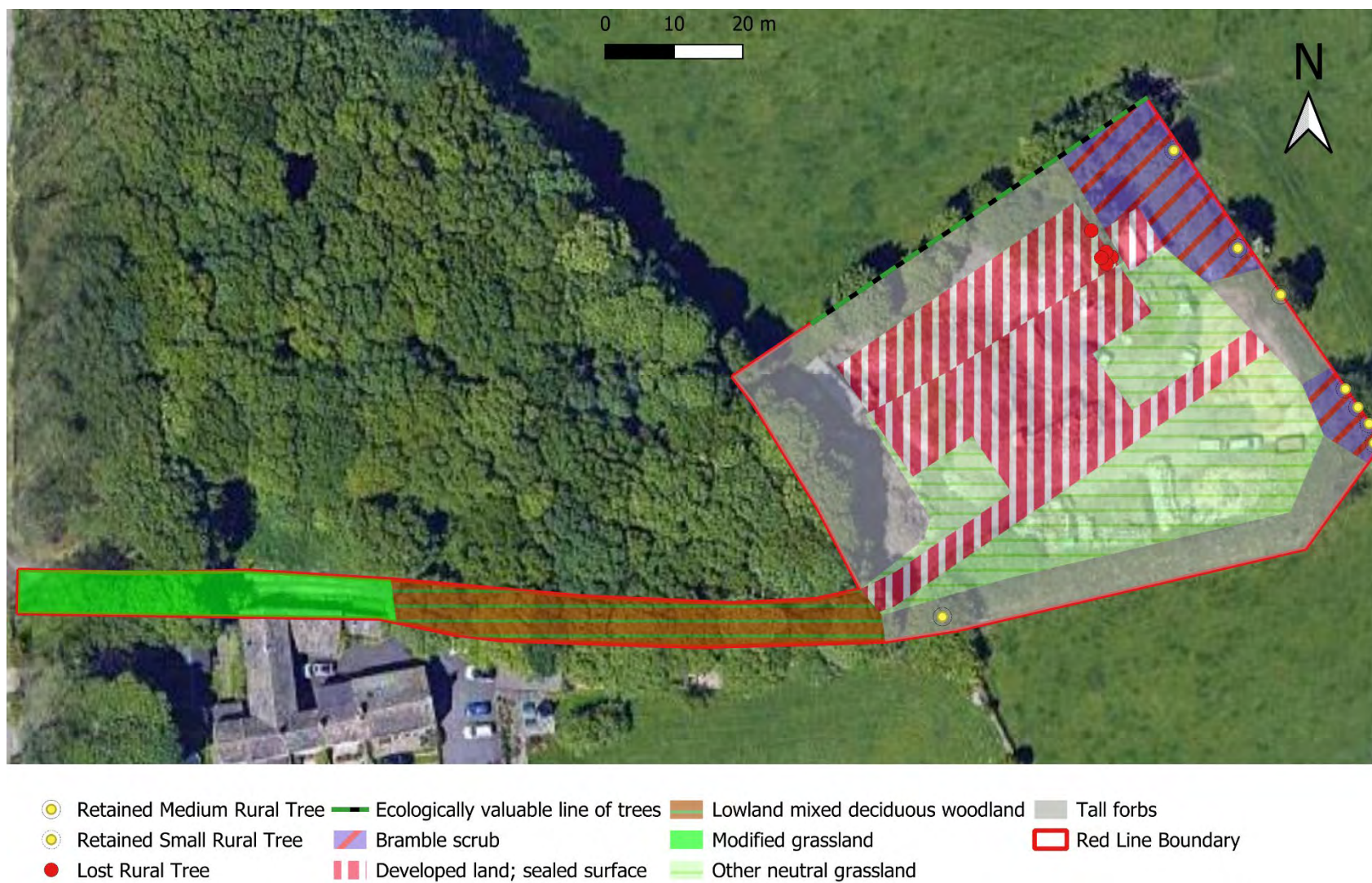


Figure A2.2. Proposed Habitat Map



Appendix 3. Information Provided by WYES



**West Yorkshire
Ecology
Service**

West Yorkshire Ecology Service
West Yorkshire Joint Services
Nepshaw Lane South
Morley
Leeds
LS27 0QP | LS27 7JQ (Sat Nav)
Tel: 0113 535 3015
Email: ecology@wyjs.org.uk

ECOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

FOR

**LAND OFF PAUL LANE, FLOCKTON MOOR,
WF4 4BP**

Ref No:- 20240925 K1271 LM

Date: 01/10/2024

Prepared For Toby Fisher

Quants Environmental Ltd

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Species.....	1
2.1	Sensitive Species Records.....	1
2.1.1	Badgers	1
3	Designated sites.....	1
3.1	Internationally/Nationally Designated Sites	1
3.2	Locally Designated Sites	1
4	Habitats	2
4.1	Wildlife Habitat Network	2
4.2	Ancient Woodland	2

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Species and Designated Sites.....	3
--	---

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Explanation of Species Designations	i
Appendix B – Explanation of Designated Sites	iv
Appendix C – Designated Site Citations	vi
Appendix D – Explanation to the supply of Badger Data	vii
Appendix E – Species Records	viii

1 Introduction

This report provides a summary of the protected and notable species, habitats and designated sites information held by West Yorkshire Ecology Service (WYES) within 2km of grid reference SE 2160 1495.

The information within this report is supplied subject to WYES's 'Terms and Conditions', which can be viewed on the WYES website [170426-terms-and-conditions-of-data-supply-and-usage-allowing-for-use-as-gis-format.pdf \(wyjs.org.uk\)](https://www.wyjs.org.uk/170426-terms-and-conditions-of-data-supply-and-usage-allowing-for-use-as-gis-format.pdf)

2 Species

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

2.1 SENSITIVE SPECIES RECORDS

2.1.1 Badgers

West Yorkshire Ecology Service holds no badger information within 200m of your site. However please see separate excel spreadsheet for additional information such as closest sett records and increased probability of badger activity within your search area.

See Appendix D for an explanation to the supply of badger data.

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 are found within the search area, and are shown on Fig 1.

Name of Site	Designation
Lepton Great Wood	Local Wildlife Site

Explanations for designated sites are provided in Appendix B.

Citations for locally designated sites are provided in Appendix C.

There are no local Statutory designated sites within your search area.

4 Habitats

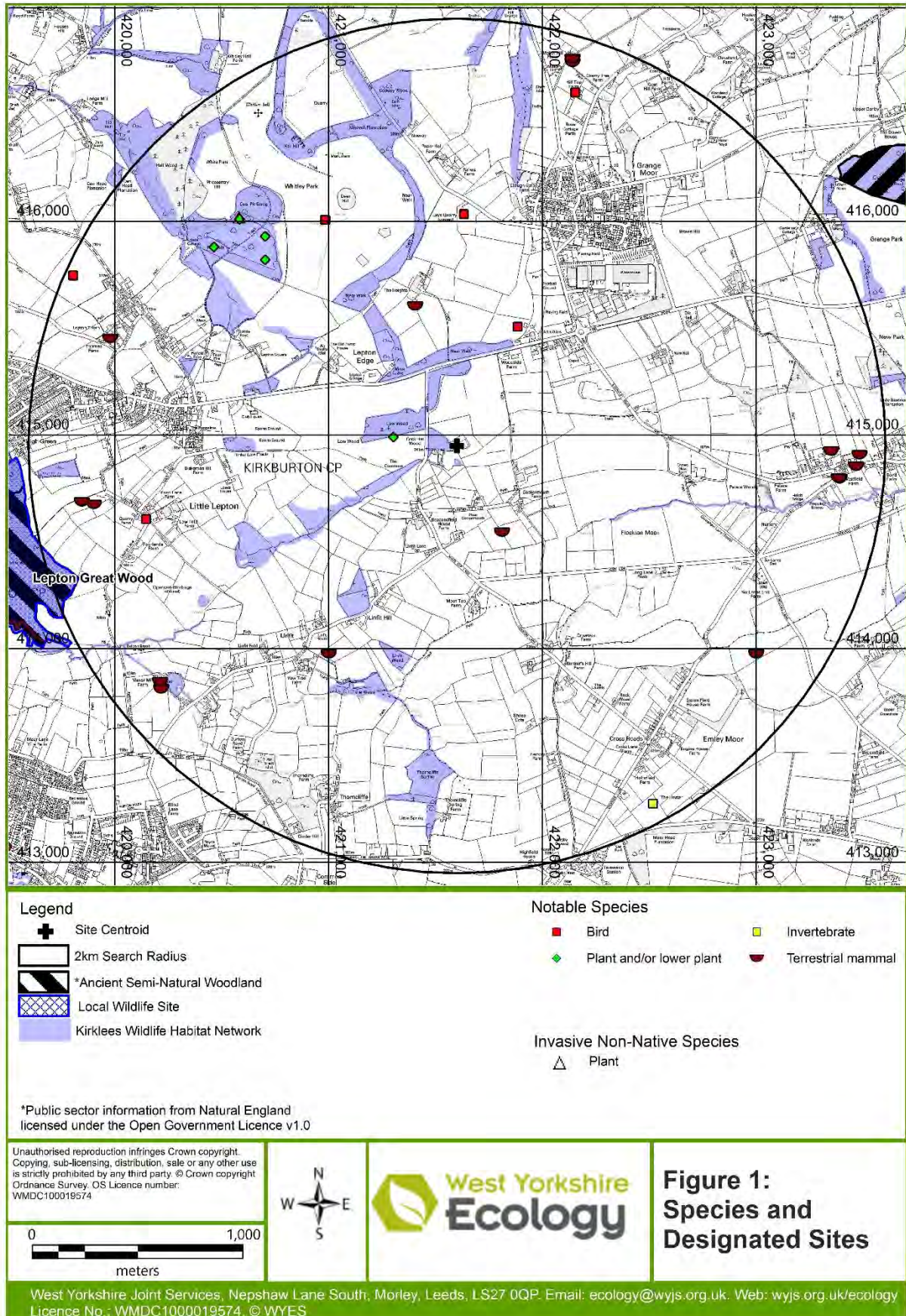
4.1 WILDLIFE HABITAT NETWORK

Your site centroid does not lie within the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.
See Figure 1 for Wildlife Habitat Network data.

4.2 ANCIENT WOODLAND

There is no Ancient Semi-natural Woodland/Ancient Replanted Woodland within 100m of your site centroid.

Figure 1 – Species and Designated Sites



Appendix A. Explanation of Species Designations

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) – 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	- disturbance of any specially protected bird while it is building its nest; - disturbance of any specially protected bird while it is near a nest containing eggs or young; or - disturbance of 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_s9.1a Sch5_s9.1b	Schedule 5, Section 9(1)(a), (b)	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_s9.4a, Sch5_s9.4b, Sch5_s9.4c	Schedule 5, Section 9(4)(a), (b), (c)	Animals which are protected whilst sheltering	- damage to, destruction of any structure or place used by a scheduled animal for shelter or protection - disturbance of animal occupying such a structure or place - obstruction of access of animal to such a structure or place
Sch5_s9.5a, Sch5_s9.5b	Schedule 5, Section 9(5)(a), (b)	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 protected	- pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade) - 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. NB: certain species are only partly protected by this section. Check primary legislation for details.
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: Animals that are listed in both WCA Sch1 and WCA Sch9_Part1A refers to captive bred only.
Sch9_Part2	Schedule 9, Part 2	Plants which are established in the wild.	

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (HabReg)

Abbreviation

HabReg-Sch2

HabReg-Sch4

HabReg-Sch5

Description

Schedule 2: European protected species of animals

Schedule 4: Animals which may not be taken or killed in certain ways

Schedule 5: European protected species of plants

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) 2021

List

BoCC-Red

BoCC-Amber

Description

High conservation concern

Medium conservation concern

Red Data Book (RDB-) Categories (England/Great Britain) – Based on IUCN Guidelines

Abbreviation	Full Name	Other Abbreviations	Full Name
RDB-NT	Near Threatened	RDB-EW	Extinct in the Wild
RDB-VU	Vulnerable	RDB-PE	Presumed Extinct
RDB-EN	Endangered		
RDB-CR	Critically Endangered	-Brd / -NonBrd	Breeding/Non-Breeding
RDB-RE	Regionally Extinct	GRL-	Global Red List status
RDB-EX	Extinct		

Spider Amber List

Scarce and threatened spiders (Araneae) of Great Britain (2017) - based on IUCN Guidelines

Biodiversity Action Plans

Abbreviation	Full Name
NERC_s41	Species of Principal Importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, Section 41 (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

Nationally Notable Invertebrates

Abbreviation	Full Name	Description
NR	Nationally Rare	found in 15 or fewer hectads
NS	Nationally Scarce	found in 16 - 100 hectads
-Includes		Includes IUCN qualifying species
-Excludes		Excludes IUCN qualifying species

Locally Notable Plants - Vice County 63 Local Red Data Book (VC63):

The compilation of the Provisional Vascular Plant Red Data list for VC 63 has been undertaken utilising six separate selected categories to accommodate all taxa under consideration. These categories are: 1) Native Species; 2) Native Species Presumed Extinct in the VC; 3) Hybrids; 4) Archaeophytes; 5) Grey Area Species – Native or Introduced; and 6) Unconfirmed Species. The descriptions give VC 63 status of the species – (based on data collected during the past 40 years, and/or on observation/evidence). In all six categories, the checklist order follows (Stace, 2010).

Abbreviation:	Description (VC63):	Further Details:
VC63:Arch	Archaeophyte	Archaeophyte = species naturalised before 1500AD.
VC63:Cs	Casual only	
VC63:Hyb	Hybrid	
VC63:Int	Introduced	
VC63:Int,Nv	Introduced &/or Native	Casual = Native species unable to persist for more than c. 5 years, and therefore dependent on constant reintroduction.
VC63:Loc	Local	
VC63:NMR	No modern records	
VC63:Ptd	Planted	Extinct in VC63 = species for which no records have been received for around 20 years and which may now be presumed to be extinct in VC 63.
VC63:PE(VC)	Presumed extinct in VC63	
VC63:Unc	Unconfirmed	Unconfirmed = species which has been reported as occurring, but has never been confirmed.
-Occ	Occasional	
-R	Rare	
-RR	Very rare	
-Src	Scarce	
-Sct	Scattered	

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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 (Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI), Sites of Scientific Interest (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.

<https://www.wyjs.org.uk/media/69997/20190509-wy-local-sites-selection-criteria-09-may-2019-rm.docx>

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

LNRs 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.

Great Crested Newt District Level Licensing (DLL)

Great crested newt DLL is currently available as an option for developers in Leeds and Wakefield Districts, but not in Bradford, Calderdale or Kirklees. This scheme provides applicants with a choice to either undertake the traditional methods of surveying and trapping-out development sites or to not undertake such work and to pay for standard mitigation within Strategic Opportunity Areas (SOA). This pays for habitat which has already been created for this purpose in advance of development by Natural England. Details for this scheme can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/great-crested-newts-district-level-licensing-schemes>.

Appendix C. Designated Site Citations

Please see the accompanying folder for local site citations.

Appendix D. Explanation to the supply of badger data

WYES limit the way in which we display badger records in data searches due to the sensitivity of the records. We have created a zone showing the increased probability of badger activity in an area. We have done this by taking badger records and putting a buffer of 472m (the radius of the average badger territory, from *Badger (Michael Clark), Whittet Books*, of 70ha assuming a circular area) around each record. This then shows a zone of the increased probability of badger activity across West Yorkshire. If there are badger records within 200m of the site centroid/boundary, a more detailed confidential badger report showing the badger records will be mapped and a spreadsheet with details of each record will be provided. If there are no sett records within 200m, we will supply the distance to the nearest known sett record if within the 2km. The records do not contain the grid reference, but do include a calculated distance from the site centroid/boundary.

This increased probability zone information is to be used to help ecological consultants justify the need for full badger surveys. We would expect them to:

- a) See if the site falls within the “likely probability of badger activity” zone.
- b) Assess the habitat as part of the Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- c) Use the 200m buffer detailed record information to try to locate all known setts.
- d) Recommend a more detailed survey if required.
- e) Undertake a full badger survey if required, assess habitat resource within likely territory and potential impact on any setts.
- f) Recommend mitigation and habitat enhancement.

Appendix E. Species Records

Notable Species

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE2217016598	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	bird	22/05/2018		1 Count of Adult Male	Sch1_part1; WCA-Sch9_part1A; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,743
SE2116	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC-Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-NT:Brd	1,208
SE2116	Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-CR:Brd; RDB-VU:NonBrd; BoCC-Red	1,208
SE2116	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Red; WYBAP	1,208
SE2116	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC-Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; RDB-CR(PE):Brd; BoCC-Red	1,208
SE2116	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-EN:Brd; BoCC-Red	1,208
SE2116	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Red	1,208

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE2116	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-NT:Brd; BoCC-Red; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE219155	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird	20/02/2015		5 Count of Adult	RDB-NT:NonBrd; BoCC-Amber	626
SE2116	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Red	1,208
SE2116	Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; BoCC-Amber; WYBAP	1,208
SE2164916027	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	bird	2010	field record		Sch1_part1; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,078
SE2116	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		Sch1_part1; RDB-CR:Brd; BoCC-Amber	1,208
SE2116	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; BoCC-Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-NT:Brd; BoCC-Amber	1,208
SE1982015740	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	14/03/2000 - 17/07/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	NERC_s41; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,943
SE2116	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC-Amber; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2016114599	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	21/09/2011	nest	1 Count	WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,477

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE2116	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2217016598	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird	22/05/2018		1 Count of Adult	WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,743
SE2116	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-NT:Brd; BoCC-Amber	1,208
SE2116	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Red; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE1982015740	Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	bird	14/03/2000 - 17/07/2000	field record	1 Count of Breeding Pair	BoCC-Amber	1,943
SE2116	Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC-Amber	1,208
SE2116	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-EN:Brd; BoCC-Red; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC-Amber	1,208
SE2116	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		RDB-VU:Brd; BoCC-Red; Kirklees BAP	1,208
SE2116	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC-Amber	1,208
SE2116	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		BoCC-Amber	1,208
SE2116	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	bird	1970 - 1988	field record		NERC_s41; BoCC-Red; WYBAP	1,208
SE20461589	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	05/08/2019	field record	1 Count of f	Sch8; Kirklees BAP	1,475
SE213150	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	28/03/2022	field record	1 Count of o	Sch8	303
SE20701583	Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	flowering plant	05/08/2019	field record	1 Count of o	RDB-NT	1,257

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE20701594	Mat-grass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	flowering plant	05/08/2019	field record	1 Count of r	RDB-NT	1,336
SE20701594	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	flowering plant	05/08/2019	field record	1 Count of o	RDB-NT	1,336
SE20581602	Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	flowering plant	05/08/2019	field record	1 Count of f	RDB-NT	1,476
SE225133	Pseudotriphyllus suturalis	<i>Pseudotriphyllus suturalis</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Unknown	field record		GRL-NT; NS-includes	1,878
SE1997715477	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	1999	Roost (possible)		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2	1,702
SE2335014950	Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	terrestrial mammal	2016	Roost		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2	1,745
SE2114	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	22/05/1986	field record	2 Count of Adult	NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,122
SE1984414712	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/09/2013	field record	1 Count	Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,767
SE2021013870	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	29/06/2011	Roost	1 Count	Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,757
SE2021513836	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	14/09/2010	Roost	1 Count	Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,774
SE2021613838	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	2009	Roost (hibernacula)		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,772
SE2214016789	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	25/05/2022	Roost (single adult)		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,915

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE2314	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	23/08/2016	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2;NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,688
SE2338614823	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	18/09/2017	Roost		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2;NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,786
SE2338614823	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/08/2017	Roost		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2;NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,786
SE2140415629	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/09/2010	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	706
SE22141677	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	terrestrial mammal	06/04/2015	field observation		GRL-NT	1,897
SE21811457	Myotis Bat species	<i>Myotis</i>	terrestrial mammal	06/06/2012	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2	434
SE2214016789	Myotis Bat species	<i>Myotis</i>	terrestrial mammal	09/06/2022	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2	1,915
SE1984414712	Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/09/2013	field record	1 Count	Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2;NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,767
SE2140415629	Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/09/2010	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2;NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	706
SE23391482	Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/08/2017	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2;NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,790
SE1984414712	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/09/2013	field record	2 Count	Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,767

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE199147	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	11/05/2008	aural bat detector		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,714
SE20211387	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	19/07/2011	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,757
SE2140415629	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	01/09/2010	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	706
SE21811457	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	06/06/2012	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	434
SE2214016789	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	25/05/2022	Roost (single adult)		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,915
SE2314	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	23/08/2016	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,688
SE2338614823	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	18/09/2017	Roost		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,786
SE23391482	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/08/2017	field record		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,790
SE2348414933	Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal	July 2014	foraging		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,879
SE2346814879	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	September 2014	foraging		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; NERC_s41; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,864
SE2314	West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal	23/08/2016	field record		NERC_s41; RDB-VU; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,688
SE2338614823	Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	terrestrial mammal	24/08/2017	Roost		Sch5_s9.4b/9.5a/9.4c; HabReg-Sch2; WYBAP; Kirklees BAP	1,786

Wildlife & Countryside Act Schedule 9 Species

Grid Ref	Common Name	Latin Name	Taxon Group	Date	Record Type	Abundance	Designation	Distance from site centroid (m)
SE20581602	Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant	05/08/2019	field record	1 Count of f	Sch9-Part2	1,476
SE20581602	Rhododendron ponticum	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	flowering plant	05/08/2019	field record	1 Count of f	Sch9-Part2	1,476