absolute ecology LLP wildlife surveys

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Land at The Paddock, Cheadle, Staffordshire.

Grid ref: SK 00935 42627

August 2018

Notice to readers

This report has been prepared by Absolute Ecology with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, within the terms of the contract with the client. The actions of the surveyor on site, and during the production of the report were undertaken in accordance with the Code of Professional Conduct for the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (www.cieem.org.uk).

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The results of the survey and assessment work undertaken by Absolute Ecology are representative at the time of surveying.

Every endeavour has been made to identify the presence of protected species on site, where this falls within the agreed scope of works.

The flora and fauna detailed within this report are those noted during the field survey and from anecdotal evidence. It should not be viewed as a complete list of flora and fauna species that may frequent or exist on site at other times of the year.

Up to date standard methodologies have been used, which are accepted by Natural England and other statutory conservation bodies. No responsibility will be accepted where these methodologies fail to identify all species on-site.

Absolute Ecology cannot take responsibility where Government, national bodies or industry subsequently modify standards.

Absolute Ecology cannot accept responsibility for data collected from third parties.

Reference to sections or particular paragraphs of this document taken out of context may lead to misrepresentation.

Non-technical summary

Absolute Ecology LLP was commissioned to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of a site known as land at The Paddock, Cheadle, Staffordshire. Grid reference: SK 00935 42627. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken on 21st August 2018 by Matthew Haydock an experienced and licensed ecologist who is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (ACIEEM).

The survey area is situated in a predominantly semirural location, within the town of Cheadle, Staffordshire Moorlands. The application site is immediately bounded by residential properties. The site itself is dominated by amenity grassland, hard standing, and trees.

There is two statutory site located within 2km of the site boundary, and six non-statutory sites. All sites are well removed and isolated from the proposed development site by areas of residential housing, roads (minor and major) and watercourses.

The proposed site works are currently for residential development. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal confirmed the presence or potential presence of the following (see section 5 for further details):

- **Nesting birds** – With regards for nesting birds, the habitats onsite hold a high potential for nesting birds. Therefore, any pre construction de-vegetation and site clearance should be carried out avoiding the bird breeding season which runs March-August inclusive;

No other ecological constraints were identified. There are no anticipated constraints relating to reptiles, great crested newts or riparian mammals (in association with the adjacent watercourse).

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Notice to readers

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1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 Absolute Ecology LLP was commissioned to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Assessment of a site known as land at The Paddock, Cheadle, Staffordshire Moorlands, Grid reference: SK 00935 42627.

1.2 The Assessment was undertaken on the 21st 2018 by Matthew James Haydock an experienced ecologist who is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM) whom has been involved in many projects including designing and undertaking ecological habitat surveys and site nature conservation evaluations; writing and implementing site management plans; acting in an advisory capacity to provide recommendations for ecological protection, enhancement and mitigation measures; protected species surveys under Natural England licence for survey and development; undertaking ecological impact assessment, appropriate assessment. Matthew has a National Diploma in ecology and Landscape studies and holds higher National Diploma in Environmental Management.

1.3 The scope of this appraisal has been determined in line with the proportional approach to ecological survey, assessment and subsequent recommendations for avoidance and mitigation of impacts, which is encouraged in the emerging 'BS 42020: Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development'. This report has been prepared with du consideration for various best-practice guidance and methodologies including those of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM (2012)1 and the emerging BS 42020.

1.4 The objective of this report is to provide the client with information on any known or potential protected or rare species that may be using the site, and to outline recommendations on how to proceed with the works in a legal and ecologically sensitive manner.

1.5 Unless the client indicates to the contrary, information on the species found to be present on the site will be passed to the county biological records centre to update records held for the area.

Site Description

1.6 The survey area is situated in a predominantly urban location, within Cheadle, Staffordshire. The application site is immediately bounded by residential and commercial properties with the wider landscape including agricultural land, woodlands and water courses. The site itself is dominated by amenity grassland, hard standing and a building.



Plate 1: Showing location of The Paddock by yellow pin.

2.0 Methodology

Desk Study

2.1 In order to compile background information on the site and immediate surroundings Staffordshire Ecological Records (SER) was contacted.

2.2 Information requested was as follows:-

- Records of protected species within the 2 km of the site.
- Records of rare or notable species within the 2 km of the site.
- Non-statutory site designations on or within 2 km of the site.

2.3 Additionally, MAGIC (Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside, 2010) was used to establish whether any of the following were present:-

- Statutory site designations on or within 2 km of the site.
- Statutory sites designated for bats within 5 km of the site.

Habitat Survey

2.4 The site was visited on the 22nd August 2018 and was surveyed in accordance with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Phase I Habitat Survey methodology (JNCC, 2007). This technique provides an inventory of the basic habitat types present and allows identification of areas of greater potential that might warrant further study.

2.5 Target notes (TN) were used to illustrate key features of interest (i.e. over mature trees / hedgerows) or to draw attention to areas considered too small to map or for the purpose of highlighting the location of an invasive plant species. Photographic plates have also been taken to help illustrate key site features.

2.6 The observable higher plant species in each habitat type within the site, and their abundance, were recorded using the DAFOR scale:

D Dominant

A Abundant

F Frequent

O Occasional

R Rare

Fauna

2.7 Habitats present on the site were searched for obvious signs of faunal activity, *e.g.* presence of badger setts, mammal tracks or herpetofauna under refugia. Any buildings and mature trees on site were visually examined from the ground to identify features with the potential to support roosting bats.

Valuation of Ecological Features

2.8 The value of areas of habitat and plant communities has been measured against published criteria where available. Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) have been searched to identify whether action has been taken to protect all areas of a particular habitat and to identify current factors causing loss and decline of particular habitats. The presence of injurious and legally controlled weeds has also been taken into account.

2.9 When assigning a level of value to a species, its distribution and status (including a consideration of trends based on available historic records) has been taken into account. Other factors influencing the value of a species are: legal protection, rarity and Species Action Plans (SAPs). Guidance, where it is available, for the identification of populations of sufficient size for them to be considered of national or international importance has also been taken into account.

Survey Constraints

Data Search

2.10 Desk study data provides information on recorded species in the area and can be helpful for targeting survey. However, it is possible that protected species that have not been identified within the data search may occur on or adjacent to the site.

Field survey

2.11 Habitats within 50 m of the site boundary were inspected as far as access allowed. Ponds up to 500m from the site were viewed where there was public/land owner access.

2.12 Fauna species present may not always leave field signs and in addition, species may take up residence on site subsequent to the survey. If no development takes place within 12 months of this survey report, the findings should be reviewed and may need updating, and a full survey should be repeated within three years

Nomenclature

2.13 The English name only of flora and fauna species is given in the main text of this report; however, scientific names are used for invertebrates where no English name is available. Vascular plants and charophytes follow the nomenclature of The Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI) 2007 database (BSBI, 2011) with all other flora and fauna following the Nameserver facility of the National Biodiversity Network Species Dictionary (http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nbn/), which is managed by the Natural History Museum.

3.0 Legislation

3.1 The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 1994 sets out a strategy for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was signed by the United Kingdom at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992. The published report contains action plans for the United Kingdom's most threatened species and habitat plans for the most vulnerable areas.

3.2 The Local BAP sets out the county's part in the UK biodiversity planning process, in the form of local habitat and species action plans. Local BAPs are intended to focus resources, to conserve and enhance biodiversity, by taking account of national and local priorities.

3.3 Schedule 1 Part 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments) – this lists birds protected by special penalties at all times. It prohibits intentional killing/injuring, taking, possessing, disturbing and selling (including parts and derivatives, eggs, nests, *etc.* as applicable) as well as damaging, destroying or disturbing nests in current use or dependent young, *etc.*

3.4 Schedule 5 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments) – this prohibits deliberate killing, injuring, taking, possessing, disturbing and selling (including parts and derivatives) as well as damaging, destroying or obstructing any structure or place of refuge of listed fauna, such as Dormouse, Otter and bat species.

3.5 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994, in respect of England and Wales. It is illegal to kill, disturb, destroy eggs, breeding sites or resting places, to pick, collect, take cuttings, uproot or destroy in the wild as well as keep, transport, sell/exchange and offer for sale/exchange species listed.

3.6 The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 – this increases protection given by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments). The offence to intentionally damage any structure or place that a wild animal listed in Schedule 5 of the Act uses for shelter or protection or deliberately disturbing any such animal while in such a structure or place is extended so that the offence also covers reckless damage or disturbance. The CRoW Act also places a duty on Ministers and Government Departments to have regard for the purpose of conserving biological diversity in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

3.7 The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 - this Act makes it illegal to wilfully kill, injure or take any Badger, or attempt to do so and it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any part of a Badger sett.

3.8 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006 - as well as creating Natural England, this act gives all public authorities the duty to have regard for conserving biodiversity within the commission of their duties. This includes a duty to restore and enhance as well as maintain biodiversity. The act also strengthens protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and makes authorities liable for allowing damage to such sites or their features.

4.0 Results

Desk Study – Map of sites and species shown within Appendix 1

Sites

4.1 There are two statutory designated sites within 2 km of the site;

SiteID	Grid Ref.	Site Name	Status
04/13/42	SK014432	Cecilly Brook	Local Nature Reserve
04/13/78	SK017438	Hales Hall Pool	Local Nature Reserve

4.2 There are 6 non-statutory sites within 2 km of the site, as shown within Table 1.

SiteID	Grid Ref.	Site Name	Status
04/11/86	SK018416	Freehay	Local Wildlife Site
04/13/78	SK017438	Cheadle Fish Ponds	Local Wildlife Site
04/21/08	SK020418	Rakeway House Farm (south of)	Local Wildlife Site
94/82/91	SJ989421	Commonside Quarry	Retained BAS
94/91/62	SJ996412	Draycott Common Wood	Retained BAS
94/91/86	SJ998416	Huntley Wood	Local Wildlife Site

SiteID	Abstract
04/11/86	A site with acid-grassland heathland mosaic habitats with Silver Birch, Oak and Rowan on the lower slopes. The most diverse areas are on the upper parts of the slopes.
04/13/78	Two ponds, one large one small. The large pond is used for fishing and has some emergent vegetation, whilst the smaller pond is surronded by trees.
04/21/08	A range of grassland habitats including unimproved and semi-improved neutral grassland and unimproved acid grassland to the east. A pond with a marginal fringe made up of mostly yellow flag is also present.
94/82/91	A disused quarry site that is dominated by silver birch with an abundance of rowan and sycamore. Oak is frequently encountered but is quite young. Ash, beech and alder are also present. Elder is present in the shrub layer.
94/91/62	Disused sludge lagoon in old sand and gravel pit that is becoming colonised with semi-natural vegetation.
94/91/86	Ancient semi-natural woodland, with heathy ground flora. A sludge bed reportedly supporting 1000+ Orchids was not veiwed in this survey.

Species

4.3 SERC provided the following records for protected and notable species within 2 km of the site boundary (individual records discussed in detail within the Fauna section of the report):

Bats – Five species of bat recorded within the search area. All bat species are European and UK protected.

Amphibian – One European and UK protected species of amphibian recorded, Great Crested Newt.

Birds – Twenty species of bird recorded all either European or UK protected and 41 UKBAP species.

Mammal – Two EU and/or UK protected species of mammal and two UKBAP species of mammal. Polecat, Water Vole & Badger

Reptiles – No species of reptile recorded within the search area.

Flowering plants –One UK protected plant species, have been recorded within the search area. Blue bell.

Invertebrates – UK or European protected invertebrate species have been recorded and no UKBAP species recorded within the search area

Habitats

4.4 The following habitats or vegetation types were identified on or immediately offsite during the course of the habitat survey;

- Amenity grassland
- Scattered trees
- Buildings
- Hardstanding

Amenity grassland (J1.2)

4.5 Within the site boundary is area of poor semi improved grassland with species recorded including; dominant perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne), Herbaceous species recorded onsite include; clover (Trifolium spp.), buttercup (Ranunculus spp.), dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), The grassland appears heavily managed due to mowing.



Plate 1: Showing short amenity grassland.

Scattered trees (J4)

4.6 Located onsite are fern trees, Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Bird Cherry (Prunus padus), Beech tree (Fagus sylvatica), Holly (Ilex aquifolium) and Weeping willow (Salix babylonica) given the age and lack of features that would support bats, they were identified as having negligible potential for supporting roosting bats. Trees were assessed in detail as shown within the fauna section of the report.



Plate 2: Showing young to semi-mature trees.

Hardstanding (J4)

4.7 Areas of hardstanding are present due to the drive way and parking area.



Plate 3: Showing hardstanding.

Introduced Shrub (J1.4)

4.8 Within the proposed development site consists of areas of introduced shrubs which hold a mixture of young trees, within the shrub consists of Common introduced shrubs include species of Buxus, Laurus, Rhododendron, dwarf conifers and heaths.



Plate 4: Showing introduced shrub.

Fauna

Bats

4.9 There is no buildings present on site, All the trees were assessed following the Bat Conservation Trust Best Practice 2016 3rd Edition and Bat Conservation Trust, Bats & Trees key notes, the trees on site provided no natural or manmade features that would provide suitable roosting opportunities for bats therefor the trees have been categorised to be of negligible value for supporting roosting bats based on the lack of natural features which bats may utilise.

Badgers

4.10 SERC provided records of badger within 2 km of the site (locations confidential).

4.11 No badger setts were recorded on site. No badger activity was identified.

Dormice

4.12 There are no records of Dormice occurring within 2 km of the site and given the dominant habitats present onsite, it is considered that dormice are likely to be absent from the site.

Water Voles and Otters

4.13 There is records of water vole and otter within 2km of site but given the lack of water courses on site or within 50 meters of site it is highly unlikely that water voles or otters would be impacted on.

Other mammals

4.14 SERC returned historic records of Polecat (*Mustela putorius)*, European Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibious*) and Eurasian Badger (*Meles meles*) within the search area.

4.15 With regards for brown hare, the onsite dominant habitats of amenity grassland and hard standing and buildings are considered unsuitable for this species and as such, are not considered to pose a constraint to the sites redevelopment.

Birds

4.16 A number of bird species were returned during the data search by SERC.

4.17 The habitats onsite are of high value for birds, offering foraging and nesting opportunities. The trees and building in particular are of most value. During the site survey, bird activity was prevalent particularly along the eastern and southern boundaries with the following species observed or heard on site during the survey; blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), great tit (*Parus major*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) and blackbird (*Turdus merula*).

Reptiles

4.18 SERC provided single record of reptiles (Slow-worm) within the surrounding landscape. The site is generally unsuitable for reptiles and lacks extensive areas of scrub with open basking areas typically associated with reptiles. The inspection identified no refugia for reptiles to rest under.

Amphibians

4.19 SERC returned no records of amphibians or Great Crested Newts. The site itself provides little in the way of terrestrial habitat to support Great Crested newts or other amphibians. A search of 500 meters was conducted to identify any ponds within a 500-meter zone was conducted, during the investigation no ponds were identified, it is therefore considered unlikely that this small development would have any impact on GCN.

Invertebrates

4.20 SERC did not provide any records of protected invertebrate species. The habitats on site are generally common and do not provide much potential for rare invertebrate species although they are expected to support a number of more common species.

5.0 Development Constraints and Recommendations

5.1 The site is the subject of a possible planning application for a residential development which is currently in the design phase. Ecological constraints and recommendations with regard to any development are discussed below.

Designated Sites

5.2 There are two statutory sites present within 2km of the site.

5.3 There are six non-statutory sites within 2km of the site, no direct impacts are envisaged, as they are well removed and isolated from the proposed development.

Habitats

5.4 Botanically, the site itself does not appear to have any rare species and it is not particularly diverse.

Potential Impacts of Works without Mitigation

5.5 The proposed site works are currently in the design phase, therefore there is no development plan for the site; however, if residential development is undertaken in the future, potential impacts are likely to include the following;

Nesting Birds

5.6 Loss of nesting and foraging opportunities. Site clearance may directly harm nesting birds if carried out during the breeding season (March to August inclusive).

Recommendations

5.7 The following are general recommendations that are likely to be a minimum requirement for any future development of the site.

Biodiversity enhancement

5.8 It is recommended that external bat boxes be fitted, in order to provide additional roosting opportunities. These should be incorporated into the landscaping of the development, being fitted to mature trees around the boundary edges where possible.

5.9 Bat boxes should be sited along a north-east and a south-east elevation where possible. These should be sited ca. 4-6m in elevation. Recommended commercially available woodcrete Bat boxes, such as schwegler 1FFH and the improved treble crevice bat box (The Nest Box company) for example, are considered to be suitable receptors for crevice-dwelling bats.

5.10 Further information of providing access for roosting bats can be found on: Bat Conservation Trust website: www.bats.org.uk/pages/new_build.html. The Nest Box Company: www.nestbox.co.uk/Improved-Treble-Crevice-Bat-Box.html NHBS: www.nhbs.com/schwegler_bat_boxes_eqcat_422.html

5.11 It is encouraged that any landscaping relating to the proposed development should encompass native tree and shrub species to encourage foraging potential for species. No plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 should be planted during any landscaping within this development. For further details of Schedule 9 plants visit the Defra website: www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/non-native.

Birds

5.12 With regards for nesting birds, the habitats onsite (scrub, trees, hedgerows, tall ruderal) are of high value for nesting and foraging birds. Therefore, any pre construction de-vegetation/site clearance works should be done outside of the bird breeding season which runs March-August inclusive. Where this is not possible and works are to be scheduled during the bird breeding season, a nesting bird check should be carried out by a competent surveyor. Should active nests be present, an exclusion zone will need to be established around the nest(s) and works within this area will need to be avoided until the young have fledged.

5.13 It would be of conservation benefit to install a variety of nesting boxes for different bird species within the site in future (buildings and trees where suitable) to enhance the site for nesting birds and encourage bird diversity. Information on bird nesting boxes can be found at http://www.rspb.org.uk/advice/helpingbirds/nestboxes/.

6.0 References

Anon (1995) *Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment*. Institute of Environmental Assessment. Chapman & Hall.

Anon (1995) *The UK Biodiversity Action Plan*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

Anon (1999) *Advice Sheet 10: Reptile Survey*. Froglife, Peterborough.

Anon (2002) *Badgers and Development*. English Nature, Peterborough.

Anon (2003) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit* (Revised reprint). Joint Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough.

Anon (2004) *Reptiles: Guidelines for Developers*. English Nature, Peterborough.

Foster, J. (2001) *Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

Gent, T. & Gibson, S. (1998) *Herpetofauna Workers Manual*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

Hundt L (2012) Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines, 2nd edition, Bat Conservation Trust.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. [Eds.] (2004). *The Bat Workers Manual* (3rd edition). Joint Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough.

Rose, F. (1991). *The Wild Flower Key*. Frederick Warne, London.

Websites used:

Protected Sites: www.magic.gov.uk

Protected Species: http://data.nbn.org.uk/

Rotherham Biodiversity Action Plan:
http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/info/1009/wildlife/946/biodiversity_action_plan/1

UKBAP: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5155

www.rspb.org.uk

www.streetmap.co.uk

www.maps.google.co.uk

www.bing.com/maps

Web addresses for access to full UK legislation and policy text:

Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994:
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/uksi_19942716_en_1

Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007:
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20071843_en_1

Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2009:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/6/pdfs/uksi_20090006_en.pdf

Habitats Directive:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents

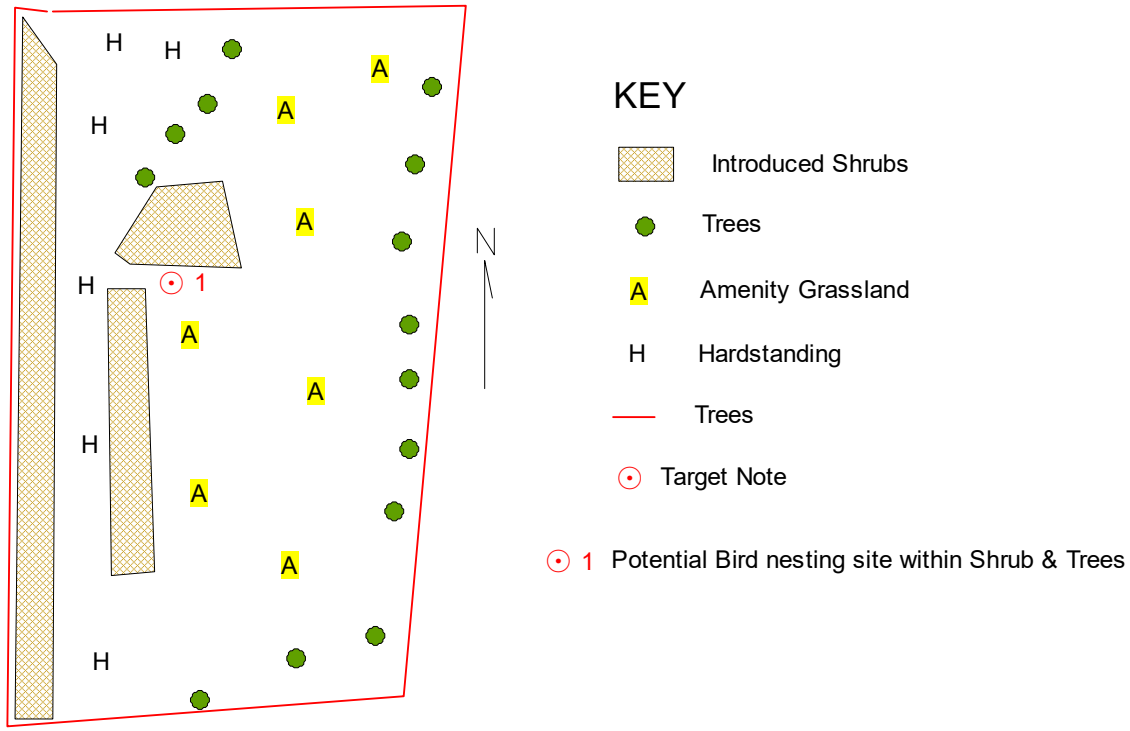
Protection of Badgers Act 1992:
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1992/ukpga_19920051_en_1

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

National Planning Policy Framework 2012:
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf

7.0 Plans

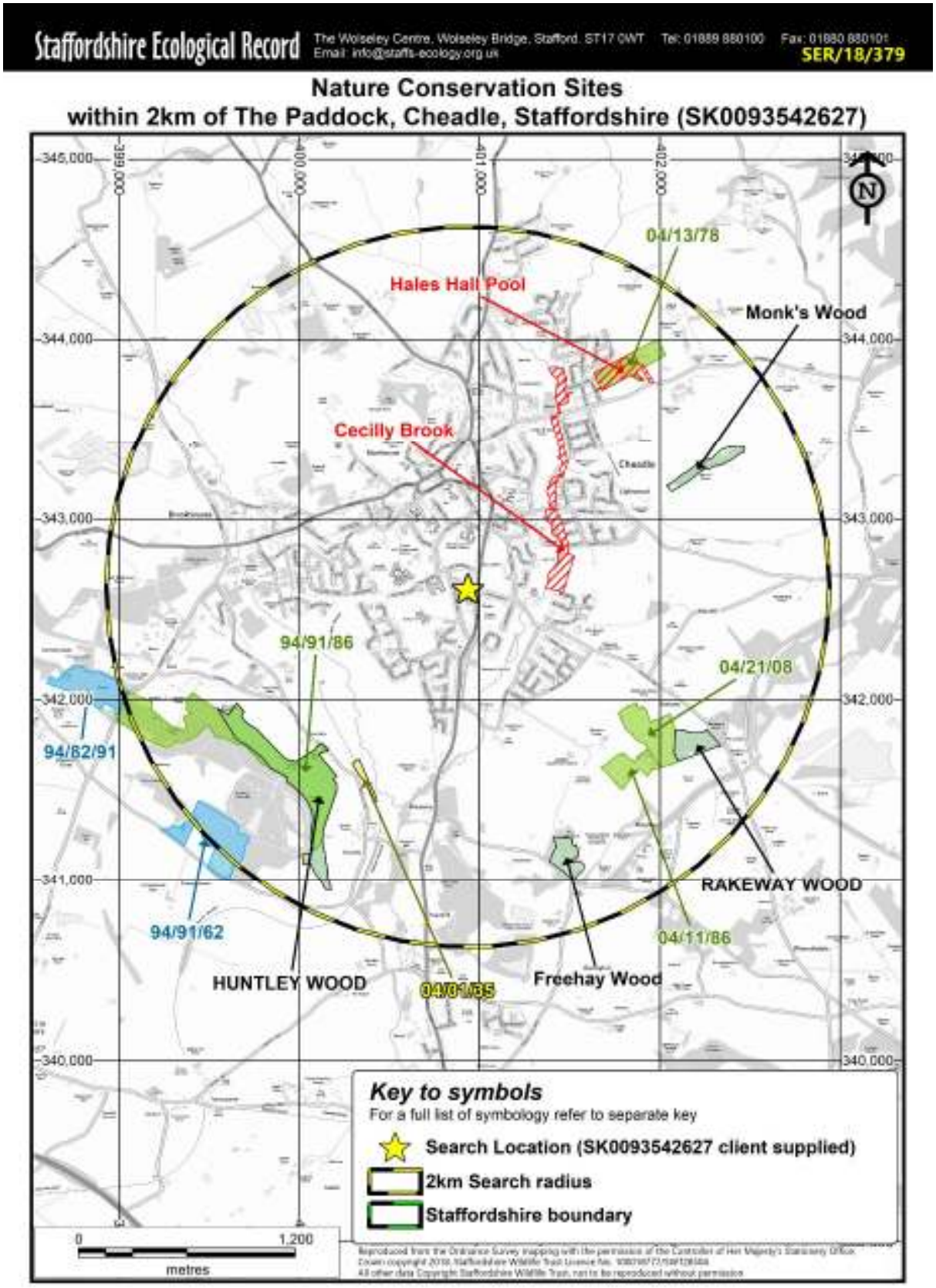
Phase I Habitat Survey Map

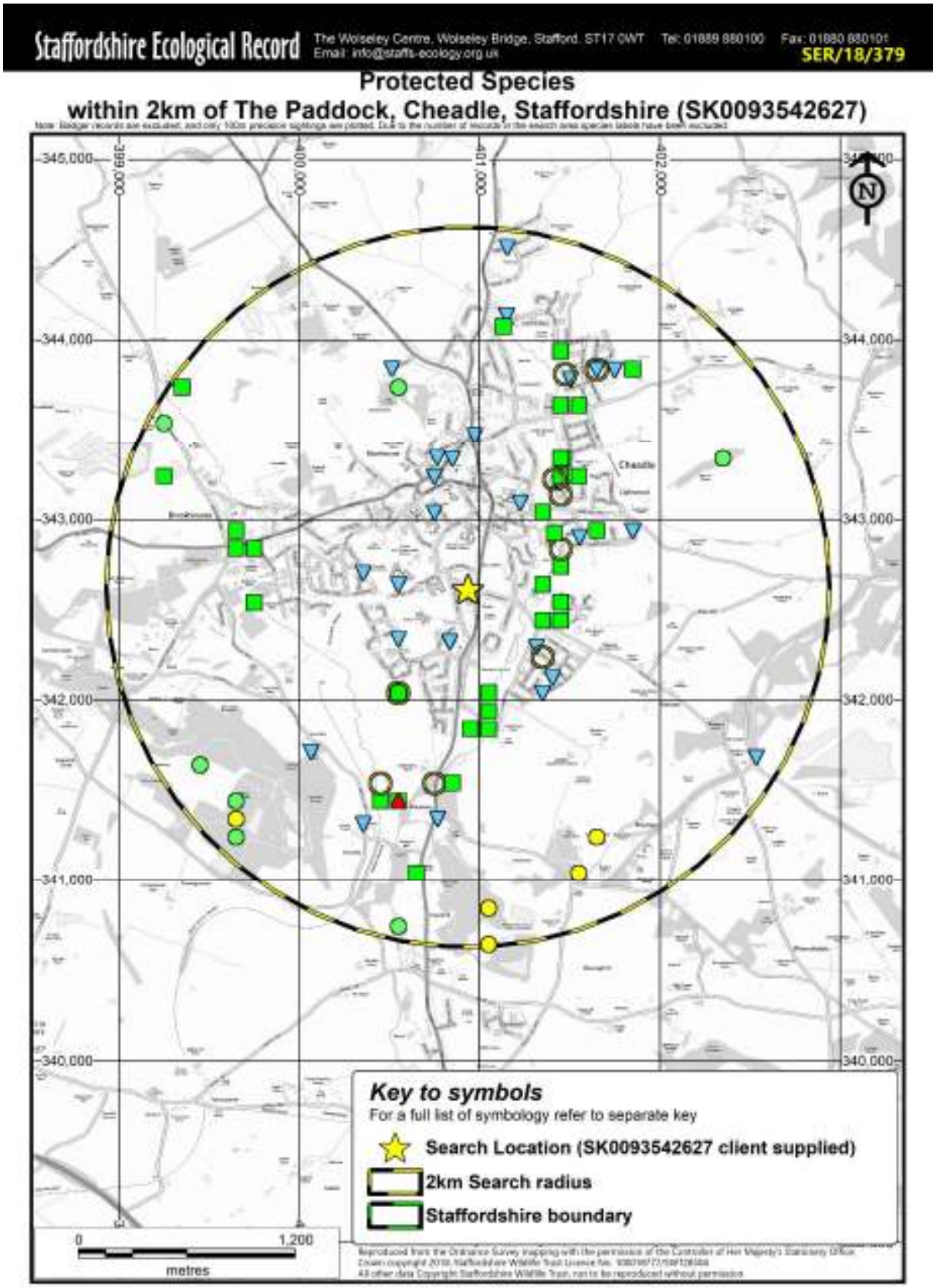


8.0 Site plan


161.1m
157.4m
Garage
BM 157.40m
155.3m
Court
THE PADDOCK
A 522
N
W
E
S

9.0 Appendix 1: Desk Study




Staffordshire Ecological Record
The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford. ST17 0WT
Email: info@staffs-ecology.org.uk
Tel: 01889 880100
Fax: 01889 880101
SER/18/379
Protected Species
within 2km of The Paddock, Cheadle, Staffordshire (SK0093542627)
345,000
344,000
343,000
342,000
341,000
340,000
399,000
400,000
401,000
402,000
N
Cheadle
Key to symbols
For a full list of symbology refer to separate key
Search Location (SK0093542627 client supplied)
2km Search radius
Staffordshire boundary
0
1,200
metres

Staffordshire Ecological Record
The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge,
Stafford. ST17 0WT
Tel: 01889 880100 Fax: 01889 880101
Email: info@staffs-ecology.org.uk

A legend to the map showing Nature Conservation Sites and Species

Introduction

These colours are used on the site alert mapping within the SWT GIS, but SER cannot guarantee the same colours are used in any other mapping system, particularly those based on ArcView.

Statutory Designations from Natural England's web-site

- National Nature Reserves — NNR (boundary not available owing to OS restrictions)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest — SSSI (boundary not available owing to OS restrictions)
- Local Nature Reserves — LNR (boundary not available owing to OS restrictions)

Non-statutory Designations from the Staffordshire Grading System (1995 onwards)

- Site of Biological Importance (ex Grade 1 SBI) equivalent to "Local Wildlife Site"
- Biodiversity Alert Site (ex Grade 2 SBI)
- Proposed/potential Site of Biological Importance

Geological Sites

- Regionally Important Geological/geomorphological Site (= Local Geological Site)

Staffordshire Wildlife Trust Sites

- SWT Nature Reserves

Other Nature Reserves

- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Ancient Woodland Inventory

- Ancient & Semi-natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland

Species Information

- Mammals excluding those listed below
- Otter (Lutra lutra)
- Badger (Meles meles) - not normally supplied
- Water Vole (Arvicola terrestris)
- All bat species
- All bird species
- Any other protected species (precise to 100m)
- All Protected Species Records (precise to 1km)
- Amphibians and reptiles excluding those below
- Great Crested Newt (Triturus cristatus)
- Native Crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes)
- Flowering plants except those below
- Bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta)
- Butterflies and Moths
- BAP Species Records (precise to 100m)
- BAP Species Records (precise to 1km)

Notes:

The Local Nature Reserve and other nature reserve boundaries can overlay the current grading when both layers are actively visible

Where there are multiple species records for the same grid reference the dot for one species may obscure the dots for other species - all species records will be displayed in the accompanying spreadsheet

Not all the above categories may be present on the accompanying map

Version 2.0 July 2011

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