Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Wildlife Consultants.

BOX MILL LANE, PENISTONE.

OS REF: SE 25503 03214.

PHASE I HABITAT AND PROTECTED FAUNA SURVEY.

Ref No:- **150277.**

Date:- **23rd February 2015.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. A planning application has been submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for the construction of several properties on land adjacent to 81 Sheffield Road, Penistone.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd were commissioned to carry out a Phase I Habitat and Protected Fauna Survey of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The initial site survey was carried out on 1st May 2012. An updated survey was commissioned to identify any changes on site since the previous survey; this was carried out on 23rd February 2015. This report outlines the findings of the latest survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I to XI of this report provide additional information on specific species and are designed to assist the reader in understanding 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 and potential issues within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of otter (*Lutra lutra*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with the P Chanin (2003). *Monitoring the Otter* and *Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers: Monitoring Series No10 Guidelines:-*

* Otter prints in soft mud.
* Otter spraints.
* Otter Holts.

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

* Holes, cracks or crevices.
* Bat Droppings.

2.7. The land immediately adjacent to the survey area was assessed for bat roosting potential and bat foraging potential. Connective routes and flight lines were also assessed whilst on site and using maps of the area.

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

2.9. The survey area was searched for watercourses and waterbodies and where found 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.*

2.10. The survey area was assessed for the potential for reptiles and suitable reptile habitats. Where applicable the area was also searched for the presence of reptiles.

2.11. Where appropriate, the habitat within and surrounding the survey area was searched for species such as hazel, oak, honeysuckle, bramble and other species which may provide potential habitat for hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*). Field signs such as feeding remains and nests were also searched for where possible, in line with P Bright, P Morris and T Mitchell-Jones *The Dormouse Conservation Handbook 2nd Ed*.

2.12. Where appropriate, the area within and surrounding the survey area was assessed for its potential to house habitat for red squirrels. Field signs of red squirrels were searched for at least every 50m, looking for any dreys, feeding signs or sightings of red squirrels.

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

2.14. The initial site survey was carried out by Michael Sims, BSc, AIEEM. The subsequent survey was carried out by Laura Hobbs, BSc, MRes, Grad CIEEM.

2.14.1. Michael Sims, Bsc. Environmental Conservation, ACIEEM.
Bsc. Environmental Conservation covered all aspects of the conservation sector; plant identification, survey standards and working within the planning system. Post-university Michael completed 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. Upon his completion of this apprenticeship he was deemed fully competent in Phase 1 Habitat survey and 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 has been accredited as an Associate member of CIEEM and has obtained his Natural England survey licences for Bats and Great Crested Newts – in recognition of his competence and time spent working within the environmental sector.

2.14.2. Laura Hobbs BSc, MRes, Grad CIEEM.
Since 2013 Laura has had experience in a professional capacity carrying out ecology, protected species and phase 1 habitat surveys. Laura holds degrees in Zoology (BSc) and Evolutionary Biology (MRes); Natural England, SNH and CCW survey licences for Great Crested Newts; Natural England and SNH survey licences for Bats; a Natural England licence for Barn Owls; and is a Graduate member of CIEEM. Laura has also completed numerous professional courses run by National Biodiversity Network (NBN), Field Studies Council, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (and others) in relative protected species and phase 1 survey methodologies; and has completed a traineeship with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust focussing on conservation methods for water voles.

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3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. Prior to the commencement of the survey, a desktop data search was carried out in order to identify any protected species of sites within close proximity of the survey area.

3.1.2. Recent records of great crested newts, adders, water voles, otters and various species of bat were identified within 10km of the survey area.

3.1.3. No designated sites were located within 1km of the survey area. However, Ancient Woodland BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) habitats were identified 385m to the north and 450m to the east (fig 1).

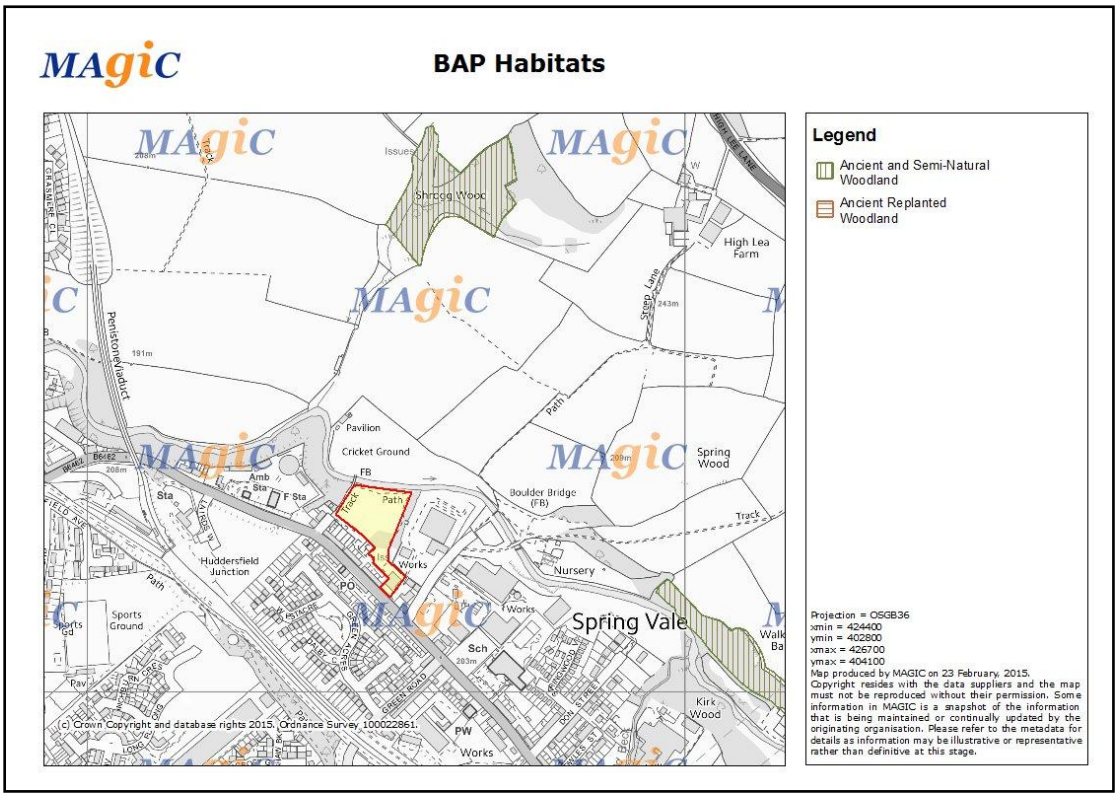


Figure 1. Map showing BAP habitats in relation to site.

3.1.4. In 2012, Sheffield Biological Records Centre (SBRC) was contacted for records of protected species and designated sites within close proximity to the survey area.

3.1.5. SBRC held one record of a common bat species 0.9km from site. No designated sites were identified within 1km of the survey area. Full results can be found in Appendix XI.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The survey area covered an area of land adjacent to 81 Sheffield Road, Penistone (fig 2).



Figure 2. Aerial view of site.

3.2.2. The site is surrounded by residential areas of Penistone to the south, east and west, with the River Don running along the north boundary of the site and a small watercourse along the east boundary. To the north of the site is open arable and pastoral farmland.

3.2.3. The site itself comprises of commercial buildings, areas of hard-standing, grassland, scrub and running water.

3.2.4. Since the initial survey was carried out in May 2012 the site has changed. Most notably, trees have been felled and some areas of scrub cleared, along with more intensive management of grassland across the site and an increase in debris such as wooden panels, tyres and garden waste.

3.3. Description of Habitats.

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

- *Scattered and Recently Felled Trees*
- *Scrub*
- *Improved grassland*
- *Tall Ruderal*
- *Running Water*
- *Hard-standing and buildings*

3.3.2. Scattered Trees

3.3.2.1. Various species of trees were found along all borders of the site, predominately the banks of both watercourses (north and east boundary) with a small area in the northwest corner.

3.3.2.2. Recently felled trees were present throughout the eastern area of the site, with some saplings also growing throughout this area. Piles of brash were present throughout the site from this felling (fig 3).



Figure 3. Felled Trees and areas of piled brash on site.

3.3.2.3. The majority of trees were semi-mature with some larger trees along the watercourse banks (fig 4). They were dominated by Birch (*Betula sp.*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Willow (*Salix sp.*) and Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).



Figure 4. Trees along bank of watercourse.

3.3.2.4. A line of coniferous trees was identified along the east boundary (fig 5).



Figure 5. Coniferous trees along eastern boundary.

3.3.3. Scrub.

3.3.3.1. Scrub is a dominant habitat throughout the site, surrounding buildings and each boundary, providing ground flora underneath trees and across the eastern section of the site (fig 6). All areas of scrub were dominated by Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).



Figure 6. Scrub on site.

3.3.4. Tall Ruderal.

3.3.4.1. An area of Rosebay Willowherb (*Epilobrium angustifolium*) was identified within the eastern section of the site.



Figure 7. Area of Rosebay Willowherb.

3.3.5. Improved Grassland.

3.3.5.1. Grassland was consistent throughout the site, but was the dominant habitat across the western section. These areas were species poor with few grass and herb species present; they were found to be recently mown across the site making identification difficult. However, dominant species included Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*) along with Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinal*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*) and Common Sorrel (*Rumex aetosa*).



Figure 8. View of grassland on site.

3.3.6. Running Water.

3.3.6.1. A small watercourse flows along the eastern boundary of the site into the River Don along the northern boundary. It is approximately 2-3m wide, fast flowing with stony banks and little emergent vegetation.



Figure 9. Watercourse on eastern boundary.

3.3.6.2. The River Don flows along the northern boundary of the site. This is a large fast flowing watercourse, with earth banks.



Figure 10. River Don along northern boundary.

3.3.7. Buildings and Hard-standing.

3.3.7.1. Three buildings were present on site; these have been numbered for the ease of interpretation within this report.

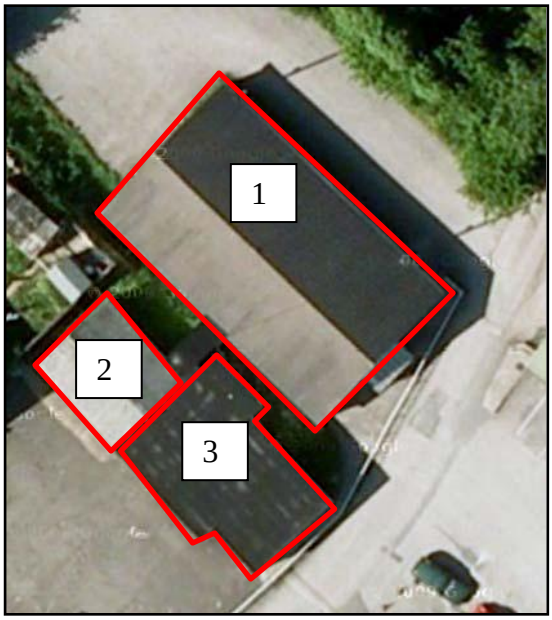


Figure 11. Buildings within surveyed area.

3.3.7.2. Building 1 was a two storey brick-built building with rendered walls, a pitched tiled roof, gable ends and wooden fascia boards. Numerous gaps were identified behind fascia boards allowing access to eaves and roof, and within the mortar of gable-end tiles.


Figure 12. Open eaves of Building 1.

3.3.7.3. Building 2 was a single storey brick-built building with rendered walls and a corrugate pitched roof. There was no evident access into this building.



Figure 13. Building 2.

3.3.7.4. Building 3 was a single storey brick built building with rendered wall and a flat bitumen roof. There was no evident access into this building.



Figure 14. Building 3.

3.3.7.5. The buildings were surrounded by a hard standing concrete car park on all sides. A border of scrub vegetation was present along borders of the buildings, covered with debris such as chairs, tyres, wooden boards and bricks.



Figure 15. Hard standing on site.

3.3.7.6. Two small bridges were identified on site. The first is a stone built bridge which is heavily vegetated and crosses the watercourse along the eastern boundary of the site.



Figure 16. Stone bridge over eastern watercourse.

3.3.7.7. The second bridge consists of a wooden deck and stone piers; it crosses the River Don in the northwest corner of the site. A dirt track leads to this bridge.



Figure 17. Bridge over River Don in north west corner of site.

3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or other badger field signs were identified during this survey of the site.

3.4.2. The River Don, which flows along the north boundary of the site, is known to support populations of water voles and otters. The section of this watercourse which flows adjacent to the site was assessed to provide suitable habitat for water voles and otters, although no field signs were identified.

3.4.3. The small watercourse which flows along the eastern boundary will not provide suitable habitat for water voles due to the stone and brick lined banks. It may however, provide suitable habitat for otters.

3.4.4. Both watercourses were assessed to provide potential habitat for white-clawed crayfish, although a crayfish survey could not be carried out during either survey due to them being conducted outside of the crayfish survey season.

3.4.5. The three buildings on site were assessed for their potential to house habitat for roosting bats (fig 11). These were inspected externally only as no access was available to carry out an internal inspection.

3.4.5.1. Within building 1, large gaps were found within fascia boards on all aspects of the building, allowing access into the eaves and roof for both bats and birds; missing mortar was also identified along the gable end tiles (fig12).

3.4.5.2. Building 2 was a well sealed building with a corrugate pitched roof (fig 13); this is not considered to provide suitable habitat for roosting bats; no other potential was identified within this building.

3.4.5.3. Building 3 was a well sealed building with a flat bitumen roof (fig 14); no bat roosting potential was identified within this building.

3.4.5.4. The bridges on site could not safely be assessed for their potential to house habitat for roosting bats, although gaps were seen within stone work of both bricks, hence there is assumed that there is at least some roosting potential available.

3.4.6. All trees present on site have been categorised in line with the "Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines" protocol for the visual inspection of trees, a copy of the protocol has been included in Appendix VIII of this report.

3.4.6.1. The majority of trees on site were semi-mature or sapling trees which contain no visible voids, rotten areas or knot holes. These were therefore, categorized as Category 3 as they display no potential for roosting bats.

3.4.6.2. Some larger mature trees were identified along the banks of the eastern watercourse. No visible voids, rotten areas or knot holes were present within the trees; however, they are of a size and age associated with those which provide bat potential. Hence, they have been categorized as Category 2 from the BCT Guidelines.

3.4.7. The land within and around the site may provide suitable foraging habitat for bats although a thorough assessment of the bat foraging activity in the area of the site could not be carried out during this daytime survey of the site.

3.4.8. No ponds were identified within 500m of the site; hence there is no potential aquatic habitat for great crested newts.

3.4.9. No invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) were identified within the surveyed area.

3.4.10. A large portion of the vegetation throughout the site was assessed to provide suitable habitat for various species of bird during the nesting season. The open eaves of Building 1 will also provide opportunities for various species of bird. No active nests were identified during either survey as they were carried out outside of the nesting season.

3.4.11. The piles of brash present across the site (fig 3), along with garden waste and other debris on site (fig 15), provide suitable refugia habitat for various species of reptile. The open areas of grassland may provide suitable basking sites. No reptiles were identified during either survey.

3.4.12. The scrub vegetation within the surveyed area provides some limited habitat suitable for dormice. However, there is no connectivity to other sites of suitable habitat and there are no records of dormice within this area. Therefore, they are very unlikely to be present on site.

3.4.13. The broadleaf and coniferous trees within the survey area provide some limited habitat suitable for red squirrels. However, there is no extensive connective habitat to other areas of suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that red squirrels will be present within the area of the site.

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4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. No designated sites were identified within 1km of the survey area. Ancient Woodland BAP habitat was identified within close proximity to the site; however, this will remain unaffected by proposed works. The mature trees which were located along the northern and eastern site boundaries represent the best ecological resources of the site as they will support large quantities of invertebrates and will potentially provide bird nesting and bat roosting opportunities.

4.2. The grassland habitats were of poor species diversity. Wild flowers, which could provide feeding resources for invertebrates and their associated predators, were scarce. However, the survey was not carried out within the optimum time of year to thoroughly assess grassland.

4.3. No badger field signs or badger setts were identified within the site boundary; therefore works will have no impact upon badgers.

4.4. Water voles and otters are known to be present within the River Don. The section of the watercourse which flows adjacent to the survey was assessed as providing suitable habitat for both species. The small watercourse which flows along the eastern boundary was assessed as providing suitable habitat for otters, but not water voles due to the stone nature of banks. No water vole or otter field signs were identified within either watercourse.

4.5. Should works impact within 3-5m of the banks of either water course, there will be an impact upon otters should they be present. Should works impact upon the banks of the River Don, there may also be an impact upon water voles, should they be present.

4.6. Both the River Don and the smaller watercourse located to the east of the site were assessed as being potentially suitable habitat for freshwater white-clawed crayfish. A crayfish survey could not be conducted during either survey, as they were carried out outside of the suitable crayfish survey season which extends from July to October. If the beds of these watercourses are to remain unaffected by the works, there will be no impacts upon crayfish. If the beds of these watercourses are to be impacted upon, there could potentially be large impacts upon crayfish should they be present.

4.7. Building 1 was assessed as providing potentially suitable habitat for roosting bats, due to the presence of open eaves due to gaps in wooden fascia boards and missing mortar from the gable-end tiles. Should this building be impacted upon by the proposed works, there could potentially be direct impacts upon roosting bats. Should this building remain unaffected by works, there will be no associated bat issues.

4.8. Buildings 2 and 3 were assessed as providing poor potential bat roosting habitat. If these buildings are to be impacted by the proposed works, it is unlikely that there will be associated bat issues.

4.9. The bridges on site could not safely be assessed for their potential to house habitat for roosting bats, although gaps were seen within stone work of both bricks, hence there is assumed that there is at least some roosting potential available. Should either bridge be impacted by proposed works, there may be an impact upon roosting bats should they be present.

4.10. All trees present on site have been categorised in line with the "Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines" protocol for the visual inspection of trees, a copy of the protocol has been included in Appendix VIII of this report.

> 4.10.1. The majority of trees on site were semi-mature or sapling trees which contain no visible voids, rotten areas or knot holes. These were therefore, categorized as Category 3 as they display no potential for roosting bats. Any impact to these trees during works will have no consequential impact upon roosting bats.
>
> 4.10.2. Some larger mature trees were identified along the banks of the eastern watercourse. No visible voids, rotten areas or knot holes were present within the trees; however, they are of a size and age associated with those which provide bat potential. Hence, they have been categorized as Category 2 from the BCT Guidelines. Should these be impacted by works, there is a potential impact upon roosting bats should they be present.

4.11. The land within and around the surveyed area may provide suitable foraging habitat for bats. In particular, the trees lining the banks of both watercourses provide suitable habitat due to the linear features they create. The majority of the site comprises of open grassland and relatively unsuitable foraging habitat for bats. A thorough assessment of the bat foraging activity in the area of the site could not be

made during this daytime survey of the site; however, should the trees along watercourse banks be left intact during works, the impact upon foraging bats will be negligible. Should these trees be completely removed, there may be an impact upon foraging bats due to fragmentation of habitat.

4.12. No ponds were indentified within 500m of the survey area to provide potential aquatic habitat for great crested newts. Therefore, there will be no impact upon newts during works.

4.13. No invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), therefore there will be no associated impact upon the spread of these species.

4.14. The vegetation on site and open eaves of Building 1 will provide suitable habitat for various species of bird during the nesting season. No active nests were identified during either survey as they were carried out outside of the nesting season. Should vegetation clearance or works to Building 1 be carried out during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year, there may be an impact upon nesting birds.

4.15. The brash and debris now present on site provide suitable refugia for reptiles. The open grassland and hard standing areas will provide suitable basking areas. No reptiles were identified on site during either survey, however, should works impact upon refugia, there will be an impact upon reptiles should they be present.

4.16. The scrub vegetation within the surveyed area provides some limited habitat suitable for dormice. However, there is no connectivity to other sites of suitable habitat and there are no records of dormice within this area. Therefore, they are very unlikely to be present on site and there will be no impact upon them during works.

4.17. The broadleaf and coniferous trees within the survey area provide some limited habitat suitable for red squirrels. However, there is no extensive connective habitat to other areas of suitable habitat. Therefore, it is unlikely that red squirrels will be present within the area of the site and there will be no impact upon then during works.

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5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Should there be an impact within 3-5m of the banks of either watercourse during proposed works, it is recommended that water vole and otter surveys are first conducted in order to assess the level of impact works may have upon these species.

5.2. If the beds of either The River Don or the smaller watercourse to the east of the site are to be impacted upon by the proposed works it is recommended that freshwater white-clawed crayfish surveys are carried out. These surveys will ideally be carried out between July and October.

5.3. Should there be an impact to Building 1 or either bridge during proposed works, it is recommended that they are preceded by dusk emergence surveys to assess the presence of absence of roosting bats.

5.4. Should bats be found within any part of the site, there may be a requirement to carry out further surveys in order to gather all the information necessary to apply for a Natural England EPS license which will be required to cover the works.

5.6. It is recommended that felling of large trees is avoided where possible.

5.7. If it is not possible to avoid disturbance or felling of large mature trees it is recommended that the person carrying out the felling inspects the trees for any voids or other potential roosting opportunities immediately prior to the felling commencing. If voids or other roosting potential is identified it is recommended that a further dusk emergence bat survey of the trees is carried out by an ecologist in advance of the felling works.

5.8. A dusk emergence bat survey must be carried out at a time of year when bats are active, ideally May to August.

5.9. It is recommended that the trees lining the banks of both watercourses are left intact. Should there be a requirement to remove these trees, it is recommended that it is either preceded by bat foraging activity surveys in order to fully assess the impact removal of these trees will have on bat activity; or some trees are left intact with no gaps larger than 5m between suitable habitats, in order to avoid fragmentation.

5.10. It is recommended that vegetation clearance and works to Building 1 are carried out outside of the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year.

5.11. Any vegetation clearance or work to Building 1 carried out within the nesting season must be immediately preceded by a thorough nesting bird survey carried out by a suitably experienced person. Any nests identified must remain undisturbed until the young have fledged from the nest.

5.12. It is recommended that all personnel working on the site are briefed on the potential presence of reptiles on the site. A toolbox talk on reptiles has been included at the end of this report to aid in this matter.

5.13. It is then recommended that vegetation clearance work is carried out to a minimum height of 150mm to leave any refugia or reptiles unaffected.

5.11. In the unlikely event that any reptiles are encountered during the works they should be allowed to move off the site of their own accord. If large numbers of reptiles (5+) are identified work in that area should cease and the author of this report should be contacted for further advice.

5.12. In the unlikely event that dormice or red squirrels are identified on site, it is recommended that the undersigned is contacted for advice.

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Prepared by:	
Laura Hobbs BSc, MRes, Grad CIEEM.	Date: 25th February 2015.

Checked by:	
Steven Whitcher, MCIEEM.	Date: 2nd March 2015.

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 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), known as the 'Habitats Regulations'. 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.

18 species of bat currently reside in Britain, 17 of which are known to breed here. 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, Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, 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. 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 covered by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), and as species listed in Annexes 2 and 5 of the Habitats Directive, 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 V. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

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

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

If any person intentionally:-

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

he shall be guilty of an offence.

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

If any person intentionally:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix VI.

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 VII. 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) and Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) making it a European Protected Species.

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 VIII. BCT GOOD PRACTIVE GUIDELINES PROTOCOL FOR VISUAL INSPECTION OF TREES.

Table 8.4 Protocol for visual inspection of trees due to be affected by arboricultural work, to assess the value of the trees to bats. (Adapted from a protocol provided by Corylus Ecology Ltd.)

Tree category and description	Stage 1 Initial survey requirements	Stage 2 Further measures to inform proposed mitigation	Stage 3 Likely mitigation
Known or confirmed roost	Follow SNCO guidance and these guidelines wherever possible, to establish the extent to which bats use the site. This is particularly important for roosts of high risk species and/or roosts of district or higher importance and above		The tree can be felled only under EPS licence following the installation of equivalent habitats as a replacement.
Category 1* Trees with multiple, highly suitable features capable of supporting larger roosts	Tree identified on a map and on the ground. Further assessment to provide a best expert judgement on the likely use of the roost, numbers and species of bat, by analysis of droppings or other field evidence. ***A consultant ecologist is required***	Avoid disturbance to trees, where possible. Further dusk and pre-dawn survey to establish more accurately the presence, species, numbers of bats present and the type of roost, and to inform the requirements for mitigation if felling is required.	Felling would be undertaken taking reasonable avoidance measures[3] such as 'soft felling' to minimise the risk of harm to individual bats.
Category 1 Trees with definite bat potential, supporting fewer suitable features that category 1* trees or with potential for use by single bats	Tree identified on a map and on the ground. Further assessed to provide a best expert judgement on the potential use of suitable cavities, based on the habitat preferences of bats. ***A consultant ecologist required***	Avoid disturbance to trees, where possible. More detailed, off the ground visual assessment. Further dusk and pre-dawn survey to establish the presence of bats, and if present, the species and numbers of bats and type of roost, to inform the requirements for mitigation if felling is required.	Trees with confirmed roosts following further survey are upgraded to Category 1* and felled under licence as above. Trees with no confirmed roosts may be downgraded to Category 2 dependent on survey findings
Category 2 Trees with no obvious potential, although the tree is of a size and age that elevated surveys may result in cracks or crevices being found; or the tree supports some features which may have limited potential to support bats.	None. ***A consultant ecologist is unlikely to be required***	Avoid disturbance to trees, where possible. No further surveys.	Trees may be felled taking reasonable avoidance measures. Stop works and seek advice in the event bats are found, in order to comply with relevant legislation.
Category 3 Trees with no potential to support bats	None. ***A consultant ecologist is not required unless new evidence is found***	None.	No mitigation for bats required.

Appendix IX. ORIGINAL 2012 ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



KEY.

Amenity Grassland

Continuous Scrub

Tall Ruderal

Broad-leaved Woodland

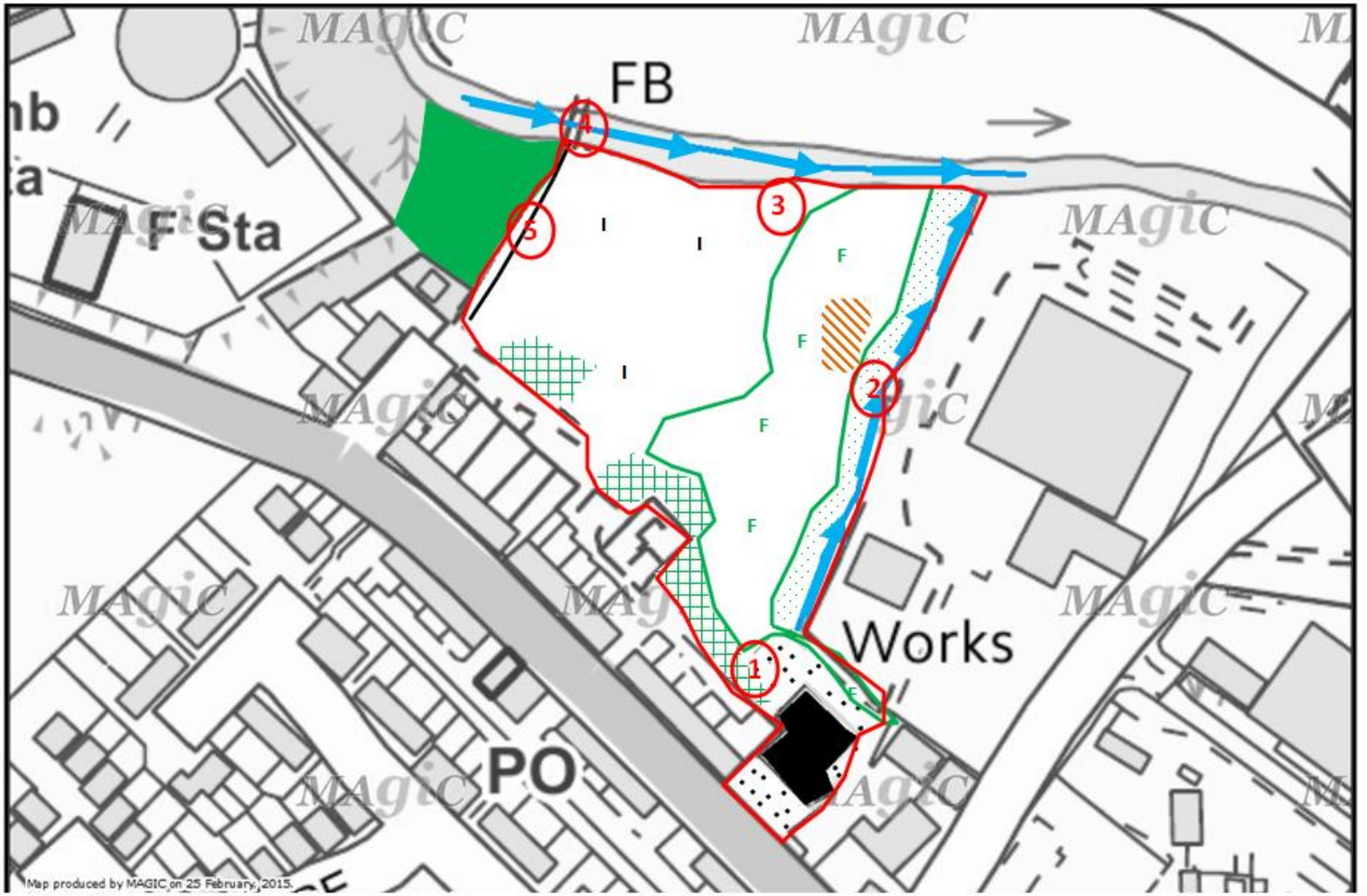
SI — Semi-improved Grasslan

I — Improved Grassland

TARGET NOTES.

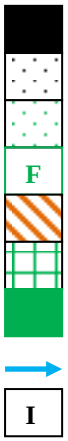
1. Area of planted daffodils and tulips
2. Woodland edge habitat of bramble scrub
3. Woodland wild flower edge with wood forget-me-not, wood anemone and garlic mustard

UPDATED ANNOTATED MAP OF SURVEY AREA.



Key.

Buildings
Hard Standing
Scattered Parkland Trees
Recently Felled Woodland
Tall Ruderal
Continuous Scrub
Broadleaf Woodland
Running Water
Improved Grassland



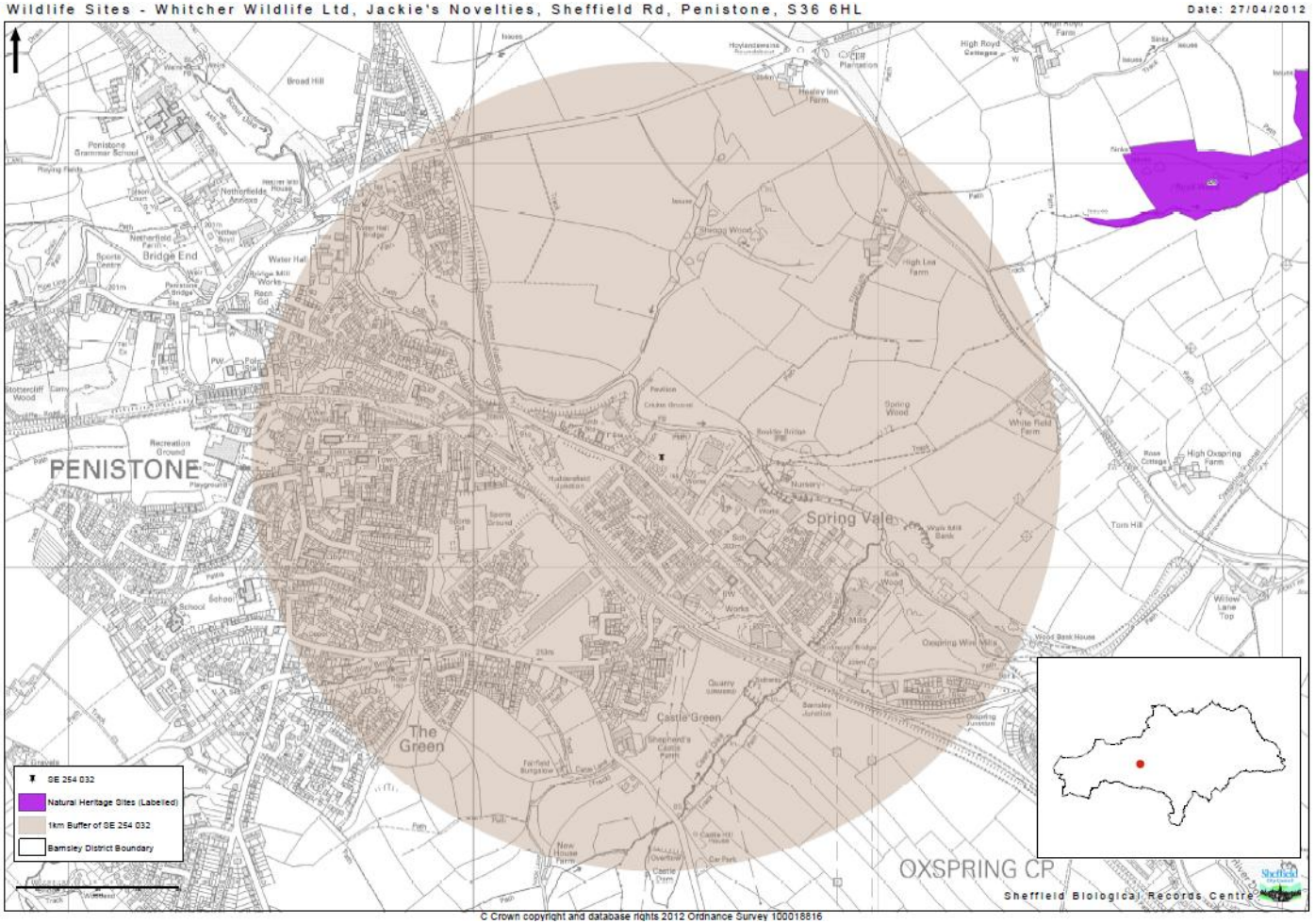
Target Notes.

1. **Debris on site.**
2. **Stone bridge over watercourse**
3. **Path through site, down to watercourse.**
4. **Bridge over River Don.**
5. **Dirt track down to bridge and cricket club adjacent to site.**

APPENDIX X. SPECIES LIST.

A (trees and shrubs)		
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
	Oak	*Quercus*
	Grey willow	*Salix atrocinerea*
	Goat willow	*Salix caprea*
B (herbs and wild flowers)		
	Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
	Cow parsley	*Anthriscus sylvestris*
	Lady's smock	*Cardamine pratensis*
	Spanish bluebell	*Endymion hispanicus*
	Hedgerow cranesbill	*Geranium pyrenaicum*
	Common hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*
	Water forget-me-not	*Myosotis scorpioides*
	Creeping forget-me-not	*Myosotis secunda*
	Daffodil	*Narcissus*
	Curled dock	*Rumex crispus*
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*
	Ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*
	Common chickweed	*Stellaria media*
	Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
	Tulip sp.	*Tulipa*
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*
C (grasses)		
	Cock's foot	*Dactylis glomerata*
	Sheep's fescue	*Festuca ovina*
	Yorkshire fog	*Holcus lanatus*
	Creeping soft-grass	*Holcus mollis*
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*
D (rushes and sedges)		
	Compact rush	*Juncus conglomeratus*
	Soft rush	*Juncus effusus*
	Hard rush	*Juncus inflexus*

APPENDIX XI. SHEFFILED BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE, DATA SEARCH, 2012.



Grid Ref	Location Name	Date	Location	Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird
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
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird

SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2011	Oxspring village, Don Valley Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring	bird	*Turdus merula*	Blackbird
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
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Blackcap
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Blackcap
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Blackcap

SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Blackcap
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, 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
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus caeruleus*	Blue Tit
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus caeruleus*	Blue Tit
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus caeruleus*	Blue Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus caeruleus*	Blue Tit
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus caeruleus*	Blue Tit

		009				
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus caeruleus*	Blue Tit
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		03/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	Bullfinch
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	Bullfinch
SE254023		01/09/1994	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE255023		01/01/1995	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE2403		27/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose

SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE2502		01/11/1997	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE2403		01/02/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE255022		08/05/2010	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Branta canadensis*	Canada Goose
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Corvus corone subsp. corone*	Carrion Crow
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus corone subsp. corone*	Carrion Crow
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus corone subsp. corone*	Carrion Crow
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus corone subsp.*	Carrion Crow

		009			*corone*	
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus corone subsp. corone*	Carrion Crow
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus corone subsp. corone*	Carrion Crow
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus corone subsp. corone*	Carrion Crow
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
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

SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fringilla coelebs*	Chaffinch
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fringilla coelebs*	Chaffinch
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fringilla coelebs*	Chaffinch
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fringilla coelebs*	Chaffinch
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fringilla coelebs*	Chaffinch
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fringilla coelebs*	Chaffinch
SE247037		01/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Chiffchaff
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Chiffchaff
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Chiffchaff
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus*	Chiffchaff

		009			*collybita*	
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		01/08/1996	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
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Collared Dove

SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Collared Dove
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Collared Dove
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Collared Dove
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Collared Dove
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Collared Dove
SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2011	Oxspring village, Don Valley Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring	bird	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Collared Dove
SE255022		08/05/2010	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Fulica atra*	Common Coot
SE255022		08/05/2010	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Gallinula chloropus*	Common Moorhen
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sylvia communis*	Common Whitethroat

SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sylvia communis*	Common Whitethroat
SE255023		29/06/1997	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Fulica atra*	Coot
SE255023		07/03/1999	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Fulica atra*	Coot
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fulica atra*	Coot
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Fulica atra*	Coot
SE2403		29/05/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Cuculus canorus*	Cuckoo
SE258028		07/03/1999	Castle Green, Penistone	bird	*Cinclus cinclus*	Dipper
SE2403		01/11/1999	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	*Cinclus cinclus*	Dipper
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Cinclus cinclus*	Dipper
SE2403		01/12/1	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock

		995	Hall Lane, Penistone			
SE2403		01/01/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'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
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock
SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2011	Oxspring village, Don Valley Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring	bird	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock
SE2403		10/05/1	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Sylvia borin*	Garden Warbler

		998	Hall Lane, Penistone			
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		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
SE2403		30/04/1998	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Carduelis carduelis*	Goldfinch
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Carduelis carduelis*	Goldfinch
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Carduelis carduelis*	Goldfinch
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Carduelis carduelis*	Goldfinch
SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2011	Oxspring village, Don Valley Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring	bird	*Carduelis carduelis*	Goldfinch
SE2502		30/01/1998	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Mergus merganser*	Goosander
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
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
SE2403		01/12/1	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Parus major*	Great Tit

		995	Hall Lane, Penistone			
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus major*	Great Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus major*	Great Tit
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus major*	Great Tit
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Parus major*	Great Tit
SE2403		01/09/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/09/1993	River Don, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/12/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/01/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		03/11/1994	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker

SE2403		02/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/03/1995	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		13/07/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/02/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/07/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/08/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/03/1998	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE247037		24/06/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/07/1	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker

		999				
SE2403		01/11/1999	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Picus viridis*	Green Woodpecker
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Carduelis chloris*	Greenfinch
SE253024		29/06/1997	Penistone Town	bird	*Carduelis chloris*	Greenfinch
SE2403		01/11/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Carduelis chloris*	Greenfinch
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Carduelis chloris*	Greenfinch
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'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
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Carduelis chloris*	Greenfinch

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
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
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		21/07/1	River Don, Water Hall Bridge,	bird	*Ardea cinerea*	Grey Heron

		999	Penistone			
SE2403		01/08/1999	Penistone Town	bird	*Ardea cinerea*	Grey Heron
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
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Delichon urbica*	House Martin
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Delichon urbica*	House Martin
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Delichon urbica*	House Martin

SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE2403		01/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE253024		29/06/1997	Penistone Town	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
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow

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SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2011	Oxspring village, Don Valley Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring	bird	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow
SE2502		01/10/1999	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Larus*	Indet. Gull
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus monedula*	Jackdaw
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'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
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus monedula*	Jackdaw
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus monedula*	Jackdaw

		009				
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, Penistone	bird	*Garrulus glandarius*	Jay
SE246037		28/03/1999	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Garrulus glandarius*	Jay
SE2403		25/08/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Falco tinnunculus*	Kestrel
SE2403		31/10/1996	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	*Falco tinnunculus*	Kestrel
SE253024		29/06/1997	Penistone Town	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
SE247038		01/05/1993	Water Hall, 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
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		28/11/1	River Don, Water Hall Bridge,	bird	*Alcedo atthis*	Kingfisher

		994	Penistone			
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
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
SE2502		01/10/1995	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Vanellus vanellus*	Lapwing
SE2403		19/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Vanellus vanellus*	Lapwing
SE2502		01/10/1999	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Vanellus vanellus*	Lapwing
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Vanellus vanellus*	Lapwing

		009				
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Vanellus vanellus*	Lapwing
SE2403		25/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Dendrocopos minor*	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
SE2502		01/03/2001	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Carduelis cannabina*	Linnet
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Athene noctua*	Little Owl
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
SE2403		01/12/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Pica pica*	Magpie
SE2403		01/05/1	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Pica pica*	Magpie

		999	Hall Lane, Penistone			
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Pica pica*	Magpie
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Pica pica*	Magpie
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Pica pica*	Magpie
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Pica pica*	Magpie
SE2403		01/01/1994	River Don, Water Hall Bridge, Penistone	bird	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard
SE255023		29/06/1997	Castle Dam, 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 platyrhynchos*	Mallard
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard

SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard
SE255022		08/05/2010	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Anthus pratensis*	Meadow Pipit
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		01/01/2	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle Thrush

		000	Hall Lane, Penistone			
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle Thrush
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle Thrush
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle Thrush
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle Thrush
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
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
SE255023		29/06/1997	Castle Dam, 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
SE255023		07/03/1999	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Gallinula chloropus*	Moorhen
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Gallinula chloropus*	Moorhen
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Gallinula chloropus*	Moorhen
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phasianus colchicus*	Pheasant
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Motacilla alba subsp.*	Pied Wagtail

		009			*yarrellii*	
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii*	Pied Wagtail
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii*	Pied Wagtail
SE258028		17/02/1994	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	*Anser brachyrhyncus*	Pink-Footed Goose
SE258028		18/02/1994	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	*Anser brachyrhyncus*	Pink-Footed Goose
SE2403		24/08/1994	Scout Dike Reservoir	bird	*Aythya ferina*	Pochard
SE2403		01/12/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Turdus iliacus*	Redwing
SE247037		12/04/1996	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Turdus iliacus*	Redwing
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Reed Bunting
SE2403		01/12/1995	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
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Erithacus rubecula*	Robin
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Erithacus rubecula*	Robin
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Erithacus rubecula*	Robin
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Erithacus rubecula*	Robin
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Erithacus rubecula*	Robin
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Erithacus rubecula*	Robin
SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2011	Oxspring village, Don Valley Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring	bird	*Erithacus rubecula*	Robin

SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Corvus frugilegus*	Rook
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
SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2011	Oxspring village, Don Valley Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring	bird	*Corvus frugilegus*	Rook
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
SE2403		01/01/1997	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Carduelis spinus*	Siskin
SE2403		01/02/1997	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, Penistone	bird	*Carduelis spinus*	Siskin
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
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Alauda arvensis*	Skylark
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Alauda arvensis*	Skylark

		009				
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

SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Turdus philomelos*	Song Thrush
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'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
SE2403		01/01/1994	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Accipiter nisus*	Sparrowhawk
SE2403		04/02/1995	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	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		13/08/1	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Accipiter nisus*	Sparrowhawk

		996	Hall Lane, Penistone			
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
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Accipiter nisus*	Sparrowhawk
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Accipiter nisus*	Sparrowhawk
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

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
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Starling
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Starling
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Starling
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Starling
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Starling
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Starling
SE2503	Oxspring	01/01/2	Oxspring village, Don Valley	bird	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Starling

		011	Thurgoland bridge to Oxspring			
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
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
SE2403		01/06/1996	Water Hall, Penistone	bird	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallow
SE255023		29/06/1997	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallow
SE20L		01/07/1997	Don Valley, Oxspring to Penistone	bird	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallow
SE2403		01/08/1	Don Valley, Oxspring to	bird	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallow

		997	Penistone			
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
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallow
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallow
SE255022		08/05/2010	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Hirundo rustica*	Swallow
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Apus apus*	Swift
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Apus apus*	Swift
SE255022		08/05/2010	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Apus apus*	Swift
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
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Strix aluco*	Tawny Owl
SE2502		01/03/2000	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Passer montanus*	Tree Sparrow
SE2502		01/03/2001	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Passer montanus*	Tree Sparrow
SE246036		05/11/1992	Penistone Town	bird	*Certhia familiaris*	Treecreeper
SE2403		01/11/1993	Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Certhia familiaris*	Treecreeper
SE2403		01/03/1	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Certhia familiaris*	Treecreeper

		994	Hall Lane, Penistone			
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
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, Penistone	bird	*Certhia familiaris*	Treecreeper
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		01/01/2	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Certhia familiaris*	Treecreeper

		000	Hall Lane, Penistone			
SE255023		07/03/1999	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Aythya fuligula*	Tufted Duck
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Aythya fuligula*	Tufted Duck
SE2502		17/03/1996	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	Wheatear
SE2403		21/02/1995	Water Hall Park, Penistone	bird	*Parus montanus*	Willow Tit
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
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow Warbler
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow Warbler

SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow Warbler
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow Warbler
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow Warbler
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Columba palumbus*	Woodpigeon
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Columba palumbus*	Woodpigeon
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Columba palumbus*	Woodpigeon
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Columba palumbus*	Woodpigeon
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Columba palumbus*	Woodpigeon
SE2503	SE20L-4	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Columba palumbus*	Woodpigeon
SE2403		01/06/1	garden Watersmeet, Water	bird	*Troglodytes*	Wren

		994	Hall Lane, Penistone		*troglodytes*	
SE2403		01/07/1994	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	bird	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Wren
SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Wren
SE2403	SE20L-2	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Wren
SE2503	SE20L-4	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Wren
SE2403	SE20L-2	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Wren
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Wren
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

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
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
SE253024		29/06/1997	Penistone Town	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, Penistone	bird	*Emberiza citrinella*	Yellowhammer
SE2502		01/03/2	Castle Dam, Penistone	bird	*Emberiza citrinella*	Yellowhammer

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SE2502	SE20L-3	30/04/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Emberiza citrinella*	Yellowhammer
SE2502	SE20L-3	03/06/2009	'BARNSLEY MBC'	bird	*Emberiza citrinella*	Yellowhammer
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
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Epilobium ciliatum*	American Willowherb
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Poa annua*	Annual Meadow-Grass

SE2403		13/06/1997	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Stellaria uliginosa*	Bog Stitchwort
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Agrostis capillaris*	Common Bent
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Rumex acetosa*	Common Sorrel
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Agrostis stolonifera*	Creeping Bent
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Ranunculus repens*	Creeping Buttercup
SE253024		29/06/1997	Penistone Town	flowering plant	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Callitriche hamulata*	Intermediate Water-Starwort
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Alopecurus geniculatus*	Marsh Foxtail
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering	*Cirsium palustre*	Marsh Thistle

		006		plant		
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Rorippa microphylla*	Narrow-Fruited Water-Cress
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Lolium perenne*	Perennial Rye-Grass
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Poa trivialis*	Rough Meadow-Grass
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Ranunculus omiophyllus*	Round-Leaved Crowfoot
SE2403		01/10/1996	garden Watersmeet, Water Hall Lane, Penistone	flowering plant	*Sorbus aucuparia*	Rowan
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Littorella uniflora*	Shoreweed
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Poa pratensis*	Smooth Meadow-Grass
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	Sweet Vernal Grass
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Juncus bufonius agg.*	Toad Rush agg.

SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Cardamine flexuosa*	Wavy Bitter-Cress
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Trifolium repens*	White Clover
SE2502	Barnsley MBC	25/02/2006	'BARNSLEY MBC'	flowering plant	*Holcus lanatus*	Yorkshire-Fog
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	*Pieris napi*	Green-Veined White
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	*Maniola jurtina*	Meadow Brown
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	*Pyronia tithonus*	Pyronia tithonus
SE2403	Penistone roadside	04/07/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	*Pieris rapae*	Small White
SE2403	Penistone old gardens	09/08/2011	'BARNSLEY MBC'	insect - butterfly	*Pieris rapae*	Small White
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	*Acarospora fuscata*	Acarospora fuscata
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
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
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Melanelia subaurifera*	Melanelia subaurifera
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Parmelia sulcata*	Parmelia sulcata
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Phaeophyscia orbicularis*	Phaeophyscia orbicularis
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Physcia tenella subsp. tenella*	Physcia tenella subsp. tenella
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Porpidia tuberculosa*	Porpidia tuberculosa
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Rinodina gennarii*	Rinodina gennarii
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Scoliciosporum umbrinum*	Scoliciosporum umbrinum
SE246034	churchyard	06/05/1995	Penistone	lichen	*Trapelia placodioides*	Trapelia placodioides
SE2503		15/03/2	Penistone	liverwort	*Chiloscyphus*	Chiloscyphus

		007			*polyanthos*	polyanthos
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	liverwort	*Calypogeia fissa*	Common Pouchwort
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	liverwort	*Conocephalum conicum*	Conocephalum conicum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	liverwort	*Diplophyllum albicans*	Diplophyllum albicans
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	liverwort	*Lophocolea bidentata*	Lophocolea bidentata
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	liverwort	*Lunularia cruciata*	Lunularia cruciata
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	liverwort	*Pellia endiviifolia*	Pellia endiviifolia
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Amblystegium riparium*	Amblystegium riparium
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Amblystegium serpens*	Amblystegium serpens
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Barbula cylindrica*	Barbula cylindrica

SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Barbula recurvirostra*	Barbula recurvirostra
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Barbula unguiculata*	Bird's-claw Beard-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Brachythecium albicans*	Brachythecium albicans
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Brachythecium rivulare*	Brachythecium rivulare
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Brachythecium rutabulum*	Brachythecium rutabulum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Polytrichum piliferum*	Bristly Haircap
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Dicranum scoparium*	Broom Fork-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Bryum bicolor*	Bryum bicolor
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Calliergon cuspidatum*	Calliergon cuspidatum
SE2403		15/03/2	Penistone	moss	*Bryum capillare*	Capillary Thread-

		007				moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Funaria hygrometrica*	Common Cord-moss
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Dicranoweisia cirrata*	Common Pincushion
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Fissidens taxifolius*	Common Pocket-moss
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Atrichum undulatum*	Common Smoothcap
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Bryum rubens*	Crimson-tuber Thread-moss
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme*	Cypress-leaved Plait-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Eurhynchium praelongum*	Eurhynchium praelongum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Grimmia pulvinata*	Grey-cushioned Grimmia
SE2503		15/03/2	Penistone	moss	*Campylopus*	Heath Star Moss

		007			*introflexus*	
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Homalothecium sericeum*	Homalothecium sericeum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Hypnum cupressiforme var. lacunosum*	Hypnum cupressiforme var. lacunosum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum*	Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Hypnum jutlandicum*	Hypnum jutlandicum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Isopterygium elegans*	Isopterygium elegans
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Barbula convoluta*	Lesser Bird's-claw Beard-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Fissidens bryoides*	Lesser Pocket-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Pohlia nutans*	Nodding Thread-moss

SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Plagiomnium undulatum*	Plagiomnium undulatum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Plagiothecium succulentum*	Plagiothecium succulentum
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Ceratodon purpureus*	Redshank
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Rhizomnium punctatum*	Rhizomnium punctatum
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Rhynchostegium confertum*	Rhynchostegium confertum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Rhynchostegium riparioides*	Rhynchostegium riparioides
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Schistidium apocarpum*	Schistidium apocarpum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Dicranella heteromalla*	Silky Forklet-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Bryum argenteum*	Silver-moss
SE2403		15/03/2	Penistone	moss	*Rhytidiadelphus*	Springy Turf-moss

		007			*squarrosus*	
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Mnium hornum*	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Thamnobryum alopecurum*	Thamnobryum alopecurum
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Tortula ruralis*	Tortula ruralis
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Ulota crispa var. norvegica*	Ulota crispa var. norvegica
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Tortula muralis*	Wall Screw-moss
SE2403		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Orthotrichum diaphanum*	White-tipped Bristle-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Orthotrichum affine*	Wood Bristle-moss
SE2503		15/03/2007	Penistone	moss	*Racomitrium aciculare*	Yellow Fringe-moss
SE2403	Tennyson Close Penistone, Barnsley	31/07/2008		terrestrial mammal	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Pipistrelle

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