BASELINE ECOLOGICAL SITE AUDIT[1]

(INCLUDING PUBLIC RECORDS SEARCH)

MOSS FEEDS SITE, DILHORNE, NR STOKE ON TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE

for

ADVANCED LAND AND PLANNING LIMITED.

May 2012
6098/HAUD/1

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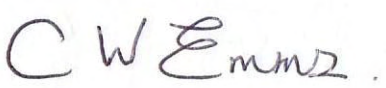
N.B. Information on legally protected, rare or vulnerable species may appear in ecological reports. In such cases it is recommended that appropriate caution be used when circulating copies.

[1] Incorporates "Phase 1" habitat plan, walkover survey for protected and notable species and habitats, and appraisal in context of biodiversity and planning policies.
***NB*. THIS REPORT FORMAT IS DESIGNED TO COMPLY WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITY (*e.g.* Natural England) RELEVANT STANDING ADVICE. FURTHER STUDIES MAY BE REQUIRED WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE OF PROTECTED SPECIES OR IF OTHER NOTABLE ECOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE FOUND.**

BASELINE ECOLOGICAL SITE AUDIT	
Surveyor	Elizabeth Bryce
Date of site risk assessment	17/05/2012
Site address	Moss Feeds site, Dilhorne, nr. Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire
Project proposed	Residential development.
Boundary as specified by client	YES
Site area (ha) & central OS Grid Ref.	Site area 0.5 ha, Central Ordnance Grid Reference SJ 97450 43740.
Survey date	17/05/2012

REPORT CONTROL General Report Information	
Ecologist	 Craig Emms – Senior Ecologist
Date report issued	12/06/2012
Contract manager	 Elizabeth Bryce – Science & Operations Manager/Ecologist

Report Version Control

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0	12/06/2012	Craig Emms	Document created
2.0	12/06/2012	Elizabeth Bryce	Document completed

REQUIRED FURTHER WORK	
Is further work needed to eliminate doubt regarding presence of notable species or habitats, or for any regulatory compliance?	YES

Work required if "yes":	Reason
Undertake site clearance outside the bird nesting season (usually taken as March to mid-August inclusive in this part of Britain). If this is unavoidable, pre-clearance inspection by a suitably experienced ornithologist will be required to identify whether any nests are present, and take appropriate action.	To comply with wild birds legislation.
Demolish the old brick buildings on site using a 'supervised demolition' protocol implemented under a pre-agreed Method Statement with a bat ecologist on site throughout the demolition process.	Precautionary principle in view of strict bat legislation.

RECOMMENDED FURTHER WORK	
Is further work recommended to observe ecological best practice and/or planning policy as recognised by the various statutory authorities at local, regional, national or European levels as may be applicable (including; the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended), the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP), PAS2010, EU Biodiversity Strategy 2011).	YES

Work recommended if "yes":	Reason
Create new wildlife habitats appropriate to the site's context, *e.g.* through the use of log piles, "wild" corners and native planting; install four bird and three bat boxes of mixed designs, and incorporate these into the project's landscape scheme (we can provide specific recommendations for models and siting on request but they must be of good quality and durable).	For reasons of planning and biodiversity policy compliance and current best practice.
Formally instruct contractors and site personnel on agreed policies, recommendations and requirements to maintain environmental quality and minimise impacts during construction, generally avoiding unnecessary disturbance and pollution. If there are any steep-sided excavations created during construction, please ensure they are covered/filled/provided with ramps to prevent any mammals becoming trapped.	For reasons of planning and environmental policy compliance and current best practice.
If possible, use native planting (preferably of local origin) in all landscaping. Where exotic species are planted, always avoid invasive species and choose those with wildlife value such as for nectar or shelter (A selection of species is available from us).	For reasons of planning and environmental policy compliance and current best practice.
Provide information to new residents to encourage wildlife, for example in their gardens, and an interest in natural history. Assure that residents are aware of the need for responsible control of pets that may hunt or disturb fauna or damage flora.	For reasons of current best practice and the government's biodiversity initiatives.

Avoid unnecessary negative impacts of new lighting at night, *e.g.* on bats, invertebrates, plants, astronomy. Minimise the hours when lighting is used, avoid "spillage" by using directional down-lighting, reduce brightness of necessary illumination and keep light from shining on bat roost entries, mammal holes, *etc*.	For reasons of planning and environmental policy compliance and current best practice.
Retain boundary hedgerows wherever possible and protect the root zones of any affected near-by trees in line with BS 5837. If applicable, d do not remove standing dead wood, snags or rot unless there is a clear and material safety risk or presence of a serious pathogen. (Ask for advice from a qualified silvicultural ecologist if in doubt.)	For reasons of planning and environmental policy compliance and current best practice. Follow the guidance in *BS 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction as appropriate*.
Design and incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in agreement with the Environment Agency or other relevant authority.	To comply with latest sustainable drainage policies.
To follow government policy, ensure that the "carbon footprint" of all aspects of the project and its future operation is compliant with current best practice. This may include taking appropriate steps to avoid or reduce the use of fossil fuels, employing scientifically sound carbon offset/CO_2 sequestration and instating renewable energy technologies. Ensure the measures agreed are quantified, independently verified and monitored.	To comply with current environmental policy.

RESULTS – WHAT WE FOUND

Objectives

The objectives of this commission were:

1 To conduct a baseline ecological survey and appraisal of the above site and identify notable factors/features; prepare a 'Phase 1' Habitat Map with Target Notes to recognised standards; produce a summary of results and provide appropriate recommendations for mitigation, biodiversity protection/ enhancement, *etc*.

2 To conduct a desk-top study to collect and collate relevant wildlife records relating to notable species on or near the site that may be held by information repositories; incorporate results in report.

Limitations

It should be noted that, whilst the investigation of the site was appropriately intensive within the intended framework of the commission, and we feel it is unlikely that significant matters have been overlooked, a single visit will inevitably miss species not apparent on the date of survey by reason of seasonality, mobility, habits or chance. The month of May is within the optimal survey period for very many taxa of nature conservation interest in this part of the United Kingdom.

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS
Habitats & vegetation (*NB*. Please be aware that several designated habitat types and many plants enjoy legal protection in Britain.)	
General description	The approximate centre of the site is at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SJ 97450 43740. The land extends to some 0.5 ha and consists of a commercial site with associated industrial buildings. Habitats on the site include the buildings on site (old, brick-built buildings and a large industrial warehouse), hard-standing, species-poor hedgerow, continuous scrub, coniferous plantation woodland, species-poor hedgerow and tall ruderal herbs.

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS
Target Note (TN) 1 (for location of TNs please see plan below)	The brick-built buildings on site. Although a low number of features that could be used as access points by bats (loose/missing tiles and crevices) are present in these buildings, the constant disturbance and high level of noise from plant operations makes them largely unsuitable for roosting bats and as such the buildings are judged as having only a low potential for roosting bats. As it is never possible to prove a negative in such circumstances, we recommend a suitably proportionate approach such that the buildings be demolished using a 'supervised demolition' protocol implemented under a pre-agreed Method Statement with a bat ecologist on site throughout the demolition process.
TN 2	Patches of tall ruderal herb. A number of patches of tall ruderal herb are present on the site, much of which is covered by disused lorries and trailers. Species present include common nettle, some bramble, dandelion, broad-leaved dock, creeping thistle, spear thistle and grass spp.
TN 3	Patches of continuous scrub consisting of a mix of common hawthorn, *salix* spp., sycamore and elder with bramble.
Statutory designations (on/near)	None within the 2km search radius.
Non-statutory designations (on/near)	Six Biodiversity Alert Sites (Creswell Crossing, Dilhorne Wood, Heywood Grange Wood, St. Thomas' Trees, Commonside Quarry and Fair View (north of)) and three Sites of Biological Importance (Stansmore Grassland, Stansmore Wood & Grassland and Foxfield & Pearcroft Woods) lie within the 2km search radius of the site. None of these sites are adjacent to, or will be affected by, the proposed development.
Notable hedgerows, woodland or scrub	None. A species-poor hedgerow bounds the site to the north-west (conifer) and to the south (mainly hawthorn), and although this will provide habitat to breeding birds, and as with all hedgerows, should be retained if possible, it is not of any particular ecological significance.
Ecologically notable trees (*e.g.* veteran, wildlife significant)[2]	None present on site.
Ponds/water courses	None present on site.
Notable communities	None present on site.
Notable vascular plants	None observed on site.
Notable bryophytes	None present on site.

[2] Please note that we do not check TPO status as this is a landscape/amenity planning classification.

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS
Notable lichens	None present on site.
Notable fungi	None present on site. The season is sub-optimal for most species but habitats on site would be unlikely to support notable fungi in the surveyor's view.
Other notable habitats/vegetation	None present on site.
Features that should be retained	Trees and hedgerow wherever feasible.
Mammals (*NB.* Several species and their habitats have very strict protection in British/European law.)	
Badger	No signs indicative of usage of the site by this species were noted on site.
Otter	None, no habitat.
Other mustelids	May use the site for opportunistic foraging/breeding as suitable habitat exists.
Bats	See TN 1 above. There is only low potential for roosting bats in the buildings on site due to the high level of disturbance on the site and few features that are suitable for use by bats. Bats may use the site opportunistically as a foraging area.
Water vole	None, no habitat.
Common or hazel dormouse	None observed on site, no suitable habitat present.
Deer	None observed on site, but may conceivably use the site for foraging as suitable habitats exist.
Hedgehog	May use the site for foraging/breeding as suitable habitat exists.
Shrews	May use the site for foraging/breeding as suitable habitat exists.
Others	Other small mammals such as moles, voles and mice use the site for foraging/breeding. Grey squirrels may use the boundary hedgerows for foraging and foxes probably also use the site for foraging.
Birds (*NB.* With the exception of eleven derogated pest or very common species, the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 and amendments) gives protection to all wild birds in Britain from killing, injuring or taking as well as taking, damaging or destroying nests in use or being built, and taking or destroying eggs. Many species are also protected by European and international statutes. [3])	

[3] Please also see http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/status_explained.aspx and http://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u38/downloads/home-news/2011-11/SUKB%202011%20final.pdf for red and amber lists *etc.*, and explanations.

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS
Red list	None.
Amber list	None.
Active nests	No active nests were observed on site.
Other	None.
Herpetofauna (*NB*. The grass snake, slow-worm, viviparous (common) lizard and adder (viper) are all protected from intentional killing and injury under Schedule 5, Section 9(1), of the Wildlife and Countryside Act as amended/reinforced by the CROW Act 2000. They are also protected under Schedule 5, Section 9(5) which prohibits selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from the species. Other species and their habitats have stricter protection at national and European levels.)	
Adder	None present on site, no suitable habitats.
Grass snake	None observed on site. Rather unlikely here.
Slow-worm	None observed on site. Occasional individuals might occur but there is little good habitat.
Common lizard	None observed on site. Unlikely.
Rarer reptiles	None present on site – not found in this area.
Great crested newt	None present on site, no suitable aquatic habitats.
Natterjack toad	No (not found in this area).
Other amphibia	None observed on site, very little habitat and only terrestrial.
Fish – N/A (no habitat)	
Macro-invertebrates (*NB*. Several species enjoy legal protection.)	
Notable assemblage (terrestrial)	None present on site. Very little significant habitat for notable invertebrates.
Notable assemblage (aquatic)	None present on site, no aquatic habitats.
Crayfish	None present on site, no aquatic habitats.
Roman snail	None present on site – unlikely in this area.
Lesser silver water-beetle	None - not found in this area and no habitat.

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS
Stag beetle	None present on site, no suitable habitats.
Mining bees	None present on site.
Other notable spp or groups	None present on site.
Notable invertebrate habitat	None present on site.
"Invasive" species (There are an increasing number of these being listed by authorities, some subject to regulatory control.)	
Japanese knotweed (or related *Fallopia* spp.)	None present on site.
Giant hogweed	None present on site.
Himalayan balsam	None present on site.
Tree-of-heaven	None present on site.
New Zealand pigmyweed	None present on site.
Floating pennywort	None present on site.
Parrot's feather	None present on site.
Water fern (*Azolla*)	None present on site.
Weeds Act natives (common ragwort, creeping and spear thistles, curled and broad-leaved docks)	Broad-leaved dock, spear thistle and creeping thistle present on site.
Other exotics that may cause problems such as *Rhododendron ponticum, Buddleia davidii*.	None present on site.
Invasive animals (signal crayfish, killer shrimp, oak processionary moth, harlequin ladybird, zebra mussel, grey squirrel *etc*.)	Grey squirrel is likely to use the site.

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS
Phytophthora ramorum and other serious plant diseases (sudden oak death, *etc*.)	None observed on site.
Policy	
Are there any known conflicts with local planning biodiversity policy (if so, please describe)?	N/A
Are there any known conflicts with national planning biodiversity policy (if so, please describe)?	N/A
Are there any known conflicts with European or international biodiversity policy (if so, please describe)?	N/A

GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION (Geodiversity is a material planning consideration)	**YES/NO**	**ACTION REQUIRED IF "YES"**
Are there any features of geological importance on the development site?	No	N/A
Are there any features of geological importance adjacent to the development site or that might be affected by the development (during or post construction)?	No	N/A

PUBLIC RECORDS SEARCH		
Source	**Data/Response**	***Betts* comment**
Staffordshire Ecological Record	Bats	Fifteen records from within the search radius of 2 km; eleven of these are in relation to roosts in properties on School Close and are approximately 500m from the site.
	Birds	Redwing, fieldfare and barn owl have been recorded within 2km of the site.
	Badgers	Six records of badgers from within the 2km search radius.

CONCLUSION

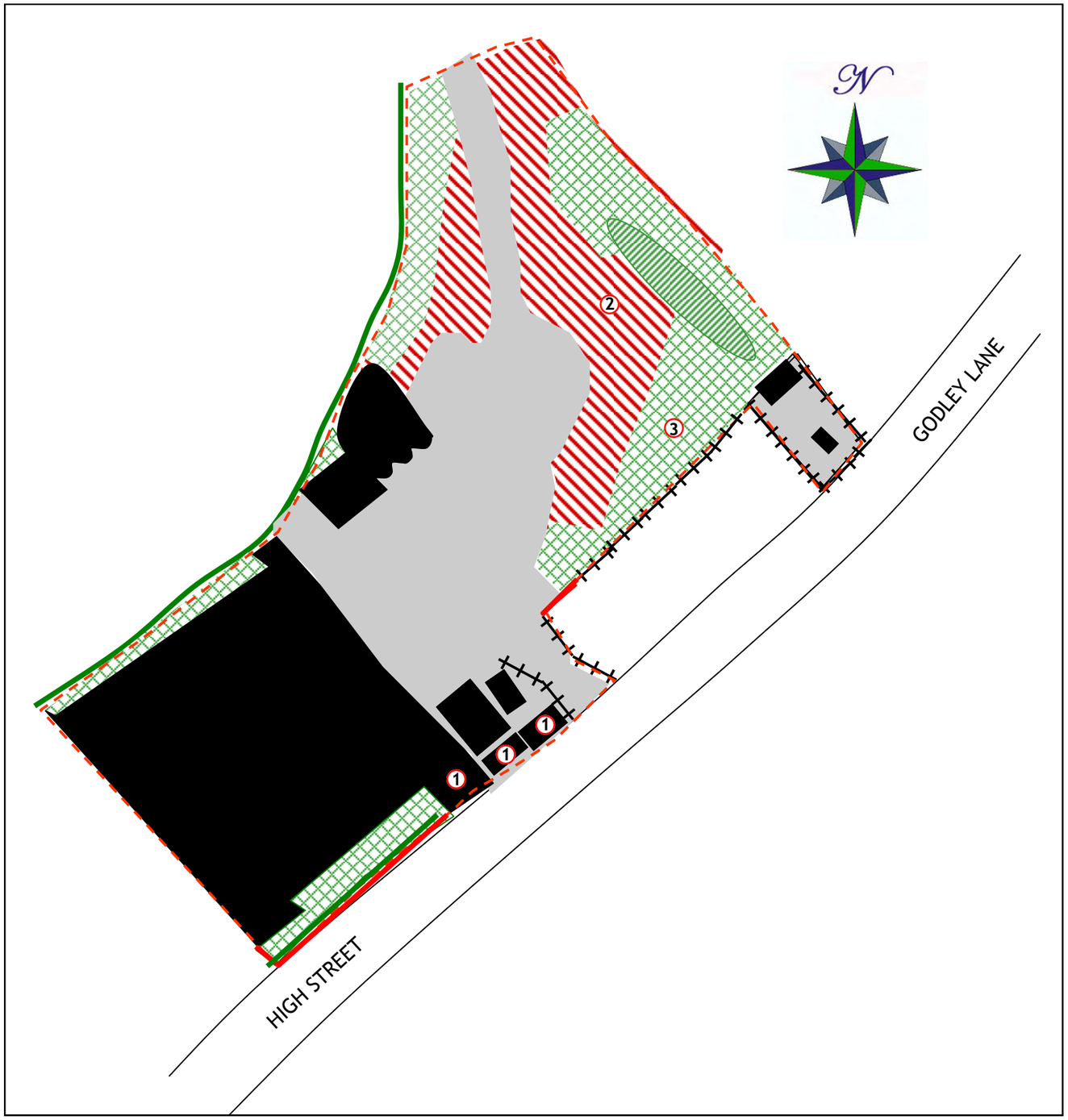
Providing the recommendations noted herein are fully implemented, there are no obvious ecological counter indications to the proposed project at this stage

Note

Please note that there is complex and strict legislation protecting many species and habitats. For European Protected Species (including bats, great crested newt, dormouse, otter, *etc*.) there is no longer a clear defence against harm being caused as an incidental result of an otherwise lawful operation. Full details are available on the web sites of DEFRA and the various statutory authorities, some of which now have direct powers of enforcement. If you are in any doubt about the status of species or habitats on your site, please be sure to contact us before undertaking any site work. You should also make sure that you are aware of, and have allowed for, all national and local planning policies relating to wildlife and nature conservation before proceeding.

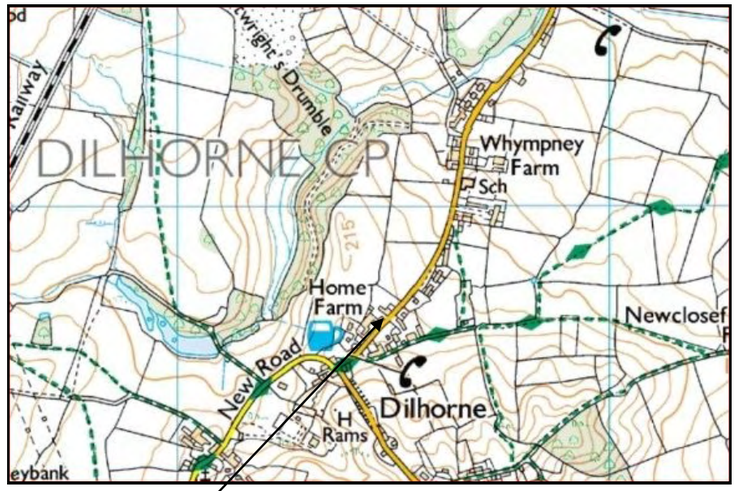
This baseline audit may not be sufficient on its own for planning application purposes where notable habitats/species are present or potentially present, especially European Protected Species (EPS) (see note at end).

Site plan



Key:

- Survey boundary
- Coniferous plantation woodland A1.2.2
- Dense/continuous scrub A2.1
- Tall ruderal C3.1
- Hedge (intact, species-poor) J2.1.2
- Fence J2.4
- Wall J3.5
- Buildings J3.6
- Bare ground/hard standing
- (1) Target note



Location of site

Client: Advanced Land and Planning Ltd.
Site: Moss Fields, Dilhorne
Title: Baseline Ecological Site Audit
Ref: 6098
Date: May 2012

Please note: this plan is intended only to indicate the approximate location of features and should therefore, not be treated as an accurate scale plan.

PHOTOGRAPHS

(All taken on 17/06/2012)

Plate 1 (TN1): One of the old buildings viewed from the high street. There is a low potential for roosting bats in these buildings.

Plate 2 (TN2): A typical patch of tall ruderal herb on the site. Much of this habitat was covered with old trucks and trailers.

Plate 3 (TN3): A view of the typical patches of scrub on the site.

Plate 4: Much of the site is given over to industrial buildings and hard-standing.

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IMPORTANT

Please be aware that, because the natural environment is dynamic, ecological reports generally have a limited period of currency. Many statutory authorities now regard one year as the maximum time that should elapse before a report will need to be updated, occasionally it may be longer but it may also be less. Where a European Protected Species licence is to be applied for once planning permission has been granted, a walk-over of the site should be carried out **within three months** of an application being submitted to check that the habitats have not changed significantly since the survey was carried out.

Betts are a scientific practice. Any information relating to legal matters in this report is provided in good faith but does not purport in any way to give any advice on or interpretation of the law whatsoever. Professional legal advice should always be sought.

APPENDIX

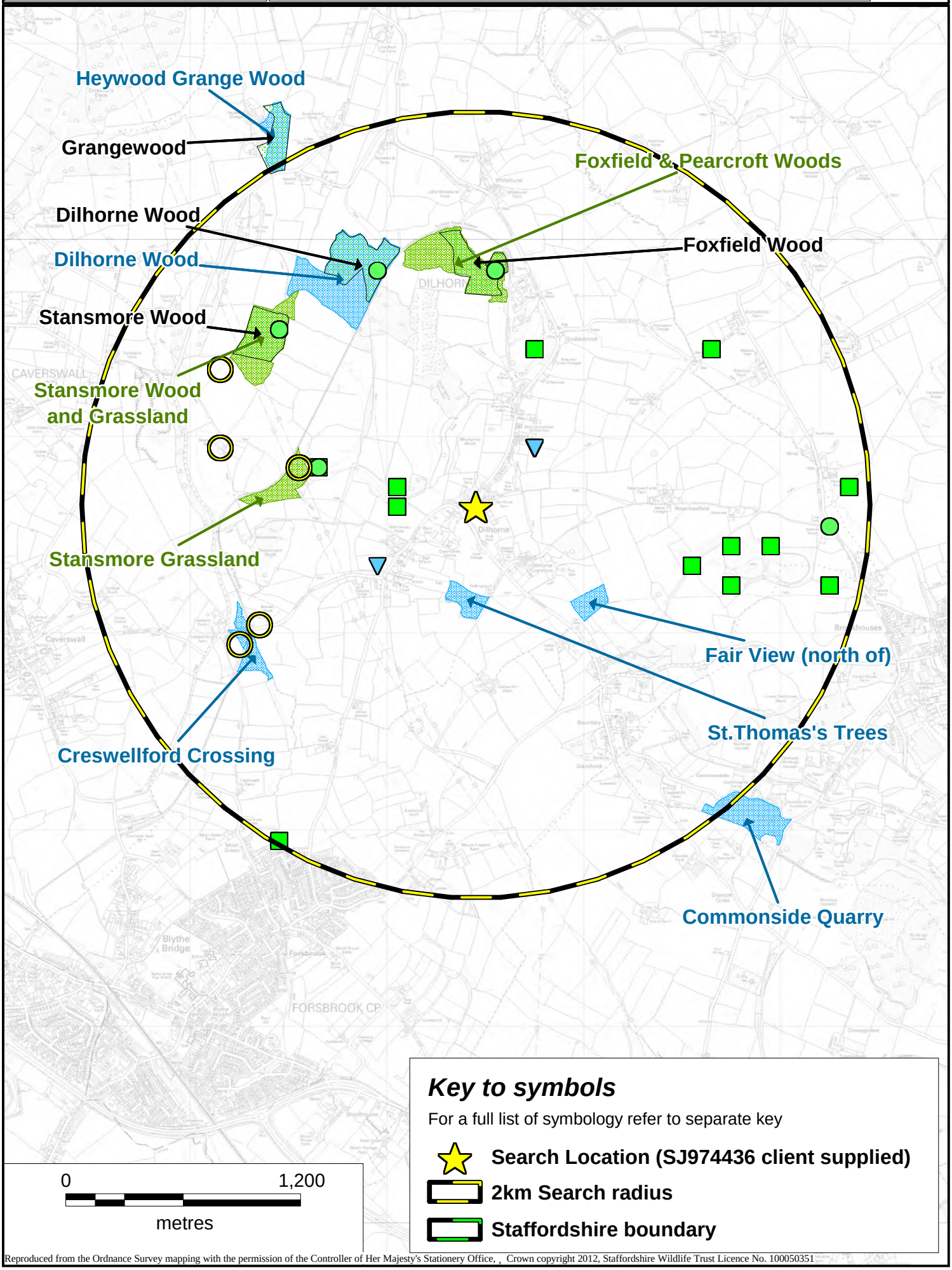
Data Search Third Party Responses

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

SER/12/154

Nature Conservation Sites and Species within 2km of Dilhorne (SJ974436)

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



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

A legend to the map showing Nature Conservation Sites and Species

Introduction

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

Statutory Designations from Natural England's web-site

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

Ecological Site Report

Staffordshire Ecological Record

Site Key: **94/83/12** Site Type: **Acid grassland {B}**

Site Name: **Fair View (north of)**

Grid Ref: SJ981432

Civil Parish Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
Local Site Status		
Biodiversity Alert Site		14/8/00
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250111	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 14/8/00 Chair of Designation: Stanford, Miss Sally

Designation Cmttee: RNH, AL, SDL, AS, GW, LH, ER, AJ, JS, JB

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A22	Scrub: scattered	
B12	Grassland: acid, semi-improved	
C11	Tall herb and fern: Bracken, continuous	
C31	Tall herb and fern: other, tall ruderal	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
altitude	213-233m

Contacts

field surveyor	11/8/00	Smith, John R.

Site Description

Source: ***Smith, 11/8/00***

Summary: A small area surrounded by agricultural land, this site is a tapestry of acid grassland, bracken and ruderal dominated zones with scattered scrub. The site is surveyed from a public footpath as the landowner is unknown and was highlighted from the aerial photograph desktop study.

Wavy hair-grass is the dominant component of the grassland sward with locally frequent sweet vernal-grass, common bent, cock's-foot, sheep's sorrel, and tormentil. Occasional are heather, Yorkshire fog, harebell, mouse-ear-hawkweed, fescue, ragwort and heath bedstraw.

Some wetter regions are frequent in creeping buttercup and tufted hair-grass.

Bracken dominates large expanses with gorse and bramble scrub quite frequent and broom is occasional. Ruderal pockets are reflected by an abundance of rosebay willowherb and locally frequent nettles and creeping thistle.

The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford. ST17 0WT

Frequent silver birch regeneration is evident with occasional oak and hawthorn. A mature beech tree is also present.

Bibliography

described **Radford, E., et al (2000)**

The SBI Resurvey of Staffordshire Moorlands 1998 - 2000 (Sites Surveyed in 2000), Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (Sandon, Stafford)

End of Report

Ecological Site Report

Staffordshire Ecological Record

Site Key: **94/82/91**

Site Type: **Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland {B}**

Site Name: **Commonside Quarry**

Grid Ref: SJ989421

Civil Parish: Cheadle, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County: Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
Local Site Status		
Biodiversity Alert Site		14/8/00
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250110	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 14/8/00 Chair of Designation: Stanford, Miss Sally

Designation Cmttee: RNH, AL, SDL, AS, GW, LH, ER, AJ, JS, JB

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A111	Woodland: broadleaved, semi-natural	5.30
C11	Tall herb and fern: Bracken, continuous	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
altitude	207-230m
area	5.3ha

Contacts

field surveyor	16/8/00	Smith, John R.
landowner	2000	Hanson Aggregates

Site Description

Source: ***Smith, 16/8/00***

Summary: A disused quarry site that is dominated by silver birch with an abundance of rowan and sycamore. Oak is frequently encountered but is quite young. Ash, beech and alder are also present.

Elder is present in the shrub layer and is quite frequent. An English elm is present near the eastern border. The woodland has an abundance of dead wood.

The ground flora is dominated by several species but the diversity is quite poor. Bracken, bramble and wavy hair-grass are dominant in local areas. Ivy, rosebay willowherb and broad-buckler fern are abundant. Occasionals include foxglove, creeping buttercup, cleavers, ground ivy, tufted hair-grass, garlic mustard, Yorkshire fog and heath bedstraw.

The bryophytes Eurhynchium praelongum and Mnium hornum are found in abundance.

The western section of the woodland is much more open and bracken dominated than the eastern side.

Bibliography

described **Radford, E., et al (2000)**

The SBI Resurvey of Staffordshire Moorlands 1998 - 2000 (Sites Surveyed in 2000), Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (Sandon, Stafford)

End of Report

The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford. ST17 0WT

Ecological Site Report

Site Key: **94/74/39**

Site Type: **Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland {B}**

Site Name: Foxfield & Pearcroft Woods

Grid Ref: SJ973449 (centred on)

Civil Parish: Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County: Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
associated information		
amendments	Site Ref changed from '94/74/58' and name changed from 'Foxfield Wood' to avoid confusion with historical site	16/7/04
Local Site Status		
Site of Biological Importance		18/8/98
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250108	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 18/8/98 Chair of Designation: Hill, Mr Roger N.

Designation Cmttee: GW, AL, SL

Conservation Status

Status	Details	Date
Local Wildlife Site		18/8/98
Ancient Woodland Inventory		no date

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A112	Woodland: broadleaved, plantation	5.44
B11	Grassland: acid, unimproved	0.14
B12	Grassland: acid, semi-improved	0.14
B22	Grassland: neutral, semi-improved	0.17
C11	Tall herb and fern: Bracken, continuous	3.67
F21	Marginal/inundation: marginal	
G1	Open water: standing water	0.12
G2	Open water: running water	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
area	9.7ha

Contacts

field surveyor	29/6/98	Rimmer, Shaun D.
landowner	1998	Brassington, C.

Site Description

Source: ***Rimmer, 29/6/98***

Summary: The site is comprised of an area of planted broadleaf woodland which contains two pools at it's most southeasterly point, a stream dissects the wood. The site includes the scattered scrub and grass banks which flank the stream as it enters the clear felled Pearcroft wood and neighbouring grassland. A narrow corridor of semi-improved grassland which runs adjacent to the disused mineral rail line has also been included. The site is located two miles north of the village of Dilhorne.

Grassland; acid, semi-improved

This compartment exists within the clear felled area of woodland known as Pearcroft wood, the area of grassland is located between the disused railway line and the bracken which dominates the majority of the clear felled area. The mosaic of grasses most frequently found include sweet vernal grass, red fescue, cock's foot and yorkshire fog. Tufted hair-grass dominates localized areas of the sward especially the southern boundary of the compartment were the ground becomes water logged. Due to the diversity of grasses present the structure of the sward is varied which produces an ideal habitat for numerous invertebrates. Throughout the compartment there are isolated areas of bracken and young birch, which are some twelve inches high. Tormentil is the most abundant herb species present in the sward, which highlights the acidity of the soils, heath bedstraw is also found frequently in localized areas, this species also prefers more acidic soils. Other species present include meadow buttercup, white clover, field woodrush, common mouse-ear, common cat's ear and heath wood rush. Herb species found in the wetter areas include greater bird's -foot-trefoil, oval sedge, water horsetail, creeping buttercup and soft rush.

Grassland; Neutral, semi-improved

This area of grassland occupies a field which is located to the south of Pearcroft wood, the owner of the field was not known so only a brief survey was carried out. The tall sward is co-dominated by yorkshire fog, sweet vernal grass and crested dog's tail, less conspicuous species include sheep's fescue, red fescue and timothy. Tufted hair-grass appears regularly throughout the sward in localized patches. Numerous common grassland herb species are evident in the sward such as black knapweed, common sorrel, white clover, meadow buttercup, red clover and selfheal alongside wetland species including soft rush, greater bird's-foot-trefoil and creeping buttercup. A couple of meadow brown butterflies were noted in the field.

Grassland; Acid, unimproved

Forming a narrow corridor this area of grassland dominates the steeper section of the southern bank of the stream, which eventually enters Foxfield wood. This area of ground contains a diverse array of grasses and herbs which is due to it's inaccessible nature for grazing and chemical improvement. The steeper areas of the bank that are adjacent to Foxfield wood contain a number of shrub species and young trees.

Abundant grass species present in the sward include cock's foot, yorkshire fog, sweet vernal grass and red fescue, with tufted hair grass found occasionally on the lower edges of the

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bank. Wavy hair grass dominates localized areas of the sward along the upper reaches of the slope. As well as the presence of wavy hair grass the acid nature of the bank is also highlighted by the array of herb species present which frequent more acidic soils. Tormentil is evident throughout the compartment and is locally abundant in some areas, heath bedstraw is found in isolated areas where tormentil is most apparent. Another herb found which illustrates the banks acidic nature is bitter vetchling which appears very occasionally amongst the sward. Occasional herb species in the ground layer include creeping buttercup, yellow pimpernel, greater bird's-foot-trefoil, meadow buttercup, white clover and yarrow. Both pignut and betony are also found sporadically throughout the compartment, these two species are indicative of an area that has seen very little or no improvement. Scattered along the bank are small areas containing young silver birch. Occasional shrub species found in this compartment include common gorse, and mature hawthorn.

The opposing side of the stream is dominated by bracken which covers the majority of the clear felled woodland known as Pearcroft wood.

Running water-Stream

The shallow stream which bisects Foxfield wood and forms the western arm of the site flows from west to east, as it progresses eastwards the stream becomes flanked by steep a bank. The stream meanders through the wood until it enters the two small pools which are located in the southeast corner of Foxfield wood. Prior to entering the wood the stream is lined by occasional grey willow, goat willow, mature oak, silver birch, sycamore, hazel, elder and hawthorn. The less shaded section of the stream is lined by a multitude of plant species, soft rush and floating sweet-grass co-dominate stretches of this section of the stream. Other species found in the grassy banks of this section include greater bird's-foot-trefoil, common valerian, water forget-me-not, marsh bedstraw, ground elder, broadleaved willowherb, brooklime, bog stitchwort, water horsetail and dog rose which is present in tall thickets. Cock's foot, rough meadow grass, yorkshire fog and tufted hair grass are all frequent along the stream course. Where the stream becomes shaded by the shrub layer the plant species found include yellow pimpernel, lesser spearwort, ladies fern, red campion and wood sorrel, which is indicative of an ancient woodland ground flora. The bryophyte species Polytrichum commune and Lophocolea bidentata are evident in these more shaded areas.

As the stream progresses through Foxfield wood it is initially flanked by bramble, which dominates the woodland ground flora, further eastwards the meandering stream becomes increasingly bordered by common nettle and bracken. Despite this the stream does harbor a diverse array of species including remote sedge, water horsetail, large bittercress, opposite-leaved-golden saxifrage, herb robert, marsh bedstraw, enchanter's nightshade, common valerian and fool's watercress. A single specimen of great wood-rush, which is uncommon in the county, is located on the banks of the stream. Yellow archangel is also present near the stream, which is indicative of an ancient woodland ground flora.

Woodland; Broadleaf, planted

This area of woodland has an open canopy which is dominated by mature planted oak standards, silver birch, sycamore and immature beech are scattered throughout the canopy, occasional mature alders line the stream which bisects the wood. The majority of the wood has no understorey, the only evidence of an understorey is present around the stream and on

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the peripheries of the compartment, species present include holly, elder, hawthorn, goat willow, young rowan and downy birch. A young stand of whitebeam is present near the stream also, this species is rare in Staffordshire. The limited woodland floor is dominated by bramble north of the stream and by bracken to the south. Bluebells and broad buckler fern are found frequently throughout the ground layer, less conspicuous herbs include greater stitchwort, wood sorrel, herb robert and honeysuckle.

A ditch which still retains some water marks the western edge of the site, it is lined with soft rush and floating sweet-grass. Other herb species found in the ditch include brooklime, bog stitchwort, marsh thistle, wavy bittercress and lesser pondweed which covers the surface of the small amount of water present.

Open water

Two small pools are found at the very southeastern tip of the site adjacent to the quarry works, both are surrounded by scattered goat willow and downy birch alongside occasional stands of hazel, elder and grey willow. Both pools contain water to a depth of approximately twenty four inches, the larger northern pool harbors a number of emergent species including water horsetail which covers the majority of the pool's surface and reedmace which lines the western side of the pool. Common water-plantain is evident on a small area of this pool. The southern pool is also dominated by water horsetail, though it's banks are choked by goosegrass and common nettle. Locally frequent plant species on the fringes of the pools include soft rush, branched bur-reed, dog rose, broadleaved willowherb, common nettle, ground elder and bittersweet. Occasional species include red campion, greater stitchwort, water forget-me-not, foxglove and spear thistle.

Bibliography

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End of Report

The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford. ST17 0WT

Site Key: **94/73/42**

Site Type: **Acid grassland {B}**
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland {B}

Site Name: **St.Thomas's Trees**

Grid Ref: **SJ974432**

Civil Parish: Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County: Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
Local Site Status		
Biodiversity Alert Site		14/8/00
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250107	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 14/8/00 Chair of Designation: Stanford, Miss Sally

Designation Cmttee: RNH, AL, SDL, AS, GW, LH, ER, AJ, JS, JB

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A111	Woodland: broadleaved, semi-natural	1.12
B12	Grassland: acid, semi-improved	0.84
B6	Grassland: poor semi-improved	0.21
C31	Tall herb and fern: other, tall ruderal	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
altitude	244-253m
area	2.2ha

Contacts

field surveyor	11/8/00	Smith, John R.

Site Description

Source: ***Smith, 11/8/00***

Summary: St. Thomas's Trees is a site situated on the south east edge of Dilhorne Village. A tumulus of 253m is a central point of the site as it looks out over the surrounding area.

Open birch woodland is abundant around the southern area with a myriad of grasses dominating different areas under the canopy. The grasses include Yorkshire fog, creeping soft-grass, common bent and wavy hair-grass. Gorse, bramble and cock's-foot are frequent in local areas with bracken dominating some small expanses.

The acid grassland is dominant in wavy hair-grass with an abundance of bilberry. Tormentil,

mat-grass, heath rush and heath bedstraw are frequent with occasional foxglove, sweet vernal-grass and fescue. Heather is rare to the site.

Wet regions around the area are frequent in creeping buttercup, with occasional marsh thistle and soft rush.

Ruderal patches are occupied by hogweed, rosebay willowherb, nettles, dock and thistles.

Some mature beech trees are located on the outer regions of the site along with sycamore and oak. Horse chestnut, holly and rowan are rare.

Bibliography

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End of Report

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Site Key: **94/65/45**

Site Type: **Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland {B}**
Wet woodland {P}

Site Name: **Heywood Grange Wood**

Grid Ref: **SJ964455**

Civil Parish: Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County: Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
Local Site Status		
Biodiversity Alert Site	previously grade 2 in 1979	14/8/00
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250104	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 14/8/00 Chair of Designation: Stanford, Miss Sally

Designation Cmttee: RNH, AL, SDL, AS, GW, LH, ER, AL, JS, JB

Conservation Status

Status	Details	Date
Ancient Woodland Inventory		no date

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A111	Woodland: broadleaved, semi-natural	2.46
A21	Scrub: dense/continuous	
B12	Grassland: acid, semi-improved	0.11
B5	Grassland: marsh/marshy grassland	0.92
G2	Open water: running water	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
altitude	250-264m
area	3.5ha

Contacts

field surveyor	3/8/00	Smith, John R.
landowner	2000	Heywood Grange Farm
field surveyor	15/8/79	Marsden, Carol A.
field surveyor	15/8/79	GreatRex, P.Anne

Site Description

Source: ***Smith, 3/8/00***

Summary: This is an ancient woodland site that is situated on the eastern side of Cresswells Piece. It is

listed on English Nature's ancient woodland inventory.

Silver birch and creeping soft-grass dominate the woodland throughout reflecting its wet acidic nature. The woodland has an open canopy with no understorey and is grazed by horses.

Beech and oak (some quite mature), are occasional with alder, sycamore, rowan, crack willow and sweet chestnut being rare.

There is no shrub layer as such, only small dominant stands of holly. Elder and goat willow are also recorded.

Other frequent ground flora associates include bramble, common nettle, soft rush, creeping buttercup, rosebay willowherb and floating sweet-grass all in localised areas. Occasionally encountered are common sorrel, wavy hair-grass, foxglove, tufted hair-grass and sweet vernal-grass.

At the northern edge of the wood is a large area of marshy grassland with acid grassland along some small raised banks. Soft rush is dominant with abundant creeping buttercup, purple moor-grass and tufted hair-grass. Fequently encountered are common hemp-nettle, marsh thistle, toad rush and creeping soft-grass. Jointed rush, marsh willowherb, foxglove and great willowherb are occasional.

The acid grassland area is abundant with common bent, tormentil and bilberry. Frequent are heath bedstraw, sheep's-sorrel, red clover and greater bird's-foot-trefoil.

There is an abundance of silver birch regeneration within this area and frequent alder along the stream side. Hawthorn and holly are occasional.

The bryophytes Polytrichum spp. are recorded.

Source: ***Marsden & GreatRex, 1979***

Summary: Open, grazed woodland predominantly birch. Perhaps coppiced in the past. Some mature trees.

The part near the road was cleared with scattered trees and rough grassland.

Bibliography

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End of Report

The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford. ST17 0WT

Ecological Site Report

Staffordshire Ecological Record

Site Key: **94/64/98**

Site Type: **Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland {B}**
Wet woodland {P}

Site Name: **Dilhorne Wood**

Grid Ref: **SJ969448**

Civil Parish: Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County: Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
associated information		
field notes	East of the footpath is an area of more mature oak plantation.	16/10/81
Local Site Status		
Biodiversity Alert Site	previously grade 2 SBI in 1979	18/8/98
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250103	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 18/8/98 Chair of Designation: Hill, Mr Roger N.

Designation Cmttee: GW, AL, SL

Conservation Status

Status	Details	Date
Ancient Woodland Inventory	northern part only	no date

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A111	Woodland: broadleaved, semi-natural	14.00
G2	Open water: running water	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
area	14ha

Contacts

field surveyor	22/7/98	Smith, John R.
field surveyor	22/7/98	Jukes, Andy
landowner	1998	Brassington, C.
field surveyor	16/10/81	Pratt, Mary
field surveyor	13/8/79	Marsden, Carol A.
field surveyor	13/8/79	GreatRex, P.Anne

Site Description

Source: ***Smith & Jukes, 1998***

Summary: Dilhorne wood is situated 1km northwest of Dilhorne, the eastern section is on a slope facing west and the western section is situated on relatively flat ground. A stream flows down the slope of the wood from west to east through the centre of the wood.
The canopy comprises frequent oak and beech with occasional rowan, birch and alder. Horse chestnut and sycamore are also present but rarely noted. The canopy is quite dense in most places but opens out towards the northwest where oak is most frequent.

The understorey has several species frequent to certain areas of the wood including holly, rowan, honeysuckle and grey willow. Hazel, goat willow and hawthorn are occasional with signs of the regeneration of rowan, alder, birch and oak. Although the woodland is semi-natural, evidence of recent plantation within the wood can be seen. There are tree stumps scattered in the wood and in the northern section of the wood tree thinning and pruning is taking place.

The ground along the slopes of the wood is very soft and wet under foot, within these wetter regions creeping soft-grass is dominant and in the drier regions of the slope bracken is dominant. Many of the other species found indicate that the wood provides a wet and slightly acidic habitat, some of these frequently found include tufted hair-grass, floating sweet-grass, rough meadow-grass, meadowsweet, creeping buttercup, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage, wavy hair-grass, tormentil, heath bedstraw and bilberry. Occasional species include marsh thistle, meadow foxtail, crested dog's-tail, hedge woundwort, wood horsetail, field horsetail, bramble and dog rose. Wood horsetail is uncommon in the county.
Along the banks of the stream and from several pools in the far north emergent vegetation includes wood sorrel, wavy bitter-cress, remote sedge, reedmace, soft rush, valerian, wild angelica, reed canary-grass, marsh willowherb, lady's smock, branched bur-reed and bugle.
In the northeast signs of disturbance along a track from adjacent fields shows a distinct change in ground flora with broadleaved dock, redshank, chickweed, pineappleweed, hedge bindweed, common hemp-nettle and ragwort all frequent with mugwort, common daisy and japanese knotweed occasional. There are many other species present within the woodland which is quite diverse and has ancient woodland indicators such as bluebells and wood sorrel.

Several bryophytes are present in the wood including; Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Polytrichum commune, Mnium hornum and Eurhynchium praelongum.

Source: ***Marsden & GreatRex, 1979***

Summary: Coppiced birch woodland, probably quite old, very similar in species composition to Cartwrights Drumble (SJ 970 446), although possibly less grazed and somewhat more dense, with holly also present. There are some large oaks and beech and possibly planted.

Bibliography

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End of Report

The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford. ST17 0WT

Ecological Site Report

Site Key: **94/64/45** Site Type: **Neutral grassland {B}**

Site Name: **Stansmore Wood and Grassland**

Grid Ref: SJ964445

Civil Parish Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
associated information		
amendments	name changed from 'Stansmore Wood' to avoid confusion with the site dealing solely with the woodland	14/7/04
field notes	Monitoring Check - The extent of the marshy grassland has increased considerably onto the neutral grassland. The remainder of the site is as described following the 1998 survey.	26/5/05
Local Site Status		
NI 197 Site	Baseline - Countryside Stewardship Scheme	Mar 08
Site of Biological Importance	previously an SBI in 1998	30/11/05
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250101	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 30/11/05 Chair of Designation: Cadman, Mr David

Designation Cmttee: JW, AC, JS, CS, AL, MP, JE

General 18/8/98 Chair of Designation: Hill, Mr Roger N.

Designation Cmttee: GW, AL, SL

Conservation Status

Status	Details	Date
Local Wildlife Site	previously an SBI in 1998	30/11/05

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A112	Woodland: broadleaved, plantation	5.39
B22	Grassland: neutral, semi-improved	2.36
B5	Grassland: marsh/marshy grassland	0.16
F1	Swamp	0.09
G2	Open water: running water	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
area	8ha

Contacts

field surveyor	26/5/05	Cadman, David
field surveyor	2/7/98	Smith, John R.
field surveyor	2/7/98	Rimmer, Shaun D.
landowner	1998	Brassington, C.

Site Description

Source: ***Rimmer & Smith, 1998***

Summary: Stansmore Wood and grassland is located 1km northwest of Dilhorne and is surrounded by arable land and semi-improved grassland.

Planted broadleaved woodland

The woodland is located on relatively flat ground with the east side sloping down onto arable fields, the canopy consists of planted oak and birch in abundance. Occasional species include ash, crack willow, alder, sycamore and lombardy poplar. The canopy structure ranges from quite open to compact, some areas of open canopy contain recently planted alder, silver fir and sweet chestnut. Several bird boxes have been placed on trees in the woodland and grey squirrels are also present. Standing dead trees are another occasional feature to the woodland.

The understorey has frequent holly and hawthorn with occasional young birch and goat willow. Rowan and larch are rarely found and there is also regeneration of oak, rowan, birch, and sycamore.

The ground is waterlogged and very soft under foot with the ground flora dominated by creeping soft-grass which carpets the woodland in a thick sward. Other species are occasionally present within the sward such as bluebells, cocksfoot, foxglove, yorkshire fog, broad buckler fern and wavy hair-grass. Tufted hair-grass co-dominates the wetter regions of the woodland with soft rush with locally frequent rough meadow-grass. Rosebay willowherb and bramble are abundant in the more open and disturbed areas along with frequent patches of common bent grass and bracken. Honeysuckle, creeping buttercup and heath bedstraw are also present. The bryophytes Eurhynchium praelongum and Hypnum cupressiforme is also occasionally present.

Along the northern boundary of the wood a wet ditch flows down the hill where reed canary-grass and dog rose are both found in abundance.
The eastern side of the woodland a dense thicket of rowan and birch exists along the slope with bare ground beneath. Towards the lower reaches of the slope several bryophytes species are present in a much wetter habitat to the rest of the woodland these include Polytrichum commune, sphagnum sp and sphagnum sp. A small spring hole from out of the slope flows into a wet flush area, liverworts Pellia epiphylla and Lophocolea bidentata are found here. Other species located at the spring include water mint, bog stichwort, field horsetail, marsh thistle, meadow buttercup, wavy bittercress, watercress, yellow pimpernel, sweet violet, floating sweet-grass and hard fern. Sweet violet and hard fern are both uncommon in the county.

Along the southern edge of the wood there is a wet ditch which is lined by soft rush, bulbous rush dominates the base of the ditch, this species of rush is uncommon within Staffordshire.

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Scattered scrub

Goat willow scrub occupies a small depression which contains a multitude of wetland herb species, the compartment is located at the very southeastern tip of Stansmore wood. A line of mature oak standards separate the compartment from the wood. The marshy ground beneath the scattered willow scrub is dominated by floating sweet grass and soft rush, within the centre of the compartment there is an area dominated by bogbean which is an important botanical find in the county as this species is a rarity for Staffordshire. A mosaic of wetland herbs line the periphery of the wet ground including ragged robin, greater bird's foot trefoil, marsh bedstraw, bittersweet and brooklime. The southern edge of the compartment contains a grassy bank which is lined with gorse, hawthorn and bramble, the grasses present include crested dog's tail, yorkshire fog, perennial rye-grass, common bent and rough meadow-grass. Tormentil and devil's bit scabious are present within the sward.

Semi-improved neutral grassland

The main area of semi-improved neutral grassland is situated on an area of level ground to the south of Stansmore wood. It has a relatively short sward dominated by a limited number of species including common bent, yorkshire fog, sweet vernal grass, tufted hair-grass and crested dog's-tail. Occasional grasses include meadow fescue, annual meadow grass, sheep's fescue and wavy hair-grass. Scattered throughout the compartment are localized patches of soft rush. There are only a limited number of herb species present in the sward which suggest the field has only recently been left to develop naturally. Meadow buttercup occurs frequently along with sheep sorrel which occupies large portions of the western half of the field where the ground gently rises. Other plants found in the compartment include black knapweed, common sedge, oval sedge, ribwort plantain, red clover and localized areas of heath bedstraw.

A small section of grassland is located on the southeast side of Stansmore wood leading down and parallel to a willow carr beneath the woodland section. Bordering the grassland is hawthorn and barley crop on the east. Gorse and dog rose are occasional along with oak and birch saplings within the grassland. The sward is a broad mixture of several frequent grasses including tufted hair-grass, yorkshire fog, annual meadow-grass, sheep's-fescue, perennial rye-grass, rough meadow-grass and creeping soft-grass. Grasses occasionally found include sweet vernal-grass, cocksfoot, crested dogs-tail and marsh fox-tail. A variety of herb species are found within the grassland which include frequent sheep's sorrel, white clover, ribwort plantain and tormentil. Occasional species include red clover, common cats ear, black knapweed, yarrow, meadow buttercup, creeping buttercup and broadleaved dock.

Marshy Grassland

Located east of Stansmore wood between two pylons this small area of ground is dominated by soft rush, the area is becoming increasingly encroached by grass species such as yorkshire fog, red fescue, sweet vernal grass, wavy hair grass and common bent. Bramble has also started to spread through the compartment. The area has obviously begun to dry out, despite this it still contains very small localized areas of sphagnum sp., herb species present include tormentil and creeping buttercup.

Bibliography

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The Wolseley Centre, Wolseley Bridge, Stafford. ST17 0WT

Staffordshire Moorlands Site of Biological Importance Survey 2005, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (Wolseley Bridge)

described **Radford, E., et al (1998)**

The SBI Resurvey of Staffordshire Moorlands 1998 - 2000 (Sites Surveyed in 1998), Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (Sandon, Stafford)

End of Report

Ecological Site Report

Staffordshire Ecological Record

Site Key: **94/63/68** Site Type: **Neutral grassland {B}**

Site Name: **Stansmore Grassland**

Grid Ref: SJ966438

Civil Parish Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
associated information		
field notes	Site as described following the 1998 survey. The site was entered into Countryside stewardship approx. 6 yrs ago. The farm now boasts 80acres of plantation Broadleaved woodland, arable reversion and a network of layed hedgerows.	26/5/05
Local Site Status		
NI 197 Site	Baseline - Countryside Stewardship Scheme	Mar 08
Site of Biological Importance	previously an SBI in 1998	30/11/05
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250100	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 26/5/05 Chair of Designation: Cadman, Mr David

Designation Cmttee: JW, AC, JS, CS, AL, MP, JE

General 18/8/98 Chair of Designation: Hill, Mr Roger N.

Designation Cmttee: GW, AL, SL

Conservation Status

Status	Details	Date
Local Wildlife Site	previously an SBI in 1998	30/11/05

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A22	Scrub: scattered	0.19
B22	Grassland: neutral, semi-improved	2.69
B5	Grassland: marsh/marshy grassland	0.40
G1	Open water: standing water	0.10
G2	Open water: running water	
J222	Boundaries, defunct hedge, species-poor	

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
area	3.4ha

Contacts

field surveyor	26/5/05	Cadman, David
field surveyor	22/7/98	Smith, John R.
field surveyor	22/7/98	Jukes, Andy
landowner	1998	Brassington, C.

Site Description

Source: ***Smith & Jukes, 1998***

Summary: An area of damp grassland, marshy grassland, pool and stream, located 2km north of Forsbrook and 200m north of Blakely bank wood. Situated east of a disused railway in a small stream valley the area is surrounded by land used for pasture and crops.

There are several habitats that constitute this site. The north and east sections adjacent to the railway line comprise a semi-improved grassland with some unimproved sections, the species diversity of this grassland is good. The grass sward comprises an abundance of yorkshire fog, with sweet vernal-grass, crested dogs-tail, common bent grass, meadow foxtail, velvet bent grass, purple moor grass and quaking grass all being frequent. Occasional grasses include false oat-grass, timothy, perennial rye-grass, cocksfoot, tufted hair-grass, sheep's-fescue and annual meadow-grass. Creeping bent grass is rare to the site and velvet bent grass is uncommon in the county. There is an abundance of broad-leaved herb species with betony and tormentil carpeting large areas in abundance, betony is a good indicator of unimprovement. Frequent species include selfheal, meadow buttercup, black knapweed, red clover, ribwort plantain, white clover, common sorrel, greater bird's-foot-trefoil and jointed rush. Occasional species include common sedge, meadow vetchling, bramble, dog rose, meadowsweet, creeping buttercup, soft rush, greater plantain and common daisy. There are also several species that are rarely found within the grassland which include; broad-leaved willowherb, field mouse ear, imperforate st. johns wort, germander speedwell, bird's-foot-trefoil, hedge woundwort, nipplewort, bush vetch, devil's bit scabious, common spotted orchid and field horsetail. Common spotted orchid is uncommon in the county. The grassland also contains several maturing oak and alder, two fragmented hawthorn hedgerows are located within the grassland area.

In the northwest section of the site, directly beneath the electricity pylons, is a raised section containing hawthorn and willow scrub. Bay willow and hawthorn are frequent with oak, birch and rowan showing signs of natural regeneration. A small flowing stream bisects the scrub area and contains reed canary grass, floating sweet grass and tufted hair-grass. Other species in the scrub area include locally frequent creeping buttercup, greater willowherb, common nettle, climbing corydalis, tormentil, wood horsetail and bramble. The grasses include yorkshire fog, creeping soft-grass, common bent and sweet vernal grass. Wild angelica, foxglove and rosebay willowherb are all occasional and red campion is also present. Wood horsetail is uncommon in the county.

A section of marshy grassland habitat exists between the scrub area and the neutral grassland. Soft rush is the abundant species with frequent jointed rush, meadowsweet, valerian, marsh thistle, marsh bedstraw, reed canary-grass, common fleabane and greater willowherb. Occasional species include meadow vetchling, quaking grass, tufted vetch, water horsetail and creeping thistle. Species rare to the section include greater stichwort, common sedge, lady-fern and brooklime. There is a section of greater tussock-sedge in the wetter section of the habitat. Common fleabane and greater tussock-sedge are both uncommon in the county.

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Furthest southwest is a small pool which hosts an array of emergent species these include an abundance of soft rush, marsh bedstraw and bulrush. Other species frequent at the edges of the pool include; tufted hair-grass, floating sweet-grass, water mint, rough meadow-grass, common water-plantain and lesser spearwort with occasional ladies smock, marsh foxtail, water forget-me-not and creeping buttercup. Floating species include pond duckweed and common water starwort.

On the southern bank of the stream valley is a linear section of semi-improved grassland, this section appears to be drier than other areas of the site. A sward of grasses dominate the herb species and include an abundance of yorkshire fog, creeping soft-grass being locally frequent and frequent sweet vernal grass, crested dogs-tail, common bent grass and creeping bent grass. Occasional grasses in the sward are tufted hair-grass, purple moor-grass, rough meadow-grass, timothy, annual meadow-grass and perennial rye-grass. The forb species for this area are low in diversity with frequent white clover and common sorrel. Locally frequent species include creeping buttercup, red clover, ribwort plantain, tormentil, black knapweed, tufted vetch, meadow buttercup and harebell. Occasional species include marsh thistle, hogweed, creeping thistle, meadow vetchling, bluebell, common nettle and dog rose.

Between the two stretches of semi-improved neutral grassland is a small section of marshy grassland growing along the margins of a stream, soft rush and tufted-hair grass are abundant in this region with creeping soft-grass locally abundant. Locally frequent species include marsh thistle, yorkshire fog, common nettle, reed canary-grass, creeping buttercup and rough meadow-grass. Goosegrass and common sorrel are occasional with meadowsweet and common hemp-nettle being rare to the habitat.

Bibliography

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The SBI Resurvey of Staffordshire Moorlands 1998 - 2000 (Sites Surveyed in 1998), Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (Sandon, Stafford)

described **SNCT (County Survey) (1984)**
The Phase 1 Survey of Staffordshire - 1978-1984, Staffordshire Nature Conservation Trust (Sandon, Staffs.)

described **SWT (1989-93 checking) (1993)**
Re-checking of SBI conditions, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (Sandon, Stafford)

End of Report

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Ecological Site Report

Site Key: **94/63/30** Site Type: **Wet woodland {P}**

Site Name: **Creswellford Crossing**

Grid Ref: SJ963430

Civil Parish Dilhorne, Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire, England

GB Vice-County Staffordshire,

Keywords

Keyword	Details	Date
Local Site Status		
Biodiversity Alert Site		18/8/98
uncategorised local keywords		
Original Recorder Code	250099	no date

Site Designation Criteria

General 18/8/98 Chair of Designation: Hill, Mr Roger N.

Designation Cmttee: GW, AL, SL

Biotopes (Habitats)

Code	Habitat	Area (ha)
A111	Woodland: broadleaved, semi-natural	1.60
A21	Scrub: dense/continuous	0.70
B22	Grassland: neutral, semi-improved	0.10
B5	Grassland: marsh/marshy grassland	0.10
C31	Tall herb and fern: other, tall ruderal	0.10
G1	Open water: standing water	0.10

Dimensions

Dimension	Value/units
area	2.7ha

Contacts

field surveyor	6/6/98	Rimmer, Shaun D.
landowner, previous	1998	Nicholls, A.

Site Description

Source: ***Rimmer, 6/6/98***

Summary: The site is separated into three areas by the Cavershall road and a disused mineral rail line. The compartments are all surrounded by semi-improved grassland and are located 3/4 of a mile northeast of the village of Caverswall.

Northwest Section.

This compartment is represented by areas of marshy grassland, willow carr and tall ruderal vegetation. Numerous ditches which flow through the area have made sections very wet under foot.

Occasional mature alders are present within this section of the site, though most are located on the periphery of the compartment. The main area of willow carr is located in the southern 1/3 of the compartment, it is dominated by grey willow, though goat willows are occasionally found. Common nettles thrive beneath the willows and make access to this section very difficult, their dominance highlights the high nutrient content of the soil. Despite the dominance of the nettles some wetland herbs are still abundant along the numerous ditches which are present in this small wet section of carr including large bittercress, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage, creeping buttercup and wavy bittercress. Bramble, hedge woundwort, red campion, goosegrass and hogweed are also present though on the drier edges of the carr. The central area of the compartment becomes dominated by bramble, common nettle and rosebay willowherb. This section is very open, mature alder, silver birch and holly border this area of ruderal species. The northern third of the compartment becomes much wetter again with numerous ditches and flushes present, occasional mature alders are found here. Common nettle, fool's watercress, soft rush and rough meadow-grass cover the majority of the ground layer, soft rush and fool's watercress are especially abundant along a broad area of wet ground which dominates this part of the compartment. Common valerian is found frequently in the wetter areas along with great willowherb, herb robert and creeping soft grass.

This compartment of the site seems to be retaining much of it's ground water.

Southeast Section.

The majority of this compartment is dominated by goat willow carr, numerous mature crack willow stands are present on the periphery of the compartment along with occasional silver birch and alder. Elder and planted bird cherry are present amongst the dense willows in the northern half of the compartment. The southern half is quite dry under foot and is species poor, common nettle dominates the ground flora here. The remainder of the ground flora contains a diverse array of wetland species including lesser pond sedge and meadowsweet which are abundant in localized areas. Other species present in the wetter areas of the ground layer include bog stitchwort, creeping buttercup, tufted hair-grass, marsh bedstraw, wavy bittercress and marsh thistle. Large bittercress, wavy bittercress and bugle are the predominant herbs in the northern section of willow carr, which is still very wet underfoot.

Southwest Section.

Two pools have been created in the section on the site of the old water mill which was present in the 1600's. An area of alder carr still exists though it only occupies the eastern half of the compartment.

The banks of the two pools have been planted with a wide variety of wetland plants, emergent species include reedmace and yellow iris which occur occasionally of the fringes of the pools. The planted banks of the pools also contain soft rush, butterbur, water figwort, ground elder, greater bird's-foot-trefoil, reed sweet-grass, brooklime, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage and greater willowherb. An introduced species of water plantain is evident on a small area of the water surface. The larger pool is raked regularly by the owner though some aquatic weed species are left by the owner to encourage wildlife. Numerous water fowl use the pools including canadian geese and their six young, appleyards and moorhens. The owner claims that a kingfisher frequents the pools quite regularly, also newts were placed in

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the pool recently by the owner. Numerous damselflies are present in the vicinity of the pools including azure damselflies, blue tailed damselflies and common blue damselflies.

A small area of alder and crack willow carr is still evident in this compartment, despite the creation of the pools which were once also areas of carr. As well as mature and young alders the open canopy contains very occasional ash, planted bird cherry and sycamore. Goat willow stands are also scattered throughout the carr. Common nettle, goosegrass and bramble flourish in the compartment and are the most abundant species of the ground flora. The ground flora still retains numerous wetland species which highlight the waterlogged nature of the soil, lesser pond-sedge, creeping buttercup and rough meadow grass are the most abundant species present. The very wet herblayer also contains isolated patches of marsh marigold, soft rush, bittersweet, bugle, marsh bedstraw, marsh horsetail and meadowsweet. Other species present in the ground layer include broad buckler fem, wavy bittercress, red campion, marsh thistle, ivy, male fern and raspberry. This area of carr has been greatly reduced by the creation of the pools, though despite this the area that remains still retains a lot of moisture.

Bibliography

described **Radford, E., et al (1998)**

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described **SWT (1989-93 checking) (1993)**

Re-checking of SBI conditions, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust (Sandon, Stafford)

End of Report

Ecological Information for Dilhorne (SJ974436)

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

2) List of important sites

Statutory Sites (SSSIs/LNRs)

None known within the search area

Non-statutory Ecological Sites (SBIs/BASs)

94/63/30	SJ963430	Creswellford Crossing	BAS (1998)
94/63/68	SJ966438	Stansmore Grassland	SBI (2005)
94/64/45	SJ964445	Stansmore Wood and Grassland	SBI (2005)
94/64/98	SJ969448	Dilhorne Wood	BAS (1998)
94/65/45	SJ964455	Heywood Grange Wood	BAS (2000)
94/73/42	SJ974432	St.Thomas's Trees	BAS (2000)
94/74/39	SJ973449	Foxfield & Pearcroft Woods	SBI (1998)
94/82/91	SJ989421	Commonside Quarry	BAS (2000)
94/83/12	SJ981432	Fair View (north of)	BAS (2000)

Site on the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)

SJ968448	Dilhorne Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
SJ974448	Foxfield Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
SJ964455	Grangewood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
SJ963445	Stansmore Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

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.

Scientific Nam	Common Name	Informal Group	Location	Location Detail	Grid Ref.	Date	Source	Record Type	Abundance	European Prot	UK Protection	BAP
Alcedo attl	Common Kingfisher	bird	Creswellford Crossing (south-west section)		SJ962429	07/07/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Observation		T	T	F
Alcedo attl	Common Kingfisher	bird	Creswellford Crossing (south-west section)		SJ963430	06/06/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	1 Count	T	T	F
Anas quer	Garganey	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	26/08/2001	West Midla	Field Obse	1 Count	F	T	F
Limosa lim	Black-tailed Godwit	bird	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne Dale	SJ9843	08/04/2006	West Midla	Field Obse	1 Count	F	T	T
Turdus ilia	Redwing	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Hardiwick	SJ961443	Spring 2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	small flock	F	T	F
Turdus ilia	Redwing	bird	Stansmore Grass	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ965438	24/10/2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	10 Count c	F	T	F
Turdus ilia	Redwing	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	40 Count	F	T	F
Turdus pila	Fieldfare	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Hardiwick	SJ961443	Spring 2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	small flock	F	T	F
Turdus pila	Fieldfare	bird	Stansmore Grass	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ965438	24/10/2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	4 Count of	F	T	F
Turdus pila	Fieldfare	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	8 Count	F	T	F
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Dilhorne CP	Rough grassland, Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ961439	10/10/2002	Barn Owl S	Field Obse	1 Count of	F	T	T
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Dilhorne CP	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ961439	03/11/2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	1 Count of	F	T	T
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Forsbrook CP	barn, Chapel Street	SJ9642	1900 - 1995	Barn Owl S	Field Observation		F	T	T
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Dilhorne CP	Godleybrook	SJ9744	09/09/2002	Barn Owl S	Field Obse	1 Count of	F	T	T
Hyacinthoi	Bluebell	flowering plant	Stansmore Wood		SJ964445	02/07/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	locally freq	F	T	F
Hyacinthoi	Bluebell	flowering plant	Stansmore Wood (scrub and swamp)		SJ964445	02/07/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	occasional	F	T	F
Hyacinthoi	Bluebell	flowering plant	Stansmore Grassland		SJ966438	22/07/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	frequent C	F	T	F
Hyacinthoi	Bluebell	flowering plant	Dilhorne Wood		SJ969448	22/07/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	frequent C	F	T	F
Hyacinthoi	Bluebell	flowering plant	Foxfield Wood (p	Stream	SJ975448	24/06/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	occasional	F	T	F
Hyacinthoi	Bluebell	flowering plant	Foxfield Wood		SJ975448	29/06/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	locally abu	F	T	F
Hyacinthoi	Bluebell	flowering plant	The Bungalow, Adderley (roadverge)		SJ992435	16/06/2005	SBI 2005 F	Field Obse	occasional	F	T	F
Chiroptera	a bat	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	Cheadle	SJ9844	17/07/1990	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	T	F	F
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne	SJ969433	20/06/1986	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne	SJ9743	21/02/1986	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	01/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	122 Count	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	26/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	130 Count	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	05/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	130 Count	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	19/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	128 Count	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	26/01/1996	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	13/07/1992	Staffordshi	Field Obse	10-50 Cou	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	26/03/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	30/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	129 Count	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	06/06/1994	Staffordshi	Field Obse	140 Count	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	28/06/1994	Staffordshi	Field Obse	140 Count	T	T	T
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	13/06/1994	Staffordshi	Field Obse	140 Count	T	T	T
Plecotus a	Brown Long-eared Bat	mammal - bat	Dilhorne CP	Brookhouse Road, Cheadle	SJ9844	02/10/1987	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	T	T	T
Meles mel	Eurasian Badger	mammal - carnivore	Present		SJ9644	1989	Staffordshire Badger Group			F	T	F
Meles mel	Eurasian Badger	mammal - carnivore	Present		SJ9743	2005	Staffordshire Badger Group (3kn			F	T	F
Meles mel	Eurasian Badger	mammal - carnivore	Present		SJ9743	2009	Staffordshire Mammal Group (3k			F	T	F
Meles mel	Eurasian Badger	mammal - carnivore	Present		SJ9842	2010	Staffordshire Mammal Group (3k			F	T	F
Meles mel	Eurasian Badger	mammal - carnivore	Present		SJ9842	2006	Staffordshire Mammal Group (3k			F	T	F
Mustela pu	Polecat	mammal - carnivore	Dilhorne CP	near Foxfield Colliery	SJ9744	04/03/1987	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Forsbrook CP	brook near Willow way	SJ964419	2002	SWT ad ho	Field Observation		F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Dilhorne CP	Stanmore Hall, Godley Brook	SJ966438	22/08/2000	Staffordshi	Droppings	1 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Home Farm (nea	Dilhorne fishing pond	SJ970436	30/07/2002	Staffordshi	Field Obse	2 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Home Farm (nea	Dilhorne fishing pond	SJ970436	06/08/2002	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Home Farm (nea	Dilhorne Pools	SJ970436	September 2002	Staffordshi	Field Obse	2 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Home Farm (nea	Dilhorne Fishery	SJ970437	04/07/2000	OARP Sur	Field Obse	1 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Home Farm (nea	fishery	SJ970437	07/03/2002	OARP Sur	Field Observation		F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Dilhorne CP	Godleybrook	SJ9744	10/03/2008	Staffordshi	Field Obse	3 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Dilhorne CP	River Tean?, Godleybrook	SJ977444	07/03/2002	OARP Sur	Field Observation		F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Dilhorne CP	Blake Hall Fishery	SJ9843	20/11/2002	SWT ad ho	Field Observation		F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Dilhorne CP	River Tean, Brookhouses	SJ985433	February 1999	OARP Sur	Field Obse	Present Cc	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Staffordshire Mo	River Tean	SJ986444	07/03/2002	OARP Sur	Field Observation		F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Dilhorne CP	Fishery Pools, Brookhouses	SJ987432	04/07/2000	OARP Sur	Field Obse	7 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Staffordshire Mo	Blakehall Fishery, Brookhouses small ponds	SJ987434	20/08/2000	Staffordshi	Droppings	1 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Staffordshire Mo	Blakehall Fishery, Brookhouses	SJ989434	20/08/2000	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Dilhorne CP	Fishery Pools, Brookhouses	SJ992432	04/07/2000	OARP Sur	Field Obse	1 Count; 1	F	T	T
Arvicola ar	European Water Vole	mammal - rodent	Cheadle CP	River Tean, Brookhouses	SJ993437	07/03/2002	OARP Sur	Field Observation		F	T	T

Rare	Invasive	Record Validit	Confidential	Easting	Northing	Precision
T	F	Original	False	396250	342950	3
T	F	Original	False	396350	343050	3
T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
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T	F	Original	False	396150	344350	3
T	F	Original	False	396550	343850	3
T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
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F	F	Original	False	396650	343850	3
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F	F	Original	False	396650	343850	3
F	F	Original	False	397050	343650	3
F	F	Original	False	397050	343650	3
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F	F	Original	False	397050	343750	3
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F	F	Original	False	398500	343500	2
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F	F	Original	False	398650	344450	3
F	F	Original	False	398750	343250	3
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F	F	Original	False	398950	343450	3
F	F	Original	False	399250	343250	3
F	F	Original	False	399350	343750	3

Scientific Nam	Common Nam	Informal Grou	Location	Location Detail	Grid Ref.	Date	Source	Record Type	Abundance
Alcedo atth	Common K	bird	Creswellford Crossing	(south-west section)	SJ962429	07/07/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Observation	
Alcedo atth	Common K	bird	Creswellford Crossing	(south-west section)	SJ963430	06/06/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	1 Count
Anas platyr	Mallard	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	28 Count
Anas querc	Garganey	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	26/08/2001	West Midla	Field Obse	1 Count
Anthus pra	Meadow Pi	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	2 Count
Aythya fulig	Tufted Duc	bird	Dilhorne CP	Blake Hall Fishery	SJ9843	20/11/2002	SWT ad hc	Field Obse	2 Count
Delichon u	House Mar	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Dilhorne	SJ964434	Summer 2(	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Emberiza c	Yellowham	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Dilhorne	SJ964434	Summer 2(	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Emberiza c	Yellowham	bird	Stansmore Grassland		SJ966438	22/07/1998	SBI 1998-2	Field Obse	rare Count
Emberiza s	Reed Bunti	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	3 Count
Gallinago g	Common S	bird	Stansmore Grassland	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ963436	24/10/2003	SWT ad hc	Field Obse	3 Count of
Gallinago g	Common S	bird	Dilhorne CP	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ9643	08/10/2002	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Hirundo ru	Barn Swall	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Dilhorne	SJ964434	Summer 2(	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Larus ridibu	Black-heac	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	6 Count
Limosa lim	Black-taile	bird	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne Dale	SJ9843	08/04/2006	West Midla	Field Obse	1 Count
Numenius	Eurasian C	bird	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne	SJ9743	26/07/2008	West Midla	Field Obse	12 Count
Passer dor	House Spa	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	10 Count
Phylloscop	Willow Wa	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Dilhorne	SJ964434	Summer 2(	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Picus viridi	Green Woo	bird	Caverswall CP	along Handley Banks	SJ955437	2003	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Prunella m	Dunnock	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	3 Count
Pyrrhula py	Common E	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Dilhorne	SJ964434	Summer 2(	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Pyrrhula py	Common E	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	3 Count
Scolopax r	Eurasian W	bird	Tickhill (south of)		SJ958444	Winter 200	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Sturnus vu	Common S	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	32 Count
Turdus iliac	Redwing	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Hardiwick	SJ961443	Spring 200	SER Gene	Field Obse	small flock
Turdus iliac	Redwing	bird	Stansmore Grassland	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ965438	24/10/2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	10 Count o
Turdus iliac	Redwing	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	40 Count
Turdus pila	Fieldfare	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Hardiwick	SJ961443	Spring 200	SER Gene	Field Obse	small flock
Turdus pila	Fieldfare	bird	Stansmore Grassland	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ965438	24/10/2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	4 Count of
Turdus pila	Fieldfare	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	8 Count
Turdus visc	Mistle Thru	bird	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	13/11/2009	BTO Atlas	Field Obse	3 Count
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Dilhorne CP	Rough grassland, Stansmore Hall Fa	SJ961439	10/10/2002	Barn Owl S	Field Obse	1 Count of
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Dilhorne CP	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ961439	03/11/2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	1 Count of
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Forsbrook CP	barn, Chapel Street	SJ9642	1900 - 199	Barn Owl S	Field Observation	
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	bird	Dilhorne CP	Godleybrook	SJ9744	09/09/2002	Barn Owl S	Field Obse	1 Count of
Vanellus va	Northern L	bird	Dilhorne CP	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ961437	24/10/2003	SER Gene	Field Obse	6 Count of
Vanellus va	Northern L	bird	Dilhorne CP	rough grassland, Stansmore Hall Far	SJ961439	03/03/2002	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Vanellus va	Northern L	bird	Dilhorne CP	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ961439	February 2(	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Vanellus va	Northern L	bird	Dilhorne CP	near Dilhorne	SJ964434	Summer 2(	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Vanellus va	Northern L	bird	Draycott-in-the-Moors CP		SJ981419	06/06/2003	Staffordshi	Field Obse	4 Count of
Hieracium	Tall Hawkv	flowering p	SJ94L	Tickhill	SJ957433	22/08/2001	Staffordshi	Field Observation	
Hieracium	Tall Hawkv	flowering p	SJ94S	Tickhill Lane	SJ961450	29/08/2001	Staffordshi	Field Observation	
Hieracium	Tall Hawkv	flowering p	SJ94R		SJ963437	10/07/1999	Staffordshi	Field Observation	
Rumex alp	Monk's-rhu	flowering p	SJ94M	Tickhill	SJ955440	26/08/2001	Staffordshi	Field Observation	
Spergula a	Corn Spurr	flowering p	SJ94W	Brookhouses	SJ98134315	21/07/2010	Staffordshi	Field Observation	
Coenonym	Small Heat	insect - but	Dilhorne CP	Tickhill	SJ958447	15/06/1985	Staffordshi	Field Obse	common C
Coenonym	Small Heat	insect - but	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	30/06/1999	Butterfly Cc	Field Obse	1 Count of
Erynnis tag	Dingy Skip	insect - but	Caverswall CP	Hardiwick Quarry	SJ958445	01/06/2007	Butterfly Cc	Reported t	3 Count of
Erynnis tag	Dingy Skip	insect - but	Caverswall CP	Hardiwick Quarry	SJ958445	09/06/2002	County Re	Field Obse	1 Count of
Erynnis tag	Dingy Skip	insect - but	Caverswall CP	Hardiwick Quarry	SJ958445	1994	County Re	Field Obse	several Co
Erynnis tag	Dingy Skip	insect - but	Dilhorne CP	Tickhill	SJ958447	15/06/1985	Staffordshi	Field Obse	common C
Lasiommat	Wall	insect - but	Dilhorne CP	Tickhill	SJ958447	15/06/1985	Staffordshi	Field Obse	3 or 4 Cou
Bombus (M	Large Red	insect - hyr	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne	SJ9743	1840 - 192	North Staff	Field Observation	
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne	SJ969433	20/06/1986	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	Dilhorne	SJ9743	21/02/1986	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	01/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	122 Count
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	26/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	130 Count
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	05/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	130 Count
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	19/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	128 Count
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	26/01/1996	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	13/07/1992	Staffordshi	Field Obse	10-50 Cou
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	26/03/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	30/06/1993	Staffordshi	Field Obse	129 Count
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	06/06/1994	Staffordshi	Field Obse	140 Count
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	28/06/1994	Staffordshi	Field Obse	140 Count
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	School Close	SJ977439	13/06/1994	Staffordshi	Field Obse	140 Count
Plecotus au	Brown Lon	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	Stuart Roy & Co., Brookhouse Road,	SJ9844	02/10/1987	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Mustela pu	Polecat	mammal - (	Dilhorne CP	near Foxfield Colliery	SJ9744	04/03/1987	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Erinaceus (	West Euro	mammal - i	Forsbrook CP	garden, New Close Avenue	SJ968418	22/07/2009	The Great	Field Obse	1 Count of
Erinaceus (	West Euro	mammal - i	A52 (road corridor)	A52 Cellarhead	SJ971451	15/11/2005	Staffordshi	RTA	1 Count of
Erinaceus (	West Euro	mammal - i	Forsbrook CP	A521, near Red Lion PH	SJ9742	31/07/1984	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Erinaceus (	West Euro	mammal - i	Forsbrook CP	Boundary	SJ9842	05/05/2010	Staffordshi	RTA	1 Count of
Erinaceus (	West Euro	mammal - i	Staffordshire Moorlands	Blakehall Fishery, Brookhouses smal	SJ987434	13/07/2006	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Erinaceus (	West Euro	mammal - i	Dilhorne CP	garden, Adderley House	SJ992434	25/08/2009	The Great	Field Obse	1 Count of
Lepus eurc	Brown Har	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	Grassland, Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ961439	2002	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Lepus eurc	Brown Har	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	Stansmore Hall Farm	SJ9643	2003	SER Gene	Field Observation	
Lepus eurc	Brown Har	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	Little Old Engine Farm	SJ981449	19/07/2000	Staffordshi	Field Obse	1 Count of
Arvicola an	European \	mammal - I	Forsbrook CP	brook near Willow way	SJ964419	2002	SWT ad hc	Field Observation	
Arvicola an	European \	mammal - I	Dilhorne CP	Stanmore Hall, Godley Brook	SJ966438	22/08/2000	Staffordshi	Droppings	1 Count of

Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Home Farm (near)	Dilhorne fishing pond	SJ970436	30/07/2002	Staffordshi Field Obse 2 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Home Farm (near)	Dilhorne fishing pond	SJ970436	06/08/2002	Staffordshi Field Obse 1 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Home Farm (near)	Dilhorne Pools	SJ970436	September	Staffordshi Field Obse 2 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Home Farm (near)	Dilhorne Fishery	SJ970437	04/07/2000	OARP Sun Field Obse 1 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Home Farm (near)	fishery	SJ970437	07/03/2002	OARP Sun Field Observation
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Dilhorne CP	Godleybrook	SJ9744	10/03/2008	Staffordshi Field Obse 3 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Dilhorne CP	River Tean?, Godleybrook	SJ977444	07/03/2002	OARP Sun Field Observation
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Dilhorne CP	Blake Hall Fishery	SJ9843	20/11/2002	SWT ad hc Field Observation
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Dilhorne CP	River Tean, Brookhouses	SJ985433	February 1	OARP Sun Field Obse Present Co
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Staffordshire Moorlands	River Tean	SJ986444	07/03/2002	OARP Sun Field Observation
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Dilhorne CP	Fishery Pools, Brookhouses	SJ987432	04/07/2000	OARP Sun Field Obse 7 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Staffordshire Moorlands	Blakehall Fishery, Brookhouses smal	SJ987434	20/08/2000	Staffordshi Droppings 1 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Staffordshire Moorlands	Blakehall Fishery, Brookhouses	SJ989434	20/08/2000	Staffordshi Field Obse 1 Count of
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Dilhorne CP	Fishery Pools, Brookhouses	SJ992432	04/07/2000	OARP Sun Field Obse 1 Count; 1
Arvicola an	European \ mammal -	Cheadle CP	River Tean, Brookhouses	SJ993437	07/03/2002	OARP Sun Field Observation

European Prot	UK Protection	BAP	Rare	Invasive	Record Validit	Confidential	Easting	Northing	Precision
T	T	F	T	F	Original	False	396250	342950	3
T	T	F	T	F	Original	False	396350	343050	3
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	T	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	343500	2
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	396450	343450	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396450	343450	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396650	343850	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396350	343650	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396500	343500	2
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	396450	343450	3
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	T	T	T	F	Original	False	398500	343500	2
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	397500	343500	2
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	396450	343450	3
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	395550	343750	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396450	343450	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	395850	344450	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	T	F	T	F	Original	False	396150	344350	3
F	T	F	T	F	Original	False	396550	343850	3
F	T	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	T	F	T	F	Original	False	396150	344350	3
F	T	F	T	F	Original	False	396550	343850	3
F	T	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	T	T	T	F	Original	False	396150	343950	3
F	T	T	T	F	Original	False	396150	343950	3
F	T	T	T	F	Original	False	396500	342500	2
F	T	T	T	F	Original	False	397500	344500	2
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396150	343750	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396150	343950	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396150	343950	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	396450	343450	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	398150	341950	3
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	395750	343350	3
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	396150	345050	3
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F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	395550	344050	3
F	F	F	T	F	Original	False	398135	343155	4
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	395850	344750	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	395850	344550	3
F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	395850	344550	3
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F	F	T	T	F	Original	False	395850	344750	3
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T	T	T	F	F	Validation	True	396950	343350	3
T	T	T	F	F	Validation	True	397500	343500	2
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
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T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Original	True	397750	343950	3
T	T	T	F	F	Validation	True	398500	344500	2
F	T	T	F	F	Requires C	False	397500	344500	2
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	396850	341850	3
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	397150	345150	3
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	397500	342500	2
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	398500	342500	2
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	398750	343450	3
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	399250	343450	3
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	396150	343950	3
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	396500	343500	2
F	F	T	F	F	Original	False	398150	344950	3
F	T	T	F	F	Requires C	False	396450	341950	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	396650	343850	3

F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	397050	343650	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	397050	343650	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	397050	343650	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	397050	343750	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	397050	343750	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	397500	344500	2
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	397750	344450	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	398500	343500	2
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	398550	343350	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	398650	344450	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	398750	343250	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	398750	343450	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	398950	343450	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	399250	343250	3
F	T	T	F	F	Original	False	399350	343750	3

Staffordshire Ecological Record

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Elizabeth Bryce – BSc (Hons), MSc DIC, ABiol, GIEEM Science & Operations Manager.
Lizzie has a 2:1 science degree with honours in zoology from Southampton University (evolution, behavioural ecology, genetics, quantitative biological methods, biodiversity & conservation, and experimental & field biology). She also holds a masters degree with Merit in Advanced Methods in Taxonomy & Biodiversity from Imperial College, London, based at the Natural History Museum. Lizzie is a specialist in marine benthic polychaete worms but her general ecological knowledge and experience extends to field survey, bat and badger studies, report writing and presentation. Complementing her ecological field and laboratory work, Lizzie also has a background in business, the media (working for the BBC), presentations and administration.

Craig Emms - MSc, MIEEM (Senior Ecologist)
Craig is a professional ecologist with almost 40 years of practical experience, both in the UK and overseas. He has a Master of Science Degree in Ecosystems Analysis and Governance and has carried out original academic research on a broad range of wildlife, including insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, and published the results as scientific papers in a number of international peer-reviewed journals. He also has considerable expertise as a field ecologist, especially regarding wildlife and countryside management, and extensive experience with mammal (including badgers and bats), bird, reptile and amphibian surveys. He is a licensed great crested newt surveyor, bat surveyor and bat roost visitor.

IMPORTANT NOTE

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Please note that this report is a baseline ecological site audit of factors and features that may be significant for regulatory compliance and biodiversity policies relating to change of use or other disturbance. Such reports may not, on their own, contain sufficient information for a planning application and may require further more detailed study to assure compliance.

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