Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.

WESTWOOD SPORTING CLAYS.

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PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 There are plans to submit a planning application to enable Westwood Sporting Clays to operate on no more than one day per week rather than the 28 day rule that it currently operates under.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The site survey was carried out on 29th April 2018 and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I and II 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 watercourses and waterbodies. Where found, and where safe to enter the water, all were thoroughly searched for the presence of crayfish, for approximately 50m in each direction of the site, by searching under rocks and logs. Where stated, crayfish traps were also deployed into the watercourse. All survey work was carried out in accordance with the *Conserving Natural 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No 1, Protocol for Monitoring the White Clawed Crayfish*.

2.7. 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 Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition)* by looking for the following signs: -

* Holes, cracks or crevices.
* Bat Droppings.

2.8. 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.

2.9. 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.

2.10. 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 Edition*.

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. This document is prepared in line with The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the government policy on biodiversity and nature conservation and places a duty on Planning Authorities to give material consideration to the effect of a development on legally protected species when considering planning applications. The NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance on "Natural Environment" also promote sustainable development by ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity and that it is conserved and enhanced within the development.

2.15. This report is prepared in line with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act that came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

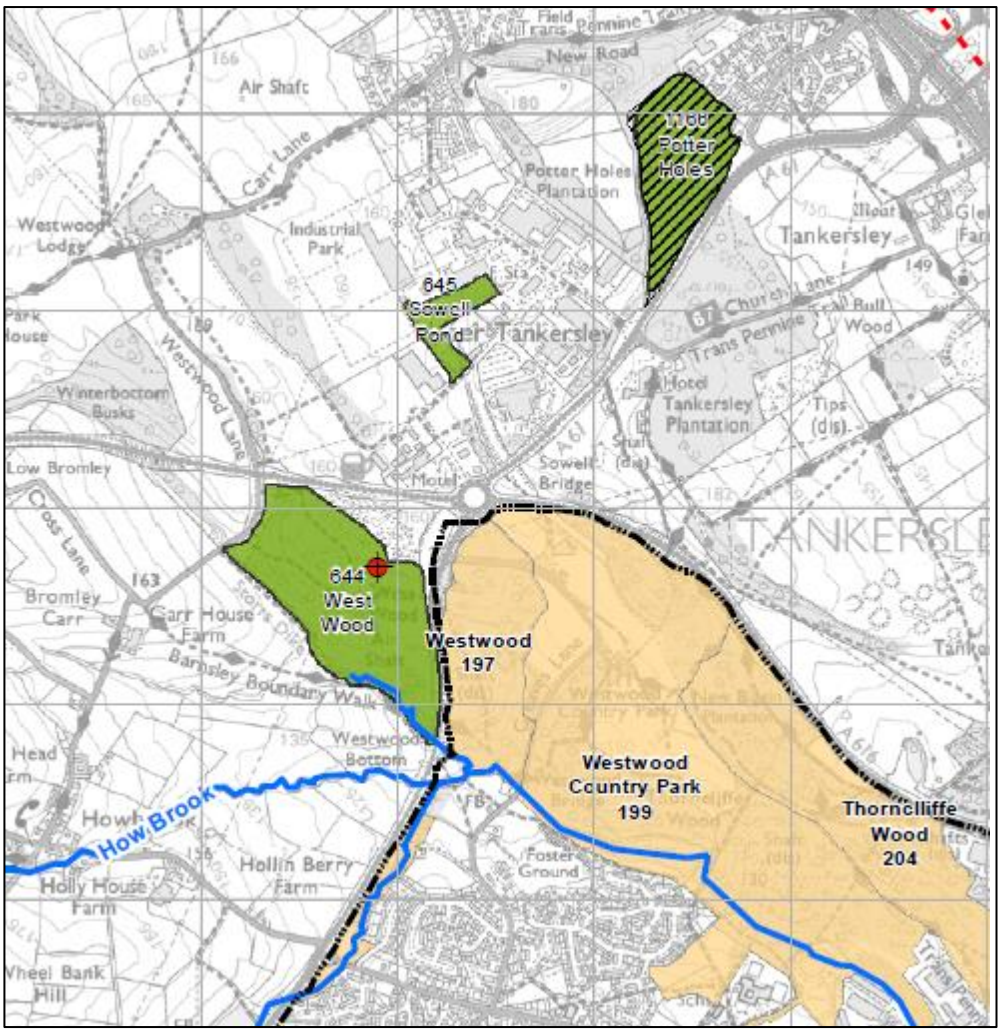
2.16. The survey was undertaken by Derek Whitcher who has over twenty years' experience of surveying for wildlife and has run his own wildlife consultancy since 1998. He has extensive experience of a wide variety of survey techniques for a variety of species of protected wildlife supplemented by attendance on a wide range of training courses through CIEEM, FSC and BCT. As a member of CIEEM he is committed to continuous professional development, a continual process of learning and career development, a condition of CIEEM membership. He holds current Natural England survey licences for barn owl, bat, great crested newt and white clawed crayfish.

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3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. A data search request was submitted to Barnsley Biological Records Centre for existing records of designated sites and protected species within 2km of the site. The map below shows the site centre denoted by the red dot and shows that part of the site lies within West Wood Local Wildlife Site designated for the woodland on the site. A more detailed map is provided in the appendices of this report.



3.1.2. Sowell Pond Local Wildlife Site lies 350m north of the site and is designated for the presence of great crested newts in the ponds.

3.1.3. Potters Holes is a Local Wildlife Site to the northeast of the site, also designated as Natural England Local Nature Reserve.

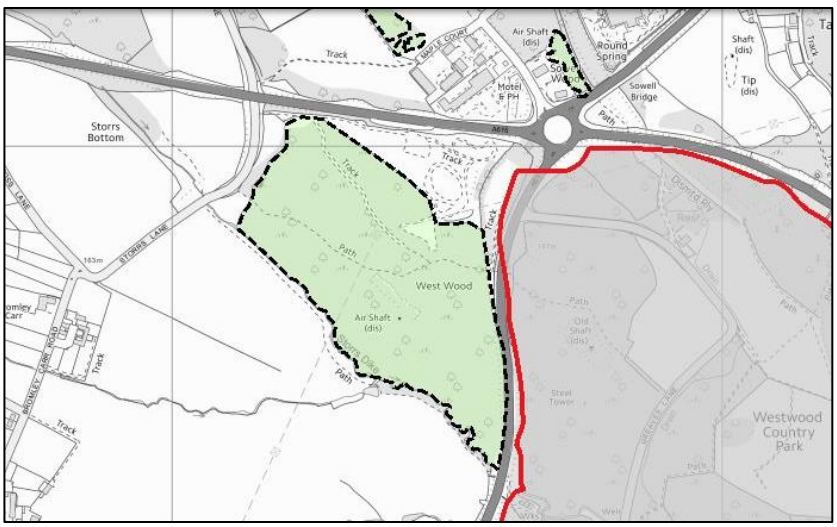
3.1.4. Westwood Country Park, a Sheffield Wildlife Site lies to the southeast of the site.

3.1.5. The species records provided included abundant flowering plants, lichens, mosses, fungi, invertebrates and common bird and bat species in the area surrounding the site and particularly in West Wood Country Park.

3.1.6. The more relevant records to the site are the presence of numerous great crested newt and smooth newt records in Sowell Pond Local Wildlife Site, 350m north of the site.

3.1.7. The data search species records can be provided as a separate document on request.

3.1.8. West Wood is covered by a Tree Preservation Order that covers the woodland area of the site.

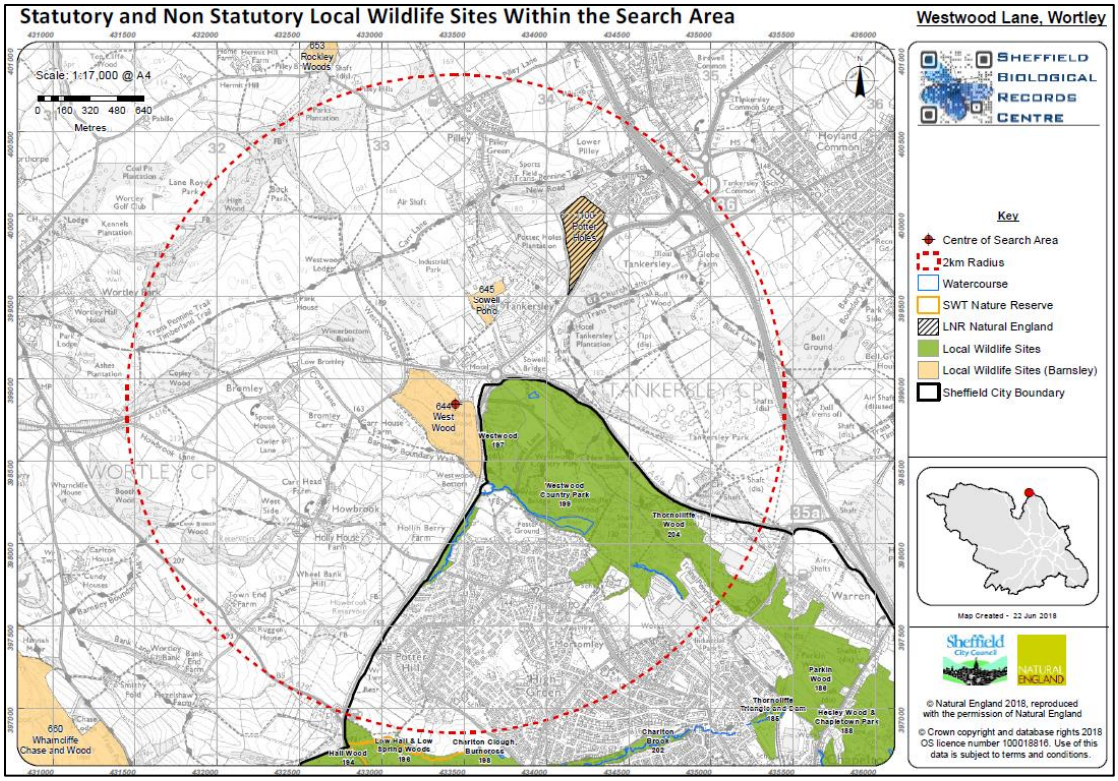


3.1.9. South Yorkshire Badger Group were consulted for records of badger setts in and around the survey area. There are records of a three-entrance badger sett adjacent to Howbrook Stream, Map Reference SK 3330 9830, to the south of the site but no recent records after 2010. There are records of a sett at Westwood Lodge, SK 3285 9980 from between 2004 and 2009. There are also records of two setts within the survey area, a sett by a brick shelter at SK 3351 9882 and another sett at SK 3357 9869, both recorded up to 2009.

3.1.10. South Yorkshire Bat Group were consulted for records of bat roosts in the area surrounding the site. There is only one roost record provided and the rest of the records are of sightings or bat care calls. Full results appended to this report.

3.1.11. Sheffield Bird Study Group has provided records of birds in the wood and around the surrounding area. This is quite an extensive list prepared over a number of years. The records are provided in the appendices of this report.

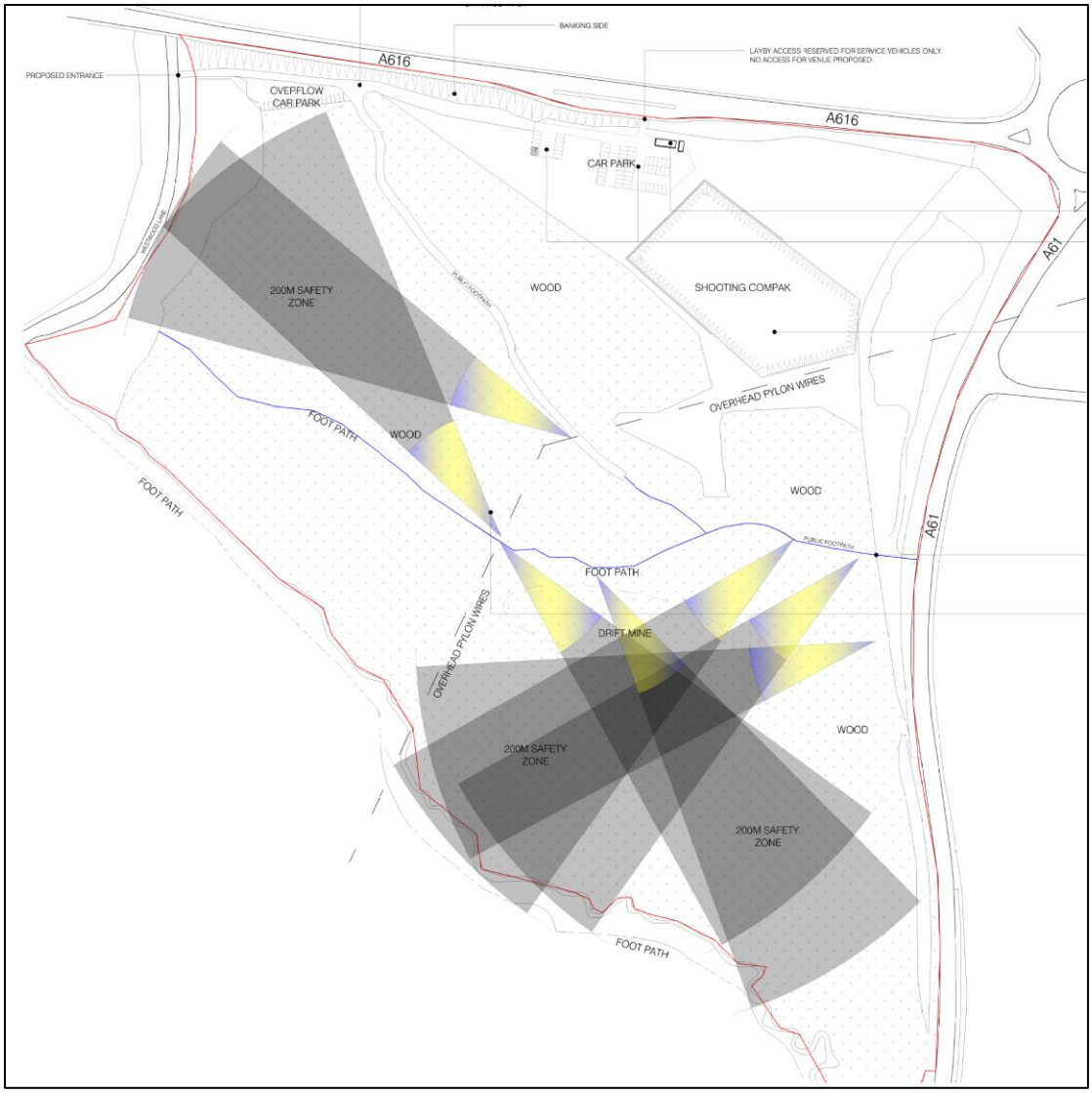
3.1.12. Further records have been requested from the Sheffield Biological Records Centre. The map below shows the designated sites to the southeast of the site although these are much the same as those provided by Barnsley Biological Records Centre and covered above.



3.1.13. The species records provided were extensive, but the relevant records were much the same as highlighted in the Barnsley returns, covered in the above sections. No new issues were found from the extra records.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The plan below shows the survey area outlined in red. It also shows the zone of influence of the woodland shooting activities shaded and shown as arcs of potential impact through falling shotgun pellets.



3.2.2. The aerial photograph below shows the site outlined in red and the surrounding area. To the north is the A616 with Tankersley Industrial Estate beyond, to the east is the A61, Sheffield Road with the woodland of Westwood Country Park beyond and to the south and west there is a watercourse along the edge of the woodland with arable farmland beyond.



3.3. Description of Habitats.

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

- Broadleaved Woodland
- Dense Continuous Scrub
- Scattered Scrub
- Scattered Trees
- Improved Grassland
- Standing Water
- Running Water
- Fence
- Building
- Bare Earth.

3.3.1. Broadleaved Woodland.

3.3.1.1. Most of the site comprises large and well-established block of ancient woodland, a NERC 2006 Priority Habitat. The area that is protected by a Tree Preservation Order and is designated as a Local Wildlife Site. Species presence are predominantly oak (*Quercus Robur)* and silver birch (*Betula pendula*) with holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplantus*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), with a ground cover of predominantly perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) but with patches of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and bramble *(Rubus fruticosus*). Other species identified included stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), wild garlic (*Allium ursinum*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) and celandine (*Ficaria verna*). The woodland is generally in good condition although there are extensive areas of damage caused by motorcycle activity and open clearings, as can be seen below.






3.3.1.2. The woodland area extends up as a strip along the eastern side of the hollow created for the shooting compak. Species in this arm of the woodland include mature

oak (*Quercus Robur*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*) with an understorey of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), shown in the photograph below.



3.3.2. Dense Continuous Scrub

3.3.2.1. There is a strip of dense and continuous scrub along the north-eastern side of the site adjacent to the A61 and the site boundary fence line. The scrub includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), oak (*Quercus Robur*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), willow (*Salix fragilis*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and gorse (*Ulex eruopaeus*).



3.3.2.2. There are other areas of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), scrub encroaching on the site, the photograph below shows an area to the east of the shooting compak and adjacent woodland.



3.3.3. Scattered Scrub.

3.3.3.1. There are areas where adjacent scrub outside the site boundary has encroached onto the site. This is particularly evident along the northern site boundary with the A616. The scrub is largely bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).



3.3.3.2. Similarly, bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) scrub has encroached on the western end of the site from outside the site boundary fence, as shown below.



3.3.4. Scattered Trees.

3.3.4.1. There are occasional individual trees that are growing within the grassland areas of the site. The one shown below is an oak tree (*Quercus Robur*), on the north side of the fenced woodland area, within the improved grassland.



3.3.4.2. There is a second mature tree approximately 1.5m inside the boundary fence at the western end of the site. This is a mature ash tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and contains dead wood that may provide opportunities for roosting bats.



3.3.4.3. A third mature tree lies within the boundary fence line on the western side of the site. This is a large and mature oak tree (*Quercus Robur*) with bat roost potential. The soil on the site side of the boundary fence has been scraped and this has damaged the roots of this tree.



3.3.4.4. A fourth mature sycamore tree lies just to the north of the gate way onto the site from Storrs Lane. This is a mature sycamore tree covered with dense ivy that is assessed to contain potential for roosting bats.



3.3.5. Improved Grassland.

3.3.5.1. Most of the area of the site to the north, west and east on the woodland can be categorised as improved grassland although the condition of the areas of grassland varies considerably from area to area. The area in the northwest corner of the site comprises natural and established improved grassland sloping down from the shooting compak towards Tankersley roundabout. The grassland was predominantly perennial rye grass *(Lolium perenne)*, cocks foot *(Dactylis glomerata)* and Yorkshire fog *(Holcus lanatus)* with nettle (*Urtica dioica*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus)*, buttercup (*Ranunculus Repens*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), plantain *(Plantago major*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), buttercup *(Ranunculus Repens)*, thistle (*Cirsium sp(p))*, dock (*Rumex acetosella*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) and celandine (*Ficaria verna*) although there is a bare and sparse area at the top of the slope that appear to have been recently scraped and another at the bottom of the slope adjacent to the boundary fence with the roundabout.



3.3.5.2. The strip of grassland across the north of the site comprises a similar condition of grassland and mix of species.



3.3.5.3. Down the eastern side of the site there is another similar area of improved grassland with a very similar species list except there are various species of vetch (*Vicia sativa*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*) present.



3.3.5.4. Progressing southwards down the east side of the site, there is an increasing amount of marsh grass and tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) present as the ground becomes wetter. This is still classed to be improved grassland.



3.3.5.5. The area within and around the shooting compak has recently been seeded with areas almost devoid of vegetation and areas where perennial weeds are growing back.



3.3.5.6. At the western end of the site there is a strip of improved grassland down the western side of the wood, between the wood and the vegetation alongside Storrs Lane. This is classed as improved grassland, but it also includes areas of ruderals, encroaching scrub and bare earth where parts of the area have recently been scraped with a machine. The photographs below show a typical mix of grassland qualities present.









3.3.6. Standing Water

Adjacent to the car park at the entrance to the site there is a small pond, another NERC 2006 Priority Habitat. The pond is approximately 22m long by 8m wide. The pond has open areas of water, but parts are also clogged with reedmace (*Typha latifolia*) and with a variety of sedges (*Carex sp(p))* around the margins.



3.3.7. Running Water

There is a small stream along the southern edge of the site, another NERC 2006 Priority Habitat. The character of the stream varies along its length from vertical earth banks to areas where the banks have been flattened by motorbikes criss-crossing the stream and riding along the top of the banks.





3.3.8. Fences.

3.3.8.1. Much of the site perimeter is fenced with predominantly timber fencing as shown below. There are places where this has been damaged, particularly along the eastern site boundary with the A61.



3.3.8.2. Down the western site boundary there is a post and wire fence line.



3.3.8.3. There is no fence line along the southern site boundary with the adjacent footpath and arable field.

3.3.9. Buildings.

There is a small group of pre-fabricated buildings and portable toilets at the site entrance.



3.3.10. Bare Earth.

3.3.10.1. There are abundant areas of bare earth across the site. The photograph below looks across the site entrance and the front of the buildings and show the car parking area. This is in part covered with tarmac and in part compressed limestone chippings.



3.3.10.2. There are extensive areas of bare earth through the middle of the woodland, one such area is shown below.



3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or badger field signs were identified anywhere on the site, including at the locations where setts had been recorded in the past.

3.4.2. There are two watercourses on the site. One is a small watercourse that flows down the western edge of the site and into the main watercourse, which flows west to east along the bottom, or southern edge, of the site. The small watercourse is small and narrow and unsuitable for water vole, otter or white clawed crayfish.

3.4.3. The main watercourse along the bottom, or southern edge of the wood flows, where it is undisturbed, through steep earth banks although for much of its length, there has been considerable damage done to the banks due to motorcycle activity criss-crossing the watercourse.

3.4.4. No water vole burrows were identified in the banks of either watercourse and there are no recent water vole records in the data search. The records there are listed in the data search date from before 1990.

3.4.5. No otter field signs were identified in either watercourse and the smaller of the two was assessed to be too small to be used by otters. The watercourse along the southern edge of the site may be used for otters to access their feeding areas but there were no records of otter in the data search results, no field signs and no holts present during the survey.

3.4.6. The watercourses appear to be unsuitable habitat for white clawed crayfish and there are no local records returned in the data search results.

3.4.7. One pond was identified on the site, at the southern edge of the car parking area. The pond, as shown in the photograph below, has been assessed for its suitability for supporting great crested newts, particularly in the light of the population in Sowell Pond, north of the site and another pond 500m to the northwest, adjacent to Westwood Lane that contains a population of great crested newts with continuity of habitat without crossing the busy A616.

3.4.8. The pond on site contains clear water with open areas and abundant submerged, aquatic plants that provide suitable egg laying material. A Habitat Suitability Index Assessment was undertaken to assess the potential for the pond to support great

crested newts and the results are shown in the table below the photograph. The pond scores and “excellent” result with a 93% chance of great crested newts being present.



HSI		**Pond 1**
SI_1	Location	1
SI_2	Pond Area	0.5
SI_3	Pond Drying	0.9
SI_4	Water Quality	0.67
SI_5	Shade	1
SI_6	Fowl	1
SI_7	Fish	1
SI_8	Ponds	
SI_9	Terrestrial Habitat	1
SI_{10}	Macrophytes	0.9
Total score		0.87
Presence		Excellent

3.4.9. Other areas of standing water were found in various hollows during the survey, but all were classed to be ephemeral puddles from recent heavy rain, with dirty water and a lack of aquatic vegetation.

3.4.10. There are abundant mature trees across the site that contain potential roosting features, suitable for roosting bats. No detailed survey of these trees was undertaken. A data search with the south Yorkshire Bat Group identified no roosts in the survey area or immediate surroundings.

3.4.11. There are no buildings on the site that could potentially provide bat roosting opportunities. The buildings on the car park, close to the site entrance, are all pre-fabricated structures that are unsuitable for roosting bats.

3.4.12. The survey area provides ideal foraging habitat for bats with the abundant woodland edges and the watercourses on the site. No detailed survey was undertaken during this day time survey of the site.

3.4.13. The vegetation within the survey area provides ideal nesting habitat for a wide range of woodland nesting birds during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. However, the level of bird activity seen during the survey was very low and may in part be due to disturbance from noise and shooting activities.

3.4.14. The site is assessed to be unsuitable habitat for reptiles as the woodland areas of the site are shaded and the grassland areas have been disturbed by human activity and noise and are isolated by adjacent busy roads.

3.4.15. The woodland habitat on the site is very open and exposed for hazel dormouse habitat and the site lies outside the natural range of the species.

3.4.16. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified within the survey area and the site lies outside the natural range for the species.

3.4.17. No alien, invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act were identified on the site during the survey.

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4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. There are no statutory designated sites in the area surrounding the site and therefore the proposed development will have no impact on any designated sites.

4.2. Part of the surveyed site lies within West Wood Local Wildlife Site. Barnsley MBC define Local Wildlife Sites as the most important areas for biodiversity outside statutory designated sites. They are selected and designated for their locally important, distinctive habitats and species. This is in order to protect them from inappropriate development and promote the conservation of their biodiversity. Any activities undertaken in the woodland habitat and Local Wildlife Site will have an impact on the site. In this case, the use of the woodland for shooting will have a significant impact on the woodland and the fauna species that would be expected to be present in the woodland. In particular, there is anticipated to be a major noise impact on birds and nesting birds.

4.3. West Wood Local Wildlife Site is designated for the ancient woodland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and river habitats on the site. Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC) lists Priority Habitats and these include Rivers and Streams, Ponds, Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, all habitats present on the site. Any activity that impacts on those habitats of high ecological value is assessed to have a major negative impact.

4.4. In addition, the Woodland on the site is protected by a Tree Preservation Order making it a requirement that no trees can be felled, pruned or lopped without planning consent. Any such activity without the appropriate planning consent would constitute a major impact.

4.5. There will be no impact on Sowell Pond Local Wildlife Site, Potters Holes Local Wildlife Site and Natural England Local Nature Reserve and Westwood Country Park, a Sheffield Wildlife Site.

4.6. The habitats on the site are high value habitats, particularly the large woodland block, a NERC 2006 Priority Habitat and the reason that the site is designated as a Local Wildlife Site. Within the woodland the state and value of the woodland varies from one place to another. In areas where previous disturbance has been low there are woodland indicator species showing the high ecological value of the site. In other areas the ground flora has been completely destroyed by motorcycle activity and

additionally, there are large open areas that have been cleared of all vegetation. The extended time for the shooting activities will have a minimal impact on the quality of the woodland as long as further clearance of the woodland is avoided.

4.7. There are a number of mature trees that lie outside the woodland block, categorised as scattered trees. One mature oak tree is located within the bund created around the Compak and there is some concern that the build up of soil around the trunk will kill this tree and that would be a major impact. There is a mature oak at the northern edge of the woodland block and another at the western end of the site that are both in good condition. There is a further mature sycamore on the western site boundary with dense ivy cover with the ground beneath heavily scraped resulting in root damage. The extension in the shooting activities on site should have no additional impact on these trees as long as there is no further works that may damage these trees.

4.8. The watercourse is a further NERC 2006 Priority Habitat. This also varies in quality with untouched areas of very high ecological value interspersed by areas that have been heavily damaged by motorcycles crossing the watercourse and destroying the bank side vegetation. Extension of the shooting activities on site will have no additional impact on the watercourse and is further motorcycle activity is prevented, there is the opportunity for the habitat value to recover.

4.9. The pond on the site is yet another NERC 2006 Priority Habitat. The car park lies adjacent to the pond but is separated by a post and wire fence. Increased activity as a result of the extended shooting activities on site should have no impact on the pond.

4.10. The area surrounding the woodland is predominantly improved grassland, of moderate to low ecological value. This also varies considerably in quality from areas where there has been little impact, enabling a healthy grassland sward and an increasingly varied species list, albeit common species. However, there are many areas of heavy disturbance where the grassland has been scraped bare down the south-western corner of the site and in the north-eastern corner of the site where grassland and scrub have been cleared and a hole generated in the site boundary fence. It is unclear whether this is associated with the shooting activities.

4.11. The grassland habitat around the Shooting Compak is of low ecological value as it has recently been seeded and has not yet become established. There is every

expectation that this will become better established before any extension of the shooting activity times increase the level of pedestrian activity.

4.12. No badger setts or badger field signs were identified on the site. The proposed planning consent will therefore have no impact on badgers.

4.13. There are no field signs of water vole, otter or white clawed crayfish present within either of the two watercourses present on the site. Otters may pass along the main watercourse at the southern end of the site to access alternate feeding areas but the extension to the shooting activities will have no impact on these species.

4.14. One pond that is potentially suitable for great crested newts was identified within the site with further ponds containing great crested newt populations just over 500m from the site. Loss of or damage to the pond would have a major impact on great crested newts if they are present although there is no reason why the planned extension of time for shooting would impact on the pond. The proposed extension to the shooting activities may have a minor impact resulting from the increased number of people using the site but further ground disturbance to the terrestrial habitat has the potential to have a significant impact on great crested newts if they are present in the pond and on the site.

4.15. There are several mature trees around the site that contain potential roost features for roosting bats. These include trees within the woodland block and individual parkland trees within the grassland area of the site and along the western and southern site boundaries. No detailed survey of these trees was undertaken as there are no plans to impact on additional trees on the site. Should any of these trees be directly disturbed by felling, lopping or pruning or by significant changes in noise levels, this will represent a major impact on any roosting bats present.

4.16. There are no buildings on the site that could potentially provide bat roosting opportunities. There are the pre-fabricated buildings at the site entrance, which are totally unsuitable for roosting bats. There will be no impact on roosting bats in buildings.

4.17. The survey area provides high potential for foraging bats as the site comprises woodland, woodland edges and watercourses, all high value foraging areas for bats. The proposed extension to the shooting in the wood will be a diurnal activity and will

therefore not impact on foraging bats. Future clearance of trees, scrub or woodland could potentially have a significant impact on foraging bats.

4.18. The vegetation within the survey area provides ideal habitat for a wide range of woodland nesting bird species during the nesting season, which extends from March to September each year. However, the noise and fall-out of pellets from present shooting activities will inevitably have impacted on birds living and nesting in the woodland. The proposed extended period of time when the shooting activities in the woodland will take place would have a further impact on those areas of woodland affected by the noise and fall-out of pellets and would further compound the deterrent to birds. This is a significant impact.

4.19. The site is assessed to be unsuitable habitat for reptiles as the woodland areas of the site are shaded and the grassland areas have been disturbed by human activity and noise and are isolated by adjacent busy roads. Extension of the shooting activities will not impact on reptiles.

4.20. No suitable hazel dormouse habitat was identified on the site and there is no continuity of habitat with adjacent areas. The proposed extension of the shooting activities will have no impact on hazel dormouse.

4.21. No red squirrels or red squirrel field signs were identified within the survey area and there is no suitable habitat within the survey area. The proposed extension of shooting activities will have no impact on red squirrels.

4.22. No alien, invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act were identified on the site during the site survey. The proposed extension to the shooting activities will not cause such plants to spread.

****

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. It is recommended that any works on the site avoid any impact to the NERC Priority Habitats.

5.2. It is recommended that no further tree felling, lopping or pruning is undertaken to the trees in the TPO area. It is further recommended that steps be taken to avoid further damage of the woodland habitats, in particular ground flora, from motorcycle activity.

5.3. It is recommended that steps be taken to avoid further damage to the watercourses on the site and in particular to avoid further damage to the watercourse banks along the southern edge of the site from motorcycle activity, official or unofficial. At present there is inadequate fencing to protect the southern and eastern boundaries of the site and there is a new hole in the boundary fence in the northeast corner of the site. These allow access by motorcycles and pedestrian foot traffic onto the site.

5.4. There are no signs of disturbance to the pond on the site and there is an existing timber post and stock mesh fence between the car park and the pond. It is recommended that this be retained and repaired, and signs be erected to deter interference.

5.5. It is recommended that an e-DNA test be undertaken on a water sample from the pond on site to determine whether this contains a population of great crested newts. If great crested newts are present in the pond, it is recommended that a strategy be put in place to ensure the conservation value of the population is maintained.

5.6. There are areas of the site that will not be impacted on by the extended shooting activities. It is recommended that the biodiversity of those areas of the site are enhanced to reverse the negative impacts in the shooting zones and from past motorcycle activities.

5.6.1. Areas where shooting will take place should be agreed and defined and areas outside those zones of influence are the areas to be enhanced to compensate for the negative impacts within the zones that will be affected by the extended shooting activity.

5.6.2. It is essential that the motorcycle activities cease and that measures are taken to ensure no further unauthorised activity occurs. Motorcycle activities will have to be prevented on a health and safety basis, so this is a further extension to benefit the ecology of the woodland, in particular to reverse the severe damage that has already been done to the ground flora of the woodland and watercourse.

5.6.3. It is recommended that the deep grooves already cut into the woodland be carefully levelled out and then left for grass, bluebells and existing ground flora to naturally recolonise these areas. Only bare areas should be affected by the machinery used, no areas that have not already been disturbed should be touched.

5.6.4. It is recommended that the areas of improved grassland and scrub be retained and encouraged to become better established. There are areas at the northeast corner of the site, around the Compak and down the western side of the site that have been scraped by machine, leaving areas of bare or churned ground. Future scrub control, where necessary, should be undertaken in a much more careful and sympathetic manner to retain and enhance wildlife habitats.

5.6.5. Root zones around trees in the woodland block and outside, should be protected from harm. There are areas where ground works have been undertaken close to mature trees that have resulted in changes to ground level and damage to tree roots that threaten the health of those trees. Particular areas are to the east of the Compak and down the western side of the site.

5.6.6. Consideration should be given to providing one or more additional wildlife ponds on the site for breeding amphibians.

5.6.7. It is recommended that additional bat boxes be erected in the quieter and sheltered areas of the site that will be unaffected by shooting noise and pellet fall-out.

5.6.8. It is recommended that additional bird boxes be erected in the quieter and sheltered areas of the site that will be unaffected by shooting noise and pellet fall-out.

****

Prepared by:	
Derek Whitcher, BSc, MCIEEM, MCMI	Date: 26th June 2018.

Checked by:	
Jenny Whitcher Roebuck MCIEEM.	Date: 26th June 2018.

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Appendix I. GREAT CRESTED NEWT INFORMATION.

Ecology

Great Crested Newts breed in ponds and other water bodies. They can begin to migrate to their breeding ponds as early as the first frost-free days in late January with the majority reaching their breeding ponds by mid-March. Timing will be influenced by several factors, primarily evening temperatures above 5^{o}C and rainfall.

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

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

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

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

Great Crested Newts therefore spend the majority of their time on land and only visit the ponds for breeding purposes.

Great Crested Newts will travel large distances between ponds and terrestrial refuges. It is recommended that anywhere within 500m of a pond should be treated as potential Great Crested Newt habitat.

Surveys

Walkover surveys will identify the suitability of any ponds within the area for Great Crested Newts by using a HSI assessment. The terrestrial habitat and their links will also be assessed.

Aquatic surveys of newts can be carried out through the trapping of ponds in suitable weather conditions during the breeding season, although these surveys do not provide accurate population estimates.

Terrestrial surveys and exclusions can be conducted between March and September when newts are moving out of breeding ponds.

An experienced surveyor must carry out the surveys and must be in possession of an appropriate Natural England Great Crested Newt survey license.

It is essential that Great Crested Newt surveys are planned well in advance of any development and ideally before Planning Consent is sought. Surveys can only be carried out at the appropriate time of year and repeat surveys are essential.

Legislation

Great Crested Newts are protected under Appendix II of the BERN Convention (1982), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), Annex II and IV of the Habitats Directive, Annex II of the Conservation and Wildlife Regulations (2010) and are listed under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Communities Act (2006) making them a species of principal importance.

This makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any Great Crested Newt, to interfere with any place used for shelter or protection, or to intentionally disturb any animal occupying such a place.

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

Appendix II. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

Ecology

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September. It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees and scrub but others are ground nesting or prefer man- made structures or buildings.

Surveys

Nesting bird surveys search for potential nest sites in vegetation, buildings etc. Potential nesting sites are observed over a suitable period of time for bird movements or calling male birds that would indicate the presence of a nest. The presence of a nest can be identified from the field signs without the necessity to see the nest itself, thereby avoiding any disturbance of the nests. The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Legislation

Nesting birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Part 1. -(1) Of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - kills, injures or takes any wild bird; takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or 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: - 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 disturbs 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”.

Appendix III. ANNOTATED



Woodland, Broad-Leaved

Dense Scrub

Scattered Scrub

Bare Ground

Improved Grassland

Scattered Trees

Standing Water

Running Water

Building

Fence

Target Note

Site: Westwood Sporting Clays	**Prepared by:** Whitcher Wildlife Ltd
Reference: 180457	**Date:** 17th May 2018

Appendix IV. TARGET NOTES.

T1. A large area of reasonable quality improved grassland in the northeast corner of the site. Some scrub encroachment from outside the boundary fence with the A616.

T2. A small area of improved grassland and scrub in the very northeast corner of the site where the vegetation has been scraped away by machine.

T3. An area of improved grassland on the eastern side of the site with some motorcycle damage and becoming increasingly damp to the southern end beneath the overhead cables.

T4. The Shooting Compak with poor quality improved grassland recently seeded.

T4A. A mature oak tree standing in the bund around the Shooting Compak with soil stacked against the trunk.

T5. A small pond adjacent to the car park with the potential to support great crested newts.

T6. A mature oak tree standing in an area of good quality improved grassland.

T7. A mature oak tree standing in an area of improved grassland into which scrub is spreading from the site boundary.

T8. An area of improved grassland down the western end of the site.

T9. A mature sycamore with dense ivy cover standing in the site boundary with some machine damage to the tree roots due to scraping of the ground adjacent.

T10. An area of very poor quality improved grassland that has been subjected to extensive machine damage resulting in areas devoid of ground vegetation.

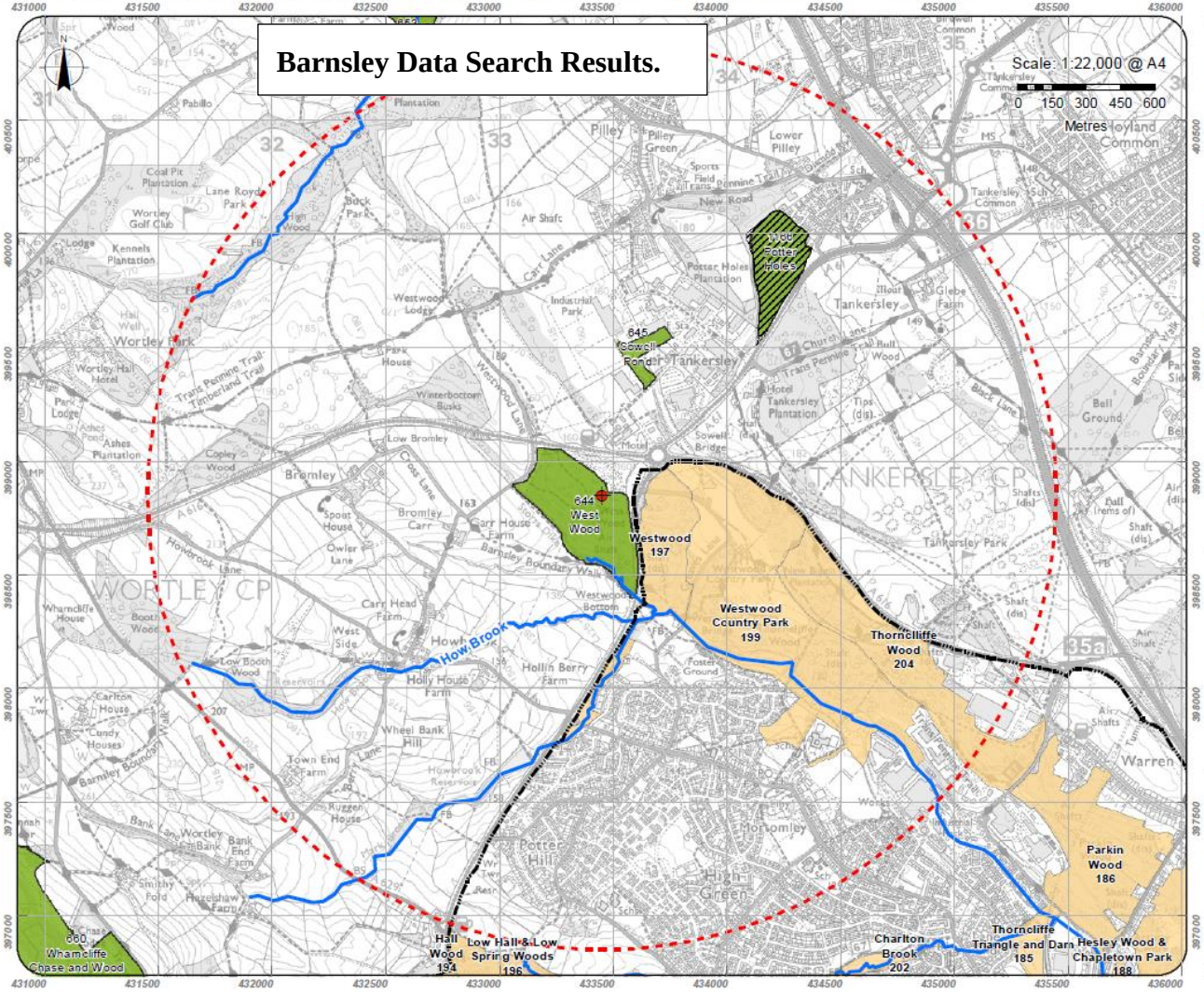
T11. A watercourse along the bottom of the woodland area. In places the vegetation has high ecological value while in many places motorcycle damage has destroyed the ground vegetation and the watercourse banks.

T12. Large and open areas of bare ground within the ancient and mature woodland lacking both tree cover and ground vegetation. Lower branches removed from trees piled on the woodland floor.

T13. Large area of ancient and mature woodland of a high ecological value despite wide gashes of damaged and missing ground vegetation as a result of motorcycle activity.

Statutory and Non Statutory Local Wildlife Sites Within the Search Area

Barnsley Data Search Results.



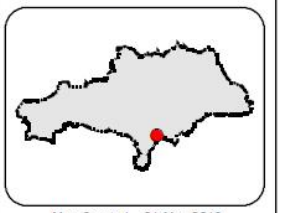
Westwood Lane

BARNSLEY Metropolitan Borough Council

Key

- Centre of Search Area
- 2km Radius
- Local Wildlife Sites (Sheffield)
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Watercourse
- LNR Natural England
- Barnsley District Boundary

SHEFFIELD BIOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE



Map Created - 01 May 2018

Sheffield City Council

NATURAL ENGLAND

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Data Search Results from South Yorkshire Badger Group.

Hi Derek,

Badger setts: re central grid reference SK 334 988

I have badger records of a sett beside Howbrook stream, SK3330 9830 dated 15.02.2003 when there were three active entrances. Since then there have been a lot of disturbances in the area but although I haven't visited for a number of years Clive has reported the sett dead.
I also have records of a sett at Westwood lodge from 2004 to 2009 when there were three active entrances, grid ref. SK 3285 998. I do not know what its present status is.

Regards

Monica

South Yorkshire Bat Group Records.

Recorder	Date	GridRef 6Fig	number/name	Address line 1	Address line 2	Type	Notes	Species
Eric Bennett	21/09/2004	SK311978	Carlton House	Woodhead Road	Wortley		P.aur feeding perch. P.pip social calls.	Various
Karen Larkin	24/08/2012	SK312995	199	Wortley hall, S36 1I	Wortley		adult male	Common pipistrelle
Robert Bell	13.11.16	SK329966	Bat box in Greno W	Bat box in Greno Woods			Five bats recorded roosting in box	Common pipistrelle
Robert Bell	12.11.17	SK329966	Greno Woods	Greno Woods			Five bats in bat box 26	Soprano pipistrelle
Robert Bell	12.11.17	SK329967	Greno Woods	Greno Woods			One bat in bat box 23	Soprano pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	01/09/2003	SK327983	Carr Head Farm	Carr Head Road	Howbrook		P.aur feeding perch. 2 P.pip feeding.	Vespertillionidae
Eric Bennett	01/09/2003	SK327983	Carr Head Farm	Carr Head Road	Howbrook	Barn		Various
Eric Bennett	20/03/2008	SK324980	Berry Fold Farm	Berry Lane	Howbrook		Pl.aur dr & moth wings roost	Brown long-eared b
Eric Bennett	08/07/2010	SK324980	Berry Fold Farm	Berry Lane	Howbrook		5 Pl.aur dr not fresh -occasional male habg-up. Single P.pip feeding round farmyard.	Various
Natural England Voluntee	16/11/2015	SK327982	SK3298		Sheffield	South Yorkshire		Pipistrellus sp.
Smeeden Foreman	27/07/2016	SK327981	SK3298	Hollinberry Lane,	Howbrook		Common pip, BLE and Myotis sp.	Various
Smeeden Foreman	09/08/2016	SK327981	SK3298	Hollinberry Lane,	Howbrook		Common & Soprano Pip, Daubentons, Nattere	Various
Smeeden Foreman	13/09/2016	SK327981	SK3298	Hollinberry Lane,	Howbrook		Common and Soprano Pip, & Myotis Sp.	Various
Robert Bell	12.11.17	SK331967	Greno Woods	Greno Woods			Three bats in bat box 28	Soprano pipistrelle
Jerry Brown	04/07/1981	SK3398		Tankersley area	Tankersley			Vespertillionidae
Eric Bennett	22/06/1997	SK3998	Design Practice	Wentworth Village	Wentworth		bats found in office & returned to roof.	Pipistrelle sp.
Eric Bennett	30/07/2001	SK339996	Wilson &	Wentworth Ind. Pa	Tankersley		Bat trapped in factory 111	Soprano pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	27/07/2005	SE335001		Carr Lane	Tankersley	House	Owner count (30 minutes)	Pipistrelle sp.
Karen Larkin	03/08/2015	SE 334006	SE3300				Bat Care/Callout - ADULT - REL	PIP
English Nature	13/06/2003	SK349964	496	Marrick Court	Burnt Cross		Elderly,partially sighted lady. Very concerned about the bats in her loft RH reassured, no	Nil
English Nature	15/07/2003	SK343967	496	Reaper Crescent	High Greave	Roost	Roost entrance at gable apex. Concerns about droppings. Info & advice given, FOB	Vespertillionidae
English Nature	13/02/2004	SK342960	496	Meadow Drive	Burn Cross		Bat on conservatory roof. Summer roost known at roof apex. Help needed. MM to	Vespertillionidae
English Nature	30/04/2004	SK341968	496	Charlton Drive	High Green		Bat in bedroom - terrified. Vol to visit. A	Vespertillionidae
BCT/NE	14/04/2009	SK337960	496	Bracken Hill		South York Y		Common pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	20/06/1996	SK342978		Dowling Avenue	High Green	House		Vespertillionidae
Eric Bennett	14/07/1999	SK342979		Taverner Way	High Green	House		Pipistrelle sp.
English Nature	26/09/2006	SK349972	497	Cart Road			Bat flying inside warehouse - several days?	Vespertillionidae
Karen Larkin	01/08/2011	SK3497	497	Westnall House Westwood	Oughtibridge			Common pipistrelle
Eric Bennett	03/06/1983	SK3498		Reservoir Tunnel	High Green	Tunnel		Daubenton's bat
English Nature	25/07/2006	SK341980	498	Merbeck Drive	High Green		Bat in room.Removed bat - no roost	Pipistrelle sp.
Jerry Brown	29/05/1981	SK3499	Tankersley Church		Tankersley			Vespertillionidae
Eric Bennett	11/08/2009	SK349997	Glebe Farm	Tankersley Lane	Tankersley		Pl.aur in barn D and cottage E. 2 seen poss	Vespertillionidae
Eric Bennett	11/08/2009	SK349998	Glebe farm	Tankersley Lane	Tankersley	Barn	Lots of discarded moth wings.	Brown long-eared b

Natural England	26/07/2007	SE345001	400	Walker Road	Tankersley		Bat found in doorway yesterday. Failed to fly last night. Possible roost noises above bedroom. JG visit. No roost identified. Bat	Pipistrelle sp.
Karen Larkin	25/04/2016	SE 346001	SE3400				Bat Care/Callout - - REL	WHISKERED
Eric Bennett	21/07/2001	SK357970		White Lane	Chapeltown	House		Pipistrelle sp.
Eric Bennett	21/07/2001	SK357970		White Lane	Chapeltown	House		Leisler's bat

Sheffield Bird Study Group Records.

Common Name	Date	Location	Grid Reference	Count	Comment	Source
Blackcap	07/04/2012	Westwood CP	SK3498	2	singing males	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chiffchaff	07/04/2012	Westwood CP	SK3498	3	singing males	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Common Buzzard	25/06/2012	West Wood, Wortley	SK3398	2+	brood (1) ringed	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Common Buzzard	22/09/2013	Westwood CP	SK3498	6	Circling together at noon.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Blackbird	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	8	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Blue Tit	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	31	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Carrion Crow	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	1	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chaffinch	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	9	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Common Buzzard	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	1	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Goldcrest	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	1	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Spotted Woodpecker	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	2	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Tit	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	10	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Kestrel	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	1	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Long-tailed Tit	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	2	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Mallard	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	2	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Mistle Thrush	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	2	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Redwing	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	2	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Robin	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	10	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Song Thrush	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	1	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Sparrowhawk	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	2	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Treecreeper	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	3	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Woodpigeon	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	3	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Wren	05/03/2015	West Wood, High Green	SK3398	2	[via BTOBT]	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Lesser Whitethroat	02/05/2005	Westwood CP	SK3498	1	1m singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Jay	16/05/2006	West Wood	SK3398	2		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Woodpigeon	13/04/2006	West Wood	SK3398	80		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Blue Tit	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	26	6 singing.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Bullfinch	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	4		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chaffinch	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	12	3 singing.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chiffchaff	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	4	Singing.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Coal Tit	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	4		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Spotted Woodpecker	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	1		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Tit	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	12		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	2	+HH. Pair.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Nuthatch	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	2		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Robin	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	10	9 singing.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Woodpigeon	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	19	2 singing.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Wren	09/04/2007	West Wood	SK3398	13	7 singing.	Sheffield Bird Study Group

Blackbird	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	11	4 singing, 1 carrying food, 1 fl	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Blackcap	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	6	Singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Blue Tit	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	37	8 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Blue Tit	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	35	12 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Bullfinch	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	2	Pair	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chaffinch	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	12	9 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chaffinch	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	14	12 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chiffchaff	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	10	9 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Coal Tit	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	9	1 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Coal Tit	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	5	2 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Dunnock	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	2	1 singing, 1 nest-building	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Goldcrest	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	2		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Spotted Woodpecker	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	1		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Spotted Woodpecker	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	1	Drumming	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Tit	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	18	7 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Tit	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	16	11 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Jay	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	2		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Kestrel	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	1	Male	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Long-tailed Tit	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	13		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Long-tailed Tit	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	10	Including 2 carrying food	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Nuthatch	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	3	2 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Robin	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	11	9 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Robin	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	31	26 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Song Thrush	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	2	1 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Song Thrush	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	11	7 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Tawny Owl	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	1	Roosting, mobbed by Blackbir	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Tree Pipit	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	2	Singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Treecreeper	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	2		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Willow Warbler	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	3	Singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Woodpigeon	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	17	9 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Wren	17/03/2008	West Wood	SK3398	15	10 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Wren	11/05/2008	West Wood	SK3398	27	25 singing	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Tawny Owl	26/04/2008	West Wood	SK3498	2	Two calling against each other	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Tree Pipit	26/04/2008	West Wood	SK3498	1		Sheffield Bird Study Group
Woodcock	26/04/2008	West Wood	SK3498	3	Roding	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Siskin	26/12/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	5	Mixed in with Redpoll flock.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
House Martin	09/10/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	4	Feeding overhead 1100 hrs	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Green Woodpecker	19/04/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	1	Fine views of a female.	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Great Spotted Woodpecker	19/04/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	1	female	Sheffield Bird Study Group

Goldcrest	19/04/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	1	singing males	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Crossbill	09/10/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	1	Calling overhead	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Chiffchaff	19/04/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	2	singing males	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Bullfinch	19/04/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	2	a pair	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Blackcap	19/04/2010	Westwood CP	SK3498	2	singing males	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Grey Heron	29/01/2011	Westwood CP	SK3498	1	Found dead in woods.	Sheffield Bird Study Group