Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Wildlife Consultants.

LAND OFF HARTCLIFFE ROAD, PENISTONE.

PHASE I HABITAT AND PROTECTED FAUNA SURVEY.

Ref No:- **120826/Rev2.**

Date:- **20th February 2014.**

Cliff Edge, Cliff Road, Darfield, Barnsley, S73 9HR.
Tel. 01226 753271. Fax. 01226 270993.
info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk www.whitcher-wildlife.co.uk
Company No. 4401613.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Persimmon Homes submitted a Full Planning Application for the development of an area of a site off Hartcliff Road in Penistone on the 16th July 2013. The application seeks permission for 139 dwellings along with associated infrastructure and open space.

1.2. A Phase 1 Habitat and protected fauna survey of the site was commissioned to identify any issues that may affect the development of the site. At the time that the survey was carried out development plans for the site had not been finalized.

1.3. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd carried out the survey on the 20th August 2012. This report outlines the findings of the survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4 The report has been revised (REV A) on the 14th January 2014 following a consultation response from Barnsley Council's ecologist received on the 3rd January 2014. This revision (REV B) takes into account further comments received on the 12th February 2014.

1.5. Appendices I to X of this report provide additional information on specific species and are designed to assist the reader to understand the contents of this report.

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2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

2.1. Prior to visiting the site the survey area was cross referenced to maps and aerial photographs to give a general idea of the habitats within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

2.2. The survey area was walked where access was agreed and public rights of way were used where no access was agreed. All habitats within and immediately around the survey area were documented and the dominant species within that habitat listed in line with the JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat surveys.

2.3. The survey area and immediate surrounding area was thoroughly searched for evidence of badger (*Meles meles*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with Harris S, Cresswell P and Jefferies D (1989). *Surveying Badgers*. Mammal Society:-

* Badger setts.
* Badger latrines or dung pits.
* Badger snuffle holes and evidence of foraging.
* Badger paths.
* Badger prints in areas of soft mud.
* Badger hairs caught on fencing.

2.4. All watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) activity by looking for the following signs, in line with Rob Strachan, Tom Moorhouse and Merryl Gelling (2011). *Water Vole Handbook: Third Edition*:-

* Water vole burrows.
* Water vole faeces and latrines.
* Water vole feeding stations.
* Water vole runs.
* Water vole prints in areas of soft mud.
* Water vole lawns.
* Predator field signs.

2.5. All watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 100m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of otter (*Lutra lutra*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with the P Chanin (2003). *Monitoring the Otter* and *Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers: Monitoring Series No10 Guidelines:-*

* Otter prints in soft mud.

* Otter spraints.
* Otter holts.

2.6. All mature trees and derelict buildings were checked for potential bat roosting sites in line with L Hundt (2012). *Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines* by looking for the following signs:-

* Holes, cracks or crevices.
* Bat Droppings.

2.7. The land adjacent to the survey area was assessed for bat roosting and foraging potential including connective routes and flight lines.

2.8. The area within 500m of the survey site was cross referenced to maps to highlight all ponds close to the site. Where possible the ponds were accessed using agreed access or public rights of way to assess the potential for great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) to be present.

2.9. All watercourses and waterbodies within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for the presence of crayfish where safe to enter the water. The survey was carried out in accordance with the *Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No 1, Protocol for Monitoring the White Clawed Crayfish.*

2.10. The survey area was thoroughly searched for the presence of reptiles or suitable reptile habitats.

2.11. All surveys were carried out in line with the Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (IEEM) survey standards and advice.

This survey was carried out by Steven Whitcher MCIEEM. Since 2002 Steven has had experience in a professional capacity as a Wildlife Consultant carrying out ecology and protected species surveys and Phase 1 Habitat surveys. Steven holds Natural England Survey Licences in respect of bats, great crested newts, crayfish and barn owls, CCW Survey Licences in respect of bats and great crested newts and an SNH Survey Licence in respect to bats. He has also successfully completed a number of courses run by the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM), the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and the Field Studies Council (FSC) in the relative protected species, plant species and in carrying out Phase 1 Habitat Surveys.

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3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. A desktop data search for existing records of protected species or designated sites in the area of the site was submitted to Barnsley Biological Records Centre (BBRC).

3.1.2. BBRC hold various records of birds and occasional records of bats in the area of the site although none of the records are specific to the surveyed area.

3.1.3. BBRC do not hold any records of designated sites in the area of the site.

3.1.4. A full copy of the desktop data search results received from BBRC is included in Appendix XIII of this report.

3.1.5. A desktop data search for existing records of bats in the area of the site was submitted to South Yorkshire Bat Group (SYBG).

3.1.6. SYBG hold various records of bats in the area of the site although none of the records refer to this site. The closest records refer to a grounded Soprano Pipistrelle on Bluebell Avenue, which lies 140m to the east of the site at its closest and three unspecified Pipistrelle records on Gledhill Avenue, which lies 205m to the south of the site at its closest. A full copy of the desktop data search results received from SYBG is included in Appendix XIII of this report.

3.1.7. A desktop data search for existing records of badgers in the area of the site was submitted to South Yorkshire Badger Group. South Yorkshire Badger Group do not hold records of badgers on the site the closest records are Cubley Wood (200m to the south) and on the opposite side of Horthwaite Hill (1km to the north).

3.1.8. A desktop data search for existing records of protected species or designated sites in the area of the site was also carried out using the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway and MAGIC websites.

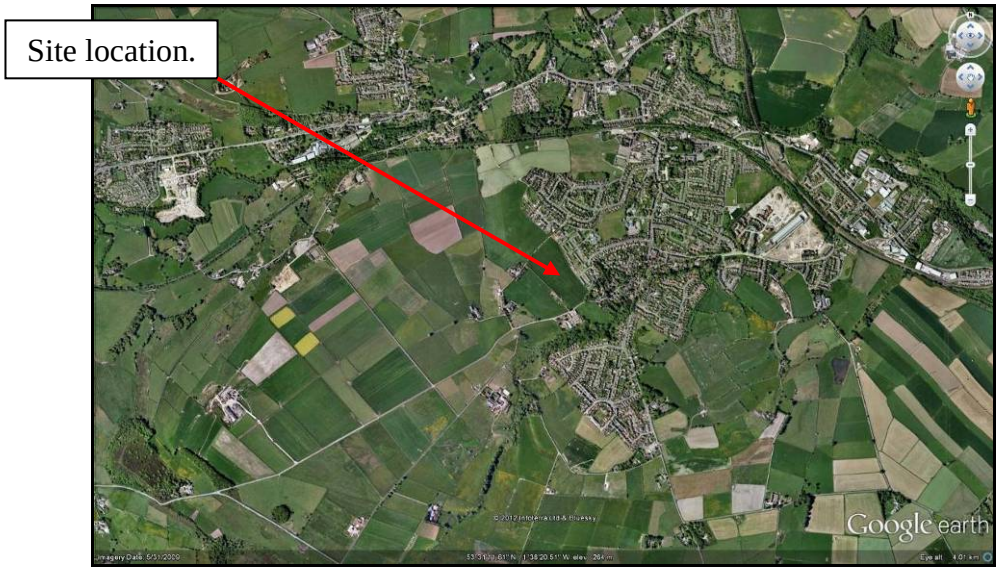
3.1.9. The NBN Gateway holds records of great crested newts, crayfish, adders, badgers, otters and water voles within a 10km grid square around the site although there are no specific locations for the records.

3.1.10. There are no records of designated sites in the area of the site on the MAGIC website.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The surveyed area was an area of land off Hartcliffe Road in Penistone, as shown on the plan below.

3.2.2. The land around the site is a mixture of open farmland to the southwest and residential housing within the town of Penistone to the northeast.



3.3. Description of Habitats.

3.3.1. Appendix XI of this report contains annotated maps marked up with the varying habitats that are cross referenced to target notes in Appendix XII of this report. The habitats on and adjacent to the site are:-

- Fences.
- Walls.
- Intact species poor hedges.
- Buildings.
- Scattered broad leaf trees.
- Ephemeral/short perennial.
- Improved grassland.
- Semi improved neutral grassland.

3.3.2. Fences: The boundaries of the site comprise occasional sections of fencing. The fencing varies between wooden post and wire stock fencing and concrete post and wire fencing.

3.3.3. Walls: There are several sections of dry stone wall around the boundaries of the site with a wall to the south of the site acting as a retaining wall adjacent to Hartcliffe Road.

3.3.4. Intact species poor hedges: There are several sections of hedgerow along the boundaries of the site. The hedges are predominantly 2m in height and had not been recently cut at the time of this survey. The hedge comprise predominantly hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

3.3.5. Buildings: There is one building within the surveyed area. The building is a small stone farm storage building located towards the southern end of the site. A full assessment of the building for bats and birds is included later in this report.

3.3.6. Scattered broad leaf trees: There are several scattered broad leaf trees around the surveyed area with occasional mature trees identified. The trees are predominantly along the vehicle track to the north of the site although there is one tree located in the southern corner of the site. The trees include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplantus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).

3.3.7. Ephemeral/short perennial: At the southern end of the surveyed area adjacent to the farm building there is a small area of land that appears to have been used for storage at some time. The area now comprises yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), clover (*Trifolium sp*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), dock (*Rumex sp*) and willowherb (*Epilobium sp*).

3.3.8. Improved grassland: The main area of the site comprises a large field that appears to be used for grazing or cut for sileage. The field had been recently cut at the time of this survey but comprises predominantly perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

3.3.9. Semi natural broad leaf woodland: Adjacent to the southeast corner of the site there is a small area of woodland that lies within a private garden. Access could not be gained to the area during this survey although it was possible to see that the area comprises sycamore (*Acer pseudoplantus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*).

3.3.10. Semi improved neutral grassland: Although not marked on the map in Appendix XI of this report because the areas are too small there are occasional areas of semi improved neutral grassland within the surveyed area. The grass is predominantly along the track to the north of the site and there is a narrow margin along the southern side of the surveyed area. The grassland comprises perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), cocks foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*).

3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or other badger field were identified within the surveyed area.

3.4.2. Occasional animal paths were identified leading into the woodland at the southern end of the surveyed area although no access could be gained to the woodland to carry out a thorough survey.

3.4.3. No watercourses that would provide a suitable habitat for water voles, otters or crayfish were identified within the surveyed area.

3.4.4. One building was identified within the surveyed area. The building comprises a single storey farm store located towards the southern end of the surveyed area.

3.4.5. The walls of the building predominantly comprise rubble filled stone walls with occasional areas of recent pointing and the rear wall of the building being partially repaired with concrete blocks. Abundant voids were identified within the walls although no bat field signs were identified around the voids during this survey.

3.4.6. The front wall of the building comprises single skin corrugated sheeting. This area provides no suitable bat roosting opportunities.

3.4.7. The roof of the building comprises a low pitched corrugated sheet roof with a small section of sloping roof to the front of the building. Internally the roof is open to the inside of the corrugated sheeting with exposed king post timbers.

3.4.8. The corrugated sheet roof does not provide suitable opportunities for roosting bats and no bat field signs were identified around the roof during this survey.

3.4.9. Internally the building displays abundant voids within the walls although no bat field signs were identified around the voids during this survey. The roof timbers were all found to be in a good condition with tight joints displaying no suitable bat roosting sites.

3.4.10. No bat field signs were identified throughout the interior of the building although the earth floor and regular use within the building made a thorough survey of the interior difficult.

3.4.11. Occasional mature sycamore trees were identified along the track to the north of the surveyed area, within the woodland to the south and in the southern corner of the site. The trees displayed occasional voids and knot holes that may provide suitable opportunities for roosting bats although no bat field signs were identified during this survey.

3.4.12. The land within and around the site provides few potential flight lines or foraging areas for bats. The track to the north of the site and the woodland to the south may provide some foraging potential though.

3.4.13. A thorough assessment of bat foraging activity around the site could not be carried out during this daytime survey of the site.

3.4.14. No ponds were identified within 500m of the site whilst on site or on a map of the area. Therefore the site does not provide a suitable habitat for great crested newts.

3.4.15. No invasive non native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 were identified within the surveyed area.

3.4.16. Two swallow nests were identified in the building within the surveyed area. One of the nests appeared to be redundant although the other was in use at the time of this survey.

3.4.17. The vegetation around the site will provide a suitable nesting habitat for various species of bird although no other nests were identified during this survey.

3.4.18. The grassland within the surveyed area will not provide a suitable nesting habitat for ground nesting birds due to the short mown and regularly disturbed nature of the grassland.

3.4.19. The site provides a low potential for reptiles due to the short nature of the grassland and the regular disturbance. There are however occasional areas of rubble and stone adjacent to the building at the southern end of the surveyed area. These areas may provide suitable refugia if they remain undisturbed.

3.4.20. No reptiles were identified within the surveyed area during this survey.

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4. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

4.1 The scheme proposals seek permission for 139 dwellings, with associated infrastructure and landscaping. The scheme incorporates a central area of public open space alongside a public right of way. A further area of open space is located adjacent to Hartcliff Road at the south east of the site.

4.2 The application layout is shown adjacent. The scheme incorporates the retention of the following:

- Full length of hedgerow along the North Western boundary;
- South Western boundary hedgerow;
- Wall that forms South Eastern boundary of site with Hartcliff Road;
- All mature trees within the site (all located along the South Eastern boundary).

4.3 The scheme proposals will result in the removal of the current building on site which contains two swallow nests, and a section of hedgerow along the north eastern boundary.

4.4 The following ecological enhancements are proposed:

- New native species planting (trees/grassland) within the streetscene and open space.
- New hedgerow planting to supplement retained existing hedges where required (North Western and South Western boundaries specifically). It is not yet known how much of the existing hedgerows are sufficient for retention.
- Bat bricks and bird boxes to mitigate for the loss of the swallow nests within the building to be removed.
- New hedgerow planting along the open space within the centre of the site to mitigate the loss of the hedgerow along the north eastern section of the site (Clarel St/Chapel Field Close).
- Landscape management plan to maintain and manage the hedgerows, and new areas of public open space to be introduced onto the site. This will be funded by new residents.

4.5 It is expected that a Detailed Landscape Plan will be subject to planning condition. This plan will be cross referenced to this report.

5. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

5.1. The habitats within the surveyed area are predominantly common habitats found in abundance in the area around the site.

5.2. However, hedgerows are listed as a local and UK BAP habitat. A finalized development plan for the site has now been drawn up. Although there will be the loss of the short section of hedgerow on the northeast boundary of the site this will be mitigated for by the retention of the other hedgerows on the site and the planting of areas of new hedgerow during the development of the site.
5.3. No badger setts or other badger field signs were identified within the surveyed area and South Yorkshire Badger Group do not hold any records of badgers within the site. The closest records of badgers are approximately 200m to the south of the site. Therefore there will be no direct impact on badgers during development of the site.

5.4. No signs were identified to imply that the animal paths leading into the woodland adjacent to the southern end of the surveyed area were made by badgers or that badgers regularly use the site for foraging.A thorough survey of the woodland was not possible because the area lies on private land outside the surveyed area. Agreement could not be reached to survey this area with the landowner. South Yorkshire Badger Group do not hold any records of badgers within the woodland.

5.5. It is unlikely that badgers are present in the woodland to the south of the site. If badgers are present within the woodland the development of the site will not have a direct impact on the badgers but may cause some loss of foraging. However, there is an abundance of suitable foraging in the areas around the site and the developed site will include open areas that will provide suitable foraging for badgers.. No mitigation is therefore proposed.

5.6. No watercourses that would provide a suitable habitat for water voles, otters or crayfish were identified within the surveyed area. Therefore there will be no impact on these species during the development of the site.

5.7. The building within the surveyed area provides suitable roosting opportunities for bats although no bat field signs were identified around the building during this survey of the site or during a dusk emergence survey of the building. Therefore the demolition of the building will not have an impact on roosting bats. The inclusion of

bat bricks within the new buildings on the site will provide additional roosting opportunities on the site increasing the potential for roosting bats in the area.

5.8. Occasional mature trees that displayed bat roosting opportunities were identified around the site. These are to be retained as part of the development proposals and therefore there will be no direct impact on roosting bats if they are present in the trees. No bat field signs were identified around the trees although all survey work was carried out from ground level.

5.9 The site provides a relatively low potential for foraging bats due to the low level of the vegetation around the site. There is however some foraging potential around the woodland to the south and along the trees lining the track to the north. A thorough assessment of bat foraging activity within the surveyed area could not be carried out during this daytime survey of the site.

5.10. Although there are existing records of bats approximately 140m to the east of the site and 205m to the south of the site these areas will remain unaffected by the proposed development and therefore there will be no direct impact on any bats present in these areas. There may be some short term disturbance due to the proposed development of the site although the site will provide a more valuable foraging habitat for bats following the development and therefore this is assessed as a very low impact with an overall gain for the bats in foraging habitat.

5.11 The scheme proposals provide new planting opportunities for native species. This will have a positive impact on the amount of foraging opportunities for bats and other species.

5.12. No ponds were identified within 500m of the site whilst on site or on a map of the area. Therefore the site does not provide a suitable habitat for great crested newts and there will be no impact on the species during the work.

5.13. No invasive non native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 were identified within the surveyed area. Therefore there is no risk of plant species being spread during the development.

5.14. The building located within the surveyed area and the vegetation around the site provide suitable nesting habitats for various species of bird during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. Two swallow nests were

identified within the building during this survey with one of the nests appearing to be in use. Bird nesting boxes will be provided through the scheme proposals.

5.15. If the building or the vegetation are affected during the nesting season this work will potentially have a high impact on any birds present. A nesting bird survey will be undertaken in advance of any clearance.

5.16. The site provides a low potential for reptiles and no reptiles were identified during this survey of the site. Therefore the proposed development will have a low impact on reptiles.

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6. MITIGATION STRATEGY.

6.1. Native planting will be carried out on the site to mitigate for the loss of a short section of hedgerow on the northeast boundary of the site. The planting will include native species and will comprise abundant areas of hedgerow and open spaces comprising grassland and trees.

6.2. Bat bricks will be installed into four of the new buildings on the site to mitigate for the loss of a small area of suitable roosting within the existing building on the site. The bat boxes will be of an integral style, as outlined below or similar, and will be installed on buildings that lie immediately adjacent to the areas of open space on the site.

6.3. The trees on the site that display potential roosting opportunities for bats will be retained during the development of the site.

6.4. Any vegetation clearance carried out during the nesting season will be immediately preceded by a thorough nesting bird survey. Any nests identified will remain undisturbed with a margin of vegetation around the nest until the young have fledged.

6.5. Bird boxes will be erected in various locations around the public open spaces on the site. In addition swallow nest boxes will be erected in two locations under the

eaves of the new buildings, these will be on buildings that lie immediately adjacent to the areas of public open space.

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Prepared by: Steven Whitcher, MCIEEM.	
	Date: 20th February 2014.

Checked by: Jenny Whitcher, MCIEEM.	
	Date: 20th February 2014.

Appendix I.

BADGER INFORMATION.

The following background information on the territorial behaviour, ecology and legal protection of badgers is provided to enable the reader to more clearly understand the contents of this report.

1. Territoriality.

Badgers live in social groups called clans and are territorial. Each clan territory can vary considerably in size, from 0.2 sq. km to 1.5 sq. km. The average number of badgers in a clan has been calculated to be six but this number can vary between two and twenty badgers. In areas with a significant badger population there will be contiguous clans and a well-defined boundary between clan territories will exist with the badgers scent marking their boundary with areas of dung pits, called latrines. In areas with relatively low badger populations there will be less competition for territory and the amount of territorial markings will be low or even non-existent.

Territorial boundaries can be defined using a technique called bait marking. Over a two-week period badgers are fed at their main setts with food containing coloured plastic pellets, a different colour at each main sett. The colour of pellet found in dung pits and territorial latrines shows what areas each clan of badgers is occupying.

2. Ecology.

Badgers are omnivorous but their preferred food source is worms and insects. Worms are most abundant in well-grazed pastureland while mixed woodland is a good source of insects and grubs. Badgers have a soft and supple nose with which they snuffle into the ground to find insects. When they do this they leave distinct round holes known as snuffle holes or grubbings. Badgers easily find worms on the surface of well-grazed pastureland and often leave no visible indications of this foraging.

The badger's most important sense is that of smell. They will use particular paths around their territory repeatedly, following a scent trail from previous use. As a result badger paths become well worn. These paths are important to the badgers and obstruction to these paths will interfere with the badger's movement around their territory.

Badgers mate at any time of year but delayed implantation controls the time of birth. Most cubs are born between January and March but they can be born at any time between December and June. An average of two to three badger cubs are born to each sow and will initially be totally dependent on their mother. Cubs do not appear above ground until during April or May when they are 8 – 10 weeks old and are not fully weaned until June of each year.

3. Badger Setts.

A badger sett is any structure or place, which displays signs of current or seasonal use by a badger. Within a badger clan territory there can be several badger setts, which are categorised in the following ways.

Main Sett. There will normally be one main sett in a territory. This will generally be the largest sett in the territory, typically with five or more entrances, will be permanently occupied throughout the year and used as the breeding sett.

Outlying Sett. These are the smallest setts with generally only one or two entrances. They are intermittently occupied and there can be any number in a territory.

Annex Sett. A sett of intermediate size, located close to the main sett and connected by well-defined paths. These are occupied for prolonged periods and may be used as a second breeding sett if there are two breeding sows in the clan.

Subsidiary Sett. A sett of intermediate size, similar to an annex sett but located at some distance from the main sett and not connected to the main sett by defined paths.

4. Legislation

Badgers and their setts are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Under the Act it is illegal to:-

- Willfully kill, injure or take a badger or attempt to do so.
- Cruelly ill-treat a badger.
- Interfere with a sett by doing any of the following:-
    - (i) damaging a badger sett or any part of it
    - (ii) destroying a badger sett
    - (iii) obstructing access to a badger sett
    - (iv) causing a dog to enter a sett
    - (v) disturbing a badger while it is occupying a sett.

Penalties for offences under the Act are up to six months in prison and a fine of £5,000 for each offence.

Disturbance to a badger in a sett can be caused by working close to a sett.

Before any work goes ahead which will cause damage to setts or disturbance to badgers, a licence will be needed from Natural England in accordance with their guidelines. To obtain a licence an application must be made giving at least one months notice. This application must include full justification for the work, the manner in which any work is to be carried out, full supporting information and a named person capable of carrying out specialised badger work, to supervise that licence. Natural England will normally only issue such licences for work to be carried out between the months of July and October inclusive, to avoid the breeding season, although exceptions may be possible if a sound justification can be made.

Appendix II. WATER VOLE INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about water voles, their basic nature, ecology and legal protection in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

The water vole is the largest of the British voles. It lives in a series of holes or burrows at the waters edge and can be found along the banks of ditches, streams, rivers, lakes and canals. Although water voles live in colonies, the breeding females are territorial, each defining their contiguous territory with latrines during the breeding season. This lasts from March to October.

The water vole is herbivorous, feeding primarily on the lush aerial stems and leaves of waterside plants growing along side the watercourse. Its activity is normally confined to the area within two metres of the watercourse. Bankside vegetation in this area is not only essential for food but also for cover from predators.

The water vole population has been on the decline in recent years. This is partly due to loss of suitable riverside habitats but also due to the increasing population of predators, particularly the escaped American mink. Population decline has been dramatic and has accelerated over the last seven years. Surveys carried out by the Vincent Wildlife Trust show a loss of 67% of occupied sites and of 88% of the remaining population in the last seven years.

The water vole has received limited legal protection since April 1998 when it was included in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Section 9(4) of the Act protects the water vole's place of shelter or protection but does not protect the water vole itself.

From the 6th April 2008 water voles received an increased level of protection, becoming fully covered by the provisions of section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Full legal protection under the Act makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take water voles.
- Possess or control live or dead water voles or derivatives.
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb water voles whilst occupying a structure or place used for that purpose.
- Sell water voles or offer or expose for sale or transport for sale.
- Publish or cause to be published any advertisement which conveys the buying or selling of water voles.

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Appendix III. OTTER INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about otters, their basic nature, ecology and legal protection in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

Otters are nocturnal and are active all year round. They are large with an adult male reaching 1.2m from nose to tail and weighing about 10kg.

Otters live by undisturbed waters where there is plenty of cover, mostly by freshwater lakes, rivers and quiet small streams as well as some coasts.

Fish are the otter's main source of food, especially eels and they therefore rely on good fish populations. They also eat amphibians and the occasional bird and small mammal.

An otter may use over 40km of river and needs many resting places throughout this range. A female otter will give birth to 1 to 3 cubs in a natal holt which is often away from the main river and must be completely undisturbed.

Generally the only evidence seen of the otter is its faeces or 'spraint', which are deposited along a watercourse in prominent positions.

Once found throughout Britain, most of our otter populations crashed in the 1960's due to poisoning from agricultural pesticides which drained into our river systems. Although this threat has passed and otter numbers are slowly beginning to recover, they are still subject to a number of serious pressures.

- Habitat loss through intensive river management for drainage and flood defence and due to agriculture and urban development.
- Inadequate food supplies, mainly fish.
- Disturbance of breeding sites by people and especially dogs.
- Low water quality and low river flows.
- Roads which cross or run alongside, rivers.

The UK Biodiversity Plan (BAP) contains an otter Species Action Plan (SAP) aimed at maintaining its existing range and population status, as well as increasing the number of populations through re-colonisation.

The otter is listed on Appendix 1 of CITES, Appendix II of the Bern Convention and Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. It is protected under Schedule 5 of the WCA 1981 and Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations, 1994 (Regulation 38). The European sub-species is also listed as globally threatened on the IUCN/WCMC RDL.

39.—(1) It is an offence-

(a) deliberately to capture or kill an otter;

(b) deliberately to disturb an otter;

(c) to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of an otter.

Appendix IV. BAT INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about bats, their basic nature, ecology and legal protection in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

Over 15 species of bat have been recorded in Britain. These fall into two families, the horseshoe bats and the 'ordinary bats'. They are extremely difficult to identify in the hand and even more so in flight.

All appear to be diminishing in numbers, probably due to shortage of food, caused by pesticides, as insects are their sole diet, and habitat change.

As their diet consists solely of insects, bats hibernate during the winter when their food source is at its most scarce. They will spend the winter in hollow trees, caves, mines and the roofs of buildings.

Certain species, particularly the pipistrelle (the commonest and most widespread British bat) can quickly adapt to man made structures and will readily use these to roost and to rear their young.

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, The Habitats Regulations 1994 and the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture or disturb bats or to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter or protection.

A breeding or resting site of any bat is known as a bat roost. A bat roost is therefore any structure a bat uses for shelter or protection. Because bats tend to use the same roosts each year, legal opinion is that the roost site is protected whether or not the bats are present at that time.

Bat roosts can be identified by looking for:-

- Suitable holes, cracks and crevices.
- Bat droppings.
- Prey remains.
- By carrying out night observations using a bat detector.

Where development proposals are likely to affect a bat roost site, a licence is required from Natural England.

The person applying for that licence has to be suitably qualified and experienced in bat matters. That person is then responsible for ensuring that the measures contained in the licence are carried out.

Appendix V.

BACKGROUND GREAT CRESTED NEWT INFORMATION.

The great crested newt population has suffered a major decline in Britain over the last century. Numerous ponds have been lost, unmanaged ponds have become silted up and over-shaded, development has destroyed ponds and associated terrestrial habitat and caused fragmentation of populations. The loss of grassland, scrub and woodland has resulted in fewer opportunities for foraging, dispersal and hibernation.

The UK Biodiversity Plan (BAP) contains a great crested newt Species Action Plan (SAP) aimed at maintaining its existing range and population status, as well as increasing the number of populations through re-colonisation.

The great crested newt is listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, recently modified by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.The great crested newt is therefore subject to the provisions of Schedule 9, which make it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a great crested newt.
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a great crested newt.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place, which it uses for that purpose.

The great crested newt is also listed on Annex II and Annex IV of The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994. Regulation 39 makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a great crested newt
- Deliberately disturb a great crested newt.
- Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of a great crested newt.
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a great crested newt.

The legislation applies to all life stages of great crested newts.

The maximum fine on conviction of offences under Section 9 and Regulation 39 currently stands at £5,000. The CroW Act 2000 amendment also allows for a custodial sentence of up to six months instead of, or in addition to, a fine. In addition, items, which may constitute evidence of the commission of an offence, may be seized and detained.

In order to understand the potential effects of development it is essential to understand a little of the great crested newt ecology.

Great crested newts breed in ponds and other water bodies. They can begin to migrate to their breeding ponds as early as the first frost-free days in late January with the majority reaching their breeding ponds by mid March. Timing will be influenced by a number of factors, mainly evening temperatures above 5C and recent rain.

The peak egg-laying period is from mid-March to mid-May. The newts will lay their eggs individually, mainly on the leaves of submerged plants. The larva hatch after three weeks and then take another 2-3 months to complete larval development. Adult newts generally leave their breeding ponds from late May onwards.

Once the larvae have completed metamorphosis (the transition from aquatic larvae to land-adapted juveniles, called efts), they emerge from the pond. This emergence begins in late August and generally continues until late October. It takes 2-4 years to reach sexual maturity, during which time the newts will be land based.

Adults and immature newts spend the winter in places that afford protection from frost and flooding. This will generally be underground amongst tree roots, in mammal burrows, or under suitable refuges above ground like deadwood or rubble piles. Hibernation may last from October to February.

Whilst on land, outside the hibernation period, great crested newts will forage at night, taking a wide range of invertebrate prey.

From the above, it can be seen that great crested newts spend the majority of their time on land and only visit the ponds for breeding purposes. As a result, surveys need to be timed very carefully. Terrestrial surveys are very inaccurate and the only time that surveys can be truly thorough is in the narrow window of opportunity between March and September.

Great crested newts will travel large distances between ponds and terrestrial refuges. It is recommended that anywhere within 500m of a pond should be treated as potential great crested newt habitat and should be surveyed and evaluated.

An experienced surveyor must carry out the surveys and must be in possession of an appropriate Natural England great crested newt survey licence.

It is essential that great crested newt surveys are planned well in advance of any development and ideally before Planning Consent is sought. Surveys can only be carried out at the appropriate time of year and repeat surveys are essential. The guidelines suggest that between four and six surveys need to be carried out, three of these between mid-March and mid-June.

If great crested newts are to be effected by any development, a thorough assessment of the population is essential followed by the design of a comprehensive mitigation package. Only when this has been done can a licence application be submitted to Natural England for approval. It takes 30 working days for a licence application to be determined and the period of time that mitigation measures take can be measured in months. It is therefore essential to plan well in advance of development commencing.

Appendix VI. CRAYFISH INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about crayfish, their basic nature, ecology and legal protection in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

Crayfish are the largest and most mobile freshwater invertebrate. The white-clawed crayfish *(Austropotamobius pallipes)* is the only native crayfish and this is protected under European and UK legislation.

White clawed crayfish are generally found in areas with relatively hard, mineral rich waters on calcareous and rapidly weathering rocks. They can be found in a wide variety of environments including canals, streams, rivers, lakes reservoirs and water-filled quarries.

White clawed crayfish are typically found in water between 0.75 and 1.25m deep but can occur in very shallow streams with as little water as 50mm and in deeper, slow flowing rivers. They are typically found under rocks and submerged logs or among tree roots and in river-banks. White clawed crayfish are omnivorous but primarily carnivorous eating macro invertebrates and carrion when available. They will also eat worms, insect larvae, snails, small fish, macrophytes, algae and calcified plants.

Crayfish can live for up to ten years and generally reach sexual maturity after three to four years. Breeding takes place between September and November when the water temperature drops consistently to below ten degrees centigrade. Females over winter with a clutch of eggs held beneath their tail. These may number from 20 to 120 and hatch on the female. The juveniles are released from the mother from June in the south to August in the north.

The main threat to the indigenous white-clawed crayfish is the spread of introduced non indigenous species, particularly the larger, faster growing and aggressive North American signal crayfish *(pacifastacus leniusculus).* They are also vulnerable to disease, particularly porcelain disease and crayfish plague, and the latter carried by the signal crayfish.

Crayfish are also extremely vulnerable to pollution incidents, particularly those involving biocides, silage and sheep dip.

As a result, white-clawed crayfish are endangered across most of its range and has been given protection under both European and UK legislation.

The white-clawed crayfish is listed on Annex V of the Habitats Directive (EEC 1992), which means that Member States should take measures to ensure that the taking of white-clawed crayfish in the wild is compatible with their being maintained at a favourable status.

In 1998, the white-clawed crayfish was added to Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act giving it partial protection in relation to Section 9(1) as far as it relates to taking and in respect of Schedule 9(5). It is therefore an offence to

intentionally take any white-clawed crayfish from the wild and an offence to sell wild crayfish.

Licences are available from English Nature to allow the taking of white-clawed crayfish for certain specified purposes, including scientific or educational purposes and for conservation purposes. An English Nature survey licence is required where any survey is aimed at finding white-clawed crayfish and involves handling them for counting or identification purposes.

An English Nature Conservation Licence is required for the purpose of conserving white-clawed crayfish or introducing them to particular areas.

Non indigenous crayfish species are also covered under the wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Section 14 makes it an offence for any person to (a) release or allow to escape, any wild animal which is of a kind not ordinarily resident in or a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state or; (b) is included in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Three species of non-indigenous crayfish are listed on Schedule 9. These are the signal crayfish *(Pacifastacus leniusculus)*, the narrow clawed crayfish *(Astacus leptodacylus)* and the noble crayfish *(Astacus astacus).* Any of these three species found during a survey cannot be returned to the wild.

Appendix VII. SCHEDULE 9 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES.

1. Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 contains a list of invasive species of plant. Species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild. Schedule 9, Section 14(2) prohibits 'planting' or 'causing to grow' in the wild of any plant listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9.

2. The following is a list of all the species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Common Name	***Latin Name***
Alexanders, Perfoliate	*Smyrnium perfoliatum*
Algae, Red	*Grateloupia luxurians*
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum*
Azalea, Yellow	*Rhododendron luteum*
Balsam, Himalayan	*Impatiens glandulifera*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Cotoneaster, Entire Leaved	*Cotoneaster integrifolius*
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	*Cotoneaster simonsii*
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	*Cotoneaster bullatus*
Cotoneaster, Small Leaved	*Cotoneaster microphyllus*
Creeper, False Virginia	*Parthenocissus inserta*
Creeper, Virginia	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Dewplant, Purple	*Disphyma crassifolium*
Fanwort (Carolina Water-Shield)	*Cabomba caroliniana*
Fern, Water	*Azolla filiculoides*
Fig, Hottentot	*Carpobrotus edulis*
Garlic, Three-cornered	*Allium triquetrum*
Hyacinth, Water	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocyctis pyrifera*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis angustifolia*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis intergrifolia*
Kelp, Giant	*Macrocystis laevis*
Kelp, Japanese	*Laminarial japonica*
Knotweed, Giant	*Fallopia sachalinensis*

Knotweed, Hybrid	*Fallopia japonica x Fallopia sachalinensis*
Knotweed, Japanese	*Fallopia japonica*
Leek, Few-flowered	*Allium paradoxum*
Lettuce, Water	*Pistia stratiotes*
Montbretia	*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*
Parrot's Feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Pennywort, Floating	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*
Potato, Duck	*Sagittaria latifolia*
Primrose, Floating Water	*Ludwigia peploides*
Primrose, Water	*Ludwigia grandiflora*
Primrose, Water	*Ludwigia uruguayensis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum x Rhododendron maximum*
Rhubarb, Giant	*Gunnera tinctoria*
Rose, Japanese	*Rosa rugosa*
Salvinia, Giant	*Salvinia molesta*
Seafingers, Green	*Codium fragile*
Seaweed, Californian Red	*Pikea californica*
Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	*Asparagopsis armata*
Seaweed, Japanese	*Sargassum muticum*
Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	*Porphyra spp except*
	p. amethystea
	p. leucosticte
	p. linearis
	p. miniata
	p. purpurea
	p. umbilicalis
Stonecrop, Australian Swamp (New Zealand Pygmyweed)	*Crassula helmsii*
Wakame	*Undaria pinnatifida*
Waterweed, Curly	*Lagarosiphon major*
Waterweeds	*All species of the genus Elodea*

3. The Government has acknowledged the problems that can be caused by non-native invasive species. In 2008 the Government launched "The Invasive Non-Native

Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain". The strategy provides a framework for a more co-ordinated approach to invasive species management. It seeks to create a stronger sense of shared responsibility across government, key orgainisations, land managers and the public.

4. The Non Native Species Secretariat has been established to oversee the implementation of the strategy. Details of the secretariat including risk assessments and action plans for some species are available at www.nonnativespecies.org.

5. In general there are four basic methods of controlling weeds; mechanical, chemical, natural and environmental.

5.1. Mechanical control includes cultivation, hoeing, pulling, cutting, raking dredging or other methods to uproot or cut weeds.

5.2. Where this method is used all plant material must be considered "controlled waste" and must be disposed properly.

5.3. Chemical control uses approved herbicides.

5.4. Natural control uses pests and diseases of the target weed to weaken it and prevent it from becoming a nuisance.

5.5. Environmental control works by altering the environment to make it less suitable for weed growth, for example by increasing or decreasing water velocity.

Appendix VIII. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about the legal protection offered to nesting birds in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

Part 1.-(1) Of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981states that:-

If any person intentionally:-

(a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;
(b) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
(c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

Part 1.-(5) of the Act states that:-

If any person intentionally:-

(a) disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
(b) disturbs dependant young of such a bird,

he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a special penalty.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above by inserting after “intentionally” the words “or recklessly”.

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September.

It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees, scrub and buildings but others are ground nesting.

The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Appendix IX.

REPTILES - GRASS SNAKE AND ADDER INFORMATION.

The grass snake (*Natrix natrix*)and the adder (*Vipera berus*)are the two most common snakes to be found in the UK. Adders are found all over Britain while the grass snake becomes rarer towards the north and are rarely found in Scotland.

The grass snake is usually around 120cm long, live in a variety of rough habitats and lay their eggs in warm rotting vegetation. The background colour is dark green and the body is marked with vertical black bars and spots that run along its sides. There is generally a dark collar marking.

The adder is the only native species that is venomous but this is rarely harmful to humans. Adult adders are generally up to 66cm long. Background colouration is a light shade of grey or brown with a black zigzag marking along the length of the back. As with all reptiles, colouration varies and becomes duller as sloughing (skin shedding) approaches.

Both snakes hibernate, spending the winter in burrows or under logs protected from the cold and predators. Maintaining the right body temperature is vital to reptiles' survival. In the morning, they find a warm basking site to heat up their bodies, then later they may move back into the shade because they do not sweat and have to be careful not to overheat. During hot summers, adders will try to move to damper, cooler sites.

Both snakes are protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They received greater protection following reviews of the schedules published in 1988 and 1991. This means they are protected against intentional or recklessly killing and injuring and against sale or transporting for sale.

Appendix X. REPTILES - LIZARD INFORMATION.

The common or viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) is one of three species of lizard that occur in the UK. They have a dry scaly skin and are variable in colour ranging from brown or yellow-brown to almost green with varying patterns of spots or stripes. The typical length of an adult is 150mm, including the tail.

Common lizards hibernate over the winter, emerging from February onwards depending upon the weather. They begin to mate in April and May and the young are born in late July or August. The lizard gives birth to live young, hence the term viviparous, meaning live bearing.

The lizards draw their body warmth from the sun and consequently spend long periods basking in the sun. They are commonly seen on road and railway embankments and on walls where they sit for long periods soaking up the heat of the sun before going to find food.

They occupy a wide range of habitats including woodland, marshes, heathland, moors, sand dunes, hedgerows and bogs.

Common lizards hunt insects, spiders, snails and earthworms. They stun their prey by shaking it and then swallow it whole.

At night, and when startled, they will shelter beneath logs or stones or under other refuges that may be available.

Common lizards are protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They received greater protection following reviews of the schedules published in 1988 and 1991. This means they are protected against intentional or recklessly killing and injuring and against sale or transporting for sale.

Common lizards should not be confused with the somewhat larger sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*). These are typically 190mm long and stockier than the common lizard. Their marking are distinctly different being considerably more colourful. Sand lizards are confined to moorland and coastal sand dunes where they lay their eggs in the warm sand. The range of the sand lizard in the UK is therefore very limited. Sand lizards are a European protected species.

The third species of lizard is the slow worm *(Anguis fragilis)*, which is frequently mis-identified as a snake. The firm body of the slow worm is distinctly cylindrical in shape and the tiny smooth scales result in a very smooth, shiny appearance. Colouration is typically a uniform grey to brown although there is a wide variation from straw coloured to almost black and some animals have very fine stripes or a zig-zag along the centre of the back. The typical length of an adult is 400mm.

Slow worms can be found in a wide variety of habitats throughout Britain and is the most likely reptile to be found in urban and suburban environments.

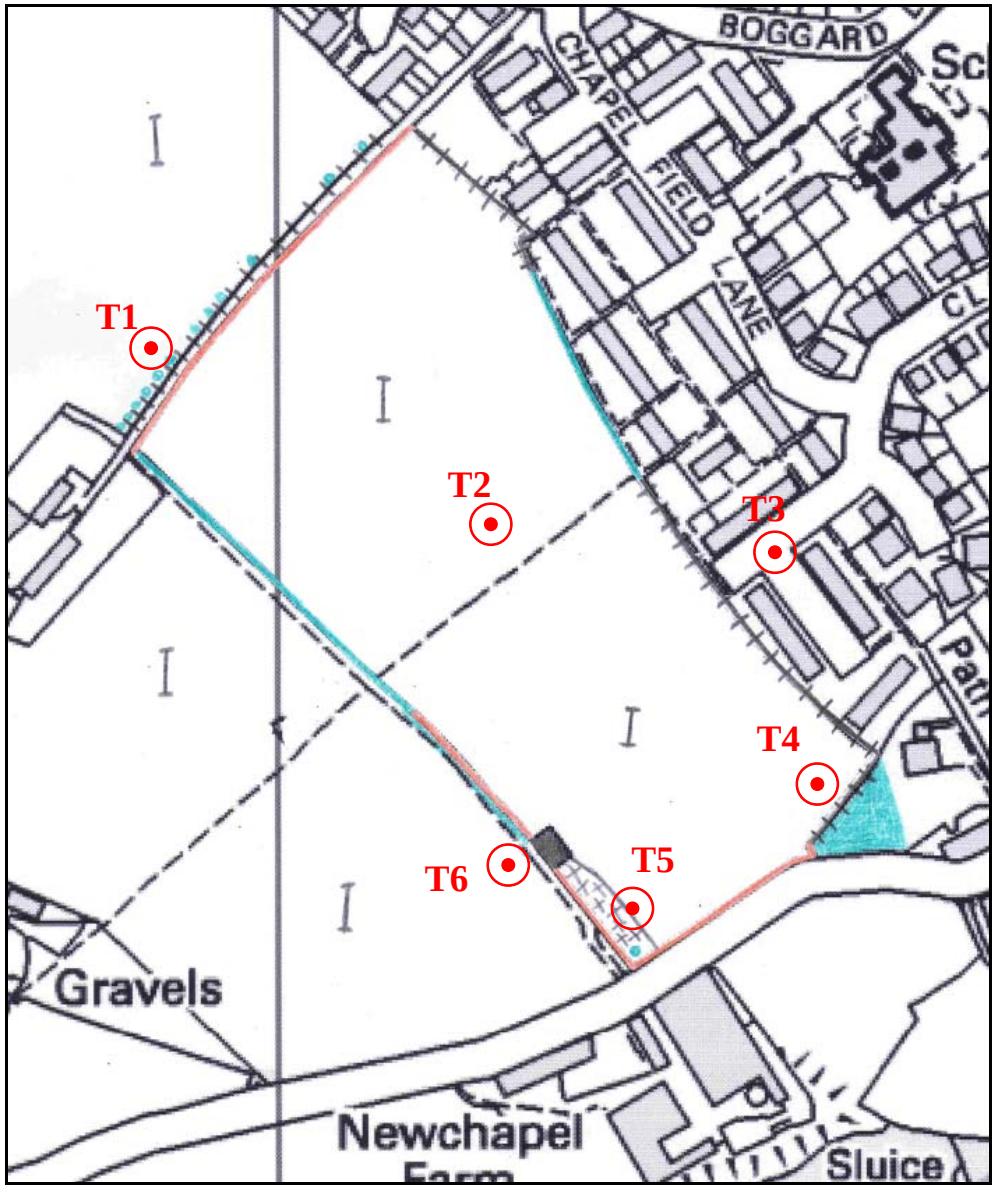
Slow worms hibernate over the winter, emerging from March onwards depending upon the weather. They begin to mate in April and May and six to twelve young are born in August or September.

Their favourite food is slugs but they will also eat insects and spiders.

Slow worms are hard to find. They will bask in the sun but they quickly and quietly move into cover when disturbed and do not generally attract attention as they retreat from a basking spot.

Slow worms are also protected under schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They received greater protection following reviews of the schedules published in 1988 and 1991. This means they are protected against intentional or recklessly killing and injuring and against sale or transporting for sale.

Appendix XI. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Key.

	Fences.
	Walls.
	Buildings.
	Intact species poor hedges.
	Scattered broad leaf trees.
	Ephemeral/short perennial.
	Improved grassland.
	Semi natural broad leaf woodland.

Appendix XII. TARGET NOTES.

T1: The trees along the track at the northern end of the site display some potential for roosting bats and may also provide a suitable foraging habitat for any bats roosting within the area.

T2: The main area of the site comprises mown improved grassland which provides a low potential habitat for most fauna species.

T3: The land to the northeast of the site comprises residential housing within Penistone. This area is separated from the site by a concrete post and wire fence or hedge.

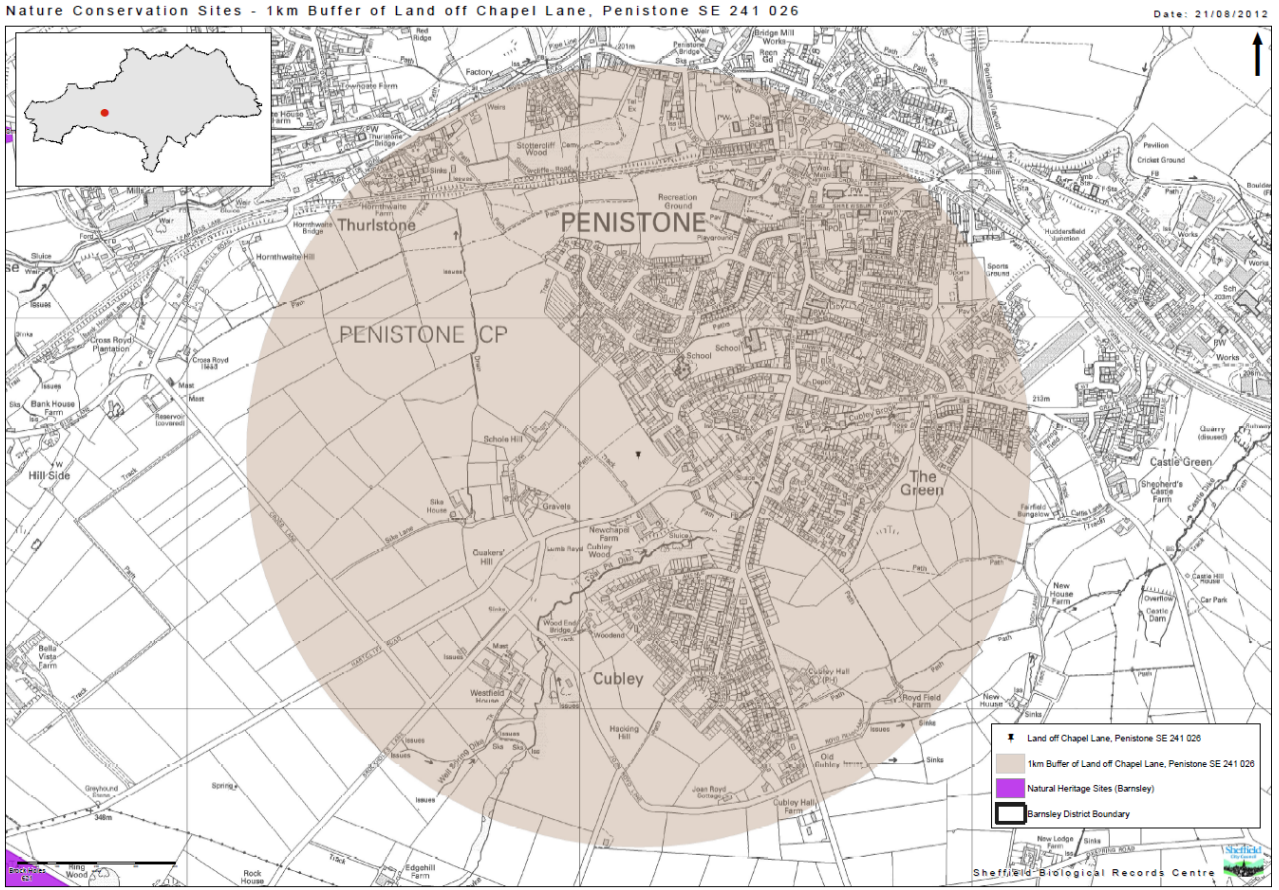
T4: The woodland to the south of the site lies outside the surveyed area and therefore access could not be gained to this area to establish whether the paths identified leading into the area were made by badgers. There are also occasional mature trees within the woodland that may provide suitable bat roosting sites and the edges of the woodland may provide a suitable foraging habitat for bats.

T5: Towards the southern end of the site there is a small area that comprises ephemeral/short perennial species. A mature sycamore trees stands at the southern end of this area. The tree displays some bat roosting opportunities.

T6: The building within the surveyed area provides abundant opportunities for roosting bats within the walls and two swallow nests were identified within the building during this survey.

Appendix XIII. DATA SEARCH RESULTS.

Barnsley Biological Records Centre records.



Date	Location	Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
01/01/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
04/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
30/08/1995	Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
30/07/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
13/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
21/10/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
31/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
01/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
30/11/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
18/02/1995	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
26/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
03/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
01/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
01/11/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
14/06/2009	Cubley	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
01/06/1999	Cubley	bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark
01/02/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
01/03/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
22/08/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher

28/11/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
06/01/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
19/03/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
01/08/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
30/10/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
19/02/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
20/05/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
08/06/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
12/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
22/10/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
29/11/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
10/05/1997	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
12/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
01/03/1998	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
21/07/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
01/11/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
01/12/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Alectoris rufa	Red-Legged Partridge
01/01/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
25/05/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit
01/07/1989	Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Apus apus	Swift
25/05/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Apus apus	Swift
10/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Apus apus	Swift
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Apus apus	Swift
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Apus apus	Swift
01/09/1993	River Don, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
28/10/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
11/02/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron

01/10/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
01/10/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
18/09/1997	River Don, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
01/11/1997	River Don, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
01/05/1998	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
21/07/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
01/08/1999	Penistone Town	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Athene noctua	Little Owl
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Athene noctua	Little Owl
24/08/1994	Scout Dike Reservoir	bird	Aythya ferina	Pochard
16/02/1991	Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Bombycilla garrulus	Waxwing
06/09/1995	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
07/09/1995	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
11/09/1995	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
27/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
25/08/1996	Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
09/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis cannabina	Linnet
01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
01/05/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
25/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
18/05/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
11/05/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
16/11/1997	Ecklands, Don Valley, Penistone to Dunford Bridge	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
30/04/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch

25/05/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
01/11/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
11/03/1993	Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/11/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
26/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
26/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
10/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
26/12/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
01/11/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
24/08/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
24/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/06/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/08/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
17/10/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
26/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
13/06/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
06/07/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
04/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
10/05/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper

01/07/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/03/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
01/11/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Cinclus cinclus	Dipper
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba livia feral	Feral Pigeon
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba livia feral	Feral Pigeon
01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
26/12/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
22/04/2001	fields between Hartcliff & Penistone	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
20/07/1989	Hartcliff nr Penistone	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook

01/04/2010	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
28/05/1996	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo
29/05/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo
10/10/1985	Penistone Town	bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin
01/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin
01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
03/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
17/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
13/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
01/12/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker

25/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
01/02/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
27/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
20/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/03/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
01/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
21/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine
25/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
08/09/1996	Penistone Town	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
31/10/1996	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
20/09/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
01/11/1997	Penistone Town	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
01/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel

01/11/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
27/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
01/11/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
01/11/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
16/11/1997	Ecklands, Don Valley, Penistone to Dunford Bridge	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
01/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
01/02/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling
03/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling
01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling
01/01/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/09/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/05/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
07/05/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/06/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
30/04/1997	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/07/1997	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/05/1998	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/02/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Garrulus glandarius	Jay
01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Garrulus glandarius	Jay
09/10/1995	Penistone Town	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow

01/06/1996	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
13/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
01/07/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
01/08/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
20/09/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
25/04/1998	Penistone Town	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
28/11/1994	fields between Hartcliff & Penistone	bird	Larus ridibundus	Black-Headed Gull
28/11/1994	fields between Hartcliff & Penistone	bird	Larus ridibundus	Black-Headed Gull
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii	Pied Wagtail
01/07/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
17/07/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
05/04/2009	Cubley	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
##########	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
01/05/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
01/06/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
10/08/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
30/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
02/06/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
01/01/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
07/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
10/06/2010	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
20/09/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus ater	Coal Tit
01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus ater	Coal Tit
01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus ater	Coal Tit
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit

01/07/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
21/02/1995	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Parus montanus	Willow Tit
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
01/11/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff
05/05/1996	Disused railway line Penistone to Dunford Bridge	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
20/04/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
27/04/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler

03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
01/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
01/09/1993	River Don, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/09/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/12/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/01/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
03/11/1994	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
02/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
13/07/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/07/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/08/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/03/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/07/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/11/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
01/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
03/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch
23/10/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
01/12/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove

01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
21/10/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
01/12/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
26/10/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
29/11/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
01/10/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
01/11/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
01/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
03/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
01/12/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
20/04/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
01/05/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
01/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
10/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia borin	Garden Warbler
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe

01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/04/1989	BTO, Penistone	bird	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe
01/06/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
01/07/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
01/12/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus iliacus	Redwing
01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
01/10/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
23/11/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
03/02/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
18/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
28/04/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush

30/04/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
03/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
01/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
06/07/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
02/11/2010	Cubley	bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare
02/11/2010	Cubley	bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare
19/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
30/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
16/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
06/04/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
20/07/1989	Hartcliff nr Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
25/08/1994	Penistone Town	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
28/11/1994	fields between Hartcliff & Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
28/11/1994	fields between Hartcliff & Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
25/10/1995	Penistone Town	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
19/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
01/03/2001	Cubley	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
22/04/2001	fields between Hartcliff & Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
01/03/2002	Cubley	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
01/03/2002	Cubley	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
01/03/2002	Cubley	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
26/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing

25/05/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
16/11/1997	Ecklands, Don Valley, Penistone to Dunford Bridge	flowering plant	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
01/11/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
17/10/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
26/12/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
01/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
13/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
01/10/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Maniola jurtina	Meadow Brown
09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pieris napi	Green-Veined White
04/07/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pieris rapae	Small White
09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pieris rapae	Small White
09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pyronia tithonus	Pyronia tithonus
11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Palomena prasina	Palomena prasina
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Atrichum undulatum	Common Smoothcap
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Bryum capillare	Capillary Thread-moss
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Ceratodon purpureus	Redshank
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Dicranoweisia cirrata	Common Pincushion
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme	Cypress-leaved Plait-moss
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Orthotrichum diaphanum	White-tipped Bristle-moss
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Rhynchostegium confertum	Rhynchostegium confertum
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	Springy Turf-moss
15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Tortula muralis	Wall Screw-moss
08/02/1993	Penistone	terrestrial mammal	Chiroptera	Bats

18/07/2008		terrestrial mammal	Chiroptera	Bats
16/07/1983	'BARNSLEY MBC'	terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog
04/08/1983	'BARNSLEY MBC'	terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog
08/07/1984	'BARNSLEY MBC'	terrestrial mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog
01/01/1964	'BARNSLEY MBC'	terrestrial mammal	Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare
19/05/1996	'BARNSLEY MBC'	terrestrial mammal	Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare
21/03/1999	'BARNSLEY MBC'	terrestrial mammal	Meles meles	Badger
21/03/1999		terrestrial mammal	Meles meles	Badger
27/06/2001	Penistone	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle
22/04/2002	Penistone	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle
31/07/2008		terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle

South Yorkshire Bat Group records.

Recorder	Date	GridReference	Address line 1	Address line 2	Address line 3	Type	Notes	Species
Christine Blanco	06/08/2011	SE231039					Species reported: Pipistrelle unsure,	Unknown bat sp.
Eric Bennett	28/07/1997	SE236035	Don Terrace	Thurlstone	Barnsley		Grounded bat, died later.	Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	01/08/1998	SE233038	Ingbirchworth Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley		Found on doorstep, died shortly after	Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	22/07/1995	SE233034	Manchester Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	01/09/1998	SE230030	Hornthwaite Hill Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley		Grounded bat DOA	Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	25/04/1988	SE2303	Thurlstone	Thurlstone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	25/04/1988	SE2303	Thurlstone	Thurlstone	Barnsley			Noctule
Eric Bennett	25/04/1988	SE233034	Manchester Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	25/04/1988	SE233034	Manchester Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Eric Bennett	25/04/1988	SE233034	Manchester Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley			Noctule
Eric Bennett	28/05/1988	SE233034	Manchester Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	01/11/1988	SE233034	Manchester Road	Thurlstone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Natural England	18/07/2007	SE243021	Hackings Avenue	Cubley	Penistone		Bat found in garden. Bat died.	Unknown

Natural England	18/07/2008	SE243021	Hackings Avenue	Cubley	Penistone		Bat found in garden. Dusk release instructions given. To call back in morning. Bat died	Unknown
SYBG	01/07/2011		Aughton	Sheffield			Bat found on outside of wall. Appeared poorly and subsequently died	pipistrelle
English Nature	29/04/2003	SE242027	Wordsworth Avenue	Penistone	Barnsley	Roost	Bat found during building works. OK to continue.	Unknown
Eric Bennett	23/07/2001	SE242029	Bluebell Ave	Penistone	Barnsley		Grounded bat	Soprano pipistrelle
Owner	22/04/2002	SE241023	Gledhill Avenue	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	27/06/2001	SE241023	Gledhill Avenue	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	27/06/2001	SE241023	Gledhill Avenue			House		Pipistrelle
SYBG/ Martin Derbyshire	01/06/2011	SE246025	Penistone	Barnsley		Unknown	2 bats found in the house - one dead. Possible roost but no further information received once initial advice had been given	Possibly Leislers
Eric Bennett	15/04/2002	SE241023	Oxspring	Barnsley				Absent
English Nature	29/11/2004	SE245028	Site at Green Road	Penistone	Barnsley		Bat found in building being prepared for demolition. EB to contact. Bat gone.	Unknown
Eric Bennett		SE243027	Wordsworth Avenue	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Common pipistrelle
Natural England	31/07/2007	SE248035	Tennyson Close	Penistone	Barnsley	Yes	Roost known twice in last seven years.	Pipistrelle

Natural England	31/07/2008	SE248035	Tennyson Close	Penistone	Barnsley	Roost	Roost known twice in seven years. Advised by neighbour to put up bat box so that soffits could be replaced. Bats seen on wall and flying during daylight. GO visit. 6 or 7 gaps cut under new barge board for access. Two more when GO present.	Pipistrelle
English Nature	10/07/2005	SE246036	Keats Grove	Penistone		Roost	Bats inside house. EB visit. Known roost -bat successfully released.	Unknown
English Nature	06/06/2005	SE247036	Shelley Close	Penistone	Sheffield	Roost	25+ bats seen to emerge from house porch. Info visit requested. DB to visit.	Unknown
Eric Bennett	31/07/1987	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Whiskered
Eric Bennett	31/07/1987	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	17/07/1989	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	16/06/1990	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley	House	Bat in living area	Brandts
Eric Bennett	16/06/1990	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	28/07/1991	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	17/07/1989	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Noctule
Eric Bennett	17/07/1989	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	27/07/1991	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	28/07/1991	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Householder Unknown	16/07/1993	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	22/07/1993	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle

Eric Bennett	22/07/1993	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Householder Unknown		SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Householder Unknown	16/07/1990	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Householder Unknown	20/07/1990	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Brandts
Eric Bennett	09/07/1991	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Noctule
Eric Bennett	09/07/1991	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	28/07/1991	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	31/07/1987	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Eric Bennett	18/08/1987	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Eric Bennett	18/08/1987	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Whiskered
Peter Carter	27/05/1988	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Eric Bennett	09/06/1988	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	07/07/1988	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	15/08/1988	SE247036	Keats Grove	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	08/03/1988	SE249033	Penistone Cinema	Penistone	Barnsley		Bat trapped in cinema.	Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	05/07/2001	SE249039	Rydal Close	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Householder Unknown	28/06/2001	SE249039	Rydal Close	Penistone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Eric Bennett	30/06/1990	SE248035	Shelley Close	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	02/08/1990	SE248036	Shelley Close	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Householder Unknown	02/08/1990	SE248036	Shelley Close	Penistone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Eric Bennett	04/08/1990	SE248036	Shelley Close	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle

Householder Unknown	30/07/1990	SE248035	Shelley Close	Penistone	Barnsley			Indet Bat
Householder Unknown	06/07/1991	SE248035	Shelley Close	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	08/08/1991	SE248035	Shelley Close	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	08/02/1993	SE2403	Talbot Road	Penistone	Barnsley		Bat reported flying in bedroom	Indet Bat
Eric Bennett	13/07/1997	SE248038	Windermere Road	Penistone	Barnsley	House		Pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	13/07/1997	SE248038	Windermere Road	Penistone	Barnsley			Pipistrelle
Natural England	28/11/2007	SE253027	Bosville Street	Penistone	Barnsley		Bat flying in attic bedroom last night.Advice given. Bat released ok.	Unknown
Natural England	28/11/2008	SE253027	Bosville Street	Penistone	Barnsley		Bats flying in attic bedroom last night. Advice given. Bat released ok.	Unknown
English Nature	01/11/2004	SE256028	Sheffield Road	Penistone	Barnsley	Roost	Bat on beam - very high inside barn conversion. Advice given to open velux windows. DB also advised by phone.Bat flew out ok.	Unknown
Eric Bennett	09/09/2008	SE253032	Westacre	Springvale	Penistone	House	Present for 2-3 years. Dr heavy on cills	Indet Pip