

Land and building at Scout Dyke. Preliminary Ecological Site Appraisal

2nd April 2014



Prepared by:

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Site Name Land at Scout Dyke reservoir, Penistone, Barnsley.	Location Scout Dyke, Penistone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
Job Number / Ref None	Document ref 02/04/14
Site Code None	Grid Reference SE 2341 0505
Surveyor Peter Middleton MCIEEM	Date of Survey 01/04/14
Geology/Soil Type Not needed	Designation Local Wildlife Site

Phase 1 Habitat Types A.2.2 Scattered scrub, C.3.1 Tall ruderal, A.1.1.2 Broad leaved plantation, J.5 Other habitat.
NVC Communities None
Protected Species None
Red List Species None
UK Biodiversity Species None
Barnsley BAP None

Document History

Job Number / REF :			Document ref : 05/14			
Rev	Purpose and Description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
0	For Planning	PM	DAL	-	-	02/04/14

Summary Statement

There are no nationally important habitats on site. However, the site is within a Local Wildlife Site and therefore has local ecological value for its habitat mosaics.

The proposed development on the site does not present any potential impacts on the Local Wildlife Site or protected species. General recommendations in terms of mitigation and enhancement of the site's biodiversity are made in the report.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The preliminary ecological site appraisal was commissioned by Mr Roy Harrison for a small area of land (1426m²) at the boundary of a Local Wildlife Site adjacent to the A629 at Scout Dyke, Penistone, Barnsley: The site is subject to a planning application to replace the existing brick building with a single bedroomed eco-pod using the same building footprint of the existing building.
- 1.2 Included in this report are the results of a preliminary site appraisal (walkover survey) which includes determining the potential for, or presence of, protected species and Red listed/UK BAP/Local BAP species, plus recommendations. Also, a map of the site showing the Phase 1 habitats present is appended.

2. Site description

- 2.1 The site is immediately adjacent to the A629 and at the boundary of a Local Authority Local Wildlife Site. The proposed development plot consists mostly of a deciduous plantation, and although there are some naturally colonised trees, these make up not more than 20%. Tall ruderal herbs dominated by Rosebay *Chamerion angustifolium* and nettle *Urtica dioica* constitute around a third of the site and there are also patches of Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* within the tall ruderal but it is not abundant. The small area between the existing building and the boundary adjacent to the road is more heavily planted with deciduous trees including Silver birch *Betula pendula* and Cherry Plum *Prunus cerasifera*. The existing building on site is single storey, rectangular in shape and is built of brick and covered in render. It has a single ridge roof with gables and is covered with corrugated asbestos sheets (see plate 1).
- 2.2 The surrounding area consists predominantly of improved grassland and the reservoir. According to a recent review of the Local Wildlife Site, habitats present include broad leaved woodland, scrub, tall ruderal, heath and acid grassland.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 A desk study was carried out to identify species or habitats that are considered important in a local context and to identify any species recorded locally that may be associated with the application site. This information can then be used to help target groups that need to be considered in more detail in order to identify the ecological baseline for the application site.

- 3.2 A single visit was made to the site on the 1st April 2014 and a walkover survey was undertaken lasting approximately 1.5 hours to record all the plant species present in each of the different habitats or plots and to assess the existing building for its bat roost potential.
- 3.3 The whole of the area of the proposed development land was also surveyed for European/UK protected species, UK BAP species, Schedule 1 Species, Red List Species and species listed on Schedule 9.
- 3.4 For assessing Phase 1 Habitat character the methodology used was as set out in the JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey. National Vegetation Classification (NVC) methodology was used from the JNCC National Vegetation Classification – Users Handbook.

4. Results

4.1 Desk Study

- 4.1.1 A search of the website Magic the Geographical information system and data supplied by Barnsley biological data centre did not identify any internationally or nationally designated sites in the locality. Neither is there any national or local Nature Reserves or SSSI's within a 2km radius of the site.

Local Wildlife Sites (within a 2km radius of site)

- Scout Dyke Reservoir
- Broad Stones Reservoir

- 4.1.2 The records from the Barnsley biological data centre did not reveal any records of Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* within a 1km radius of the site, however there are records of this species for nearby Royd Moor reservoir. There are no known bat roosts in the immediate locality but bats are known to forage in the area. There is Badger *Meles meles* activity in the area but no active sett at Scout Dyke. The nearest water vole *Arvicola terrestris* records are from Gunthwaite dam and Royd Moor reservoir but all are old records.
- 4.1.3 The bird records for the area include several Red and Amber Listed species of conservation concern including Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Linnet *Carduelis cannabina* and Willow Tit *Poecile montanus*, see full species list in Appendix 4.

Plate 1



4.2 Field Survey (Phaze 1 habitat survey)

4.2.1 C.3.1 Tall Ruderal

This habitat constitutes approximately 33% of the site and is dominated by Rosebay and nettle. Among the tall ruderal are frequent patches of Bramble but nowhere is it the dominant component.

4.2.2 A.2.2 Scattered Scrub

There is just one small area of scrub containing several shrubs which are large. One is a Garden privet *Ligustrum ovalifolium* together with several Hawthorn *Crateagus monogyna*.

4.2.3 A.1.1.2 Broad leaved plantation

The trees on site are mostly of planted origin and include a mixture of deciduous species of which none are dominant. Species include Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Sycamore *Acer psuedoplatanus*, Silver birch and Cherry plum. There is generally no understorey but there are small areas with Elder *Sambucus nigra*. The area between the road and the building has a dense canopy and consequently the herb layer here is sparse, however, there

is an abundant bryophyte flora dominated by *Kindbergia praelonga* and *Brachythecium rubabulum*. Under the larger trees towards the south of the site the ground flora is dominated by Ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria* together with frequent Nettle.

4.2.4 J.5 Other habitat

Former concrete road and entrance to site now partly covered with grasses and herbs.

Full species list: (with DAFOR rating)

Ground elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	D
Rosebay	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	D
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Yarrow	<i>Achillia millefolium</i>	F
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F
Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	O
Garden privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	R
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	R
Hawkweed sp	<i>Hieracium sp</i>	O
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	F
Annual meadowgrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	R
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	O
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	F
Rough meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	R
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	R
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	R
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	F
Cleavers	<i>Gallium aparine</i>	F
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	O
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	O
Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	O
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	O

4.3 Schedule 9 species (Invasive species)

- 4.3.1 No species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Part 2, section 14 (Which prohibits the release of such plants into the wild) was found on site. However Rhododendron, which is listed on Schedule 9 is present in the wider area (40m from the site boundary).

4.4 Protected species

- 4.4.1 There are no water courses or ponds on site and therefore no habitat for Great Crested Newt or Water Vole. All the trees on site are immature and therefore they have no features that could accommodate a bat roost. The site was extensively searched for evidence of Badgers but no signs could be found.
- 4.4.2 The building was assessed for its potential to accommodate a bat roost. The structure is built of brick and rendered except where the windows have been 'bricked up', consequently, therefore there are no opportunities for bats to roost in the outside walls. On the inside the asbestos roof is supported by a steel frame and wooden purlins. The brick walls have no suitable gaps or crevices and no signs of bats could be found; the building was therefore assessed as having only negligible bat roost potential. However, two Blackbird *Turdus merula* nests were located inside the building.

Plate 2 Inside of building showing steel frame supporting asbestos roof



4.5 UK/Local BAP species/Red Listed

4.5.1 No UK/Local BAP or Red Listed species were found on site during the survey.

4.6 Other fauna

4.6.1 Bird species recorded on site and adjacent during the survey included Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*, Blackbird. Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*, Dunnock *Prunella modularis*, Bullfinch, Great Tit *Parus major*, Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, Crow *Corvus corone*, Robin *Erithacus rubecula* and Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*. Most of the above mentioned species were recorded in the adjacent wider site.

The site and wider area has the potential to support several migrant breeding warblers including Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*, Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*, Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin* and Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*. The data search does indeed confirm this, see Appendix 4.

There are many Vole holes on site particularly beneath the tall ruderal herbs and one individual was observed during the walkover survey. However it was not identified to species.

5. Habitat assessment and summary

5.1 There are no nationally or regionally important habitats on site. Nevertheless, the proposed development plot is within a Local Wildlife Site considered to have local ecological value. The LWS includes the wider area and the reservoir; consequently, there are several habitats within the LWS including scrub and habitat mosaics in and around the proposed development. Whilst the latter habitat is not included in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, it nevertheless has important local wildlife value. Interestingly, the presence of frequent cleavers *Gallium aparine* on site among the tall ruderal herbs suggests that the soil has had nutrient enrichment and therefore was at one time cultivated.

6. Constraints

6.1 The survey was undertaken in early April at a time when vegetation is just emerging and most summer migrant's birds have not yet returned. However, it is not considered a significant limitation and it has not affected the survey with regards to the potential to support EU/UK protected species and with

little effect on the flora survey. The habitat assessment has not been affected by the timing of the survey whatsoever.

7. Mitigation/Recommendations

- 7.1 The design of the proposed building is appropriate for such a site, being both aesthetically pleasing and ecologically functional in respect of designing for biodiversity. Therefore an in-situ bat roost can be incorporated into the design on the southeast facing gable (see appendix 2).
- 7.2 A number of trees will be removed as part of the proposed development, particularly the ones close to the building on the east elevation, all but one of these trees are poor specimens or diseased. Two very young Ash will also have to be removed close to the south gable but these would, if left, clutter the entrance to the bats roost and therefore it would have less chance of being used by bats. A relatively small Ash will be lost to provide a turning area but this will allow light to reach the ground and therefore will be beneficial for the creation of a wildflower meadow. The loss of the two healthy trees can be compensated for by the planting of two replacement trees on the northern boundary in addition to a line of Holly *Ilex aquifolium* along the east boundary. Felled trees will be left on site in the form of log piles; the dead wood will be a valuable addition to the biodiversity as almost none already exists in the wider area.
- 7.3 The wildflower meadow area will be created by removed the top layer of soil and perhaps replacing with low nutrient sub-soil which will result in a profusion of flowering herbs and therefore not be dominated by grasses. The meadow area should be mown in July after the flowers have seeded and the cuttings removed and composted.
- 7.4 A permeable grass grid will be used as a link between the existing concrete driveway and the proposed new building, including the turning point. Once laid, the surface can be left to colonise naturally or be planted with the appropriate wildflower mix. If seeded with wildflowers it will need mowing in July. For design and advice on how to created wildflower meadows; contact Middleton Ecological Consultancy.
- 7.5 Schwegler woodcrete boxes for bats and birds can be placed at various locations within the site and wider area with species targeted informed by the desk study. The trees on site are not old enough to have any features that can accommodate a bat roost or indeed bird's nest's, therefore this initiative is a worthwhile inclusion among a package of enhancements. Furthermore,

Willow Tit is both a Red Listed species of conservation concern and a UK BAP species and it is present in the wider area, therefore can be targeted for practical conservation by providing a specific nest box for this species (see Appendix 2).

- 7.6 A management plan for the site and wider area of woodland and scrub (see plate 3) can be produced and implemented. This can be undertaken either with consultation with, and/or approval with the Local Sites Partnership. Works can include removal of species listed on Schedule 9, control of bracken and dense scrub that can suppress the herb layer, and management of the site to conserve habitat mosaics, plus the monitoring and maintenance of bird and bat boxes.

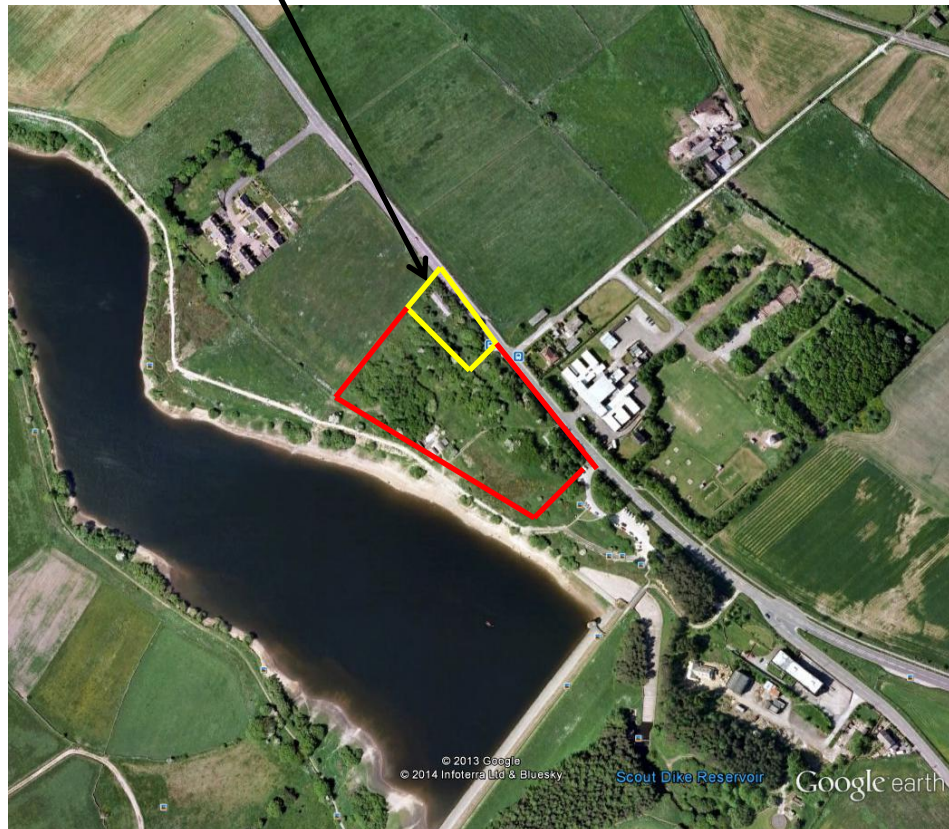
8. Conclusion

- 8.1 There are no nationally important habitats on site, nor are there any protected species on site. Nevertheless, the small area of land which is part of the wider Local Wildlife Site has local ecological value. Consequently, it must be demonstrated that the small development will not have any adverse effect on the sites biodiversity; indeed, there is no reason why such a development cannot have a positive effect on the sites biodiversity through inclusion of a package of enhancements to the site and wider area. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the recent Yorkshire Water policy of open access which has resulted in much disturbance to the avi-fauna of the site. Indeed, the ecological integrity of the Local Wildlife Site, especially regarding the bird interest there, has been considerably compromised by this policy. This small development will have no negative impact on the sites avi-fauna, in spite of it being inhabited.
- 8.2 No European/UK protected species were found on site during the survey. However, UK Bap/Local BAP, Red and Amber listed species of conservation concern do occur in the wider area and this therefore has informed the recommended enhancements and future potential management of the wider site.
- 8.3 If the above package of enhancements is implemented then they will be no negative impact on the Local Wildlife Site and the overall biodiversity of the wider site should see a net gain. Furthermore, the small development will almost surely result in the cessation of fly-tipping in the locality which at the moment is a problem.

- 8.4 Demolition of the existing building should preferably be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March to August). Otherwise, the building should be searched for the presence of nests by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to demolition. Demolition works should also proceed with caution and vigilance for unexpected bat presence, as single bats can roost almost anywhere. If bats are subsequently discovered, work should be stopped and further advice sought without delay.

Plate 3

Site and existing building (yellow), wider site (red)

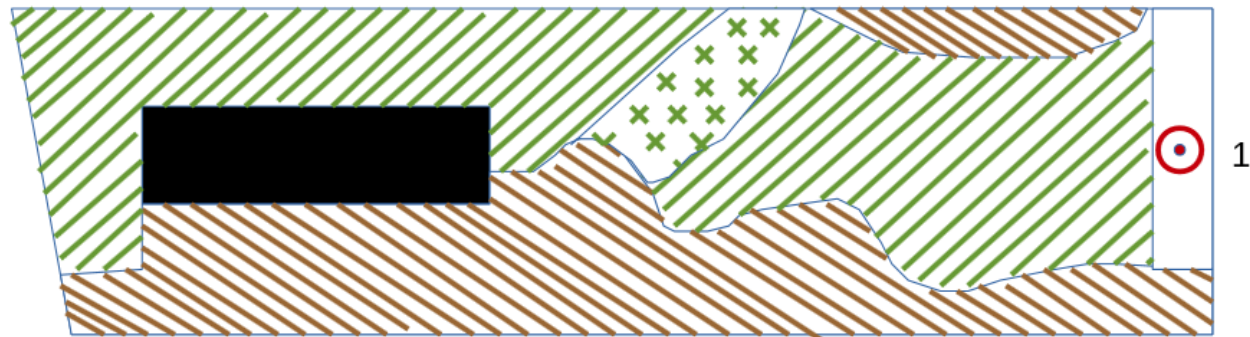


References:

Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey, 2003, JNCC.
British Plant Communities, Rodwell J.S, 1991, JNCC.
Designing for Biodiversity: A technical guide for new and existing buildings, Gunnel K, et al 2013, RIBA Publishing.

APPENDIX 1

Phase 1 habitat map



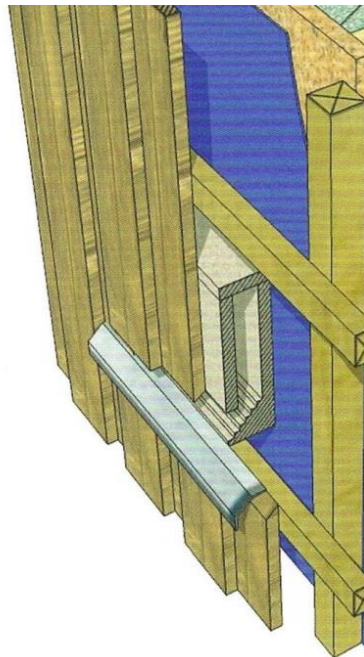
Target note 1: concrete road with grass and herbs.

APPENDIX 2

Ecological enhancement detail

Bat Roost - the in-situ bat roost will be built in to the topmost part of the wooden cladding on the southeast facing gable. In this position it will receive sun for most part of the day.

Figure 1 Bat roost detail for topmost part of southeast facing gable.



Bird and bat boxes – these boxes are made of woodcrete and last 25 years, two of each can be located on site and the wider area.

Figure 2 Schwegler Bat and bird boxes



Willow Tit Box – The boxes can be made from the trees felled that are extremely close to the existing building. The boxes are made from birch and packed with sawdust so that the Willow Tits can excavate their own nest site. Two or three can be placed on site and the wider area.

Fig 3 Wooden bird box for Willow Tit

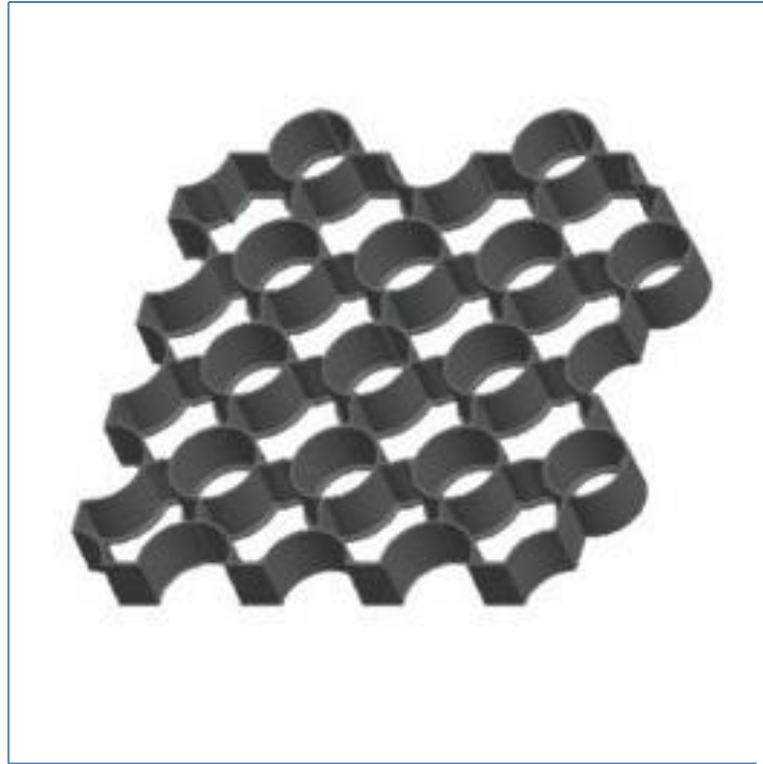


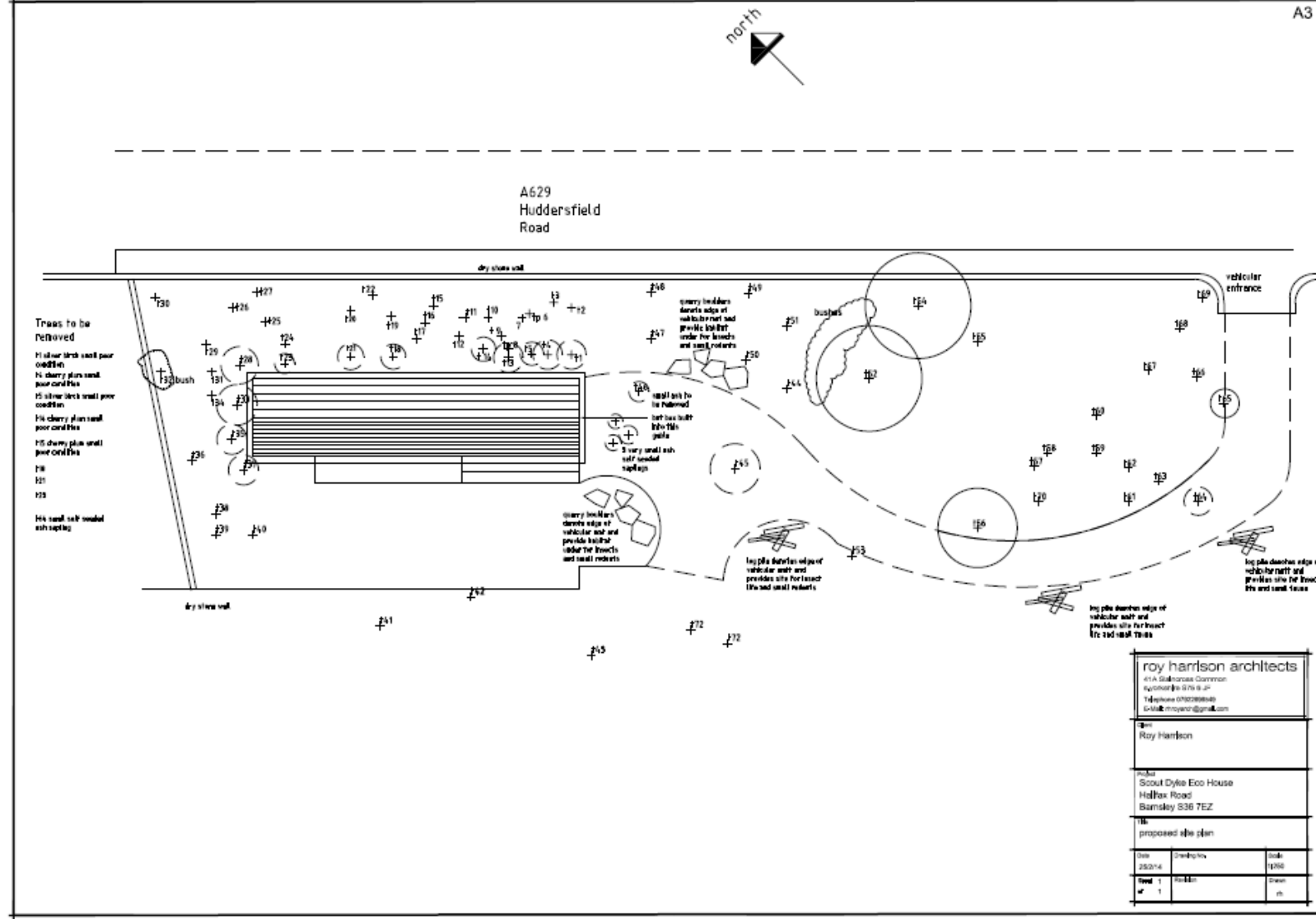
Wild flower meadow area – The seeds should be sourced locally and should reflect the nature of the site. The vegetation suggests it is neutral but this needs further investigation.

Permeable Ground Protection Reinforcement Grid – The permeable ground reinforcement grid is a modular paving solution offering a cost-effective and practical solution for reinforcing unstable ground. The product is Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) compliant allowing unimpeded permeation of surface water through its open-grid design. A variety of infill materials can be used including gravel, soil, chippings, rubber crumb and many more. The module has been designed to encourage healthy grass growth whilst protecting roots. The role of this product is to transfer loads from the surface to a porous base course underneath, and to provide a stable and even ground surface which facilitates natural drainage. This can lead to significant cost-savings over traditional drainage systems on non-porous ground surfaces. This product is manufactured from 95-100% recycled mixed plastic waste from UK household waste collections, and is fully recyclable. Resistant against acid, oil, alcohol, petrol, strewing salt and ammonia and is UV stable giving the

product an expected lifespan of over 10 years. The load bearing capacity when used on a compacted sub-base is 250-320 tonnes/sqm, making it suitable for heavy goods vehicles.

Figure 4





APPENDIX 4**Data search**

Bird records from Barnsley Atlas survey 2005 – 20011 for the two 1km² that include the site and most of the reservoir. Data supplied by Peter Middleton (Barnsley Bird Study Group).

Species	Grid Square	Pairs	Breeding Status	Conservation Concern
Chiffchaff	SE2304	1	P	
Chaffinch	SE2304	9	Y	
	SE2305	3	Y	
Curlew	SE2304	1	?	Amber Listed
Dunnock	SE2304	2	P	Amber Listed
	SE2305	1	P	
Great Crested Grebe	SE2304	1	P	
Goldfinch	SE2304	2	P	
Skylark	SE2304	1	P	Red Listed
Sparrowhawk	SE2304	1	P	
Tree Sparrow	SE2304	4	?	Red Listed
Blackcap	SE2304	3	Y	
Common Whitethroat	SE2304	7	Y	Amber Listed
	SE2305	1	P	
Lapwing	SE2304	2	P	Red Listed
Little Grebe	SE2304	1	P	
Wren	SE2304	6	Y	
	SE2305	3	y	
Willow Warbler	SE2304	9	Y	Amber Listed
Garden Warbler	SE2304	2	Y	
	SE2305	1	P	
Skylark	SE2304	6	Y	Red Listed
Willow Warbler	SE2304	2	Y	Amber Listed
	SE2305	5	Y	
Yellowhammer	SE2304	2	Y	Red Listed
Common Crossbill	SE2304	1	?	
Blackbird	SE2304	2	P	
Blackcap	SE2304	2	P	
Blue Tit	SE2304	2	Y	
Bullfinch	SE2304	1	P	Amber Listed
Carrion Crow	SE2304	1	P	
Coal Tit	SE2304	1	Y	
Coot	SE2304	1	?	
Linnet	SE2304	1	P	Red Listed
Mallard	SE2304	3	Y	Amber Listed
Meadow Pipit	SE2304	2	Y	Amber Listed
Pied Wagtail	SE2304	1	Y	
Robin	SE2304	1	Y	
	SE2305	1	P	
Wood Pigeon	SE2304	2	Y	
Reed Bunting	SE2304	6	Y	Red Listed
	SE2305	1	P	
Kingfisher	SE2304	1	?	Amber Listed
Grey Wagtail	SE2304	1	P	Amber Listed

Willow Tit	SE2304	1	Y	Red Listed
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	SE2304	1	P	Red Listed
Song Thrush	SE2305	1	P	Red Listed
Lesser Whitethroat	SE2305	1	P	
Greenfinch	SE2305	1	P	

Data search for protected species for a 2km radius of site. Data supplied by Barnsley Biological Data Centre.

Grid Ref	Location	Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
SE221047	Royd Moor Reservoir LWS	15/05/1983	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	
SE220046	Royd Moor Reservoir LWS	30/05/2012	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	
SE224047	Royd Moor Reservoir LWS	03/10/2005	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	
SE248059	Gunthwaite	29/08/1997	Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-Eared Bat	
SE223058	'BARNSELY MBC'	11/10/2005	Lutra lutra	Otter	road kill - carcass
SE223058	Ingbirchworth	22/10/2003	Lutra lutra	Otter	Sub-adult dog otter found dead on road
SE2306	Gunthwaite	13/03/1982	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	
SE241062	Clough Dyke	15/10/2011	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	medium density population
SE249062	Rons Cliff Dyke	15/10/2011	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	medium density population
SE236035	River Don at A628	27/10/2012	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	
SE247060	South of Gunthwaite Dam	17/10/2009	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	Abundant, juveniles present, no evidence of disease, no berried females found
SE247061	Upstream of New Road Bridge	27/10/2012	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	Frequent, juveniles present, no evidence of disease, no berried

					females found
SE247061		17/10/2009	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	Abundant, juveniles present, no evidence of disease, no berried females found
SE247060	South of Gunthwaite Dam	13/10/2010	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	Abundant, juveniles present, no evidence of disease, no berried females found
SE247061		13/10/2010	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	
SE246060	Upstream of Clough Dike confluence	27/10/2012	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	Frequent, juveniles present, no evidence of disease, no berried females found
SE248062		17/10/2009	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	Medium abundance, juveniles present, no evidence of disease, no berried females found
SE248062		13/10/2010	Austropotamobius pallipes	Freshwater Crayfish	Abundant, juveniles present, no evidence of disease, no berried females found
SE2204	Royd Moor Reservoir LWS	01/01/2005	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	recorded from smaller water bodies
SE220750 4658	Royd Moor Reservoir LWS	11/05/2012	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	Eggs recorded on marginal/submerged vegetation
SE2304	Penistone	27/05/1991	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	
SE247036	Penistone	17/07/1989	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	
SE247036	Penistone	09/07/1991	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	exit count

SE222042	Royd Moor	22/09/2002	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	Heard faintly
SE2303	Thurlstone	25/04/1988	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	
SE233034	Thurlstone	25/04/1988	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	
SE223058	Ingbirchworth	23/10/2005	Lutra lutra	Otter	Casualty
SE20	'BARNSELY MBC'	07/08/2000	Myotis mystacinus	Whiskered Bat	1
SE247036	Penistone	18/08/1987	Myotis mystacinus	Whiskered Bat	8 exit count
SE2105	Ingbirchworth	27/09/1983	Myotis daubentoni	Daubenton's Bat	
SE2304	Penistone	27/05/1991	Myotis daubentoni	Daubenton's Bat	
SE2203	Millhouse Green	22/03/1986	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1 overwintering in old mill
SE2403		31/07/2008	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost
SE2404		16/04/2008	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	
SE2304	Scout Dyke Reservoir LWS	27/04/1991	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	present
SE2304	Scout Dyke Reservoir LWS	27/05/1991	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	present
SE230030	'BARNSELY MBC'	01/09/1998	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1
SE233038	'BARNSELY MBC'	01/08/1998	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1
SE236035	'BARNSELY MBC'	28/07/1997	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1
SE247036	Penistone	15/08/1988	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	maternity roost exit count 27
SE247036	Penistone	09/06/1988	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	maternity roost exit count 6
SE2303	'BARNSELY MBC'	25/04/1988	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1
SE247036	Penistone	07/07/1988	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	maternity roost exit count 31
SE247036	Penistone	27/07/1991	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost occasional 3
SE247036	Penistone	28/07/1991	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	exit count 6
SE247036	Penistone	16/07/1993	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost occasional 1
SE233034	'BARNSELY MBC'	28/05/1988	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1
SE248038	Penistone	13/07/1997	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost uncertain status 1 plus droppings
SE233034	'BARNSELY MBC'	01/11/1988	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	2

SE247036	Penistone	17/07/1989	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	maternity roost exit count 76
SE247036	Penistone	09/07/1991	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	exit count 2
SE247036	Penistone	27/07/1991	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	roost occasional 1
SE223046	Royd Moor Reservoir LWS	07/11/2012	Meles meles	Badger	fresh latrine, sett nearby
SE227050	Scout Dyke Reservoir LWS	07/11/2012	Meles meles	Badger	disused sett - no active signs
SE251046	'BARNSELY MBC'	19/04/1982	Meles meles	Badger	active sett
SE20	'BARNSELY MBC'	01/04/1984	Meles meles	Badger	1 dor
SE228066	'BARNSELY MBC'	18/01/1992	Meles meles	Badger	latrines;beech woodland
SE228067	Upper Denby	31/03/1991	Meles meles	Badger	Latrines at base of alders by stream
SE2206	Swift Wood	27/01/2012	Meles meles	Badger	fresh dung
SE235049	Scout Dyke Reservoir LWS	08/05/2012	Meles meles	Badger	badger - numerous snuffle holes
SE234050	Penistone	06/06/1991	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE234050	Penistone	22/06/1991	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE234050	Penistone	27/07/1991	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE235050	Penistone	26/04/1991	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE2403	Penistone	08/02/1993	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE247036	Penistone	31/07/1987	Chiroptera	Bats	exit count
SE248036	Penistone	02/08/1990	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE249039	Penistone	28/06/2001	Chiroptera	Bats	exit count
SE233034	Thurlstone	25/04/1988	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE247036	Penistone	18/08/1987	Chiroptera	Bats	exit count
SE247036	Penistone	27/05/1988	Chiroptera	Bats	exit count
SE247036	Penistone	16/07/1990	Chiroptera	Bats	exit count
SE247036	Penistone	08/07/1991	Chiroptera	Bats	
SE218045		21/04/1996	Meles meles	Badger	Latrines in pasture
SE221037		21/04/1996	Meles meles	Badger	Latrines in pasture
SE224051	'BARNSELY MBC'	10/03/1996	Meles meles	Badger	Latrines on edge of track
SE225047	'BARNSELY MBC'	31/10/1999	Meles meles	Badger	Latrines
SE242056	'BARNSELY MBC'	14/03/1982	Meles meles	Badger	Sett on edge of broad-leaved woodland

					bordered by pasture. Three entrance holes (one in use) in side of steep bank near stream. Fresh droppings in nearby latrine
SE242057	'BARNSELEY MBC'	14/03/1982	Meles meles	Badger	Tracks in mud inside disused culvert. No fresh droppings in latrine. Under hedge near stream in pasture
SE242057	'BARNSELEY MBC'	20/03/1982	Meles meles	Badger	Sett in bank on edge of grass field near stream. Eight holes, two in use. Several hidden under large holly bushes. Fresh droppings in latrines dug in dead holly leaves
SE2306	'BARNSELEY MBC'	15/05/1982	Meles meles	Badger	Pit and droppings
SE235055	'BARNSELEY MBC'	18/04/1982	Meles meles	Badger	No dung pits found. Pasture on both sides of the line. Tracks in mud inside entrance to culvert inside of railway
SE237067	'BARNSELEY MBC'	13/03/1982	Meles meles	Badger	Sett in mixed woodland. Entrance holes (one in use) in side of shallow pit. Fresh droppings in nearby latrine and tracks in overnight

					snow. Skeletal remains of 1 found nearby
SE227050	'BARNSELY MBC'	05/05/1996	Meles meles	Badger	Latrines on edge of track
SE228067		31/03/1991	Meles meles	Badger	Latrines at base of alders by stream
SE251058	'BARNSELY MBC'	12/06/1983	Meles meles	Badger	1 gathering grass bedding 21.35-22.25. Single hole sett in corner of grass field adjoining broad-leaved woodland
SE238063	'BARNSELY MBC'	09/07/1984	Meles meles	Badger	1 emerged from sett and set of almost immediately, broad-leaved woodland 21.50
SE238063	'BARNSELY MBC'	06/09/1985	Meles meles	Badger	1 emerging from drain in broad-leaved woodland 20.30
SE238063	'BARNSELY MBC'	14/07/1986	Meles meles	Badger	2 cubs playing near sett entrance. Broad-leaved woodland and adjoining field of barley. 21.30
SE242062	'BARNSELY MBC'	21/02/1985	Meles meles	Badger	1 crossing road, broad-leaved woodland 9.15pm
SE245062	'BARNSELY MBC'	05/02/1988	Meles meles	Badger	1 on road. Mixed farmland. 07.20
SE248062	'BARNSELY MBC'	19/02/1988	Meles meles	Badger	1 on road. Grassland and scrub 20.45
SE222042	'BARNSELY MBC'	22/09/2002	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	45 Khz Pipistrelle	1 feeding along track to farm
SE237065	'BARNSELY	19/08/2003	Pipistrellus	45 Khz	1-2 feeding

	MBC'		pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	
SE237065	'BARNSELY MBC'	19/08/2003	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	45 Khz Pipistrelle	1 flying
SE247036	Penistone	20/07/1990	Myotis brandti	Brandt's Bat	exit count
SE237065	Gunthwaite	19/08/2003	Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	visual in roof
SE237065	Gunthwaite	19/08/2003	Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	Roost
SE2406	Gunthwaite	15/03/1980	Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole	holes and latrine
SE245061	Gunthwaite Dam	20/04/1982	Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole	droppings and burrows;slow flowing stream
SE242044	'BARNSELY MBC'	09/05/1982	Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole	1 swimming in slow flower stream
SE221047	Royd Moor Reservoir LWS	16/10/1982	Arvicola terrestris	Water Vole	droppings;edge of small pond