

**British Trimmings, Ball Haye Road, Leek
Phase 1 Habitat Survey Report**

March 2010

Final

baker shepherd gillespie

ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS
Limited Liability Partnership

Client	Kemp & Kemp Property Consultants
Job Name	British Trimmings, Ball Haye Road, Leek
Report title	Phase 1 Habitat Survey Report
File reference	4396_003_rep_sm_kk.doc

	Signed	Name	Position	Date
Originated		Samantha Mellor	Assistant Ecologist	09/03/10
Reviewed		Philippa Harvey	Principal Ecologist	25/03/10

ISSUING OFFICE:

Arden House Deepdale Business Park
Ashford Road Bakewell
Derbyshire DE45 1GT
TEL: 01629 815544
FAX: 01629 815577

Report Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Site Description	1
1.2	Proposed Works	1
1.3	Aims of Study.....	1
2	Methodology	1
2.1	Desk Study	1
2.2	Field Survey	1
3	Results	2
3.1	Desk Study	2
3.1.1	Designated Sites	2
3.1.2	Protected Species	2
3.1.3	Bird records.....	3
3.1.4	Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)	3
3.2	Field Survey	3
3.2.1	Habitat Description	3
3.2.2	Protected Species	5
4	Assessment	6
4.1	Constraints on Study Information	6
4.2	Potential Impacts	6
4.2.1	Designated Sites	6
4.2.2	Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)	6
4.2.3	Habitats	6
4.2.4	Protected Species	7
4.2.5	Other Habitats/Species	8
5	Recommendations	8
5.1	Trees (and TPOs)	8
5.2	Habitats.....	8
5.3	Bats	8
5.4	Nesting birds	9
6	Appendix 1: Data Trawl Results.....	10
7	Appendix 2: Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map	12

1 Introduction

1.1 Site Description

The former British Trimmings site is located off Ball Haye Road in Leek, Staffordshire, at Ordnance Survey grid reference SJ 988 569. The site is located within a residential area, and is the former site of the British Trimmings building. The building has been demolished, and the survey site now consists of a large area of gravel and rubble hard standing, with scattered scrub and tall ruderal herbaceous vegetation. A large area of dense scrub is located at the south of the survey site, along with a number of scattered mature and semi-mature trees. A watercourse runs along the southern boundary of the site.

1.2 Proposed Works

There are proposals for Moorlands Housing to redevelop the site which will involve the construction of approximately 88 residential units.

1.3 Aims of Study

Baker Shepherd Gillespie was commissioned by Kemp & Kemp Property Consultants to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the former British Trimmings site, off Ball Haye Road, Leek, in order to identify habitats or species that may be affected by the proposed works, and provide a preliminary ecological assessment.

The objectives of the survey were to:

- Identify the existing habitats within and adjoining the proposed working area;
- Check for evidence of protected species within and adjoining the proposed working area;
- Assess the potential for protected species to be present in the area;
- Identify potential ecological impacts relating to the proposed works;
- Identify requirements for further survey;
- Propose mitigation measures to avoid and reduce ecological impacts.

The survey methods, results and a preliminary impact assessment are detailed in this report.

2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

A desktop study was carried out to determine the presence of any protected or notable species records or designated statutory or non-statutory sites of nature conservation value (such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Local Wildlife Sites) within a 1km radius of the survey site. Staffordshire Ecological Record were contacted to supply this information

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council was contacted to provide details of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) within the survey site.

2.2 Field Survey

Assistant Ecologist Samantha Mellor carried out the out the field survey on 23rd February 2010 between 0930 and 1200hrs. The weather was cold and breezy. The survey site was walked over and the habitats were described using the Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology¹.

¹ JNCC, 1993. *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey*, Peterborough.

Checks for signs of protected species were made throughout the site. The trees within the woodland and across the site were inspected using binoculars, to assess their potential to support roosting bats and to search for any signs of bat activity such as droppings or staining beneath entrance holes. Searches were also made for evidence of badgers *Meles meles* (such as setts, dung pits, hairs and tracks). The watercourse along the southern boundary was checked for signs of water vole *Arvicola amphibius*.

Potential nesting habitats for breeding birds were identified and any birds were recorded. The site was also searched for the presence of Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*.

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Designated Sites

The desk study revealed the presence of one statutorily designated site of nature conservation interest within 1km of the survey area. The Brough Park Fields Country Park Local Nature Reserve (LNR) Ref: 95/87/32 is located approximately 0.5km to the northwest of the survey site.

In addition, five non-statutorily designated sites of nature conservation interest were also located within 1km of the survey area. These are:

- Ladydale Site of Biological Interest (SBI) Ref: 95/95/18, located at OS grid reference SJ991558 approximately 1.1km to the south of the survey site;
- Brough Park Fields Country Park SBI is located at OS grid reference SJ983572, approximately 0.6km to the northwest of the survey site;
- Ball Haye Green Disused Tip SBI is located at OS grid reference SJ987574, approximately 0.5km to the north of the survey site;
- Stare Wood SBI is located at OS grid reference SJ991579, approximately 1km to the north of the survey site;
- Ladydale Wood Pasture SBI is located at OS grid reference SJ988559, approximately 1km to the south of the survey site.

None of these designated sites are located within or directly adjacent to the survey area.

3.1.2 Protected Species

Staffordshire Ecological Record provided the following records for protected species (as listed in Table 1, below). Full results from the data trawl can be found in Appendix 1.

Table 1 Data Trawl Results Table – Protected species

Common Name	Latin Name	Date	Grid Ref.	Distance from site
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	01/09/2001	SJ989563	0.6km south
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	01/08/1990	SJ994567	0.6km east
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	04/08/1994	SJ994567	0.6km east
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	06/07/1987	SJ994567	0.6km east
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	12/07/1995	SJ995575	0.9km northeast
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	25/05/1997	SJ995568	0.7km east
Brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	03/09/1986	SJ9956	0.7km east
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	01/07/2006	SJ982571	0.6km west
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	02/07/2007	SJ982572	0.6km west
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	01/02/2000	SJ9857	0.6km west
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	25/04/2005	SJ989573	0.4km north

In addition, four records of badger *Meles meles* were provided within 1km of the survey site. The location of these records is confidential, however no records were provided for within the site itself.

3.1.3 Bird records

The data trawl revealed records for common kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, Eurasian hobby *Falco subbuteo*, brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*, red kite *Milvus milvus*, redwing *Turdus iliacus*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* and barn owl *Tyto alba* within 1km of the survey site. None of these records were provided for within the survey site itself.

3.1.4 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

The data search for Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in the area revealed the presence of five trees with TPOs along the south western boundary of the site (the location of the trees covered by TPOs are shown on the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map in Appendix 2):

- T3 : Sycamore – against stream gulley to east of Hawthorn Terrace and 10m south of northeast corner of plot;
- T4 : Lime – against stream gulley to east of Hawthorn Terrace and 17m south of northeast corner of plot;
- T5 : Lime – against stream gulley to east of Hawthorn Terrace and 26m south of north east corner of plot;
- T6 : Sycamore – against stream gulley to east of Hawthorn Terrace and 33 m south of north corner of plot;
- T7 : Lime – against stream gulley to the east of Hawthorn Terrace 10m north of south east corner.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Habitat Description

The locations of the habitats described below can be found on Figure 1, the Phase 1 Habitat Map, which can be found in Appendix 2. Target Note locations referred to in the text can also be found in Figure 1.

The survey site comprises a large area of gravel and rubble hard standing (seen in Photograph 1), with scattered immature trees and shrubs. The site is enclosed by fencing to the north, east and west, and to the south of the survey site is a bank, supporting dense scrub leading into broadleaved woodland, and a stream running along the southern boundary. There are no buildings within the study site, however five storage containers are located on the hard standing to the west of the site.

The majority of the survey area comprises a large area of gravel and rubble hard standing, with scattered butterfly bush *Buddleja davidii*, and tall ruderal vegetation including willowherb *Epilobium* sp. There is an area of planted vegetation in the northeast corner of the site (shown in Photograph 2), comprising holly *Ilex aquifolium*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, willow *Salix* sp., silver birch *Betula pendula*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and leylandii *Cupressus X Cupressocyparis leylandii*.

A strip of bramble scrub runs along the eastern fence line of the site, along with occasional young willow trees. This strip runs along the length of the hedgerow, into an area of scrubby vegetation at the southeast corner of the site, comprising dense bramble, willowherb, field-rose *Rosa arvensis*, willow and soft rush *Juncus effusus*.

Photograph 1: Hardstanding with scattered tall ruderal vegetation



Photograph 2: Area of introduced shrub / planted vegetation at northeast corner



To the south of the large area of hard standing is a steep bank, which supports nettle, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, moss sp., willowherb *Epilobium* sp. and scattered bramble scrub. The bank leads down to the stream, which also forms the southern boundary of the British Trimmings site.

To the southwest corner of the site is an area of broadleaved woodland, which extends into the site itself (see Photograph 3). The canopy species include a number of semi mature and mature sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, silver birch, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* oak *Quercus* sp., lime *Tilia x europaea*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and horse-chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*. Due to the time of year, and the covering of snow on the ground, the field layer of vegetation was sparse, however some bramble scrub was also located in this area, along with an understorey of holly and some areas of bare earth on the embankment.

At the base of the wooded embankment is an area of damp grassland (shown in Photograph 4), with scattered bramble scrub and immature willow regeneration. Although this area was covered with snow at the time of the survey, the grassland appeared to be dominated by cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia caespitosa*, with occasional creeping buttercup and common reed *Phragmites australis*.

Photograph 3: Woodland on embankment to southwest of site



Photograph 4: Damp grassland at base of embankment



A stream runs along the length of the southern boundary of the site. The stream is approximately 1.5m wide, and between 15 and 20cm deep. The water is slow flowing, and at the base of the stream is a rocky substrate (Refer to Photograph 5, overleaf).

The habitat to the south of the watercourse is similar to the area of damp grassland on the northern bank, with scattered young and semi-mature willow and alder. Several sections of the southern bank of the watercourse are vegetated by dense bramble scrub, which in parts obstructed access to the bank side.

Photograph 5: Stream



3.2.2 Protected Species

3.2.2.1 Bats

The trees within the survey area were assessed for their potential for roosting bats. The trees within the woodland area at the southwest corner of the site are considered to have low potential to support roosting bats due to a lack of features such as rot holes and splits in the bark, which are considered suitable for roosting bats.

A mature alder *Alnus glutinosa* tree adjacent to the stream at the south of the site (Target note 1) supported a woodpecker hole on the southern side. This hole could provide potential roosting opportunities for bats, however no evidence indicating the presence of bats (such as droppings) were located in association with the hole during the survey. However, as the survey was in February, following a period of bad weather, any signs of bats may have been washed away.

Photograph 6: Mature alder with woodpecker hole



3.2.2.2 Badgers

No evidence of badger, such as setts, footprints, latrines and "snuffle holes" were located during the survey.

3.2.2.3 Nesting birds

The areas of dense scrub along the south of the site, the introduced shrubs at the northeast corner of the site and the area of woodland at the southwest corner of the site provide a number of opportunities for nesting birds. Blackbird *Turdus merula*, wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, greenfinch *Carduelis chloris* and woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* were all recorded within the woodland and dense scrub areas.

3.2.2.4 Water voles

The stream along the southern boundary of the survey site was approximately 20cm deep, and supports a mixture of bare earth and rocky banks. Some gaps between the rocks are visible, which can provide opportunities for water voles to burrow into the bank side, although no burrows were located during the survey. In addition, the watercourse did not support any aquatic vegetation that would be used by water voles for feeding.

Along with burrows, no other evidence of water voles such as runs, latrines or feeding remains were located in association with the watercourse during the survey work, however it is likely that the recent heavy snowfall may have removed evidence should water voles be present.

4 Assessment

4.1 Constraints on Study Information

The survey was carried out at a sub-optimal time of year to detect signs of some protected species, and the recent snowfall covered the site. This recent snowfall could also have led to raised water levels in the stream, and may have washed evidence of protected species, such as water vole latrines, or bat droppings which may be associated with the woodpecker hole.

4.2 Potential Impacts

4.2.1 Designated Sites

It is not anticipated that the proposed works will have an impact on any of the statutory or non-statutory sites nearby.

4.2.2 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

Information provided by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council revealed the presence of several trees with TPOs along the southwest boundary of the British trimmings site within the woodland area. The locations of the trees protected by the TPOs are marked on the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Plan in Appendix 2. It is understood that these trees are to be retained as part of the proposed development, and therefore no impact is anticipated in this respect.

4.2.3 Habitats

The proposed development will result in the loss of the large area of stone and gravel hard standing, and may also give rise to a loss of the bramble scrub to the east and south of the hard standing. The gravel hardstanding is considered to be of low ecological value, and the bramble scrub and scattered trees at the north of the site are considered to be of ecological value at a site level due to the general frequent occurrence of these habitats in the surrounding landscape. No significant negative impact on local biodiversity is anticipated as a result of their loss. The broadleaved woodland at the southwest corner of the site is to be retained as part of the proposed works.

4.2.4 Protected Species

4.2.4.1 Bats

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Crow Act 2000) and under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended 2009). Taken together, these make it an offence to:

- a. Deliberately capture or intentionally take a bat;
- b. Deliberately or intentionally kill or injure a bat;
- c. To be in possession or control of any live or dead bat or any part of, or anything derived from a bat;
- d. Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat;
- e. Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection;
- f. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection;
- g. Deliberately disturb any bat, in particular any disturbance which is likely to (i) impair their ability to survive, breed, reproduce or to rear or nurture their young; or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or (ii) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

A bat roost may be any structure a bat uses for breeding, resting, shelter or protection. It is important to note that since bats tend to re-use the same roost sites, current legal opinion is that a bat roost is protected whether or not the bats are present at the time.

The trees within the woodland at the southwest corner of the site and those along the northern boundary have limited potential to support bats due to a lack of features suitable to support roosting bats. The mature alder tree located on the southern bank of the stream at the southeast of the site supports a rot hole, which is considered to have potential to support roosting bats. It is considered however, that this tree, along with the other trees within the woodland area, is not to be affected by the proposed works; therefore no impacts on bats are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

4.2.4.2 Badgers

Badgers are protected under the Badgers Act 1992. This makes it an offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so; or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it. A badger sett is defined in the legislation as "a structure or place, which displays signs indicating current use by a badger".

The data trawl provided records of badgers or setts located within 1km of the site, however none of these are for within the site itself, and no signs of badger activity were located during the survey. It is considered unlikely that the proposed works will give rise to an adverse impact on badgers or their setts.

4.2.4.3 Nesting birds

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. In addition to this, for some rarer species (listed on Schedule 1 of the Act), it is an offence to disturb them while they are nest building or at or near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

It is considered that the proposed works will give rise to the loss of some of the dense scrub along the edges of the large area of hard standing. This is considered to provide suitable habitat

for nesting birds. As a general guide the clearance of any trees, dense scrub or shrubs could result in the damage and destruction of active nests if carried out during the bird nesting season (generally March to late August, although this can vary due to the species, weather etc). Therefore an impact on nesting birds is possible as a result of the proposed works.

4.2.4.4 Water voles

Water voles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the CROW Act 2000). This makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any water vole, damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place of shelter or protection that the animals are using, or disturb voles while they are using such a place.

In addition, water vole is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan species and is also listed as a Species of Principal Importance under the provisions of the NERC Act 2006. PPS9 gives guidance on the treatment of Species of Principal Importance and states that local authorities should ensure that they are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations.

No records of water vole were provided in the data trawl, and no evidence of water vole was located during the survey work. Some sections of the watercourse could provide suitable habitat for water voles, if they are present in the local area. The impact on water voles as a result of the proposed works, would depend on the distance of the works to the watercourse. However, it is understood that the watercourse will not be directly affected by the proposed development, and therefore no impact on water voles is anticipated.

4.2.5 Other Habitats/Species

The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 (as amended) makes provision for the protection of wild mammals from certain cruel acts, making it an offence for any person to intentionally cause suffering to any wild mammal.

Several rabbit holes were located in the bank at the south of the survey site, and also along the eastern boundary. It is understood that no work is to be carried out in this area, however, should works be required to take place, it is recommended that any works to these areas which could directly affect the burrows, are undertaken by hand or carefully with light machinery, in order to allow rabbits to escape without being crushed or trapped.

5 Recommendations

5.1 Trees (and TPOs)

The trees protected by the TPO are located along the boundary of the British Trimmings site, however the branches of these trees overhang the site, and their root systems will also extend beneath the British Trimmings site. It is understood that this area of the site, including these trees are not to be affected by the proposed development, and it is also understood that a tree survey has been carried out, to accompany the planning application, therefore no further survey work is required with regards to TPOs.

5.2 Habitats

The woodland and areas of dense scrub at the south of the site should be retained within the development and managed to enhance their biodiversity interest.

5.3 Bats

Should the proposed works affect the mature alder tree identified as having potential to support roosting bats, then it is recommended that a further check of the tree to be affected is

undertaken prior to the works to try to determine the presence / absence of a bat roost, and if there is likely to be an impact on bats.

5.4 Nesting birds

The timing of the removal of the dense scrub would determine the need for further survey work. In order to avoid committing an offence, it is recommended that the clearance of this habitat is carried out between late-August and mid-February, in order to avoid the bird breeding season. If the removal of the bird nesting habitat has to take place during the bird breeding season, then it is recommended that the habitat is surveyed for active bird nests before the proposed work is carried out. If active bird nests are present, then work will have to be delayed until nesting activity ceases

6 Appendix 1: Data Trawl Results

Staffordshire Ecological Record

Email: info@staffs-ecology.org.uk

Website: www.staffs-ecology.org.uk

Please reply to:

G.C.Slawson B.Sc. (Hons)
Ecological Records
Co-ordinator

The Wolseley Centre
Wolseley Bridge
Stafford
ST17 0WT

Tel: 01889 880100

Fax: 01889 880101

Partners:

Natural England
British Waterways
Cannock Chase District Council
East Staffordshire Borough Council
Environment Agency
Lichfield District Council
The National Forest Company
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
South Staffordshire Council
Stafford Borough Council
Staffordshire County Council
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council
Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
Stoke-on-Trent City Council
Tamworth Borough Council
West Midland Bird Club

Ms S. Mellor
Baker Sheperd Gillespie
Deepdale Business Park
Ashford Road
Bakewell. DE45 1GT

15th February 2010

SER Reference: **SER/10/018**

Client Reference: **4396**

Dear Sam,

Re Data Search: Ball Haye Road, 1km radius of SJ988569

With regard to the above location, I am including the following information for this area:

- 1) Map showing the extent of Sites of Biological Importance* (SBIs) and Biodiversity Alert Sites* (BASs) in the area in question.
- 2) A list of SBIs/BASs and other statutory and non-statutory sites of biological or geological importance.
- 3) An annotated list of protected species within the search area, covering European and UK protected species and species occurring on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (short list) and Staffordshire BAP.

Note: If you require detailed reports on any of the listed sites, these can be supplied, but may incur an additional cost for production.

As agreed the cost of producing this information is £80 plus VAT and an invoice is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

G.Craig Slawson B.Sc.(Hons.)
Ecological Records Co-ordinator

* SBI Sites of Biological Importance are equivalent to County Wildlife Sites (*i.e.* of County Importance) and are included in the Local Plans of Staffordshire's Local Authorities with a presumption against development.

BAS Biodiversity Alert Sites are of Local Importance for Nature Conservation or other areas of interest for wildlife where there may be potential to improve the habitat to SBI standard with appropriate management. These sites are not normally included within the Local Plans.

Ecological Information for XXXX

1) **Location and extent of important sites:** See attached map

2) **List of important sites**

Statutory Sites (SSSIs/LNRs)

95/87/32 SJ983572 Brough Park Fields Country Park Local Nature Reserve

The citation reports for the SSSIs are available from the Natural England web-site at:
www.naturalengland.org.uk

Non-statutory Ecological Sites (SBIs/BASs)

95/95/18	SJ991558	Ladydale	SBI (2008)
95/87/32	SJ983572	Brough Park Fields Country Park	SBI (2009)
95/87/74	SJ987574	Ball Haye Green Disused Tip	SBI (2009)
95/97/19	SJ991579	Stare Wood	SBI (1999)
95/85/89	SJ988559	Ladydale Wood Pasture	SBI (2000)

Regionally Important Geological/geomorphological Sites (RIGS)

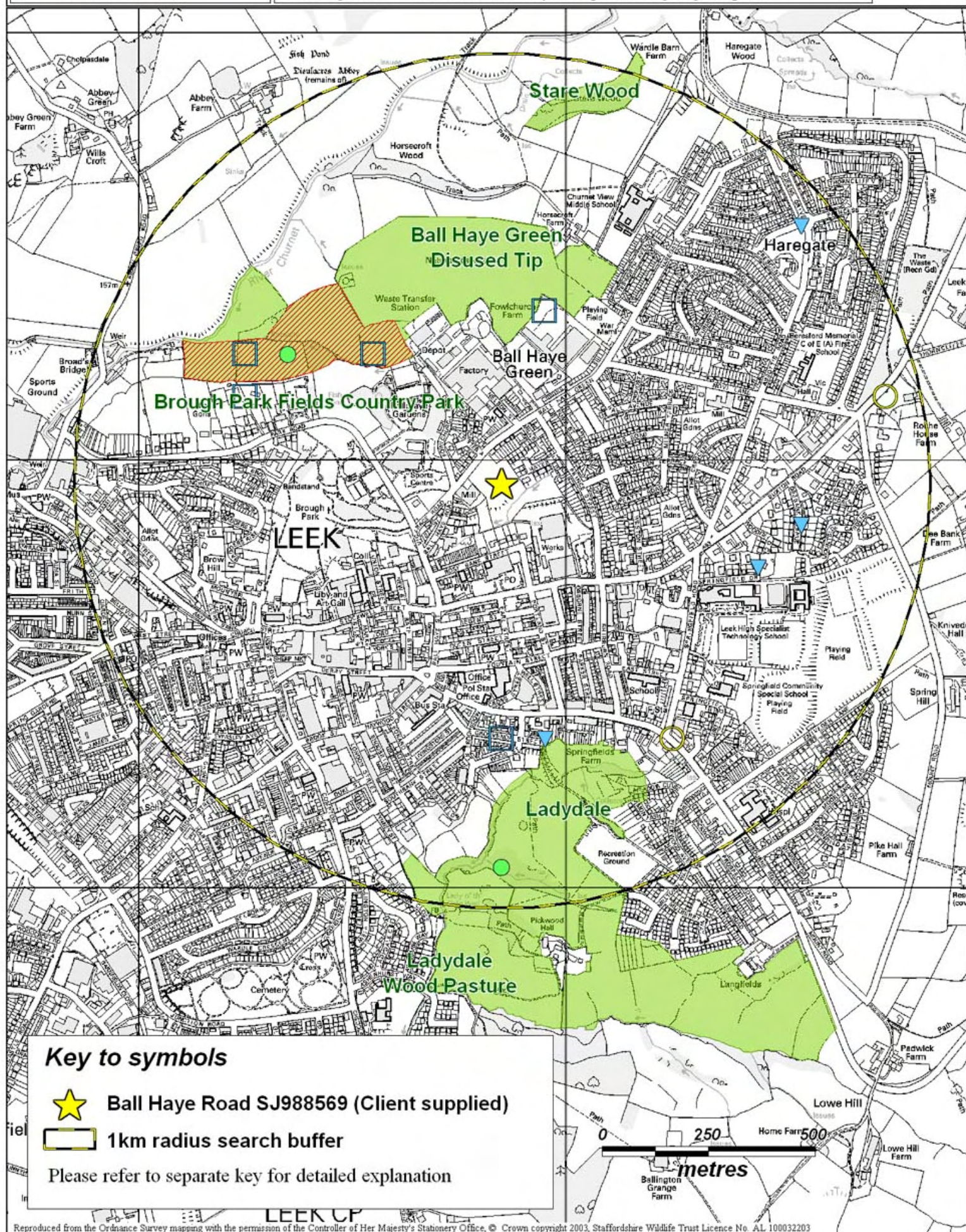
None known within the search area

3) **Protected Species within search area**

An annotated list of all Internationally and UK protected species together with species from the UK and Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plans is attached.

Nature Conservation Sites and Species within 1km of Ball Haye Road (SJ988569)

Note: Badger records are excluded, and only 100m precision sightings are plotted



Scientific Name	Common Name	Location	1km sq	Date
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	Leek CP	SJ9857	10/06/1905
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	Leek CP	SJ9856	1840 - 1960
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt	Leek CP	SJ9856	1840 - 1960
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Leek CP	SJ9856	17/04/1985
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Leek CP	SJ9856	1840 - 1960
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Leek CP	SJ9856	04/03/1984
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Leek CP	SJ9856	02/03/1992
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Leek CP	SJ9856	07/04/1983
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	Horton CP	SJ9957	15/12/2007
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	Leek CP	SJ9856	28/05/2007
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Leek CP	SJ9856	24/02/2007
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Leek CP	SJ9856	20/11/2004
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Leek CP	SJ9856	15/12/2004
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Leek CP	SJ9856	27/12/2004
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Leek CP	SJ9856	18/10/2004
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Leek CP	SJ9856	05/02/2005
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Leek CP	SJ9856	13/02/1998
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Leek CP	SJ9856	17/02/2007
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Leek CP	SJ9957	01/02/2006
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Leek CP	SJ9856	25/01/2002
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Leek CP	SJ9956	27/04/2004
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Brough Park Fields Country Park	SJ9857	10/06/2009
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Ladydale	SJ9856	23/07/2009
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9856	16/10/1986
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9856	01/09/2001
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9956	01/08/1990
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9956	04/08/1994
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9956	06/07/1987
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9957	12/07/1995
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9956	16/04/1982
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Leek CP	SJ9956	25/05/1997
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-	Leek CP	SJ9956	03/09/1986

	eared Bat			
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	Leek CP	SJ9856	1840 - 1960
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	Leek CP	SJ9857	01/07/2006
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	Brough Park Fields Country Park	SJ9857	02/07/2007
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	Leek CP	SJ9856	12/05/1905
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	Leek CP	SJ9856	28/08/1931
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	Brough Park Fields	SJ9857	01/05/2000

7 Appendix 2: Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map

Phase 1 Habitat Survey Plan



Key

- Tall ruderal herbaceous vegetation
- Introduced shrubs
- Dense scrub
- Broadleaved woodland
- Stone and gravel hardstanding
- Storage containers
- Scattered broadleaved trees
- Tree with Tree Preservation Order
- Scattered scrub
- Survey site boundary
- Fence
- Watercourse
- Target note

Office: Bakewell
Tel: 01629 815544

ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS
Limited Liability Partnership

Date	MAR'10	Checked	PH	Scale	NTS
Drawn	SM	Approved		Job Ref	4396
Status	FINAL				

Dwg No. **FIGURE 1**