2 Spa Bottom, Fenay Bridge, HD8 0BB

Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

March 2025

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1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This report presents the results of a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment in relation to proposed development at 2 Spa Bottom, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield, HD8 0BB. The site is located at OS grid reference SE18181601 and extends to approximately 0.09 hectares.

1.1.1.2 The aims of this report are to complete a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment in accordance with good practice guidelines[1] and complete a BNG Assessment in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric guidance[2] and the Kirklees Council Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note[3] using the following proposed development layout drawing:

- Northern Design Partnership. Proposed Site Plan & Site Section. Proposed New Dwellings, 2 Spa Bottom Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield, HD8 0BB. Project no. 2393. Drawing no. 01. Date 02.25.

1.1.1.3 This report is based on the findings of a site survey undertaken on 13th March 2025 by Toby Fisher MCIEEM CEnv.

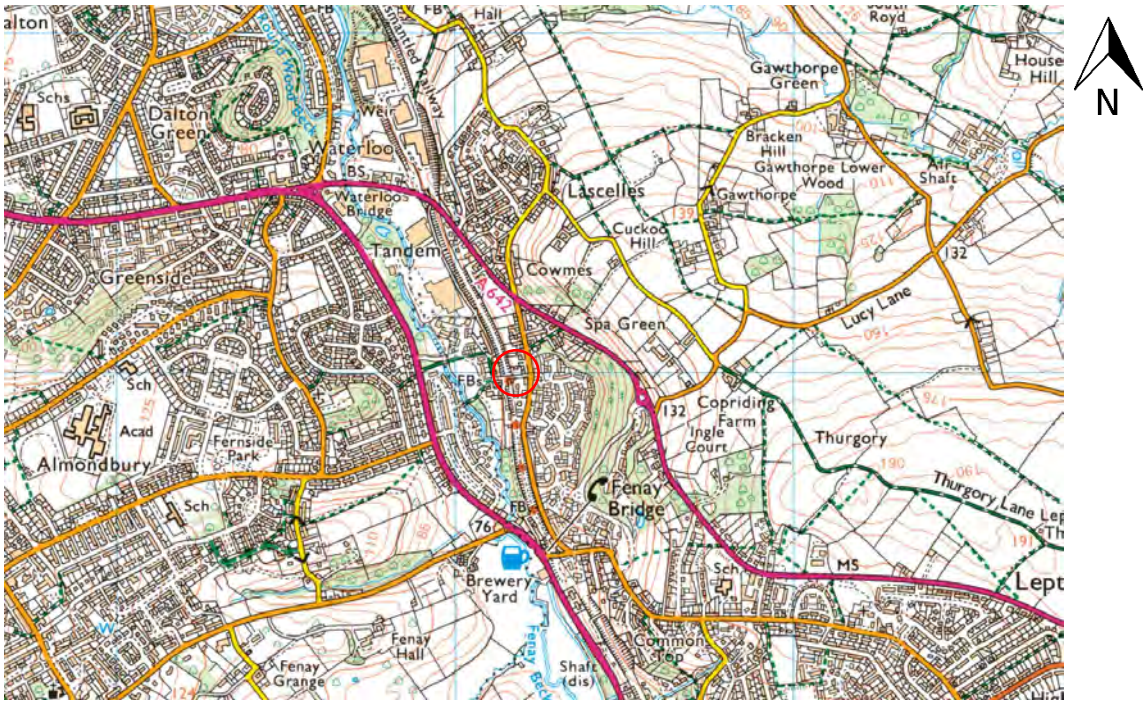
Figure 1. Site Location

[1] 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.

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

[3] Kirklees Council. (2021). Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note, June 2021.

Figure 2. Site Location



2 Methodology

2.1 Personnel

2.1.1.1 All survey and assessment work was undertaken by Toby Fisher CEnv MCIEEM[4] [5].

2.2 Desk Study

2.2.1.1 West Yorkshire Bat Group (WYBG) was contacted for a search of previous bat records of 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, 2022, 2024).
- Google Street View (dated 2012, 2023, 2024).

2.3 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

2.3.1.1 The buildings at the site were subject to detailed external inspections for signs of bats and assessed in terms of their potential to support bats in accordance with current good practice guidelines[6] on 13th March 2025 by Toby Fisher CEnv MCIEEM[7]. The house was subject to external and internal searches for signs of bats and nesting birds such as droppings and for potential bat roost locations and bird nest sites. The outbuildings were subject to external searches but were not accessible internally. The buildings were assessed in terms of their potential to support bat roosts using the following categories:

- Negligible potential.
- Low potential.
- Moderate potential.
- High potential.
- Confirmed roost.

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 13th March 2025 in accordance with the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric guidelines[8], as far as possible given the time of year.

2.4.1.2 As far as possible given the time of year, the habitats within the site have been identified using the standard UK Hab methodology[9] using a combination of the information gathered during the field survey on 13th March 2025 and analysis of aerial and streetview imagery. Habitat Condition Assessments have been undertaken in accordance with the current guidelines[8].

2.4.1.3 The weather conditions at the time of survey were: 6°C, dry, cloud cover 100%, wind 1 (Beaufort Scale) with good visibility.

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

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

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

[8] Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. Natural England Joint Publication JP040. First published February 2024.

[9] UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at https://www.ukhab.org)

2.5 Comments on Methods

2.5.1.1 The Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment was undertaken outside the main bat survey season of May to August/September inclusive. At this time of year, evidence of bats such as droppings are readily removed by the actions of precipitation and wind although evidence can remain on internal surfaces for several years. The house was accessed internally but it is noted that the roof of the house was completely removed in 2024. The outbuildings were not accessible internally.

2.5.1.2 The Habitat Survey was undertaken outside the optimal season for assessing habitat types and condition (April/May to September/October). During the survey it was possible to identify broad habitat types and to identify a significant proportion of plant species. There were no access restrictions.

2.5.1.3 For the BNG Assessment, given the time of year of survey, a precautionary approach has been adopted regarding the identification of habitats and habitat condition assessments; where there is doubt, the higher value likely habitat type and condition assessment result has been given.

2.5.1.4 Analysis of aerial imagery indicates that there has been degradation of habitats since 30th January 2020; therefore a precautionary approach has been adopted regarding the identification of habitats and habitat condition assessments; where there is doubt, the higher value likely habitat type and condition assessment result has been given (based on analysis of aerial imagery and streetview imagery). Given the precautionary approach which has been adopted, it is considered that that the limitations are not significant, given the aims of the assessment.

3 Baseline Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1.1 Information provided by WYBG is included at Appendix 3.

3.1.1.2 WYBG provided 32 bat records within the search area (see Appendix 3) comprising the following species: Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* sp., Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, Leisler's *Nyctalus leisleri*, Brown Long-Eared *Plecotus auritus*, Daubenton's *Myotis daubentoniid* and unidentified bat *Vespertilionidae*.

3.1.1.3 There are 2 records within 500 metres of the site:

- Roost of 30 adult bats (unidentified species) at 21 Fenay Bridge Road, HD8 0AY (grid ref SE1820616050) approximately 28 metres north-east of the site, dated 02/07/2001.
- Roost of 40 adult bats (unidentified species) at 106 Fenay Lea drive, Waterloo (grid ref SE1793515956) approximately 230 metres west of the site, dated 28/07/2003.

3.1.1.4 A search on MAGIC identified one previously granted European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licences for bats within 2 km of the site:

- EPSM licence ref 2012-4870 (Common Pipistrelle) approximately 1.72 km north of the site; Licence start date; 09/05/2013; Licence end date: 31/05/2013.

3.2 Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

3.2.1 Evidence of Bats and Birds

3.2.1.1 No evidence of bats was found during the survey on 13th March 2025.

3.2.1.2 Bird droppings were identified beneath a gap at the eaves on the east of the house porch on 13th March 2025 indicating a possible nest site in the gap at the eaves here. A range of common birds could potentially nest within the buildings and garden at the site.

3.2.2 Overview of Surrounding Habitats

3.2.2.1 The site is located at approximately 82 metres above sea level, within the settlement of Fenay Bridge approximately 3.75 km east of Huddersfield town centre.

3.2.2.2 The site is bordered to the north and east by residential with moderate-sized gardens; and to the south by a minor road with gardens and woodland beyond. The site is bordered to the west by a belt of mature broad-leaved woodland on a disused former railway which provides good habitat connectivity along a north-south alignment to the west of the site. Fenay Beck lies approximately 150 metres west of the site at its nearest point. The habitats in the wider area include houses and gardens, roads, parks and pasture along with several areas of broad-leaved woodland. Background disturbance levels appear to be fairly low in the immediate area.

3.2.2.3 Overall, the site and surrounding area provide moderate to good quality habitats for foraging and commuting bats. The vicinity of the site is likely to support reasonable numbers of bats, potentially including species less tolerant of lighting and human disturbance such as *Myotis* species and Brown Long-Eared bats.

3.2.3 Building Descriptions

3.2.3.1 See photos at Appendix 2. The roof of the house at the site was removed during late-2024. There are two attached outbuildings in the south-eastern part of the site.

<u>House</u>

3.2.3.2 The house (with roof removed) is a single-storey uninhabited house which appears to date from the mid-20th century. The house extends to approximately 15 x 7 metres and is of stone construction

with a gable roof (now removed). The west gable is rendered. A small porch on the south side of the house is also stone-built and has a flat roof covered with felt. The house is unshaded and receives direct warmth from the sun.

3.2.3.3 The masonry appears to be in good condition and there are no potential bat roost features within the masonry walls or in the masonry of the remains of the two chimneys. There are no barge boards. A small remnant section of eaves board on the eastern part of the south elevation does not offer any suitable bat roost features. Eaves boards along the north elevation of the building (Photo 7, Appendix 1) provide potential bat roost features in gaps between the eaves board and the masonry wall. At the porch on the south elevation, (Photos 2, 3, 4, Appendix 1) provide potential bat roost features are present at gaps along the eaves. The door and window surrounds are well-sealed and no other potential bat roost features were identified. Based on all available information, the house is considered to have low bat roost potential.

Outbuildings

3.2.3.4 Two attached outbuildings in the south-eastern part of the site appear to date from the mid-20th century and extend to approximately 3.5 x 3 metres; and 5.5 x 3.5 metres respectively. The outbuildings are unshaded and receive direct warmth from the sun.

3.2.3.5 The northern (smaller) outbuilding has rendered walls and a gable roof covered within thin slates. The walls, ridge, eaves boards and door / window surrounds are all well-sealed. Potential bat roost features are restricted to gaps beneath raised roof slates on the east and west sides of the roof.

3.2.3.6 The southern (larger) outbuilding has walls of red-brick and render and a shallowly sloping gable roof covered within corrugated metal sheeting. The walls, ridge, eaves boards, roof verges and door surrounds are all well-sealed. No potential bat roost features have been identified within the southern outbuilding.

3.2.3.7 Based on all available information, the outbuildings are considered to have low bat roost potential.

3.3 Habitats (BNG Baseline)

3.3.1.1 The On-Site Baseline Habitat Types are shown in Appendix 2. The Habitat Condition Assessments are presented separately in the standard spreadsheet format.

3.3.1.2 The landform of the site is broadly flat lying approximately 82 metres above sea level. The site is bordered to the north and east by residential with moderate-sized gardens; and to the south by a minor road with gardens and woodland beyond. The site is bordered to the west by a belt of mature broad-leaved woodland on a disused former railway. Fenay Beck lies approximately 150 metres west of the site at its nearest point.

3.3.1.3 Analysis of aerial imagery indicates that there has been degradation of habitats since 30th January 2020; some garden vegetation has been cleared and 9 medium-sized trees appear to have been felled.

3.3.2 Strategic Significance

3.3.2.1 Given the absence of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Kirklees Council, Strategic Significance has been assigned in accordance with the Kirklees Council Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note[3] as follows:

- High strategic significance: 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 strategic significance: 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.

3.3.2.2 The nearest areas of Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network (KWHN) comprises a belt of woodland along a former railway line immediately adjacent to the site's western boundary. Therefore, in accordance with the Kirklees Council Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note, all parts of the site are assessed as 'medium' strategic significance (location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy).

3.3.3 Urban – Developed Land; Sealed Surfaces

3.3.3.1 The building and hard-standing at the site are largely devoid of vegetation. The hard standing supported very sparse vegetation at the margins including Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, Red Fescue *Festuca rubra* and American Willowherb *Epilobium ciliatum*. A small amount of Ivy *Hedera helix* was present on the south elevation of the outbuildings.

Condition Assessment N/A

3.3.4 Urban – Vegetated Garden

3.3.4.1 The vegetated garden at the site supports typical garden vegetation including a lawn dominated by Perennial Rye-Grass *Lolium perenne*, Creeping Bent and Red Fescue. Other garden vegetation includes Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, Rose *Rosa* sp., Daffodil *Narcissus* sp., Ivy, Dogwood Cornus sp., Forsythia *Forsythia* sp., Winter Heath *Erica carnea*, Lesser London Pride *Saxifraga cuneifolia*, *Anemone blanda*, *Bergenia crassifolia*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Big-Root Geranium *Geranium macrorrhizum* and Orpine *Hylotelephium telephium*.

Condition Assessment N/A

3.3.5 Individual Trees

3.3.5.1 9 medium-sized trees at the site had been recently felled. Based on the available information, species appear to comprise Leyland Cypress *Cupressus x leylandii*, Spruce *Picea* sp., Yew *Taxus baccata* and Pine *Pinus* sp.

Condition Assessments = Good (see Tab 9B in accompanying spreadsheet)

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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. Baseline habitats are described in Section 3 above and condition assessment results are presented separately in the standard spreadsheet format.

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:

- Northern Design Partnership. Proposed Site Plan & Site Section. Proposed New Dwellings, 2 Spa Bottom Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield, HD8 0BB. Project no. 2393. Drawing no. 01. Date 02.25.

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

Existing Habitats						
Existing Broad Habitat Type	Existing Habitat Type	Total Area	Condition	Strategic Significance	Retained	Enhanced
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.0317	N/A - Other	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.0137	0
Urban	Vegetated garden	0.0549	Condition Assessment N/A	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0.0195	0
Individual trees	Urban tree	0.1466	Good	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	0	0

Habitat Creation				
Broad Habitat Type	Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Condition	Strategic Significance
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.0354	N/A - Other	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy
Urban	Vegetated garden	0.018	Condition Assessment N/A	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy

4.3 Strategic Significance

4.3.1.1 Given the absence of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Kirklees Council, Strategic Significance has been assigned in accordance with the Kirklees Council Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note[3] as follows:

- High strategic significance: 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 strategic significance: 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 nearest areas of Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network (KWHN) comprises a belt of woodland along a former railway line immediately adjacent to the site's western boundary. Therefore, in accordance with the Kirklees Council Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note, all parts of the site are assessed as 'medium' strategic significance (location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy).

4.4 BNG Results

4.4.1 Baseline

4.4.1.1 The Biodiversity Net Gain baseline for the site comprises:

- Habitat Units: 2.06.
- Hedgerow Units: not applicable.
- Watercourse Units: not applicable.

4.4.2 Post-Intervention

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

- Habitat Units: 0.08.
- Hedgerow Units: not applicable.
- 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: -1.97 (equivalent to -96.05% loss).
- Hedgerow Units: not applicable.
- 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 Neither Hedgerow units nor Watercourse units are applicable to this project.

4.4.4 Unit Shortfall

4.4.4.1 The current unit shortfalls against the +10% target are as follows:

Category	Baseline (Units)	Target Units (+10% against baseline)	Current Result (Units)	Shortfall against Target (Units)
Habitats	2.06	2.266	0.08	2.186
Hedgerows	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Watercourses	n/a	n/a	n/a	0

4.4.5 Trading Rules

4.4.5.1 The Trading Rules are not satisfied for Habitat Units. This is due to the loss of the following habitats:

- Individual trees; Urban tree (medium distinctiveness habitat) (loss of 1.95 Units).
- Urban; Vegetated garden (low distinctiveness habitat) (loss of 0.04 Units).

4.4.5.2 The Trading Rules are not applicable for Hedgerow Units nor Watercourse Units on this project.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Habitats

5.1.1.1 BNG is considered in Section 4 above.

5.2 Bats

5.2.1.1 No evidence of bats was found during the survey on 13th March 2025. The desk study identified 2 previous bat records within 500 metres of the site:

- Roost of 30 adult bats (unidentified species) at 21 Fenay Bridge Road, HD8 0AY (grid ref SE1820616050) approximately 28 metres north-east of the site, dated 02/07/2001.
- Roost of 40 adult bats (unidentified species) at 106 Fenay Lea drive, Waterloo (grid ref SE1793515956) approximately 230 metres west of the site, dated 28/07/2003.

5.2.1.2 Based on all available information including the presence of potential bat roost features and the nature of the surrounding habitat, the house and outbuildings are considered to have low bat roost potential.

Recommendations

5.2.1.3 In order to ensure legal compliance and in accordance with current guidelines[10], prior to any work affecting the building, it is recommended that a minimum of 1x dusk emergence bat survey should be undertaken during the optimal survey period of 1st May to 31st August inclusive.

5.2.1.4 Depending on the results of the recommended survey, it may be necessary to provide mitigation measures for bats and to obtain a European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence before development works commence.

5.2.1.5 It is recommended that bat boxes/bricks should be provided at the site, e.g. bat boxes attached to the new buildings, away from artificial lighting.

5.3 Birds

5.3.1.1 Bird droppings were identified beneath a gap at the eaves on the east of the house porch on 13th March 2025 indicating a possible nest site in the gap at the eaves here. A range of common birds could potentially nest within the buildings and garden at the site.

Recommendations

5.3.1.2 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.

5.3.1.3 It is recommended that bird nesting boxes/bricks should be provided on the new buildings, e.g. Swift Bricks installed on the east, north or west elevations.

[10] 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.

Appendix 1. Photographs

Photo 1. Looking north-east across the site

Photo 2. House viewed from south-west

Photo 3. Potential bat roost feature at eaves on west side of porch

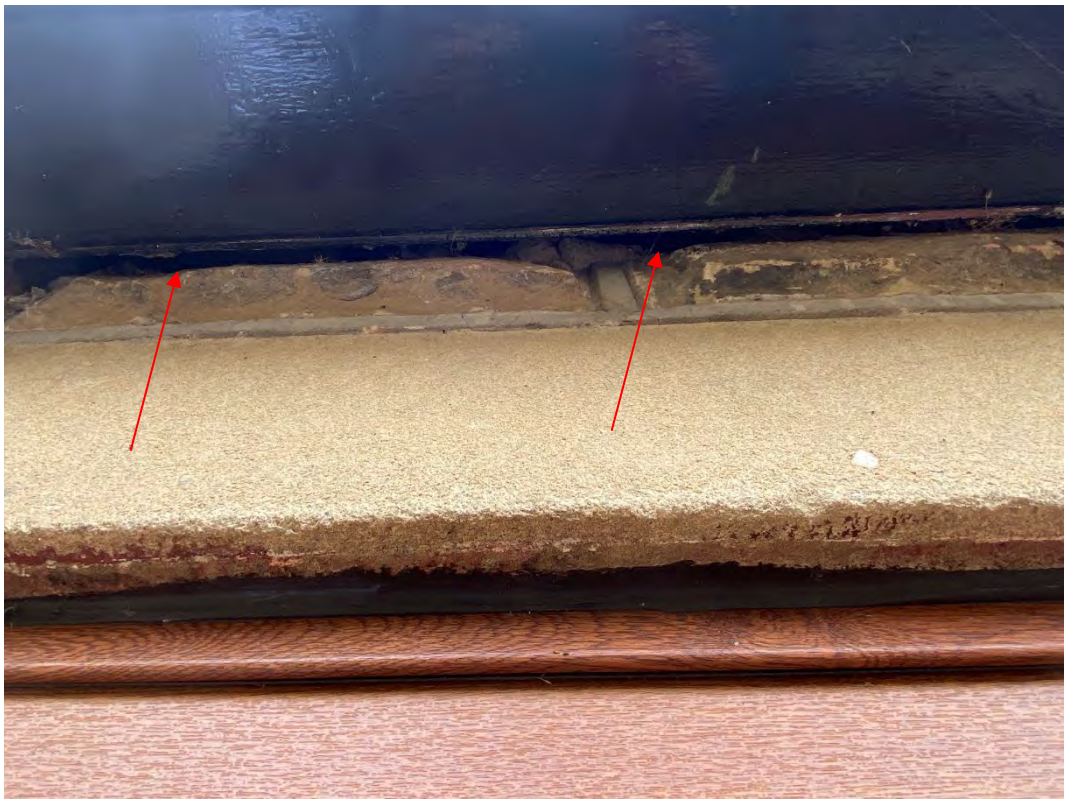

Photo 4. Potential bat roost feature (and bird droppings) at eaves on east side of porch

Photo 5. House viewed from south-east

Photo 6. House viewed from west

Photo 7. Looking west along north elevation of the house (left of photo)

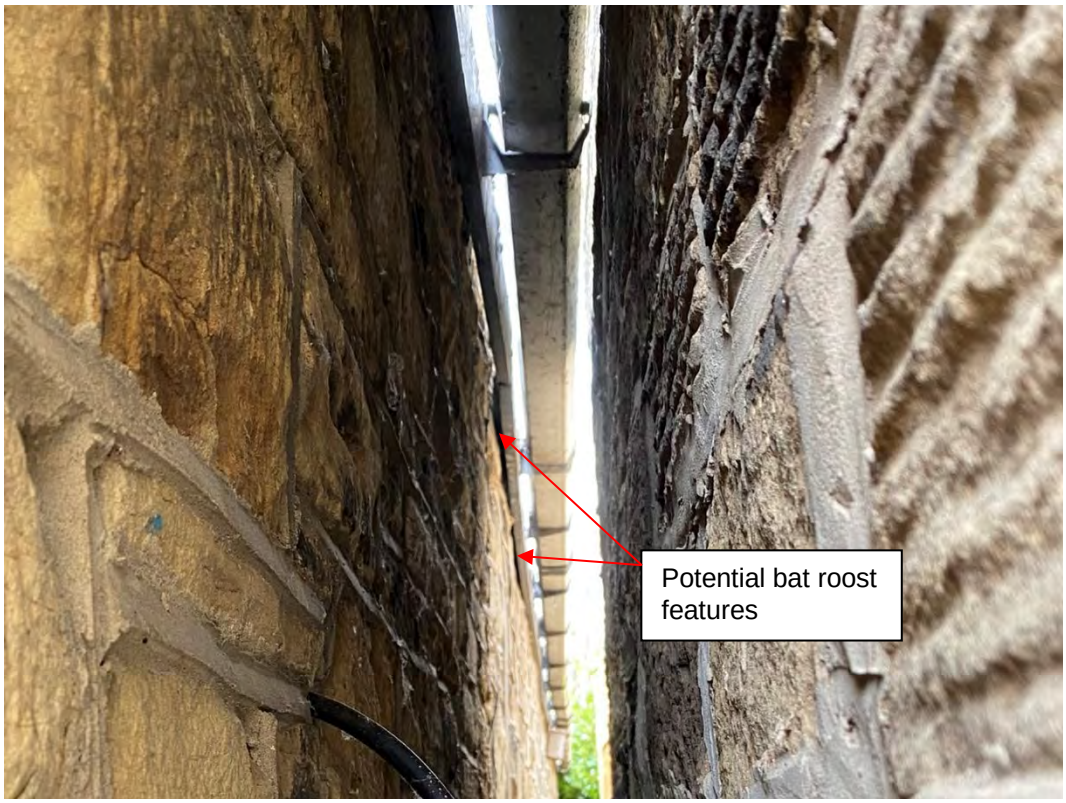

Photo 8. Outbuildings viewed from north-west

Photo 9. Outbuildings viewed from south

Photo 10. Outbuildings viewed from north

Photo 11. Looking east along southern edge of the site

Photo 12. Looking north along western edge of the site

Photo 13. Looking west across the southern part 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 WYBG

Grid Ref	Location Name	Date	Common Name	Abundance	Record Type
SE173150	Doe Royd Dark Lane, Almondbury	12/09/2020	Unidentified Bat	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE195166	Whitley Willows, Lepton, Huddersfield	08/08/2006	Daubenton's Bat	2 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE195166	Whitley Willows, Lepton	08/08/2006	Daubenton's Bat	2 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE173150	Doe Royd Dark Lane, Almondbury	12/09/2020	Leisler's Bat	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE173150	Doe Royd Dark Lane, Almondbury	12/09/2020	Noctule	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE1764616895	60 Waterloo Rd, Waterloo, HD5 0AF	21/06/1993	Pipistrellus	51-100 Count of Adult	Roost (maternity)
SE182177	Orchard Road	09/08/2001	Common Pipistrelle	uknown Count of Adult	Roost (possible)
SE1801016592	42 Quarry Lane, Lascelles Hall, Kirklees	11/07/2003	Common Pipistrelle		Roost
SE195166	Whitley Willows, Lepton, Huddersfield	08/08/2006	Common Pipistrelle	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE194166	Whitley Willows, Lepton, Huddersfield	08/08/2006	Common Pipistrelle	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE195166	Whitley Willows, Lepton	08/08/2006	Common Pipistrelle	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE194166	Whitley Willows, Lepton	08/08/2006	Common Pipistrelle	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE178173	Hill Top Farm, Stead Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, HD5 0JP	08/05/2012	Common Pipistrelle	4 Count of Adult	Roost
SE180178	Shop Lane, Huddersfield	11/08/2015	Pipistrelle	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE168150	All Hallows Church, Almonbury, Huddersfield, HD5 8XE	27/08/2016	Common Pipistrelle	2 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE1652516247	Sands House, Greenhead Ave, Dalton, HD5 2QE	11/07/2017	Common Pipistrelle	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE173150	Doe Royd Dark Lane, Almondbury	12/09/2020	45 Khz Pipistrelle	1 Count of Adult	Roost
SE1809517484	23 The Paddock, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	12/06/2007	Pipistrelle Bat species		Roost
SE170148	Grasscroft	12/08/1999	Brown Long-eared Bat	1 Count of Adult	Roost (possible)
SE181178	Knowle Rd, Huddersfield, HD5	11/08/2015	Brown Long-Eared Bat	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE173150	Doe Royd Dark Lane, Almondbury	12/09/2020	Brown Long-Eared Bat	1 Count of Adult	aural bat detector
SE1736015119	Birks Close, Birks La, Fenay Bridge, HD	14/07/1997	Vesper Bat species		Roost (possible)
SE172147	Reliance Gears, St Helen's Gate, Almonbury	22/07/1997	Vesper Bat species		Roost (possible)

Grid Ref	Location Name	Date	Common Name	Abundance	Record Type
SE172148	St Helen's Gate, Almondbury, Huddersfield	22/07/1997	Vesper Bat species		Roost (possible)
SE1777017241	20 Rectory Dr, Kirkheaton	05/08/1997	Vesper Bat species	21-50 Count of Adult	Roost (maternity)
SE1761717035	10 Winsford Drive, Waterloo, Huddersfield, HD5 OAD	13/07/1998	Vesper Bat species	20 Count of Adult	Roost (maternity)
SE1920514752	Kirklees, 18 Hermitage Park, Fenaybridge, Huddersfield HD8 0JU	31/08/2000	Vesper Bat species	1 Count of Adult	Roost
SE1820616050	21 Fenay Bridge Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield, HD8 0AY	02/07/2001	Vesper Bat species	30 Count of Adult	Roost
SE1765616850	50 Waterloo Road, Huddersfield, Kirklees	09/06/2003	Vesper Bat species	40 Count of Adult	Roost
SE1793515956	106 Fenay Lea drive, Waterloo, Kirklees	28/07/2003	Vesper Bat species	40 Count of Adult	Roost
SE1734017090	Kirkwood Hospice, 21 Albany Road, Dalton, Huddersfield	25/07/2007	Vesper Bat species		Roost
SE177152	Fenay Wood, Fenay Lane, Fenay Bridge	17/09/2007	Vesper Bat species	1 Count of Adult	Casualty