

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Land at Mount Garage, Cellarhead.



Final Report

Report no. P53.T82.12
11th June 2012

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Staffordshire Ecological Services Ltd

Project

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Mount Garage, Leek Road, Cellarhead.

Report No: P53.T82.12

Date: 11th June 2012

Description: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Client Details

Shirley's Transport
Mount Garage
Cellarhead

Author

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Checked by



Principal Ecologist

Disclosure

The information which I have prepared and provide is true, and has been prepared and given in accordance with the guidance of my professional institution's Code of Professional Conduct, and I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions



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Executive Summary

Background

- On 17th May 2012, SES conducted a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land at Mount Garage, Leek Road, Cellarhead, ST9 0DQ to inform a planning application for an extension to the existing haulage business.

Habitats

- Habitats onsite include poor semi-improved grassland, improved grassland (recently sown) and scrub with remnant hedgerows.
- No legally protected habitats are present on the site.
- Surrounding habitats are rural pastoral, arable and houses with gardens.
- The proposed development will not have a detrimental impact on the existing nature conservation value of the locality
- No further survey regarding habitats or plant species are required.

Protected Species

- The site was surveyed for evidence of, or likelihood of supporting, protected species such as badgers and breeding birds.
- No evidence of badger activity was found.
- Breeding bird activity was evident in shrubs and trees onsite away from the main areas of works.
- Reasonable avoidance measures with regards to protected and BAP species are recommended in Section 5 – Recommendations & Mitigation.
- There will be no detrimental impact on protected species that are within the locality of the site.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Staffordshire Ecological Services Ltd. was commissioned in May 2012 by Sammonds Architectural Ltd on behalf of Shirley's Transport to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the adjacent land to the existing haulage business on Leek road, Cellarhead, Staffordshire Moorlands ST9 0DQ.
- 1.2 This report sets out the results of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and has been prepared to inform the planning application for expansion of the haulage yard.
- 1.3 The existing site is approximately 2.0 ha in area, with the proposed extension of 0.48ha on the north eastern boundary and 0.8ha along the southern boundary.
- 1.4 Approach :
- Record and map habitats on the site
 - Record dominant botanical species and check for invasive species
 - Assess the potential for protected/BAP species presence
 - Evaluate, where appropriate, the ecological features recorded
 - Assess which ecological features may be subject to impact and advise on the need for any more detailed surveys in order to further establish the level of impacts
 - Identify potential for contravention of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation legislation and policy
 - Make recommendations regarding precautions, mitigation, enhancements and/or management to ensure compliance with statutory and non-statutory nature conservation legislation and policy

2 Methodology

Table 2.1: Survey schedule

Survey details	Weather conditions	Surveyors
17th May 2012 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	20 Degrees Centigrade, Sunny with showers.	Dave Haslam MSc MIEEM SES Principal Ecologist

2.1 Scope

The site, which is centred on OS grid reference SJ 956471 and is identified on the Location Plan Figure 2.1, is located in Cellarhead, Staffordshire Moorlands. The site lies to the south of Leek Road (A520) and is surrounded by farmland.

The 'survey area' covers two areas; a small sheep grazed paddock on the north eastern boundary and a recently sown improved grassland to the south of the site.

The following criteria were used to determine the type and extent of the surveys carried out:

- Habitats present both on and immediately around the site
- Habitat connectivity between the site and the wider area (e.g. hedgerows, watercourses, shelter belts etc.)
- The proximity and nature of protected / notable species records
- Proximity of designated sites

Using the above criteria, the surveys as presented in Table 2.2 were deemed sufficient to allow an effective appraisal of the ecological value of the site and the potential ecological impacts that may occur from the proposal.

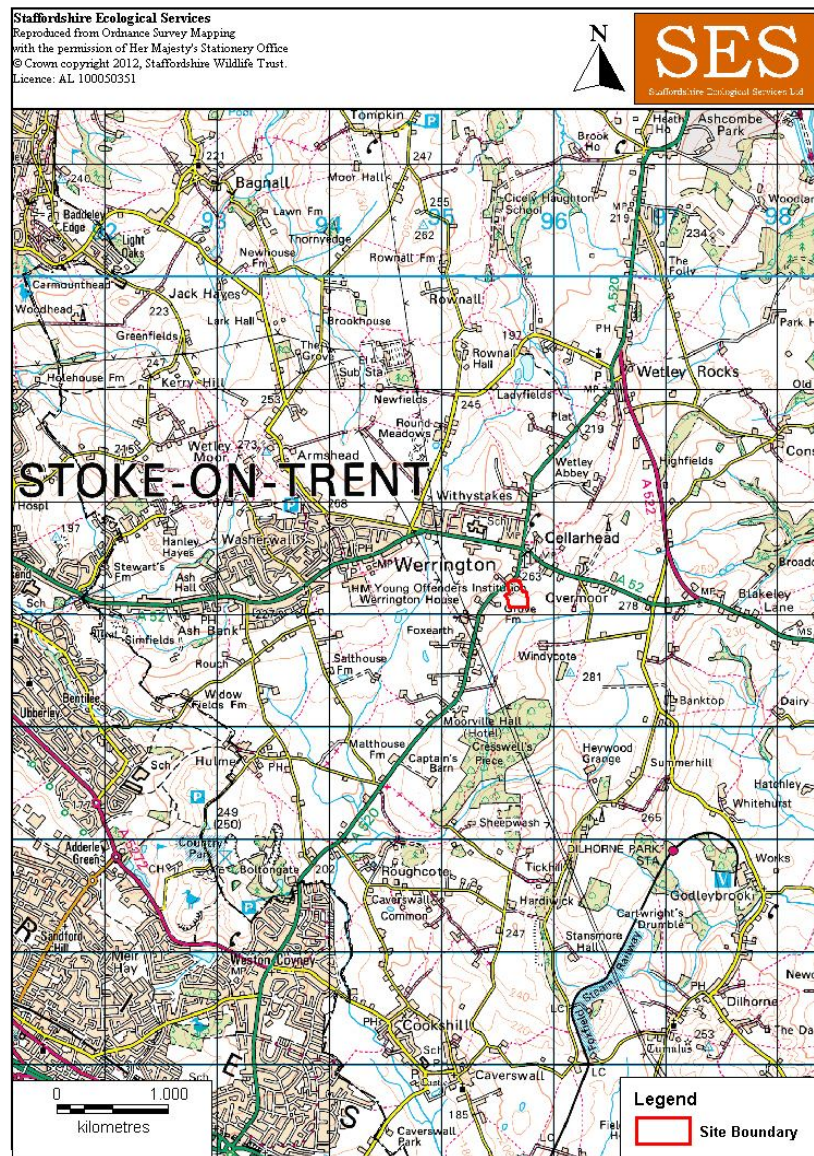
Criteria for the ecological valuation of habitats and species are based on IEEM *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom*.

Table 2.2: Scope

Survey	Geographical extent / Threshold distance	*Timing
Protected Species/Invasive Species data search	1km of site boundary	NA
Designated Sites data search	1km of site boundary	NA
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	All habitats within site boundary	(March-Oct) Suitable
Badgers - field signs	All areas within the site boundary (and just outside of the site boundary, where accessible)	(Feb-Apr, Oct-Nov) Suitable
Nesting birds – assessment of habitat suitability	All habitat within site boundary	(March-Aug) Suitable

* Timing refers to optimal or acceptable times for survey based on established guidance published by SNCOs and other nature conservation organisations

Figure 2.1: Location Plan



Desk study

Staffordshire Ecological Record provided records of Designated Sites, Protected Species and Invasive Species within 1km of the site boundary.

2.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology

The site survey was carried out in accordance with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee's (JNCC) Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology (JNCC, 1990) – extended to include targeted searches for field signs of, and habitat suitability for, protected and / or notable species.

Each distinct habitat type on the site was mapped and described, with the descriptions including dominant and notable species and a record of habitat condition where appropriate.

Invasive botanical species were also recorded where present.

2.3 Badger – Survey Methodology

The survey for badgers was carried out in accordance with Mammal Society Guidance (1989). The site was checked for evidence of badger activity including setts, latrine sites, pathways, push ups / damage to fences, snuffle holes, guard hairs etc.

2.4 Nesting birds – Survey Methodology

Along with noting any current bird nesting activity, a general assessment of the habitat and any evidence of previous nesting activity were noted.

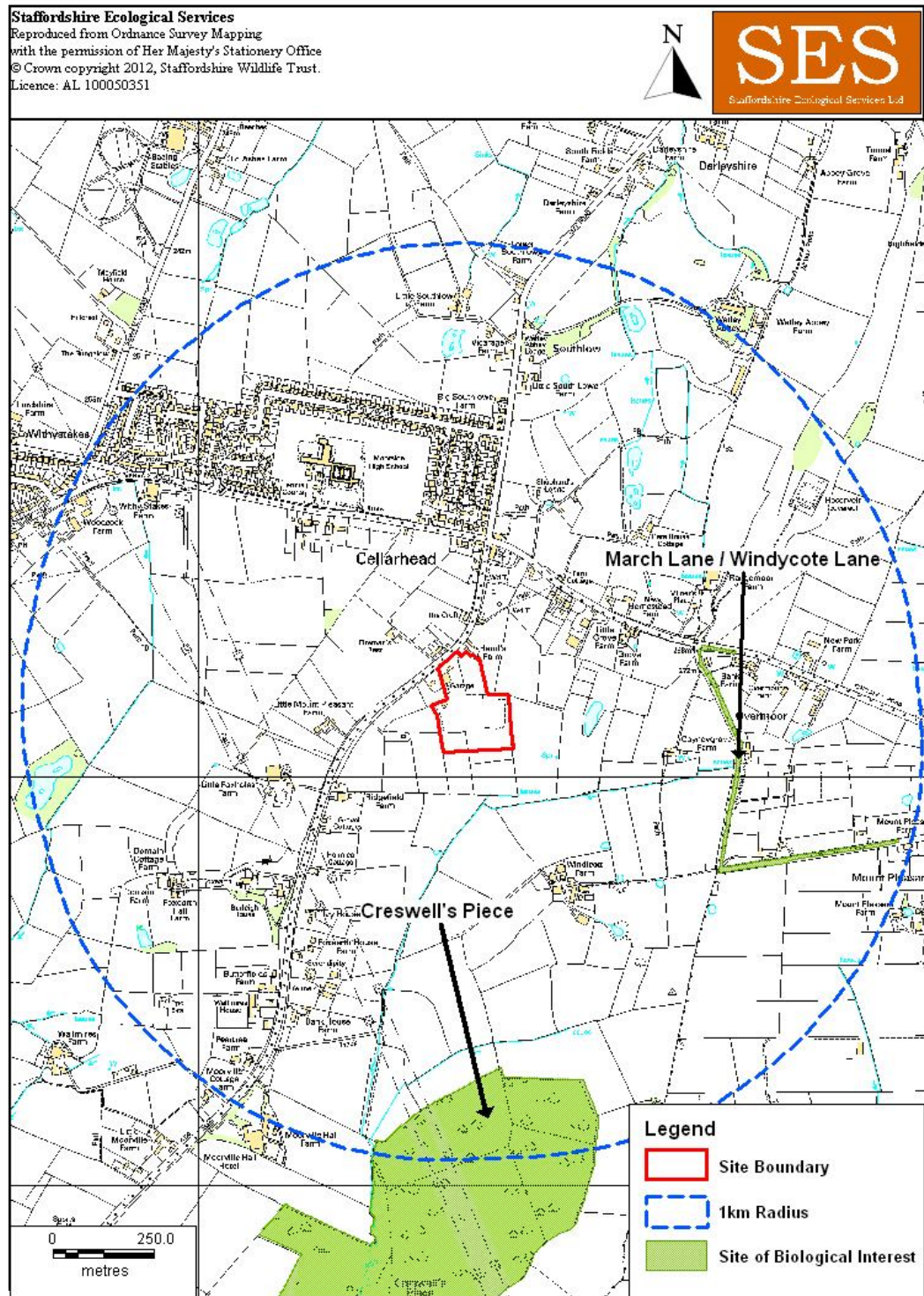
2.5 Limitations

There were no limitations to the survey.

3 Results

3.1 Designated sites and surrounding habit

Figure 3.1: Designated sites within 1km



Statutory designated sites

There are no statutory designated sites within 1km.

Locally designated sites

The closest locally-designated site, March Lane/Windycote Lane Site of Biological Interest (SBI) lies approximately 660m to the east. The site was designated in 2006 for the value of the hedgerows.

Creswell's Piece SBI is approximately 870m south of the site and consists of a large area semi-natural woodland with open water, grassland and heath.

General surrounding habitat

The site is immediately surrounded by farmland comprised of improved and semi-improved pasture often bordered by lines of trees and hedgerows as shown in the aerial photograph in Figure 3.2. Further afield are more pastures, arable fields, the settlement of Cellarhead, broad leaved and conifer woodland.

Figure 3.2: Aerial Photograph



3.2 Habitats

A Phase 1 Habitat map of the site is presented in Figure 3.3 Botanical species lists representative of each habitat type are provided in Appendix C.

The small (0.48ha) paddock on the north eastern boundary is currently grazed by sheep. This is a species poor semi-improved grassland dominated by common bent (*Agrostis capillaries*) with ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*). There is frequent creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) with occasional creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). Where enrichment of the sward has occurred, there are dominant areas of nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Plate 3.2: Sheep grazed paddock with clumps of nettle.



The improved grassland on the southern boundary has recently been sown as a grass ley. There is a maintained hedgerow forming the eastern boundary which is dominated by hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

Plate 3.3: Southern improved grassland, with eastern hedgerow.

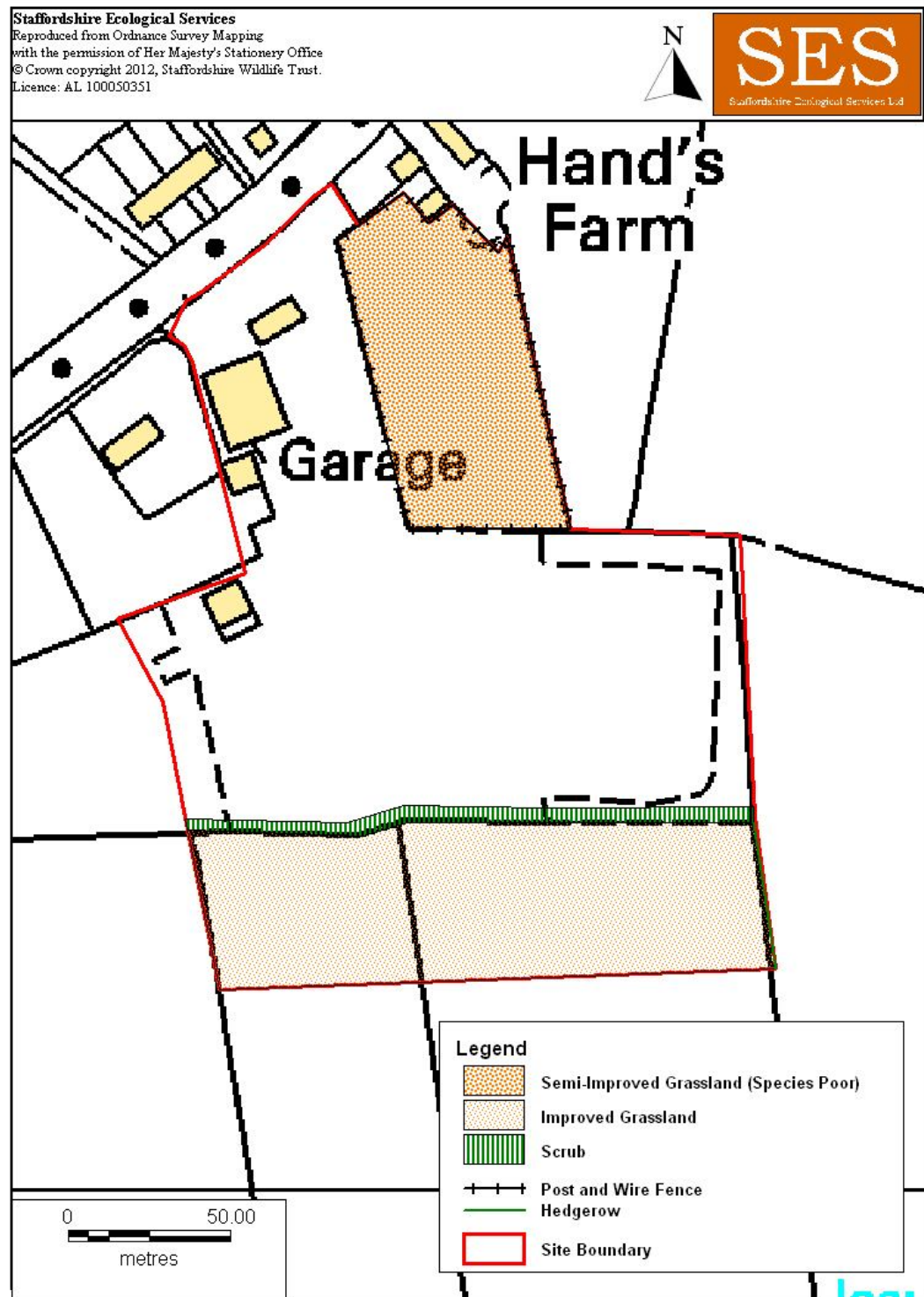


The boundary between the haulage yard and the southern field is a line of scrub/ruderals that once formed the field hedgerow. This scrub contains mature trees of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The remnants of the hedgerow shrubs are dominated by holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The flora is dominated by ruderal species of broad leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), hedge garlic (*Alliaria petiolata*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) and cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) amongst others.

Plate 3.4: Scrub/remnant hedgerow.



Figure 3.3: Phase 1 Habitat Map



3.3 Badger

Recorded status within 1km

There are several records for badger (*Meles meles*) within 1km, but for reasons of confidentiality, exact locations and distances are not provided in this report. Such records can be provided, if necessary, to a limited audience on an as-need basis only. None of the records are in close proximity to the site.

Surrounding Habitat

The surrounding rural habitats are optimal for badger, offering excellent foraging and burrowing opportunities.

Evidence of presence on site

No badger setts were found onsite and there were no signs of badger use (tracks, latrine sites, snuffle holes, hairs) within or surrounding (30m radius) the site.

3.4 Nesting Birds

A number of bird species casually observed during the survey including wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), great tit (*Parus major*), blackbird (*Turdus merula*). The main areas for nesting birds are the mature trees and scrub around the southern part of the site. The paddock and improved grasslands are suitable to support ground nesting birds due to the regular disturbance these fields receive.

Barn owl has been recorded over 300m from the site. The on site habitats are not suitable to support barn owl and the surrounding habitat provides sub-optimal areas for hunting or nesting.

4 Evaluation and Impacts

The following section provides an indication of the ecological value of features present. The valuation is based on the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (IEEM, 2006).

4.1 Designated sites and surrounding habitats

Evaluation

The site is surrounded by farmland and rural semi-natural habitats. The closest site is a Site of Biological Importance (SBI) at over 600m to the east.

Impacts

With precautionary measures in place to avoid pollution incidents, the proposed works should result in no impact on designated sites or surrounding habitats during the construction phase. It is predicted that expansion of the haulage business will have no negative impacts on designated sites or surrounding habitats.

No additional survey of the site with respect to designated nature conservation sites is considered necessary.

4.2 On-site Habitats

Evaluation

The site is not particularly botanically-diverse; the grasslands due for development are species poor and contribute very little to the nature conservation value of the locality. The scrub is of poor quality due to a lack of structure and poor growth.

Impacts

Potential impacts would be localised in nature including the loss of the small paddock and part of the improved grassland. The impact of losing these areas of habitat will be minimal due to their poor nature conservation value.

The loss of part of the scrub will have a minimal impact on the nature conservation value of the area.

4.3 Badgers

Evaluation

Although badgers are recorded present in the wider environment, given the sub-optimal nature of habitat for badger setts over the site and the lack of any significant badger activity (obvious important foraging areas, clan boundaries), the site is judged to be of low value to badgers.

Impacts

The evidence from this initial survey is sufficient to assess that the potential for impacts to badgers from this proposal is negligible at the time of writing. As a result, no further badger survey is required.

4.4 Nesting Birds

Evaluation

Birds obviously make use of the scrub, shrubs and trees onsite for nesting, and evidence of breeding activity was seen during the survey, particularly around the mature trees and scrub on the southern boundary. When taken in the context of the vast amount of suitable bird breeding habitat within the surrounding rural environment, the site is not particularly significant in this regard.

The barn owl records are of sufficient distance from the site to be impacted upon by the proposed development. The habitats around the site are sub-optimal as barn owl hunting areas.

Impacts

If the proposed works affect areas used for nesting, there is a risk of negative impact to small numbers of bird species. But due to the lack of suitable nesting habitat affected, the predicted scale of the impact is low. There will be no impact on the barn owls within this locality.

However, as all birds are offered statutory legal protection whilst nesting, there is a high risk of committing an offence with regard to nesting birds.

Carrying out vegetation clearance or felling of trees that house nests outside the bird nesting season should help to avoid committing such an offence.

Best practice would then dictate the like-for-like replacement of lost nesting habitat, or ideally a net increase and enhancement of the habitat available to breeding birds. If done in the correct manor, this should result in a negligible or positive overall impact on nesting birds.

4.5 Impact summary

Ecological Feature	Low Impact	Moderate Impact	High Impact	Determining impact requires further survey
Designated sites &				
Off Site Habitat	x			
On site Habitat	x			
Badger	x			
Nesting Birds	x			
No adverse impacts are expected to result from the proposal as long as precautionary measures are implemented.				

5 Recommendations & Mitigation

It should be noted that all recommendations are provided as information only and specialist legal advice may be required. The conclusions of this report are based on current information. If works are delayed for more than one year, reassessment may be required.

Standard Precautions

- 5.1 All staff and workers on site, including sub-contractors, should be made aware of species and habitat protection issues at site induction talks. Work must stop immediately and Natural England contacted if any protected species are found onsite. (Tel: 0300 060 0676 – West Midlands Office). Staffordshire Ecological Services (SES) can also be contacted at 01889 880125.
- 5.2 Trees should be retained following relevant guidance in accordance with BS 5837 (2005) – Trees in Relation to Construction. Such guidance is outside the scope of this report, but can be provided by a certified arboriculturalist, if necessary.
- 5.3 It is recommended that any trenches or other excavations left open for more than 12 hours should be provided with an escape ramp (simply a plank of wood with no step at the base, reaching up to ground level or slightly above) for any wildlife to be able to escape.
- 5.4 Any cleared vegetation should not be left stacked in working area during late autumn/winter (unless they are planned to be permanent enhancement features), as this can provide hibernacula for some wildlife, which could be harmed by subsequent disturbance of piles in winter
- 5.5 All proposed work must strictly be in accordance with all relevant Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG) published by the Environment Agency including but not limited to PPG1 (general), PPG5 (works in, near, or liable to affect watercourses) and PPG6 (work at construction & demolition sites). Contingency plans should be drawn up to address chemical spillage, collision, etc.

Protected Species Precautions

- 5.6 Any notable increase in badger activity (fresh excavation of setts, dung pits etc.) close to working areas should be immediately reported to consultants or the local badger group and their advice implemented.
- 5.7 Avoid destruction or blocking of any paths used by badgers.
- 5.8 As breeding birds are protected by law, any site clearance of areas that could be potentially used as nesting sites should be timed to avoid impact on nesting birds. The nesting season generally runs from March to August, but is species and weather dependent. Autumn through to very early spring clearance is a well-established means of preventing this impact. If this is not possible, further advice from an ecologist should be sought.

6 Legislative and planning context

Legalities

NB: Refer to Appendix A for details on the legislation/offences for each species.

- 6.1 If a protected species is discovered onsite and the precautions relating to protected species are not followed, offences may be committed. Information on the legislation relating to different protected species is provided in Appendix A.
- 6.2 The maximum fine that can be imposed in respect of a single bird, nest or egg receiving ordinary protection is £1,000. For offences involving a Scheduled species or an illegal method of killing (e.g. poisoning) the maximum is £5,000.
- 6.3 Badger offences include up to six months imprisonment or a fine at level 5 or both. The fine may be multiplied by the number of badgers. Other penalties may apply depending on the type of offence – see <http://www.wcbg.org.uk/pdf/Badgers%20and%20the%20Law.pdf>
- 6.4 It is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild invasive non-native plants listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, such as Himalayan Balsam and Rhododendron. Offences carry a maximum penalty of a £5,000 fine and/or 6 months imprisonment on summary conviction (i.e. at Magistrates' Court) and an unlimited fine (i.e. whatever the court feels to be commensurate with the offence) and/or 2 years imprisonment on indictment (i.e. at Crown Court).

Planning

- 6.5 Under the Habitats Regulations, all public bodies have a duty in exercising their functions to have regard to European Protected Species and Sites. This means that planning authorities must determine whether the proposed development meets the requirements of Article 16 of the EC Habitats Directive before planning permission is granted (where there is a reasonable likelihood of European Protected Species being present). Therefore in the course of its consideration of a planning application, where the presence of a European protected species is a material consideration, the planning authority must satisfy itself that the proposed development meets three tests as set out in the Directive – 'over-riding public interest', 'no satisfactory alternative' and 'favourable conservation status'.

- 6.6 Government Circular 06/2005 (from DCLG) accessible for this link -- [Circular 06/2005](#) – provides guidance on statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system. Paragraphs 98 & 99 make it clear that the presence of a protected species is a material consideration.
- 6.7 Paragraph 84 of the Circular states that the potential effects of a development, on habitats or species listed as priorities in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) are capable of being a material consideration in the making of planning decisions.
- 6.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, March 2012) has replaced the previous Planning Policy Guidance in relation to protected species, sites and habitats. Circular 06/05 remains an active document, but is now in relation to the NPPF.
- 6.9 Local planning authorities (and other public bodies) have a duty to have regard for the purpose of conserving biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Government guidance is that they should make reference to the Section 41 list when implementing the duty, which reinforces the policy that planning authorities should consider and protect Biodiversity Action Plan priority species and habitats when making planning decisions.
- 6.10 In taking these factors into account, the local authority should expect you to demonstrate that you have taken into consideration the impact your development will have on local wildlife and taken appropriate measures to avoid or minimise damage to those species and habitats that appear on the UKBAP and LBAPs as well as those that are specifically protected by law.**
- 6.11 IEEM Guidance (March 2012) states that:

‘Material considerations in planning and similar types of decisions can be influenced by factors such as local designations, UK or County BAP Priority habitats or species, and species listed in the UK Red Data Book or RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern. Collectively these may also constitute ‘notable’ species. There is likely to be some degree of overlap between these and legally protected species, although a large number of rare habitats or species do not receive direct legal protection.’

7 Bibliography

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Appendix A – Legal information

This information below is a summary of legislation only. Please refer to the legislation for precise wording.

a) Badger

As a result of continued persecution, badgers are protected by primary legislation (the Protection of Badgers Act 1992) and as such planning authorities are required to take them into account when assessing planning applications. The legislation makes it illegal (without licence) to:

- Wilfully kill, injure or take, or attempt to kill, injure or take, a badger.
- Cruelly ill-treat a badger, dig for badger, use badger tongs, use a firearm other than the type specified under the exceptions within the Act.
- Interfere with a badger sett by damaging, destroying, obstructing, causing a dog to enter a sett, disturbing an occupied sett – either by intent or by negligence.
- Sell or offer for sale a live badger, having possession or control of a live badger.
- Mark a badger or attach any ring, tag, or other marking device to a badger.

b) Bats

All British bat species are listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended). The most recent amendments introduced by the Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 and 2009, removed some of the protection bats enjoyed under this Act where it was duplicated under the Habitats Regulations. Therefore, a small number of offences now apply to bats under the WCA, (provisions of Section 9:4 (b) and (c), and 5) which, in summary, makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection
- Sell, offer for sale or possess for the purpose of sale any bat or part of a bat or advertise sales or purchases of bats

The Countryside and Rights of Way [CroW] Act 2000 makes most WCA offences into arrestable criminal offences, and includes offences committed ‘recklessly’ as well as deliberately.

All bat species are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the Habitats Regulations 2010), which consolidates the Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1995 and amendments in 2007, 2008 and 2009.

As a result of these three pieces of legislation together, it is an offence to:

(a) deliberately capture or kill a bat.

(b) deliberately disturb a bat, including in particular any disturbance which is likely:

- to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or
- in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate, or
- to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

(c) damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat [R. 41(1)(d)]

(d) Keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange a live or dead bat or any part of a bat.

c) Nesting Birds

(Taken from the RSPB website, 2012)

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to the European Territory of any member state in a wild state. Game birds however are not included in this definition (except for limited parts of the Act). They are covered by the Game Acts, which fully protect them during the close season.

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is thus an offence, with certain exceptions (see *Exceptions*), to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird
- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird
- have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird, which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954

- have in one's possession or control any egg or part of an egg which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954
- use traps or similar items to kill, injure or take wild birds
- have in one's possession or control any bird of a species occurring on Schedule 4 of the Act unless registered, and in most cases ringed, in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations (see *Schedules*)
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Exceptions

There are some exceptions to the offences created by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, the most notable of which are:

- an authorised person (eg a landowner or occupier) may kill or take, in certain situations and by certain methods, so called 'pest species' and destroy or take the nest or eggs of such a bird. This is permissible under the terms of General Licences issued by government departments (see *Licences*).
- it is not illegal to destroy a nest, egg or bird if it can be shown that the act was the incidental result of a lawful operation which could not reasonably have been avoided.
- a person may kill or injure a wild bird, other than one included on Schedule 1, if they can show, subject to a number of specific conditions, that their action was necessary to preserve public health or air safety, prevent spread of disease, or prevent serious damage to livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber, or fisheries (contact DEFRA for more information).
- a person may take or kill (or injure in attempting to kill) a bird listed on Schedule 2, Part I, outside the close season (see *Schedules*).
- a person may take a wild bird if the bird has been injured other than by their own hand and their sole purpose is to tend it and then release it when no longer disabled. These provisions enable people to care for sick, injured or orphaned birds. Additionally, a wild bird may be killed if it is so seriously disabled as to be beyond recovery. Sick and injured birds listed on Schedule 4 should be registered with Defra.

It should be noted that all recommendations are provided as information only and specialist legal advice may be required.

Appendix B – Botanical Species List

(Representative for each habitat type)

Species Poor Semi-Improved Grassland		
Name	Scientific Names	DAFOR
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	A
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	A
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	F
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	A
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	F
Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	O
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum agg</i>	O
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	F
Bramble	<i>Rubus</i>	O
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	F
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	O
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	A
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	O
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O
Hedgerow		
Name	Scientific Names	DAFOR
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	D
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
Scrub/Ruderal		
Name	Scientific Names	DAFOR
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	R
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	R
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	F
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	F
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	A
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	O
Cocks Foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	R
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	F
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	F
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	O
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	F
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A

Appendix C-Protected and BAP Species Within 1 Km of the Site.

Data provided by Staffordshire Ecological Record.

Protected Species			
Common Name	Scientific name	Location	Date
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Werrington CP	2008
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Cheddleton CP	2011
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Cheddleton CP	2011
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Werrington CP	2009
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Creswell's Piece	1992
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Creswell's Piece	1993
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Caverswall CP	2005
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Caverswall CP	2011
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A52 (road corridor)	2009
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A52 (road corridor)	2001
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	A52 (road corridor)	2008
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Staffordshire Moorlands District	2010
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Creswell's Piece	1991
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Werrington CP	1995
Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> sens. lat.	Cheddleton CP	1996
Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> sens. lat.	Caverswall CP	1984
Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> sens. lat.	Cheddleton CP	1994
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Werrington CP	2012

BAP Species			
Common Name	Scientific name	Location	Date
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Dilhorne CP	2011
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	A52 (road corridor)	2007
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Staffordshire Moorlands District	2006
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Werrington CP	2009
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Werrington CP	2003
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008

Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2010
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2010
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Werrington CP	2008
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Werrington CP	2003
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Werrington CP	2003
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Werrington CP	2001
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Dilhorne CP	2011
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Dilhorne CP	2011
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Werrington CP	2008
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Werrington CP	2001
insect - hymenopteran	<i>Bombus</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2003
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Dilhorne CP	2011
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Dilhorne CP	2010
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Werrington CP	2003
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Werrington CP	2008
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Staffordshire Moorlands District	2003
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Werrington CP	2006
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Werrington CP	2006
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	A520 (road corridor)	2006
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	A520 (road corridor)	2004
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Werrington CP	2007
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Staffordshire Moorlands District	2006
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	A520 (road corridor)	2006
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Staffordshire Moorlands District	2003
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	A52 (road corridor)	2006
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Cheddleton CP	2009
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Cheddleton CP	2010
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Caverswall CP	2006
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Werrington CP	2009
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Caverswall CP	2007
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Werrington CP	2006

Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	March Lane / Windycote Lane	2003
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2010
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Dilhorne CP	2008
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i> subsp. <i>flavissima</i>	Dilhorne CP	2009