Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

WHYTE GATE, BREACH LANE

Jonathan Ayres CEnv MCIEEM FLS | 10/02/2017



Whyte Gate – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

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Executive summary

A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was commissioned by the applicant to identify the potential for any ecological receptors within or immediately adjacent to the site, to support future development of the site.

This report represents the findings of the survey undertaken on land at the rear of Whyte Gate, Breach Lane, Totmonslow, in the Local Planning Authority boundary of Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, located at central Grid Reference 399563, 339783. The application site is approximately 0.4 hectares in size and consists predominantly of species-poor semi-improved grassland, bordered with hedgerows and a line of trees. Adjacent land consists of arable farmland to the east and gardens to the north and west.

The site is within a rural location to the south east of the City of Stoke-on-Trent. No designated or non-designated sites are located within 250 metres of the site and only aviation related activities are listed as SSSI impact risk factors to consult Natural England on, as stated on the Natural England website.

The survey identified the following habitats within the site and on adjacent land;

- Amenity grassland,
- Species poor semi-improved grassland,
- Hedgerows,
- Scattered trees,
- Scattered scrub.

Habitats within the site are dominated by a managed area of species poor grassland, with patches of scattered scrub around the boundaries of the site, which in turn is bordered by hedgerows and trees. No ponds are located within 250 metres of the site.

No evidence of protected species such as badger were recorded during the survey, heavy usage of the site by rabbits were recorded throughout the survey. Patches of scrub and hedgerows/trees located around the site may be utilised by nesting birds. Should clearance of vegetation be required these works should be undertaken outside the main bird nesting season unless supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist.

The majority of the habitats within the site are common to the local area and of limited ecological interest. If vegetation clearance works are undertaken during the winter period, the proposal is unlikely to impact upon any significant ecological receptors.

A section of species-poor hedgerow to the south will need to be removed to create a new access, the applicant will mitigate for the loss of this hedgerow by the planting of a greater length of species-rich native hedgerow within the site and by gapping up works to the hedgerow on the eastern boundary of the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Description

The survey site is located on land to the south of Whyte Gate, a large detached house to the south of Breach Lane, Totmonslow. The development site is within a section of managed species-poor grassland to the south of the house and to the north of the A521, the land falls steadily away to the south.

The proposed development is for the construction of residential bungalows and an access road to the southern boundary.

A full phase 1 habitat figure is presented in Figure 1 Appendix B. The wider landscape contains gardens and a large intensively managed agricultural field, the southern boundary contains a hedgerow which abuts the main A521 Draycott Road.

Habitats within or adjacent to the site include a range of managed and semi-natural habitats:

- Grassland – the garden areas to the north and west of the site contain formal mown amenity grassland and the development site contains species-poor semi improved grassland which is topped every year by the applicant.
- Hedgerows - A section of intact species poor hedgerow is located to the southern boundary of the site and is managed by the local farmer, the hedgerow to the eastern boundary is dominated by mature hawthorn which through a lack of management has grown tall and leggy with numerous gaps, a large section of this hedge has recently been cut back to below 2m by the local electricity company where the overhead line runs through it. The hedgerow on the western side consists of a line of trees, made up of evergreens and a small number of deciduous species.
- Bare ground – the majority of the rear garden adjacent to the northern boundary of the site has been landscaped.
- Scattered tress – a range of mature and semi-mature tree species are found around the boundaries of the site.
- Scattered scrub – thick patches of bramble scrub are located along the southern and north-eastern boundaries of the site.

1.2 Proposed Works

At this stage, no formal planning permission has been permitted, however the applicant intends to re-submit an application for bungalows within the site.

1.3 Aims of Survey

In order to provide the local planning authority with the relevant information to aid determination in respect of ecology, the aims of the PEA were;

- To survey and map all of the broad habitat types within the application site;
- To assess the potential of habitats present, to support protected species and to recommend further survey (if required) to determine their status;
- To assess trees on site for their potential to be used by roosting bats and nesting birds;
- Make recommendations for protected species licensing if appropriate, and

- Make recommendations for mitigation/enhancement measures in keeping with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

2. Methods

2.1 Summary of Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Extended Phase 1 Survey Methods

A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) combined with a phase 1 habitat survey provides a standardised system to assess the status of habitats and species within the potential development site and highlights any possible ecological constraints, further surveys and suggestions for mitigation and enhancement measures.

The methodology follows the guidelines in the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) guide *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey 2003;* the Phase 1 habitat classification and associated field survey technique provides a relatively rapid system to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats. Each habitat type/feature is defined by way of a brief description and is allocated a specific name, an alpha-numeric code, and unique mapping colour. The system has been widely used and continues to act as the standard 'phase 1' technique for habitat survey across the UK.

2.2 Pre-survey data search

Surveys of freely accessible public databases and web based searches have also been undertaken, these included:

- MAGIC (Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside) website;
- Ordnance Survey mapping (to identify potentially notable habitats and constraints);
- Aerial photography (e.g. Google, Bing mapping);
- Staffordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan; and
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP).
- Staffordshire Moorland District Council Website.

2.3 Surveyor information

Jonathan Ayres CEnv MCIEEM FLS an experienced ecologist undertook the survey. Jonathan has considerable experience in ecological consultancy and local government ecological work and holds Natural England survey licences for bats, great crested newts and barn owls across the UK.

2.4 Field surveys

The survey was carried out on the 10/02/2017; weather conditions were cold with dense cloud cover. February is considered a sub-optimal time to undertake vegetation surveys, however given the types of habitats recorded and the limited extent of the survey area, the timing is not considered to significantly affect the results of this survey.

2.4.1 Habitat survey

The survey involved a walkover of the site mapping habitats present and classifying them according to the Phase 1 Habitat system, individual plant and tree species were also identified; fauna species and any suitable habitat for protected species were also recorded.

Target notes were taken in relation to specific habitat and features and are recorded in Appendix A along with a photograph. Plant names follow those listed in 'New Flora of the British Isles' (Stace, 2005). The common and scientific name of each botanical species is provided in Appendix C and the common name is used within the main text.

2.4.2 Protected species

In addition to establishing the baseline ecological potential of the site, the survey was undertaken to identify any areas which may need further survey, in particular with regard to the future development of the site. Habitats and features with the potential for supporting legally protected or national/local BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) species, including, but not limited to, bats, breeding birds, badgers, amphibians and reptiles, were noted.

2.4.3 Bats and Breeding Birds

A visual inspection survey of the mature trees within the area were assessed for their suitability to be utilised by roosting bats and potential roost features were identified. All surveys followed the guidelines outlined in the 2016 BCT Bat Survey Guidelines.

Tree category and description	**Survey requirements prior to determination.**	**Recommended mitigation works and / or further surveys.**
Category 1 Confirmed bat roost with field evidence of the presence of bats, e.g. live / dead bats, droppings, scratch marks, grease marks and / or urine staining.	Identified on map and on the ground. Further assessment such as climb and inspect and / or dusk / dawn surveys should be undertaken to provide an assessment on the likely use of the roost, numbers and species of bat present.	Avoid disturbance where possible. Felling or other works that would affect the roost would require an EPS licence with like for like roost replacement as a minimum. Works may also be subject to timing constraints.
Category 2a Trees that have a high potential to support bat roosts.	Identified on map and on the ground to assess the potential use of suitable cavities, based on the habitat preferences of bats. Further assessment such as climb and inspect and / or dusk / dawn surveys should be undertaken to ascertain presence / absence of roosting bats. Trees may be upgraded if presence of roosting bats is confirmed or downgraded following further surveys if features present are of low suitability.	**Trees where no bat roost confirmed after further surveys:** Avoid disturbance where possible. Further nocturnal surveys during the active bat season immediately prior to felling and / the use of non-return valves may be required. Use "soft felling" techniques and avoid cutting through tree cavities.
Category 2b Trees with a low potential to support bat roosts.	None.	Avoid disturbance where possible. Trees would be felled using reasonable avoidance measures such as soft felling, removing ivy cover by hand etc.
Category 3 Trees with negligible potential to support bat roosts.	None.	None.

Table 1: Tree Category and Bat Potential Criteria

Trees and hedgerow were also inspected for evidence of bird nesting, such as old bird nests or bird activity.

3. Results

3.1 Pre-survey data search

3.1.1 Designated sites

No statutory or non-statutory designated sites are located within 250 metres of the site. The development site lies within a SSSI impact risk zone for aviation industry schemes, therefore an application for residential development is not a type of activity listed to consult Natural England upon.

3.1.2 Online Mapping

Review of the aerial imagery and OS mapping suggests that the majority of the site is grassland, adjacent land consists of residential or garden areas, with farmland occurring to the west and within the wider environment. Numerous scattered trees and hedgerows were also observed on the boundaries of the site. The outline of managed cut areas of grass can be seen on the aerial mapping.

3.1.3 Protected species

No protected species records or mitigation licences were found within 500 metres of the site.

3.2 Field surveys

A site visit was undertaken on the 10th February 2017, the weather was cloudy and cold. All land within the red line boundary was surveyed, observations were also made of adjacent land.

3.2.1 Overview

The survey area consisted of the red line boundary. The proposed construction site is to be located within a section of grassland to the rear of the main house.

A small section of species-poor grassland and hedgerow will be removed to facilitate the construction of the development.

The habitat map can be viewed in Figure 1 Appendix B and details on the likelihood of the presence of protected species are also given below.

3.3 Habitat descriptions

3.3.1 Bare Ground/ Hardstanding

The majority of the land to the north of the site contains formal rear gardens, much of which is paved or recently landscaped and is therefore of negligible ecological value.

3.3.2 Amenity and species-poor semi improved grassland

The majority of the site consists of species-poor semi-improved grassland, the sward is dominated by common grassland species such as Yorkshire fog, cocksfoot, common bent, red fescue and meadow-grasses. Indicators of heavy grazing from rabbits include high numbers of ragwort, dock and thistle across the site, especially on the sloped area on the northern boundary where mowing is more difficult and these arable weeds have been able to persist.

Rabbit holes were recorded on the eastern boundary of the site along with numerous droppings and mammal pathways were observed across the site, with evidence of fox and mustelid (stoats and weasel) spraints. No signs of badger setts or burrows were recorded within the site, in the north-eastern corner of the site there was evidence of digging for snowdrop bulbs which could have been from badger however given the high numbers of rabbits

within the site, it is more likely from rabbits. Due to the time of year few forbs were present within the grassland sward but plants recorded included those typical to this type of habitat such as clover, daisy, dandelion, thistle, dock, plantain, and buttercup.

Amenity grassland/lawns occur to the north and west of the site in neighbouring gardens, none of these will be impacted by the proposed works, numerous rabbit paths were recorded on the western boundary of the site going into the neighbouring garden.

3.3.3 Hedgerows

The southern boundary of the site is dominated by a species-poor hawthorn hedge, well managed and with no gaps other than where a gate and access off the road has been installed. This hedgerow is unlikely to be classed as an important hedgerow under the regulations as it lacks species diversity and is typical of a managed species poor hedgerow, however it is likely to be utilised by nesting birds.

The hedgerow on the eastern boundary consists of mature hawthorn and lacks management, the hedgerow trees have grown tall and leggy and numerous gaps occur along its length, a wire fence has been installed on the outside of the hedge. Recent works by the local electricity supplier have reduced the height of the central section of hedgerow considerably, the hedge would benefit from gapping up with new planting and management of some of the unmanaged sections, where hedge shrubs have developed into a line of trees.

The hedgerow on the western boundary contains a mix of planted tree species including conifer (Leylandii), Acer, hawthorn, silver birch and laurel and forms a dense largely evergreen border with the neighbouring garden. None of the trees within this hedge are deemed of a size or status to be used by roosting bat species however they may provide suitable nesting habitat for bird species.

3.3.4 Scattered trees

Scattered trees are largely absent from the site other than along the boundaries and within hedgerows, the majority are self-set and predominantly of grey willow and hawthorn. None of these are of significant age or structure and are of limited habitat value. A mature hawthorn within the northern section of the hedgerow on the eastern boundary with a large covering of ivy, may provide suitable bird nesting habitat, this tree will be unaffected by the proposed works.

3.3.5 Scattered Scrub

Along the southern boundary and in the north-eastern corner of the site, dense bramble scrub occurs in a single stand. These areas were inspected for signs or burrows to indicate any badger usage, only rabbit holes were recorded. The structure of this habitat may provide suitable habitat for nesting birds, however the dense nature of growth limits the extent to which other plant species can develop with only species such as common nettle, cleavers and hedge bindweed able to compete with the bramble.

3.4 Protected species

3.4.1 Badgers

Grassland within the site may provide suitable foraging habitat for badgers where earthworms are readily available. The site was surveyed thoroughly to look for the presence of badgers and their setts and no evidence of their presence was recorded. Given the open nature of the site and connectivity to a wider network of field systems, badgers may on occasion frequent the site, however the development of this site is unlikely to be a significant loss to the foraging potential of badgers in the local environment and no setts will be impacted by the proposed works. Suitable precautionary measures to prevent animals straying into construction areas should be incorporated into site works.

3.4.2 Bats

The site contains suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bat species, including connective features such as hedgerows and a line of trees. The majority of hedgerows around the site are to be retained within the current application and therefore foraging links will be maintained. A small section of hedgerow on the southern boundary will be opened up to allow for an access road, however this boundary is adjacent to the main road and therefore its removal is unlikely to significantly affect foraging habits of local bat species.

Ground roost assessment of mature trees within the site was undertaken to look for potential roost features. Table 2 below outlines the results of these surveys, of the trees located within the site and along the boundary only a single mature hawthorn was deemed to have any roost potential.

ID	Species	Roost Category	Comments
Tl	Mature Hawthorn	Category 2b	Dense ivy cover present to main stem and limbs, reducing the visibility of any cavities underneath.

Table 2 - The results of the tree roost assessment survey.

The mature hawthorn located in the northeast corner of the site lies more than 20 metres from the proposed development area and will therefore be unaffected by the proposed works.

3.4.3 Water Vole/Otter

No suitable habitat for water vole or otter occurs within or immediately adjacent to the site and these species will therefore not be impacted.

3.4.4 Barn Owl

No suitable roosting or nesting habitat for this species was recorded within the site. The grassland and scrub habitats located on site is of limited value for this species.

3.4.5 Great Crested Newts/Amphibians

No ponds occur within 250 metres of the site and the site is bordered to the south by the main A521, habitats within the site such as grassland, scrub and hedgerow represent are considered suitable for great crested newts but the lack of aquatic habitats and connectivity to the south means that their presence within the site is considered unlikely.

3.4.6 Reptiles

Grassland habitats on site may be suitable for reptile species however given the location and current management practices on site, it is considered that they are unlikely to be present.

3.4.7 Breeding Birds

Hedgerows, scrub and trees within and adjacent to the site may provide nesting habitats for a range of bird species. Vegetation removal of hedgerow should therefore be undertaken outside of the main bird nesting season (March to September).

3.4.8 Other Species

Grassland, scrub and hedgerow habitats may be suitable for hedgehog a species currently in decline, given the construction is to be undertaken within grassland habitat, the works are unlikely to impact hibernation sites, post construction the hedgerows and grassland areas will still be accessible to this species and there is considered to be no long-term impacts to this species. During construction works suitable mammal escape measures from open

trenches such as planks, should be put in place to reduce the likelihood of animals becoming trapped, likewise any open pipe work should be stored on pallets off the ground or closed off to prevent mammal access.

4. Summary and Recommendations

4.1 Designated sites

No designated statutory or non-statutory sites will be impacted by the proposed works.

4.2 Habitats

The footprint of the development will result in the direct removal of a section of species-poor semi-improved grassland, this habitat is common to the local area and of limited ecological value and therefore its loss its unlikely to have a detrimental effect on the biodiversity of the site.

A new access road to be built through the southern boundary hedgerow will result in the loss of up to 10 metres of hedgerow, whilst all hedgerows are considered to be an important ecological resource and are listed on the UKBAP as priority habitats, this hedgerow is a single species hawthorn hedge and formally managed, it is therefore not considered to be an important hedgerow as listed under the Hedgerow Regulations, however the applicant will be replacing this section of hedgerow, by the planting of a section of native species-rich hedge at least 25 metres in length, along the southern section of the site and will gap up existing hedgerow on the eastern boundary. This replacement and gapping up work will more than compensate for the loss of this small section to be removed. Management operations to existing hedgerows on site; such as cutting back and gapping up with new planting, will encourage, a denser more horizontal growth. Which in turn will provide cover and foraging habitat for birds and a more robust boundary.

The applicant will also ensure a suitable stand-off distance is maintained between construction works and the hedgerow on the eastern boundary to avoid damaging the hedgerow trees or their roots.

4.3 Protected species

No protected species are likely to be impacted by the proposed works.

4.3.1 Evaluation of bat roost potential

No bats or their field signs were recorded during the surveys of mature trees. The mature hawthorn within the hedge line to the northeast of the site has potential for bat roosting, behind ivy cover, or in cavities not visible beneath the ivy, however the proposed works will be well over 20 metres away and therefore this tree is unlikely to be directly affected by the proposed works.

4.3.2 Nesting Birds

All nesting birds their nests and eggs are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and therefore the potential for detrimental effects on nesting birds is a consideration with respect to the proposed development. It is therefore recommended that any clearance of vegetation should be undertaken outside of the main bird nesting season, usually March to August inclusive, unless supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist.

4.3.3 Enhancement Measures

To mitigate the loss of hedgerow to the southern boundary the applicant intends to plant at least 25 metres of replacement mixed native species hedgerow and to gap up the existing hedgerow on the eastern boundary of the site. Species will be sourced locally from native stock and planted in a typical double staggered row of 5 plants per metre, the hedgerow will be predominantly of hawthorn to reflect the existing hedgerow but for improved biodiversity value a mix of crab apple, blackthorn, hazel, guilder rose and field maple will also be incorporated, these species will not only provide berry or fruit during the winter season but also provide a nectar resource for pollinator species.

5. References

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Appendix A. Target Notes

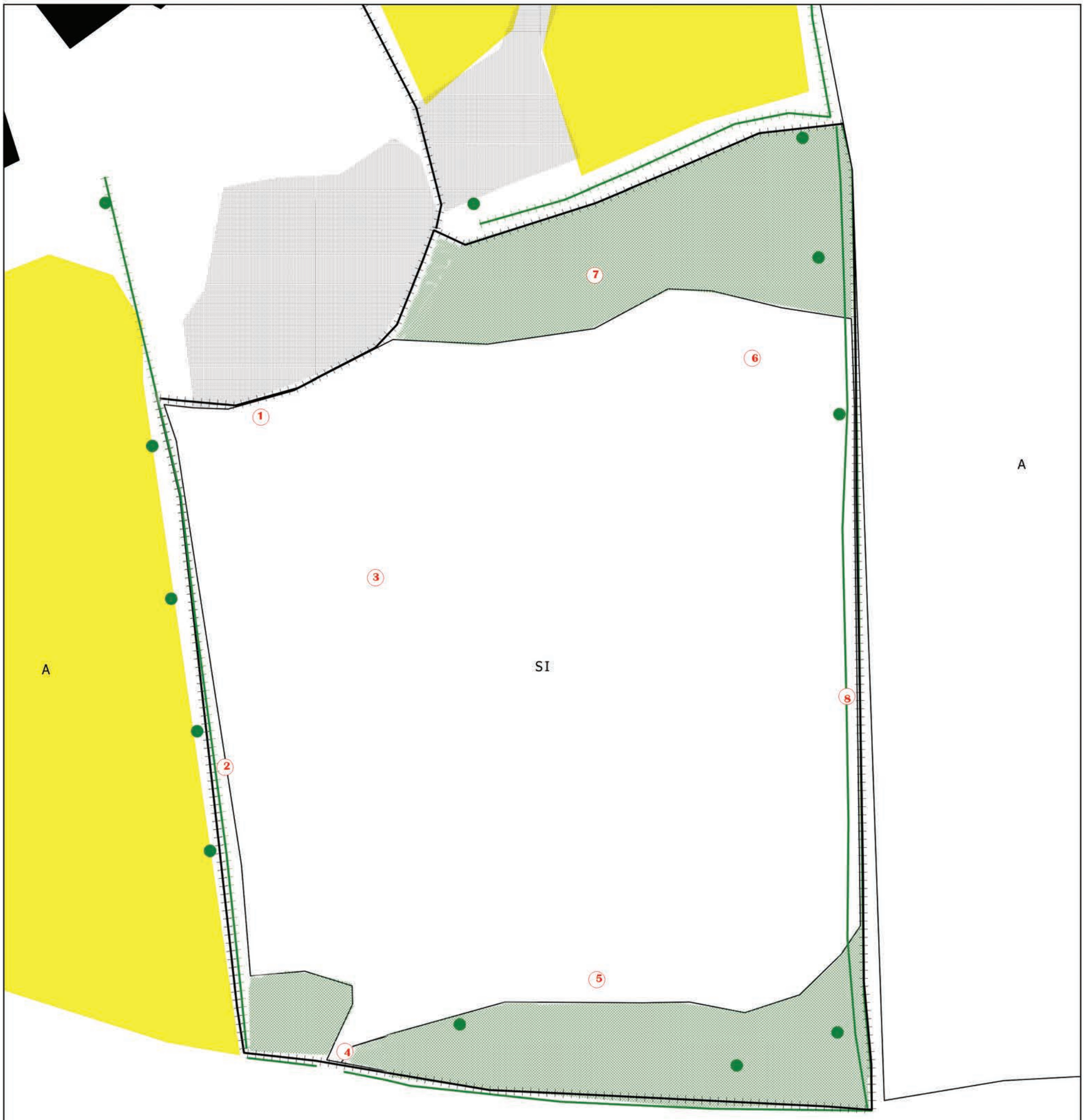
Target Note	Feature	Photograph of Feature
1	Overview of the site from the northern boundary looking south towards the hedgerow, this photo illustrates the change in levels of the existing site and grassland habitats.	
2	The mixed species hedgerow on the western boundary of the site, this photo shows the range of species within the hedge including a large amount of Leylandii and a limited number of deciduous species.	

3	The central section of the site, showing grassland habitat and numerous vehicle tracks through the site. Dominant species include Yorkshire fog, cocksfoot, meadow grass and weeds such as spear thistle and common ragwort.	
4	The gated access on the southwestern corner of the site onto the main A521.	

5	The section of bramble scrub at the southern end of the site running parallel to the rear of the hedgerow.	
6	Mature hawthorn tree within hedgerow in the northeast corner of the site, heavily clad in ivy. This tree may provide suitable roosting habitat for bats and nesting bird species, however the tree is located more than 20 metres from the proposals and is therefore considered unlikely to be directly impacted by the works.	

7	Bramble scrub in the northern section of the site and ornamental species such as laurel, rabbit holes can be seen in the foreground of this photo.	
8	The hedgerow on the eastern boundary illustrating recent felling works by the local power company and unmanaged hawthorn in the distance. As part of measures to improve the value of this habitat gapping up with native species will be undertaken by the applicant.	

Appendix B. Phase 1 Habitat Mapping



TITLE

EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY RESULTS

WHYTE GATE, BREACH LANE, STAFFS.

JONATHAN AYRES

11/07/2017

do not scale from this drawing

key to figure

- A — Arable Land
- Bare Ground or Hardstanding
- Scattered Trees
- Hedgerow with Mature Trees
- Buildings
- Target Notes
- A — Amenity Grassland/Lawns
- Fenceline
- Scattered Scrub Patches
- Species-poor Hedgerow (hawthorn)
- SI — Species-poor Semi-Improved Grassland

Appendix C. Species list

Common Name	Scientific Name	DAFOR
Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	F
Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	O
Broadleaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	O
Broadleaved plantain	*Plantago major*	O
Buddleia	*Buddleja davidii*	O
Chickweed	*Stellaria media*	O
Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	F
Clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*	F
Common bent	*Agrostis capillaris*	F
Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	F
Common ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*	F
Couch	*Elytrigia repens*	O
Creeping bent	*Agrostis stolonifera*	F
Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	F
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	F
Hedge bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*	F
Hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*	F
Ivy	*Hedera helix*	R
Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	R
Lesser burdock	*Arctium minus*	R
Leyland cypress	*Leylandii sp.*	F
Perennial rye grass	*Lolium perenne*	F
Privet	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*	R
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	F
Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	F
Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	F
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	R
Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	F
Willow	*Salix cinerea*	R
Yorkshire fog	*Holcus lanatus*	A

Appendix D. Desk Based Ecological Information

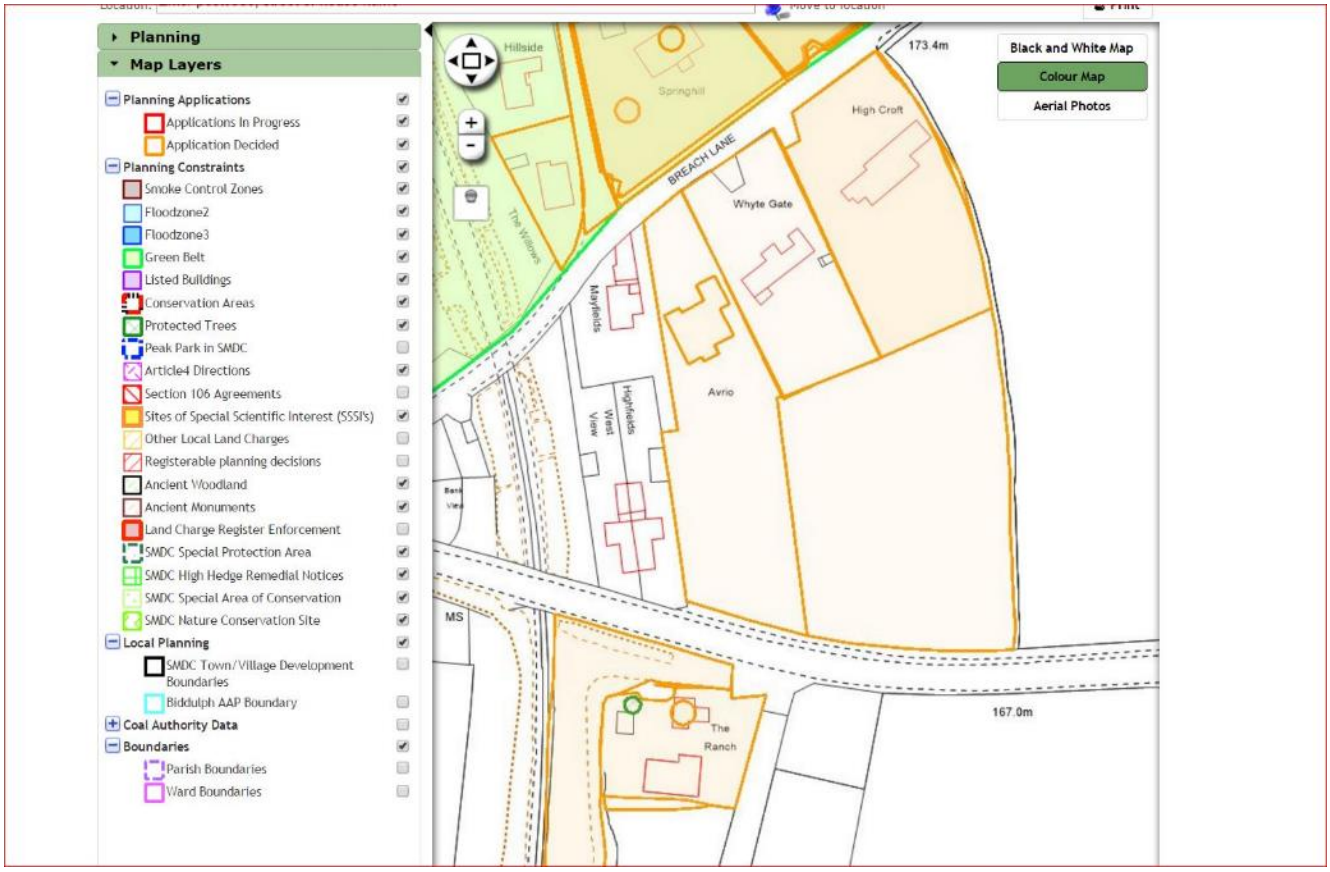


Figure 2 – An extract from desk based search with Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

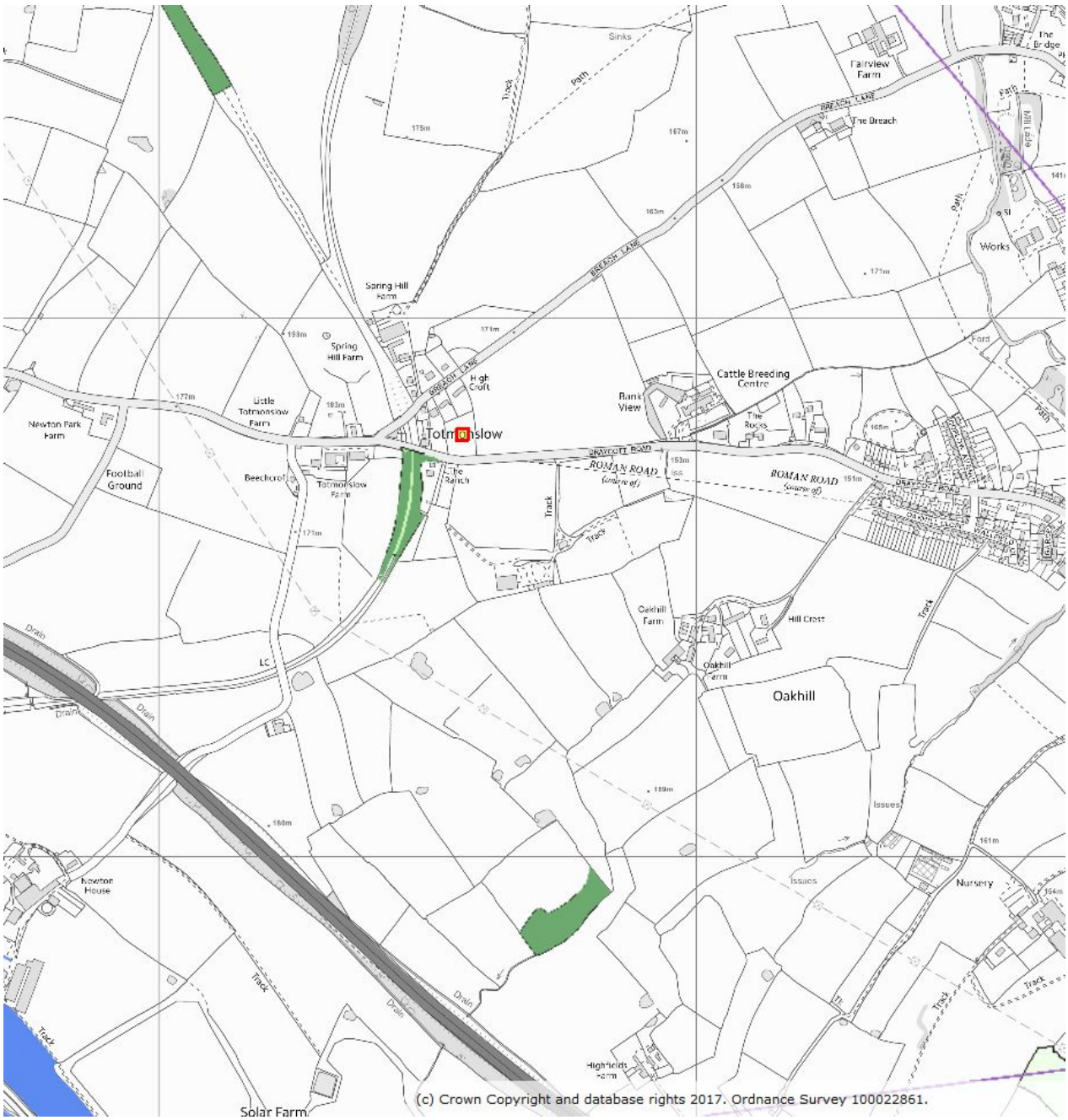


Figure 3 – An extract from Magic.Gov.uk showing no protected sites or species within the site.

Site Check Report Report generated on Tue Feb 14 2017
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SJ995397
The following features have been found in your search area:

SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	
Combustion	
Waste	
Composting	
Discharges	
Water Supply	
GUIDANCE – How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

Priority Habitat Inventory - Coastal Saltmarsh (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Coastal Sand Dunes (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Coastal Vegetated Shingle (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Maritime Cliffs and Slopes (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Mudflats (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Saline Lagoons (England)
No Features found

Saline Lagoons (Wales)
No Features found

Saltmarsh (Wales)
No Features found

Sand Dunes (Wales)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Calaminarian Grassland (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Good quality semi-improved grassland (Non Priority) (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Calcareous Grassland (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Meadows (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Upland Calcareous Grassland (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Upland Hay Meadows (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Heathland (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Mountain Heaths and Willow Scrub (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Upland Heathland (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Limestone Pavements (England)
No Features found

Intertidal Substrate Foreshore (England and Scotland)
No Features found

Intertidal Substrate (Wales)
No Features found

Nationally Important Intertidal Habitats (Wales)
No Features found

Seagrass (Wales)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Blanket Bog (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Fens (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Raised Bog (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Reedbeds (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps (England)
No Features found

Ancient Woodland (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland (England)
No Features found

Forestry Commission Legal Boundary (England)
No Features found

National Forest Inventory (GB)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Traditional Orchards (England)
No Features found

Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Fragmented heath (Non Priority) (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Grass Moorland (Non Priority) (England)
No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - No main habitat but additional habitat exists (England)
No Features found

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)
No Features found

National Nature Reserves (England) - points
No Features found

National Nature Reserves (England)
No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England) - points
No Features found

Ramsar Sites (England)
No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England) - points
No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)
No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England) - points
No Features found

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (England) - points
No Features found

Special Areas of Conservation (England)
No Features found

Special Protection Areas (England) - points
No Features found

Special Protection Areas (England)
No Features found

Community Forests (England)
No Features found

Green Belt (England)
No Features found

National Forest (England)
No Features found

RSPB Reserves (GB) - points
No Features found

RSPB Reserves (GB)
No Features found