absolute ecology LLP wildlife surveys

# Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

**The Yard,**

**Back Lane,**

**Belle Vue,**

**Leek**

**October 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 The Yard, Back Lane, Belle Vue, Leek, Staffordshire, Grid Reference: SJ 9771 5685. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken on 24th September 2018 by Helen Staton BSc (Hons) 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 an urban location, within the town of Leek. The site is immediately bounded by residential properties to the south and east, a minor road/track to the north and an area of scrub to the west. The site itself is dominated by scrub and scattered trees.

There are two statutory sites located within 2km of the site boundary, and twelve 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. No adverse impacts, direct or indirect are envisaged as a result of the sites 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 scrub and trees 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, or following the completion of a nesting bird check; and

- **Hedgehog** – the site has potential to support hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), the scrub in particular. Measure should be in place to avid accidental harm/injury during site clearance and construction works.

No other ecological constraints were identified. There are no anticipated constraints relating to riparian mammals, bats or reptiles.

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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 The Yard, Back Lane, Belle Vue, Leek, Staffordshire, Grid Reference: SJ 9771 5685.

1.2 The Assessment was undertaken on the 24th September 2018 by Helen Staton BSc (Hons) an experienced ecologist who is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM). Helen holds a Natural England Class 1 Bat Licence and Class 1 Great Crested Newt Licence.

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 due consideration for various best-practice guidance and methodologies including those of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM (2012)) 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 an urban location, within the town of Leek. The site is immediately bounded by residential properties to the south and east, a minor road/track to the north and an area of scrub to the west. The site itself is dominated by scrub and scattered trees.

# 2.0 Methodology

## Desk Study

2.1 In order to compile background information on the site and immediate surroundings Staffordshire Ecological Record (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 24th September 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;

- Ladderedge Country Park Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Brough Park Fields LNR

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

**Table 1:** Non-statutory sites within 2km (Please see Appendix 1 location map)

| Grid Ref. | Site Name | Status |
|---|---|---|
| SJ965555 | Longsdon Wood & Cowhay Wood | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ964562 | West Wood | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ961577 | Foker Grange | Retained BAS |
| SJ981553 | Birchall Meadow | Biodiversity Alert Site |
| SJ988559 | Ladydale Wood Pasture | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ989556 | Ballington Wood | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ983572 | Brough Park Fields Country Park | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ987574 | Ball Haye Green Disused Tip | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ983587 | Back Hills and Abbey Woods | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ991558 | Ladydale | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ991579 | Stare Wood | Local Wildlife Site |
| SJ996581 | Edge End Wood | Local Wildlife Site |

### *Species*

4.3 SER 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** – six 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 *(Triturus cristatus)* and one UK BAP species, common toad *(Bufo bufo).*

**Birds** – twenty species of bird recorded all either European or UK protected and 61 UKBAP species.

**Mammal** – four EU and/or UK protected species of mammal and two UKBAP species of mammal.

**Reptiles** – two species of reptile recorded within the search area, both UK protected and UK BAP.

**Flowering plants** – one UK protected plant species, bluebell *(Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and nine UKBAP species.

**Invertebrates** – no UK or European protected invertebrate species have been recorded and 39 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;

- Scrub
- Scattered trees

4.5 Supporting photographic plates are shown in Section 8.0.

***Scrub***

4.6 The site predominantly comprises scrub, dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). Amongst the scrub are ruderal species including rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and occasional bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). The scrub forms a dense vegetative structure which offers foraging and shelter for a range of wildlife species. The site is topographically steep, with the highest part been to the southern end. Located across the site are a number of well-worn mammal paths, a fresh latrine and a badger sett. The sett is target noted as TN1 and is located towards the southern end of the site.

***Scattered trees***

4.7 Located along the southern boundary are scattered trees with species recorded including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). All trees were assessed in terms of their potential for supporting roosting bats as shown within the fauna section of the report.

## Fauna

***Bats***

4.8 SER provided 56 records of with records ranging in date from 1986 – 2017. Of the records, ten relate to roosts or possible roosts although none within a close proximity to the application site. Bat species recorded within the area include; common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Whiskered bats (*Myotis mystacinus*), Natterer's (*Myotis nattereri*), brown long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*) and Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*).

4.9 There are no buildings located onsite. There are a number of trees located along the site boundaries all of which were assessed to be of negligible value for supporting roosting bats based on the lack of natural features which bats may utilise including rot holes, lifted bark, cracked/split limbs, dead wood, trunk cavities.

4.10 The site as a whole offers good bat foraging opportunities, especially the bounding trees which also offer potential commuting routes. However, the boundary trees will not be affected by the proposed construction works and will remain to form screening and as part of the garden area.

***Dormice***

4.14 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***

4.15 Six records of water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*) were returned ranging in dates from 1970 – 2000 and three records of otter (*Lutra lutra*) dating 1999, 2002 and 2005.

4.16 As no waterbodies or water courses are present on or near the site, there are no issues relating riparian mammals and the proposed development.

***Other mammals***

4.17 SER returned records of hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and polecat (*Mustela putorius*) within the search area.

4.18 Twenty five hedgehog records were returned ranging in dates from 1981 - 2014. The habitats present onsite are very derisible for this species, providing foraging, commuting and hibernation opportunities. Hedgehogs are a UK species of principle concern.

4.19 Eleven records of brown hare were returned from 1982 and 2009. The habitats onsite are generally considered unsuitable for this species, as they generally prefer more open habitats such as farmland, grassland and heathland. It is therefore considered that brown hares are likely to be absent.

***Birds***

4.20 A number of bird species were returned during the data search by SER. The scrub and trees onsite and bounding the site are of particular high value for nesting and foraging birds with a number of bird species either observed or heard on site during the survey including: robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) and blackbird (*Turdus merula*).

***Reptiles***

4.21 SER provided records of two species of reptile – four records of slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) dating 1940 - 2016 and one historic record of common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) dating 1973.

4.22 The dominant habitat types onsite of dense scrub and scattered trees, while offering cover and shelter, do not present any suitable basking areas and the general high shade density of the site is considered sub optimal. The site is north facing and located on a steep embankment, reducing the habitat suitability.

4.23 Additionally, although the site is located on the north western side if the town, looking at aerial imagery, it does generally lack connectivity to the wider countryside, been isolated amongst residential and commercial development. As such, as the application site forms a small isolated area, impacts on local reptiles are considered minimal further reinforced by the lack of records within the area.

**Amphibians**

4.24 SER returned nine records of great crested newt ranging in dates from 2004 – 2012.

4.25 While the terrestrial habitats onsite are considered suitable for amphibians, offering shelter/foraging/hibernation, there are no ponds within 500m of the site. Therefore, GCN are not considered to pose a constraint to the works.

**Invertebrates**

4.26 SER did not provide any records of protected invertebrate species and 39 records of UKBAP 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. Ecological constraints and recommendations with regard to any development are discussed below.

## Designated Sites

5.2 There are no statutory sites present within 2km of the site.

5.3 There are twelve non-statutory sites within 2km of the site, no 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 It has been proposed to construct one residential property onsite, proposal plan shown in section 7.0. Potential impacts are likely to include the following;

5.6

***Nesting Birds***

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

***Hedgehog***

5.8 Loss of habitat. Site clearance may directly harm individual hedgehogs.

## Recommendations

5.9 The following are general recommendations that are likely to be a minimum requirement for any future development of the site. To prevent potential delays, it would be prudent to undertake the recommended surveys well in advance of any master-planning and certainly before any planning application is made.

***Birds***

5.15 With regards for nesting birds, the habitats onsite (scrub, trees) 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.

5.16 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/.

***Hedgehogs***

5.17 The scrub onsite is of suitability for hedgehogs offering potential shelter, foraging and hibernation.

5.18 Hedgehogs are protected in England under Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and are also listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006). This lists English species that were formerly identified as requiring action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plans and which continue to be regarded as conservation priorities under the current UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

5.19 Precautions should be in place to avoid accidental killing/injury of this species, and measures should be incorporated into the development to maintain/enhance the value of the site:

- Contractors made aware of the potential presence of hedgehogs;
- Vegetation clearance to be carried out by hand, slowly and methodically, particularly any areas of scrub;
- Should any hedgehogs be discovered onsite, they should be picked up (with a gloved hand) and relocated offsite, away from the working areas. They should be placed under a hedgerow/vegetation;
- If any hibernating hedgehogs are discovered during the works, they must be recovered with vegetation and works must temporarily cease in that area. Site contractors should contact an ecologist, who will visit site to ensure that suitable replacement refugia (e.g. leaf litter pile or accumulation of material most resembling what the hedgehog has been found in) can be constructed in an undisturbed part of the site that will remain unaffected for the rest of the winter, likely beneath one of the hedgerows. The ecologist, wearing suitable thick gloves, will then carefully translocate the hedgehog to the hibernacula. If there is any doubt over translocating the hedgehog to a different part of the site, or if the hedgehog appears to be harmed or underweight, the ecologist will take the hedgehog into care and will contact the local wildlife hospital (likely the RSPCA's Stapeley Grange Wildlife Centre) for advice.
- During construction works, any excavations left open overnight should be installed with a mammal ladder (piece of wood) to allow any hedgehogs (or other mammals including badger) an ease of escape;

# 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

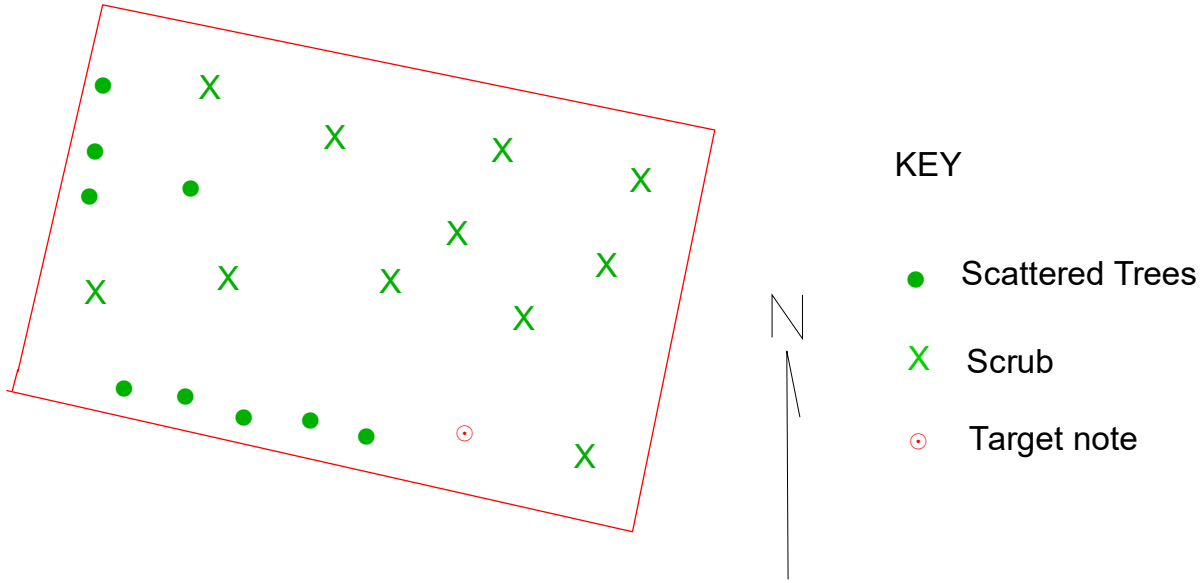
Protection of Badgers Act 1992:
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1992/ukpga_19920051_en_1

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 Photographic Plates

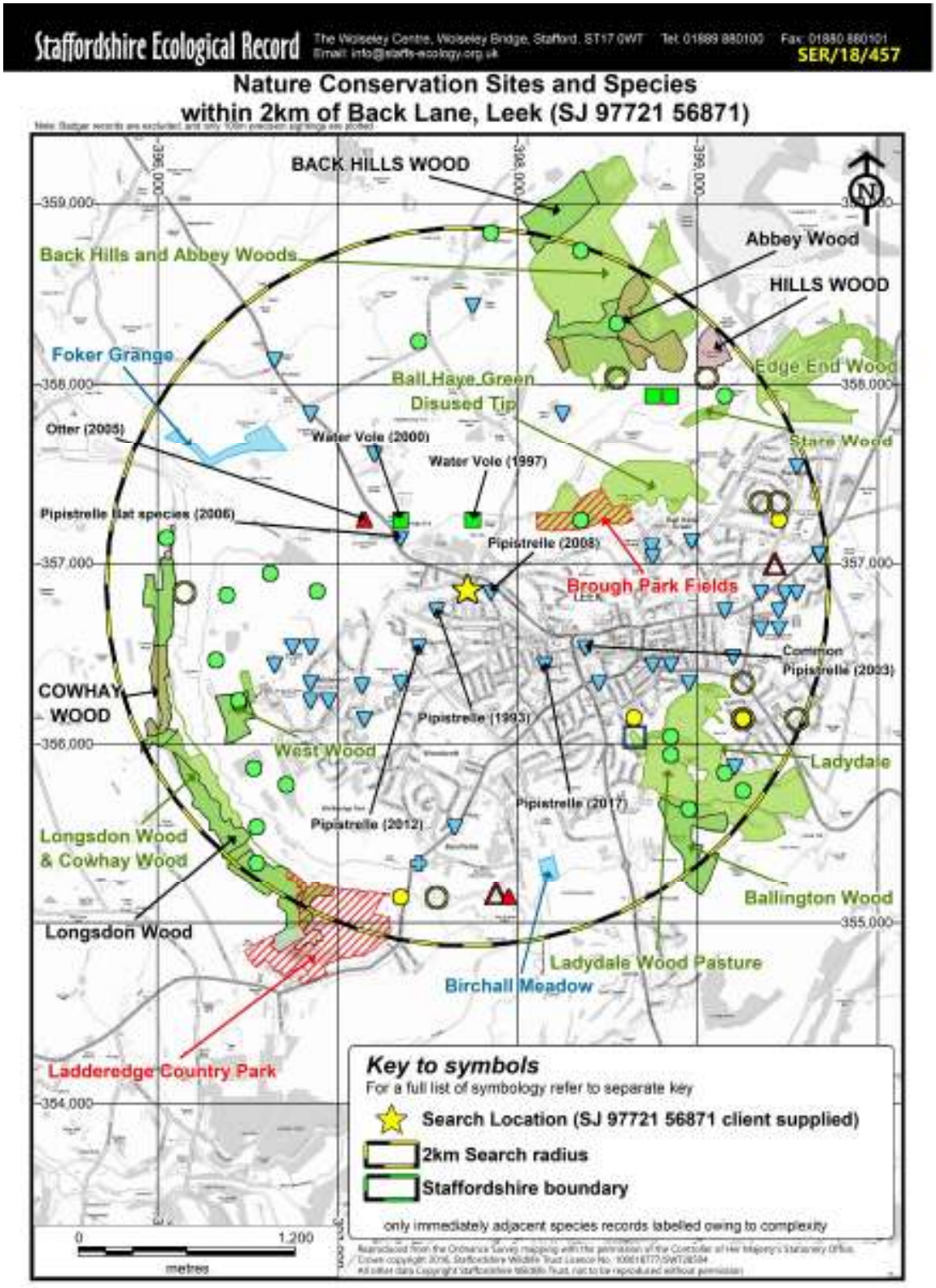
Plate 1: View of the site from the north looking south



Plate 2: View of the site looking north east



# 9.0 Appendix 1: Desk Study





Staffordshire Ecological Record

# 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**