Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Wildlife Consultants.

NETHER MILL FARM & WATER HALL LANE.

ECOLOGY SURVEY.

Ref No:- **120732.**

Date:- **27th September 2012.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. It is proposed that several areas of land including Nether Mill Farm and associated farm buildings be demolished and plans be prepared for the residential re-development of the area.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out an ecology survey of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The site survey was carried out on 18th July 2012 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I to VIII 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 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.

2.3. 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.

2.4. 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.

2.5. 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.

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

2.7. 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.

2.8. 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 Natural 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No 1, Protocol for Monitoring the White Clawed Crayfish.*

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

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

2.11. This survey was carried by James Campbell and Michael Sims. Since 2003 James has had experience in a professional capacity as a Wildlife Consultant carrying out Ecology Surveys and Phase 1 Habitat surveys. James holds Natural England Survey Licences in respect of bats, great crested newts, crayfish and barn owls. He has also successfully completed numerous courses run by IEEM, Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and Field Studies Council (FSC) regarding protected species and in carrying out Phase 1 Habitat surveys.

2.12. Michael Sims, Bsc. Environmental Conservation. This degree covered all aspects of the conservation sector, including biological recording and habitat management. In 2010 Michael began an apprenticeship with The Sheffield Wildlife Trust as a Biodiversity Skills Trainee. There he trained in Phase 1 Habitat survey,

plant identification and bat survey. He also achieved an OCN in Environmental Conservation. In February 2011 he was recruited by Whitcher Wildlife Ltd. where he has specialised in Phase 1 Habitat Survey, but has also branched out into protected species survey. He has attended a number of courses, whilst at both The Sheffield Wildlife Trust and at Whitcher Wildlife Ltd., focussing upon plant identification but also crayfish and great crested newt survey. He is currently working towards his protected species licences.

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3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. Barnsley Biodiversity Records Center was contacted for records of protected species and protected sites within the survey area. The results of this data search are included in Appendix IX of this report.

3.1.2. Barnsley Biological Records Center provided a large amount of records. The only records of protected species that are relative to the survey area are 1 record of Pipistrelle bats at Penistone Grammar School and 4 separate records of Pipistrelle bats in 4 separate residential properties surrounding the survey area.

3.1.3. Barnsley Biological Records Center provided records of Scout Dike Reservoir which is a protected site located approximately 0.8 miles to the north of the survey area. The proposed works will not affect Scout Dike Reservoir or any of the direct surrounding areas.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The surveyed area comprises two areas of land to the north and south of Barnsley Road, see Figure 1. To the north of Barnsley road there is Nether Mill House and Nether Mill Farm, with associated farm buildings of varying construction. There is also a large regularly grazed paddock to the west. To the south of Barnsley Road there is the River Don which runs adjacent to the road. There is a large area of arable land with several farm buildings of varying construction to the east.



Fig. 1

3.2.2. Figure 2 below shows the location of the separate buildings and are numbered for the purposes of this report.

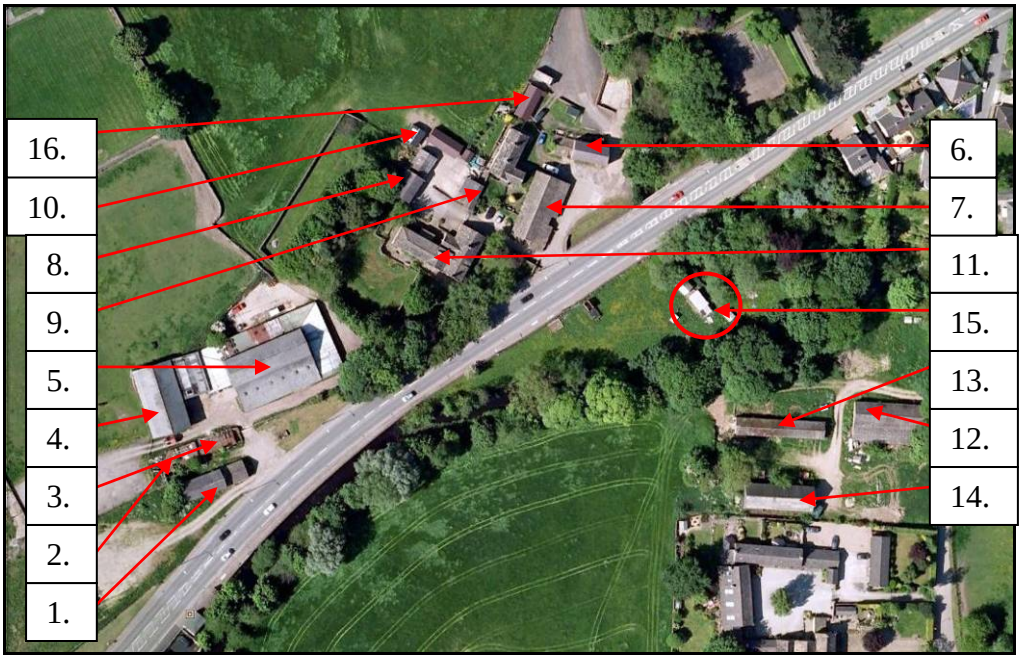


Fig. 2

3.3. Day Time Bat Survey Results.

3.3.1. ***Building 1.***



Fig. 3

3.3.1.1. Building 1 was identified to the north of Barnsley Road. The building was formally a grain store and farriers. However, this building now stands derelict. The building is two storeys and mainly comprises solid stone walls with some areas of brick. The walls are in a poor condition with the stone and mortar deteriorating. There are windows in the northern and southern elevation of the building, some of which are open.

3.3.1.2. The roof of the building is pitched with two gable ends and is covered with slate which is not lined underneath. The ridge tiles are in place with some areas of missing mortar. The king post design roof supports are in a good condition with no gaps or crevices.

3.3.1.3. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey. However, butterfly wings were scattered in the first floor room.

3.3.1.4. Several swallow nests were identified within the building but were not currently in use.

3.3.1.5. On the eastern elevation of the building there is a single storey stone cottage with a pitched roof which is attached with lead flashings but not connected internally.

The stone roof tiles are all in place however, due to the style of roof tile they fit unevenly leaving gaps beneath. The building could not be accessed internally as there is a resident tenant who was not in at the time of the survey.

3.3.2. ***Building 2.***



Fig. 4

3.3.1.1. Building 2 is an old cattle shed which is currently unusable due to the level of deterioration. The building comprises breeze block walls on two sides with a sloping corrugated metal roof supported by wooden joists. There is a large amount of vegetation growing in and around the building.

3.3.1.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.1.3. No bird's nests were identified within the building during this survey. However, due to the dense vegetation bird nests may be present.

3.3.3. ***Building 3.***



Fig. 5

3.3.1.1. Building 3 is an open fronted double garage which is currently used as a wood store. The building comprises solid brick and stone walls which are in a poor state of repair and the roof is a sloping metal corrugated roof supported by wooden joists.

3.3.1.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.1.3. No bird's nests were identified within the building during this survey. However, due to the large amounts wood stored inside bird nests may be present.

3.3.4. ***Building 4.***



Fig. 6

3.3.1.1. Building 4 is a large open fronted barn which is currently used for storing machinery. The building comprises concrete and wood panels built around a metal frame with a pitched corrugated cement sheet roof.

3.3.1.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.1.3. No nesting birds were identified within the building during this survey.

3.3.5. ***Building 5.***



Fig. 7

3.3.5.1. Building 5 is a large two storey barn building with a pitched roof and two gable ends. The building is surrounded and connected on all sides by sloping single storey sections built around a metal frame as shown in *Fig 8* below. The building walls comprise breeze block on the first 8ft which is rendered in places on the external elevation with corrugated cement sheeting making up the rest of the walls and the roof.



Fig. 8

3.3.5.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.5.3. No nesting birds were identified within the building during this survey.

3.3.6. ***Building 6.***



Fig. 9

3.3.6.1. Building 6 is a two storey building. The ground floor is permanently open on the southern elevation which is used as a garage. The western elevation is a store room with an open door on the southern elevation. The building comprises stone walls on the outside with brick walls on the inside with no cavity.

3.3.6.2. The roof of the building is pitched with two gable ends. The roof is covered with slate which is not lined underneath. The ridge tiles are in place with some areas of missing mortar. The king post design roof supports are in a good condition with no gaps or crevices.

3.3.6.3. There is a small single storey stone storage building attached to the western elevation which is not involved in this survey.

3.3.6.4. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.6.5. An active swallow nest was identified in the store room on the western elevation of the building.

3.3.7. ***Building 7.***



Fig. 10

3.3.7.1. Building 7 is a large barn including cattle stalls which is currently used for storage. The northern elevation of the building is two storey's with two floors. The southern elevation of the building is two storey's in height and open to the rafters internally. The building mainly comprises solid stone walls with some areas of rendering. The walls are in a good condition with the tight stone and small mortar joints. There are windows in the northern, eastern and western elevation of the building, some of which are open.

3.3.7.2. The roof of the building is pitched with two gable ends and is covered with stone tiles which are in a good condition and is lined with a hessian and bitumen liner underneath. The ridge tiles are in place and in a good condition with few areas of missing mortar. The building was re-roofed 8 years ago which explains its good condition.

3.3.7.3. Internally the queen post design roof supports are in a good condition however due to the old design there are gaps and crevices between the joints.

3.3.7.4. Two areas of bat field signs were identified on the internal inspection of the building. The field signs were identified as areas of droppings located beneath a queen post roof support near the northern elevation of the building.



Fig.11

3.3.7.5. No bat field signs were identified on the external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.7.6. Two nests were identified on the ground floor ceiling. The nests were not in use at the time of this survey.

3.3.8. ***Building 8.***



Fig. 12

3.3.8.1. Building 8 is a two storey building on the southern elevation and a single storey on the northern elevation. The building is currently used for storage and also as a stable.

3.3.8.2. The southern elevation comprises solid stone and brick walls which are well pointed with no gaps or crevices. The northern elevation comprises rendered brick walls which leave no gaps or crevices.

3.3.8.3. The roof of the southern elevation of the building is pitched with two gable ends and is covered with slate which is not lined. The ridge tiles are in place with some areas of missing mortar leaving gaps. The roof of the northern elevation is pitched and covered with corrugated cement sheet which is all present and well fitting.

3.3.8.4. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.8.5. An active swallow nest was identified in the northern elevation of the building in a dormer roof light. A nest was also identified on an external window sill on the southern elevation of the building. This nest was not in use at the time of this survey.

3.3.8.6. There was an opening in the northern gable end of the two storey section which leads to an area which is suitable for nesting. This has been used over previous years by nesting birds. However, no nests were currently in use during this survey.

3.3.9. ***Building 9.***



Fig. 13

3.3.9.1. Building 9 is a single storey building. The building is currently used for coal storage on the southern elevation and also as a carport on the northern elevation.

3.3.9.2. The southern elevation comprises solid stone walls which are well pointed with no gaps or crevices. The northern elevation comprises stone pillars and a stone wall which is used as a carport.

3.3.9.3. The roof of the southern elevation of the building is pitched with one gable end and is covered with stone roof tiles and is not lined. The ridge tiles are in place with some areas of missing mortar. The northern elevation is a sloping roof which is covered with corrugated metal sheet.

3.3.9.4. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.9.5. An active swallow nest was identified in the southern elevation of the building.

3.3.10. ***Building 10.***



Fig. 14

3.3.10.1. Building 10 is a regularly used single storey stable comprising clad wooden walls with a pitched roof covered with Bitumen and hessian corrugated sheets.

3.3.10.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.10.3. No nesting birds were identified within the building during this survey.

3.3.11. ***Building 11.***



Fig.15

3.3.11.1. Building 11 is a regularly used single storey stable comprising clad wooden walls with a pitched corrugated metal roof.

3.3.11.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.11.3. An active swallow nest was identified within this building during this survey.

3.3.12. ***Building 12.***



Fig. 16

3.3.12.1. Building 12 is Nether Mill Farm House. The farm house is presently occupied with all doors and windows regularly sealed. The building comprises stone and breeze block walls with a large area rendered. The walls are in a good condition with the pointing on the stonework in good condition and the render missing in only a few places.

3.3.12.2. The roof of the building comprises a series of pitched roofs with four gable ends which are all well pointed. The roof has three separate ridges which all have existing ridge tiles. However, there are areas of missing pointing under the ridge tiles. The roof is covered with stone roof tiles which are all present and the building is lined with a hessian and bitumen liner. However, due to the poor fitting nature of the tiles there are gaps which could be used by bats.

3.3.12.3. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.12.4. No bird nests were identified within this building during this survey.

3.3.13. ***Building 13.***



Fig. 17

3.3.13.1. Building 13 is a single storey barn which is well sealed with no open doors or windows. The walls comprise breeze block which is all well pointed with a corrugated cement sheet roof and ridge.

3.3.13.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.13.3. One nest was identified under the ridge of the building. However, this nest was not in use during this survey.

3.3.14. ***Building 14.***



Fig. 18

3.3.14.1. Building 14 is a single storey barn which is open fronted and used for storing farm machinery. The walls comprise breeze block which is all well pointed except in a small section where the wall is damaged. This would provide a suitable roosting space for bats.

3.3.14.2. The roof and ridge is covered with a corrugated cement sheet which is all in position and in a good condition.

3.3.14.3. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.14.4. One nest was identified under the ridge of the building. However, this nest was not in use during this survey.

3.3.15. ***Building 15.***



Fig. 19

3.3.15.1. Building 15 is a two storey wooden framed barn open on two sides and covered with wooden sleepers and netting on the other two sides.

3.3.15.2. The roof is covered with wooden sarking and corrugated cement sheets which are in a rapidly deteriorating condition.

3.3.15.3. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.15.4. No nesting birds were identified within the building during this survey.

3.3.16. ***Building 16.***



Fig. 20

3.3.16.1. Building 16 is a wooden chicken coop which comprises clad wooden walls with a pitched corrugated metal roof.

3.3.16.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.3.16.3. No nesting birds were identified within the building during this survey.

3.3.17. ***Building 17.***



Fig. 21

3.2.17.1. Building 17 is a regularly used stable comprising clad wooden walls with a pitched corrugated metal roof.

3.2.17.2. No bat field signs were identified on the internal or external inspection of the building during this survey.

3.2.17.3. No nesting birds were identified within the building during this survey.

3.4. Ecological Survey Results.

3.4.1. No badger sett's or badger field signs were identified within the survey area.

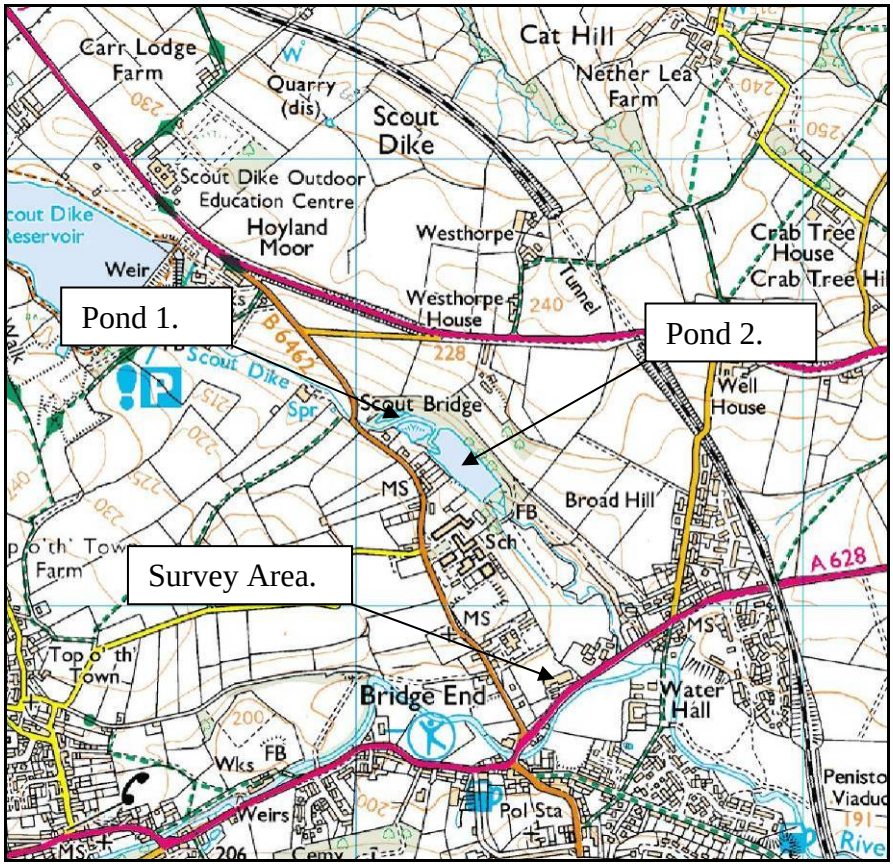
3.4.2. The River Don was identified flowing through the center of the site from east to west adjacent to Barnsley Road. Due to recent flooding and currently high water levels there were no apparent water vole, otter or crayfish field signs throughout the survey area. Any filed signs may have been present would have been washed away by the high water levels.



Fig. 22

3.4.3. Two large fishing ponds were identified to the north of the survey area. These ponds are regularly stocked and regularly maintained. There are no records of great crested newts in the Barnsley Biological Record Center data search results.

3.4.3.1. The Ordnance Survey map below shows the location of the site and the two ponds.



3.4.3.2. The following table shows the Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Scores for each of the ponds. This is a method of calculating the potential presence of great crested newts in a pond by awarding points against specified criteria.

HSI		**Pond 1**	**Pond 2**
SI1	Location	1	1
SI2	Pond Area	N/A	N/A
SI3	Pond Drying	0.9	0.9
SI4	Water Quality	0.67	0.67
SI5	Shade	0.2	1
SI6	Fowl	0.67	0.67
SI7	Fish	0.01	0.01
SI8	Ponds	0.6	0.6
SI9	Terrestrial Habitat	0.67	0.67
SI10	Macrophytes	0.5	0.5
Total score		0.38	0.45
Presence		Poor	Poor

3.4.3.3. An explanation of the HSI criteria is included in Appendix IV of this report.

3.4.4. All the buildings within the survey area were assessed during the day time bat survey. The detailed results for each building are shown section 3.3 of this report.

3.4.4.1. Bat droppings were identified beneath two mortise joints on a queen post roof support within Building 7, shown in figure 10. These were compared against our library of bat droppings and were assessed as being Natterers bat droppings.



Fig. 23

3.4.5. There were no non native invasive plant species identified within the survey area.

3.4.6. Several species of nesting birds were identified throughout the survey area. Swallow nests were identified within the buildings and the surrounding habitat will provide opportunities for nesting birds during the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year.



Fig. 24

3.4.7. The dry stone walls around the edge of the site will provide a suitable habitat for reptiles. However, none were identified during this survey.

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4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. Buildings Survey Evaluation.

4.1.1. All 17 buildings within the survey area were separately assessed for their suitability for roosting bats.

4.1.2. Buildings 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 were all assessed as providing no potential for roosting bats.

4.1.3. Buildings 1, 6, 8 and 12 all display potential roosting sites for bats.

4.1.4. One building displayed bat field signs. Building 7 displays two separate roosting sites for bats within the mortise joints on a queen post roof support shown in section 3.3.7. of this report *Fig.10.*

4.2. Direct Surrounding Area.

The proposed works will have a moderate impact on the direct surrounding area, as the buildings and trees on the site will provide suitable connective foraging routes and suitable roosting sites for bats.

4.3. Ecological Survey Evaluation.

4.3.1. No badger sett's or badger field signs were identified within the survey area. Therefore there will be no impact on badgers during the proposed works.

4.3.2. The River Don presents a potential habitat for water voles, otters and crayfish. A thorough survey could not be carried out during this due to recent flooding and high water levels at the time of the survey. The proposed works will have an impact if the development encroaches on the banks of the river or the river itself.

4.3.3. The two large fishing ponds identified to the north of the survey area. These were assessed using the Great Crested Newt HSI Guidelines and the results showed the two ponds to be poor potential great crested breeding ponds. There were no records of great crested newts identified during the desktop data search with Barnsley Biological Records center.

4.3.4. The proposed works will not have an impact on great crested newts as there are none known to be present within the survey area.

4.3.5. All the buildings and surrounding area have been evaluated for bats in section 4.1 and 4.2 of this report.

4.3.6. There were no non native invasive plant species identified within the survey area. Therefore any proposed works will have no impact on any invasive plant species.

4.3.7. The vegetation and several buildings on the site will provide a suitable habitat for nesting birds. Buildings 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14 all contained nests some of which were active during this survey.

4.3.8. Areas on the edge of the site would provide a suitable habitat for reptiles. However, no records were identified in the results from the Barnsley Biological; Record Center and none were identified during this survey. The proposed works will not have any impact on reptiles within the survey area.

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5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Buildings 1, 6, 8 and 12 all present a suitable habitat for roosting bats and will therefore need further survey work carrying out prior to further works commencing. No work should be carried out on these buildings until the further survey work has been carried out and applicable Natural England licenses have been acquired.

5.2. The further survey work will include a dusk emergence and a dawn swarming survey of Buildings 1, 6, 8 and 12. Depending on the information found during these surveys there may a requirement for a further survey to meet planning and Natural England license requirements.

5.3. Building 7 is already known to contain two bat roosts. These roosts will require further survey work to classify the roost, species and to gather further information to be able to produce a mitigation strategy and Natural England licence application prior to works commencing.

5.4. If in three years time the site remains undeveloped after planning permission has been granted, a further bat survey of all buildings should be carried out to update the current survey information.

5.5. If the River Don is to be affected by the proposed works a further water vole, otter and crayfish assessment will need to be carried out prior to works commencing. If any of these species are identified there may be requirement for further Natural England licensing prior to works in these areas commencing.

5.6. Works on buildings 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14 will need to be carried out outside the nesting bird season. The nesting bird season extends from March to September each year. If this does not fit in with the time period of the works the works should be preceded by a nesting bird survey. The nesting bird survey will need to be carried out by a suitably knowledgeable person and any active nests will need to be left unharmed until the young have fledged.

5.7. It is recommended that a variety of bird nest boxes be erected on trees around the site which will not be affected by any works and that bat roosting potential be provided in the restored and converted buildings on site. This will enhance the biodiversity of the site and the surrounding area and this will also be detailed in the

mitigation strategy which will need to be submitted to the council to gain planning permission and as part of the licence application.

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James Campbell.

Natural England Bat Survey Licence Number: -	20112516.
Natural England Great Crested Newt Survey Licence Number: -	20113385.
Natural England Crayfish Survey Licence Number: -	20120666.
Natural England Barn Owl Survey Licence Number: -	20114733.

Michael Sims

SNH Bat Survey Licence Number: - 13835
Agent under SNH Great Crested Newt Survey Licence Number: - 13830

27.09.2012.

Appendix I. 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 II. 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 III. 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 IV. HABITAT SUITABILITY INDEX INFORMATION.

Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index

Background

The Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) for the great crested newt was developed by Oldham *et al.* (2000). HSI scoring systems were originally developed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as a means of evaluating habitat quality and quantity. An HSI is a numerical index, between 0 and 1. 0 indicates unsuitable habitat, 1 represents optimal habitat. The HSI for the great crested newt incorporates ten suitability indices, all of which are factors thought to affect great crested newts. These ten suitability indices are retained in this current Guidance Note.

The HSI system proposed by Oldham *et al.* (2000) is fairly easy to use. However, one suitability index (SI_9, terrestrial) involves a more lengthy measurement and calculation than the other factors. In using the HSI system with volunteer surveyors in Kent, Lee Brady substituted a simpler evaluation of terrestrial habitat quality, a four-point scale. Volunteers have found this modified HSI relatively easy to use.

Several other, local, surveys have utilised the HSI, but utilised their own variations on the original system. In 2007, a workshop was held at the Herpetofauna Workers' Meeting to evaluate the use of the HSI for the great crested newt, with the aims of:

- identifying components of the system that may need clarification or refinement
- agreeing on a standard that can be easily used by volunteers and professionals alike.

A conservative approach has been adopted in modifying the use of the original HSI suitability indices.

Use and limitations of HSI

The HSI for great crested newts is a measure of habitat suitability. It is not a substitute for newt surveys. In general, ponds with high HSI scores are more likely to support great crested newts than those with low scores. However, the system is not sufficiently precise to allow the conclusion that any particular pond with a high score will support newts, or that any pond with a low score will not do so.

There is also a positive correlation between HSI scores and the numbers of great crested newts observed in ponds. So, in general, high HSI scores are likely to be associated with greater numbers of great crested newts. However, the relationship is not sufficiently strong to allow predictions to be made about the numbers of newts in any particular pond.

HSI scoring can be useful in:

- Evaluating the general suitability of a sample of ponds for great crested newts
- Comparing general suitability of ponds across different areas
- Evaluating the suitability of receptor ponds in a proposed mitigation scheme.

How to collect data and calculate HSI

The HSI is a geometric mean of ten suitability indices:

$$HSI = (SI_1 \times SI_2 \times SI_3 \times SI_4 \times SI_5 \times SI_6 \times SI_7 \times SI_8 \times SI_9 \times SI_{10})^{1/10}$$

- The ten Suitability Indices are scored for a pond, in the field and from map work.
- The ten field scores are then converted to SI scores, on a scale from 0.01 to 1 (0.01 is used as the bottom end of the range in stead of 0, because multiplying by 0 reduces all other SI scores to 0).
- The ten SI scores are then multiplied together.
- The tenth root of this number is then calculated $(X)^{1/10}$

The calculated HSI for a pond should score between 0 and 1.

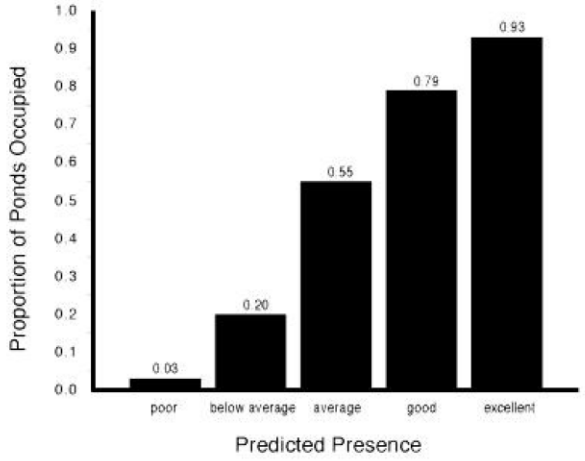
Some of the field scores are categorical, some are numerical. The numerical field scores are converted to SI scores by reading off the values from graphs produced by Oldham *et al.* (2000) reproduced in this Guidance Note.

The field scores are the data that should be collected by a surveyor. A summary of data to collect is given in *Summary of scoring system* below. More full details of the scoring system, including descriptions of the criteria used in the categorical scores are given in *Details of Suitability Indices and Definitions of Categories.* Two of the SI sores (SI_1 and SI_8) can be carried out as desktop/map exercises and so do not have to be completed in the field. The remaining SI scores should be recorded as field scores, and later converted to suitability indices, in some cases reading SI scores from the graphs provided in *Details of Suitability Indices and Definitions of Categories.*

Categorisation of HSI scores

Lee Brady has developed a system for using HSI scores to define pond suitability for great crested newts on a categorical scale:

HSI		Pond suitability
<0.5	=	poor
0.5 – 0.59	=	below average
0.6 – 0.69	=	average
0.7 – 0.79	=	good
> 0.8	=	excellent



2

Summary of scoring system

SI_1 Location

Field score	SI
A (optimal)	1
B (marginal)	0.5
C (unsuitable)	0.01

SI_2 Pond area

Field score	SI
Measure pond surface area (m^2) and round to nearest 50 m^2	Read off graph.

SI_3 Pond drying

Field score	SI	Criteria
Never	0.9	Never dries
Rarely	1.0	Dries no more than two years in ten or only in drought.
Sometimes	0.5	Dries between three years in ten to most years
Annually	0.1	Dries annually

SI_4 Water quality

Field score	SI	Criteria
Good	1.0	Abundant and diverse invertebrate community.
Moderate	0.67	Moderate invertebrate diversity
Poor	0.33	Low invertebrate diversity, few submerged plants
Bad	0.01	Clearly polluted, only pollution-tolerant invertebrates, no submerged plants.

SI_5 Shade

Field score	SI
Estimate percentage perimeter shaded to a least 1 m from shore.	Read off graph.

SI_6 Fowl

Field score	SI	Criteria
Absent	1	No evidence of water fowl (although moorhen may be present)
Minor	0.67	Waterfowl present, but little sign of impacts
Major	0.01	Severe impact of waterfowl

SI_7 Fish

Category	SI	Criteria
Absent	1	No records of fish stocking and no fish revealed during survey.
Possible	0.67	No evidence of fish, but local conditions suggest that they may be present.
Minor	0.33	Small numbers of crucian carp, goldfish or stickleback known to be present.
Major	0.01	Dense populations of fish known to be present.

SI_8 Ponds

Field score	SI
Count the number of ponds within 1 km of survey pond, not separated by major barriers, and divide by 3.14. This can be done from maps rather than in the field.	Read off graph.

SI_9 Terrestrial habitat

Field score	SI
Good	1
Moderate	0.67
Poor	0.33
None	0.01

SI_{10} Macrophytes

Field score	SI
Estimate the percentage of the pond surface area occupied by macrophyte cover (between May and the end of September)	Read off graph.

Appendix V. 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 VI. 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 and scrub 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 VII.

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 VIII. 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 IX. DATA SEARCH RESULTS.

Grid Ref	Location Name	Date	Location	Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Acarospora fuscata	Acarospora fuscata
SE2403		01/01/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE243043		16/01/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		04/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE243043		15/05/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE243030		30/08/1995	Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		30/07/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		13/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		21/10/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		31/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		01/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE246038		17/09/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit

SE2403		30/11/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		18/02/1995	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		26/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		03/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE247037		10/04/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		01/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403		01/11/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Aegithalos caudatus	Long-Tailed Tit
SE2404	Penistone Grammar School	14/07/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Aglais urticae	Small Tortoiseshell
SE247038		01/05/1993	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE244036		01/09/1993	River Don, main road bridge, Bridge End, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE247038		01/09/1993	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE247038		31/10/1993	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		01/02/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		01/03/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE240044		21/07/1994	Scout Bridge over Scout Dyke	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		22/08/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE248038		20/10/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher

SE2403		28/11/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		06/01/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		19/03/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		01/08/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		30/10/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		19/02/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE243035		20/05/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		08/06/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		12/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		22/10/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		29/11/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		10/05/1997	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		12/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		01/03/1998	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		21/07/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		01/11/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		01/12/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher
SE2403		01/11/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
SE2403		17/10/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
SE2403		26/12/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
SE2403		01/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Alnus glutinosa	Alder
SE2403		01/01/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
SE2403		25/05/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Anas	Mallard

					platyrhynchos	
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
SE243030		25/05/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Apus apus	Swift
SE243030		10/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Apus apus	Swift
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Apus apus	Swift
SE2403		01/09/1993	River Don, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		28/10/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE238036		01/01/1995	River Don, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE243043		03/01/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		11/02/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		01/10/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE243043		01/12/1995	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE243043		01/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		01/10/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		18/09/1997	River Don, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		01/11/1997	River Don, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		01/05/1998	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE247037		01/06/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		21/07/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		01/08/1999	Penistone Town	bird	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Atrichum undulatum	Common Smoothcap
SE2403		24/08/1994	Scout Dike Reservoir	bird	Aythya ferina	Pochard
SE2404		30/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Brachythecium albicans	Brachythecium albicans
SE240045		12/01/1995	fields in vicinity of Scout Dike Reservoir and village	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE243030		06/09/1995	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE243030		07/09/1995	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose

			Town			
SE243030		11/09/1995	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE2403		27/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE243030		25/08/1996	Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE243030		09/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE2403		01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	19/05/2000	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Brychius elevatus	Brychius elevatus
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	24/09/2003	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Brychius elevatus	Brychius elevatus
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Bryum capillare	Capillary Thread-moss
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Caloplaca citrina	Caloplaca citrina
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Caloplaca dalmatica	Caloplaca dalmatica
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Caloplaca holocarpa	Caloplaca holocarpa
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Candelariella aurella forma aurella	Candelariella aurella forma aurella
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Candelariella vitellina forma vitellina	Candelariella vitellina forma vitellina
SE2403		01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE2403		01/05/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch

SE2403		25/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE2403		18/05/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE247037		17/04/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE243030		11/05/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE2403		30/04/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch
SE243030		25/05/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
SE2403		01/11/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch
SE243030		11/03/1993	Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		01/11/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		26/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		26/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		10/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2404		29/12/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2404		24/03/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		26/12/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403		01/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE248038		01/10/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane,	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin

		Penistone			
SE2403	01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403	01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Carduelis spinus	Siskin
SE2403	15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Ceratodon purpureus	Redshank
SE246036	05/11/1992	Penistone Town	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/11/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	24/08/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE246038	26/09/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	24/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/06/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/08/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	17/10/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	26/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE245035	10/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	13/06/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	06/07/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	04/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2404	01/03/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	10/05/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/07/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/03/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane,	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper

			Penistone			
SE246037		28/03/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403		01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper
SE2403	Talbot Road, 61	08/02/1993	Penistone	terrestrial mammal	Chiroptera	Bats
SE249039	Rydal Close, 6	28/06/2001	Penistone	terrestrial mammal	Chiroptera	Bats
SE2403		01/11/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Cinclus cinclus	Dipper
SE2403		01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
SE247037		01/04/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
SE243035		01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
SE2403		01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
SE2403		26/12/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow

SE2404	SE20M-1	25/05/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus corone subsp. corone	Carrion Crow
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
SE2403	SE20K-3	01/04/2010	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus frugilegus	Rook
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
SE243035		28/05/1996	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo
SE2403		29/05/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo
SE243030		01/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Delichon urbica	House Martin
SE2403		01/03/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		03/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		17/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE247037		01/04/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker

SE243035		01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		13/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE246037		28/03/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		01/12/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
SE2403		25/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Dendrocopos minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
SE239039	field N. of Work Bank Lane	11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Deraeocoris lutescens	Deraeocoris lutescens
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Dicranoweisia cirrata	Common Pincushion
SE239039	field N. of Work Bank Lane	11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Dicyphus annulatus	Dicyphus annulatus
SE246038	Scout Dike, Water Hall, Penistone	29/05/1998	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elmis aenea	Elmis aenea
SE246038	Scout Dike, Water Hall, Penistone	14/10/1999	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elmis aenea	Elmis aenea

SE246038	Scout Dike, Water Hall, Penistone	14/10/1999	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elmis aenea	Elmis aenea
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	19/05/2000	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elmis aenea	Elmis aenea
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	03/10/2001	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elmis aenea	Elmis aenea
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	16/05/2003	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elmis aenea	Elmis aenea
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	24/09/2003	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Elmis aenea	Elmis aenea
SE2403		01/02/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		27/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE243043		01/04/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE243043		01/05/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		20/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE243035		01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/03/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
SE2403		01/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane,	bird	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer

SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE243043		01/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2403		21/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Erithacus rubecula	Robin
SE2403		25/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE237034		08/09/1996	Penistone Town	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE2403		31/10/1996	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE2403		20/09/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE20L		01/11/1997	Penistone Town	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE2403		01/01/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE2403		01/11/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
SE2403		13/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
SE2403		27/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE243043		01/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch

SE2403		01/11/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2403		01/11/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2403		01/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	25/05/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch
SE2403		01/02/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling
SE2403		03/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling
SE2403		01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling
SE2403		01/01/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		01/09/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE243035		01/05/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		07/05/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		01/06/1996	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		30/04/1997	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		01/07/1997	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		01/05/1998	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE2403		01/02/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
SE248038		01/10/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Garrulus glandarius	Jay
SE2403		01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Garrulus glandarius	Jay
SE2403		01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane,	bird	Garrulus	Jay

			Penistone		glandarius	
SE246037		28/03/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Garrulus glandarius	Jay
SE243030		09/10/1995	Penistone Town	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE2403		01/06/1996	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE243030		13/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE20L		01/07/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE2403		01/08/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE2403		20/09/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE2403	Wellhouse Lane	25/04/1998	Penistone Town	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE240037		01/08/1999	Wellhouse Lane, Penistone	bird	Hirundo rustica	Swallow
SE246038	Scout Dike, Water Hall, Penistone	29/05/1998	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Hydraena gracilis	Hydraena gracilis
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme	Cypress-leaved Plait-moss
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Hypogymnia physodes	Hypogymnia physodes
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecania erysibe	Lecania erysibe
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora albescens	Lecanora albescens
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora conizaeoides forma conizaeoides	Lecanora conizaeoides forma conizaeoides
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora crenulata	Lecanora crenulata
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora dispersa	Lecanora dispersa
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora epanora	Lecanora epanora
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora intricata	Lecanora intricata

SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora muralis	Lecanora muralis
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora polytropa	Lecanora polytropa
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecanora soralifera	Lecanora soralifera
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lecidella scabra	Lecidella scabra
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Lepraria incana	Lepraria incana
SE247037	River Don, Water Hall, Penistone	14/10/1999	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Limnius volckmari	Limnius volckmari
SE246038	Scout Dike, Water Hall, Penistone	14/10/1999	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Limnius volckmari	Limnius volckmari
SE246038	Scout Dike, Water Hall, Penistone	14/10/1999	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Limnius volckmari	Limnius volckmari
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	16/05/2003	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Limnius volckmari	Limnius volckmari
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	24/09/2003	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Limnius volckmari	Limnius volckmari
SE239039	field N. of Work Bank Lane	11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Lygus rugulipennis	European Tarnished Plant Bug
SE2404	Penistone Grammar School	14/07/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Maniola jurtina	Meadow Brown
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Maniola jurtina	Meadow Brown
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Melanelia subaurifera	Melanelia subaurifera
SE240044		28/04/1994	Scout Dike Reservoir	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
SE2403		01/07/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
SE247037		01/06/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail

SE2403		17/07/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
SE2403		01/05/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
SE2403		01/06/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
SE2403		10/08/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
SE243035		30/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
SE2403		02/06/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
SE2403		01/01/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
SE2403		07/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
SE239039	field N. of Work Bank Lane	11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Nabicula limbata	Marsh Damselbug
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	19/05/2000	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Nebrioporus depressus subsp. elegans	Nebrioporus depressus subsp. elegans
SE2404	Penistone Grammar School	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - moth	Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	19/05/2000	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Oreodytes sanmarki	Oreodytes sanmarki
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	03/10/2001	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Oreodytes sanmarki	Oreodytes sanmarki
SE239044	Scout Dike, u/s Scout Bridge, N of Penistone	16/05/2003	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Oreodytes sanmarki	Oreodytes sanmarki

SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Orthotrichum diaphanum	White-tipped Bristle-moss
SE246038	Scout Dike, Water Hall, Penistone	14/10/1999	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Oulimnius tuberculatus	Oulimnius tuberculatus
SE2403	field N. of Work Bank Lane	11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Palomena prasina	Palomena prasina
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Parmelia sulcata	Parmelia sulcata
SE2403		20/09/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus ater	Coal Tit
SE2403		01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus ater	Coal Tit
SE2403		01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus ater	Coal Tit
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE243035		01/05/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE2403		01/07/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
SE2404	SE20M-1	25/05/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Parus major	Great Tit
SE2403		21/02/1995	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Parus montanus	Willow Tit
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane,	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow

SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
SE2403		01/11/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Phaeophyscia orbicularis	Phaeophyscia orbicularis
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff
SE247037		20/04/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
SE2403		20/04/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
SE2403		27/04/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Physcia tenella subsp. tenella	Physcia tenella subsp. tenella
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
SE2403		01/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Pica pica	Magpie
SE2403		01/09/1993	River Don, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green

					Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/09/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/12/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/01/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	03/11/1994	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE243043	01/01/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	02/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE243043	01/04/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE243043	06/05/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	13/07/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/07/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/08/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/03/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE247037	24/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker Green
SE2403	01/07/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Woodpecker

SE2403		01/11/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pieris napi	Green-Veined White
SE2403	Penistone roadside	04/07/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pieris rapae	Small White
SE2404	Penistone Grammar School	14/07/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pieris rapae	Small White
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pieris rapae	Small White
SE247036	12 Keats Grove	16/07/1993	Penistone	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle
SE248038	7 Windermere Road	13/07/1997	Penistone	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle
SE236035	Don Terrace Thurlstone	28/07/1997	'BARNSLEY MBC'	terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle
SE2404	Penistone Grammar School, Barnsley MDC	16/04/2008		terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle
SE2403	Tennyson Close Penistone, Barnsley MDC	31/07/2008		terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle
SE239039	field N. of Work Bank Lane	11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Plagiognathus arbustorum	Plagiognathus arbustorum
SE239039	field N. of Work Bank Lane	11/09/2008	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	Plagiognathus chrysanthemi	Plagiognathus chrysanthemi
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Porpidia tuberculosa	Porpidia tuberculosa
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2403		01/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane,	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock

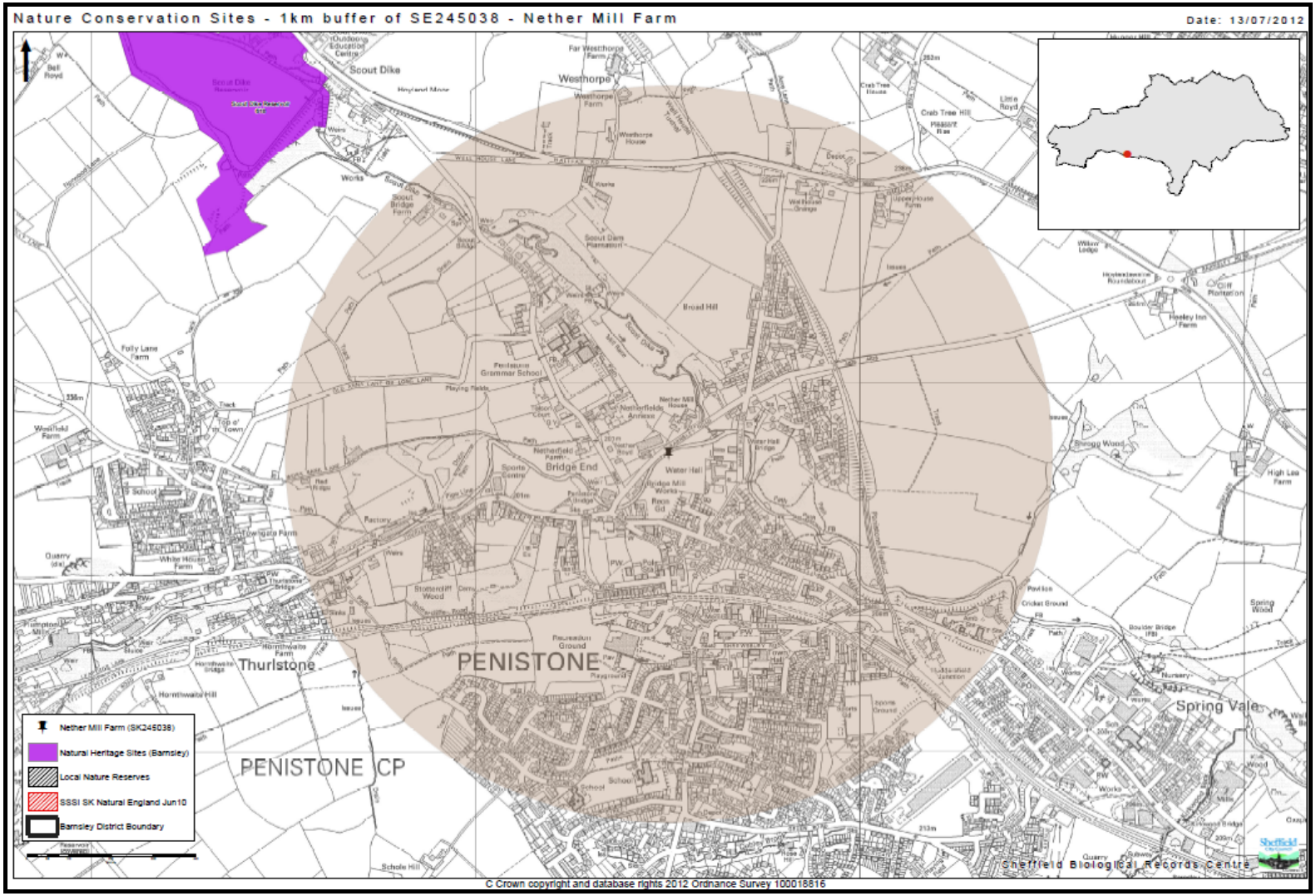
SE2403		01/08/1996	Penistone garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2404	SE20M-1	25/05/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Pyronia tithonus	Pyronia tithonus
SE2403		03/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch
SE248038		25/10/1994	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
SE2403		23/10/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
SE248038		01/10/1998	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
SE2403		01/12/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
SE2403		01/12/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Rhynchostegium confertum	Rhynchostegium confertum
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	Springy Turf-moss
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Rinodina gennarii	Rinodina gennarii
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Scoliciosporum umbrinum	Scoliciosporum umbrinum
SE2403		01/10/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
SE243043		16/01/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove

SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2403		21/10/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2403		01/12/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2403		01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2404	SE20M-1	25/05/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
SE2403		26/10/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
SE2403		29/11/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
SE2403		01/10/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
SE2403		01/11/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
SE243030		01/09/1996	84 Park Avenue, Council Estate, Penistone Town	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling

SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
SE243043		05/05/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403		03/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403		01/12/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403		20/04/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403		01/05/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403		01/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2404	SE20M-1	25/05/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
SE2403		10/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Sylvia borin	Garden Warbler
SE2404		01/03/2001	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	Sylvia curruca	Lesser Whitethroat
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	Tortula muralis	Wall Screw-moss
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	Trapelia placodioides	Trapelia placodioides
SE2403		01/06/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
SE2403		01/07/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
SE2403		01/12/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus iliacus	Redwing
SE247037		12/04/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus iliacus	Redwing
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE243043		01/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane,	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird

			Penistone			
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2403		01/10/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2404	SE20M-1	06/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2404	SE20M-1	27/04/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2404	SE20M-1	25/05/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus merula	Blackbird
SE2403		23/11/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403		03/02/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403		18/02/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403		28/04/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403		30/04/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403		03/05/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403		01/05/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403		06/07/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2404	SE20M-1	08/05/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
SE2404		29/10/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare
SE2403		19/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush

SE2403		30/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE2403		01/03/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE2403		16/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE2403		06/04/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE2403		01/01/2000	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE2404	SE20M-1	10/04/2007	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
SE243030		25/10/1995	Penistone Town	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
SE2403		19/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
SE243043		28/03/1996	Hartcliff nr Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
SE2404		29/03/1997	Don Valley, Penistone to Dunford Bridge	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
SE2404		10/05/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing
SE2404	Penistone Grammar School	14/07/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral


Nature Conservation Sites - 1km buffer of SE245038 - Nether Mill Farm
Date: 13/07/2012
Scout Dike
Westhorpe
Broad Hill
Penistone Grammar School
Bridge End
Thurlstone
PENISTONE
PENISTONE CP
Spring Vale
Nether Mill Farm (SK245038)
Natural Heritage Sites (Barnsley)
Local Nature Reserves
SSSI SK Natural England Jun10
Barnsley District Boundary
Sheffield Biological Records Centre
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