



The Oaks, 8 Hall Drive, Higher Marston, Northwich, Cheshire. CW9 6DT.

Land Adjacent to York Close, Biddulph, Staffordshire.

On behalf of Seabridge Developments Limited.

Report number: SEA/17-002 Author: J. Dunning

Date: 14th June 2017 Approved: R. Leigh

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Report

Important Information to Readers

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Please be aware the information contained within this report is valid for a period not exceeding two years. After this time, data contained within will need updating.

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1 Executive summary

- 1.1 Leigh Ecology was commissioned to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of a parcel of land adjacent to York Close. The site is located in Biddulph, Staffordshire. The survey was undertaken in June 2017.
- 1.2 The report contains the output of the third annual ecological survey.
- 1.3 The indicative site concept is shown in appendix 3, this has provision for habitat enhancement as mentioned below in 1.14.
- 1.4 The site consisted of a triangular parcel of land bordered by housing estates to the south and the west, a wastewater treatment works to the north and open pasture fields to the east beyond Biddulph Brook.
- 1.5 The site is an open mosaic habitat, which has some public access.
- 1.6 To the immediate east, the small tree lined Biddulph Brook runs from north to south, although the feature does not fringe the proposal site itself.
- 1.7 The trees bordering and on the site offered poor bat roosting habitat.
- 1.8 Tall ruderal vegetation and areas of scrub dominate the site.
- 1.9 A small area of marshy vegetation occurs within wet areas, which occur as a result of water drainage from the higher areas of the site down towards the brook, although no current surface water or flow was recorded.
- 1.10 Areas of key ecological interest within the development site include the marshy area, which contains species indicative of habitats, which are both UK BAP, and Staffordshire BAP priority habitats.
- 1.11 No detailed design is currently available, however it is suggested that the design should incorporate wild areas and key features occurring within the site allowing linkage to Biddulph Brook corridor.
- 1.12 Any vegetation clearance should be undertaken outside the bird-nesting season – April – August.
- 1.13 The habitats on site provided limited potential for use by reptile species. Although suitable reptile habitat within the site is limited in extent, it is recommended that a precautionary approach is followed, with a method statement prepared that details the actions required to reduce the risk to common reptiles (if present) being injured as a result of the works.

- 1.14 Although no further surveys are considered necessary for this site it is recommended the translocation of certain vegetation species, the enhancement of current natural hedgerows as indicated in appendix 3 and provision of bat roost boxes and bird nest boxes within the scheme. This would ensure that potential impacts are minimised and that enhancements are provided, as deemed appropriate.
- 1.15 The site holds no special biodiversity value that would prevent the allocation of the site and subsequent residential development of the site along the lines of the attached Appendix 3 development concept.

2 Introduction

Background

- 2.1 Leigh Ecology was commissioned by Seabridge Developments to undertake an Extended Phase 1 of land identified for residential development, located adjacent to York Close, Biddulph. The site is located to the north of Biddulph, Staffordshire (approx. National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 885588); refer to redline boundary shown on Figure below.
- 2.2 Sites of biodiversity conservation value, habitats and species in UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPS) and protected species are material considerations in the planning process (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 2.3 The study is documented in this report and includes the following:
1. Preliminary ecological baseline for the site;
 2. Potential ecological constraints to the development of the site; and
 3. Further ecological work necessary for a planning submission.
- 2.4 All Work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Practice.

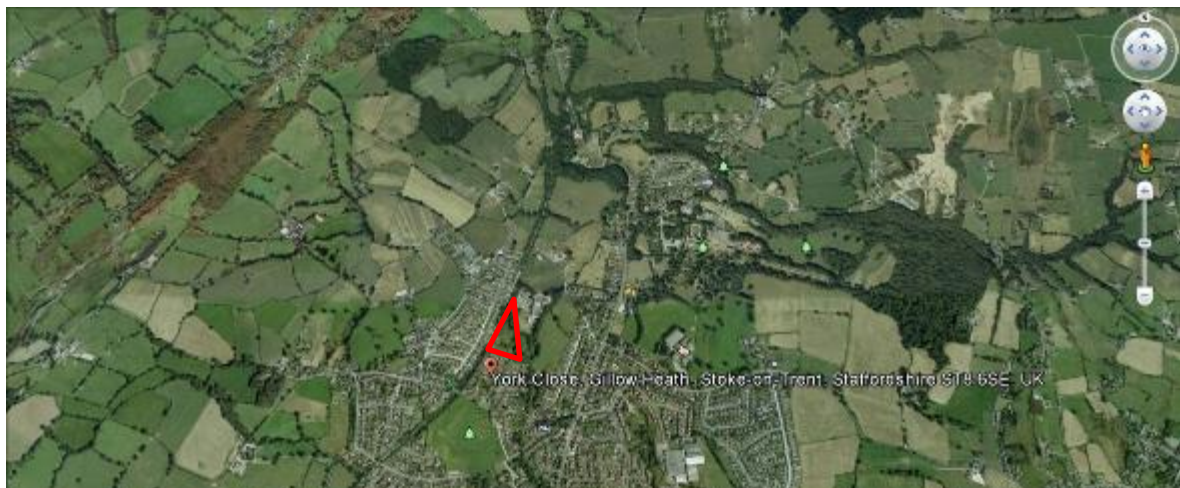


Figure 2.1 Land Adjacent to York Close, Biddulph, Staffordshire, the red line represents the site boundary, and the survey area.

3 Methods

- 3.1 A preliminary understanding of the ecological baseline of the development site (hereafter referred to as 'the site') was derived through desk study and site survey.

Desk study

- 3.2 Biodiversity information was requested for a study area inclusive of the site and a 2 km buffer around the site from Staffordshire Ecological Record Centre SER (the local biodiversity records center serving Staffordshire). Information requested included the location and details of the following:
- Designated sites of nature conservation value (statutory and non statutory); and
 - Previous records of protected and/or notable species, including UK Biodiversity Action Plan and Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP and SBAP) priority species.
- 3.3 Information was also obtained from the following websites:
- www.magic.gov.uk – information on protected sites up to 1 km from the site;
 - www.naturalengland.co.uk – information on protected sites and BAP priority habitats; and
 - www.nbn.org.uk – protected species distribution.
- 3.4 The UK BAP and Staffordshire BAPs were also reviewed.

Site survey

- 3.5 An Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken on 11th June 2017 following Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) methodology (2010). This identified the habitat types on the site and the presence/absence of protected/notable species¹. The results of the survey were detailed on a Phase 1 Habitat plan; refer to Appendix 1. Target notes were used to identify specific features of ecological interest; refer to Appendix 2.
- 3.6 Water bodies within 250 m of the site were also identified from Ordnance Survey maps and through aerial photography.

¹ Notable species are those which hold a specific conservation status e.g. Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species, IUCN Red Data Species etc. Some notable species may also be legally protected.

4 Results

Desk study

Designated sites of nature conservation value were identified within the 2km search area.

Statutory Designations

- 4.1 There are two statutory designated sites (e.g. Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or, Ramsar Sites) located within the proposed development site or within 2km of the site boundary.

Name of Site	Designation	Approx. Distance and Direction from the Proposal Site
Biddulph Valley Way	LNR	1.25km North
Gannister Quarry	SSSI	1.5km NW

Statutory designated sites within 2km vicinity of the application site

Non-Statutory Designations

- 4.2 Information supplied from SER and the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
- 4.3 (Magic) website provided information on a series of sites occurring within 2km of the proposal site.
- 4.4 The table below provides sites located within 2km of the proposal site

Name of Site	Designation	Approx. Distance and Direction from the Proposal Site
Willocks Wood	Ret BAS	1km NW
The Nursery	Ret BAS	1.75km SE
Congleton Edge (South)	LWS	1.25km NW
Congleton Edge	LWS	1.25km N
Whitemore Farm	LWS	1.75km N
The Spink	LWS	1.75km E

Non-Statutory designated sites within 2km vicinity of the application site

Previous records of protected/notable species

- 4.5 Very few protected/notable species have been recorded within the study area; none of these records were from within the site boundary itself. Previous records are summarised in the species accounts below and are listed in Appendix 3.

Plants

- 4.6 19 records of bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* were returned from the SER, although no records emanated from the proposal site.

Invertebrates

- 4.7 No protected/notable invertebrate species have been recorded within the proposal site. A great number of invertebrate records received were from the 2km data search area.

Amphibians

- 4.8 No previous records of amphibian species, including great crested newts, have been recorded within the study area.

Reptiles

- 4.9 No records of reptile species recorded within the study area or the adjacent wider area was received.

Birds

- 4.10 The dataset provided by SER identified records of a number of bird species, including species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, species listed on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) and Staffordshire BAP (CBAP), species of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006), and red listed species in 'Birds of Conservation Concern' (BoCC) (Eaton et al, 2009).
- 4.11 No bird species records were returned from the proposal site, however it is noted that a number of notable species did occur from the 2km search area.

Mammals

- 4.12 The dataset provided by SER included twenty-two records of badger *Meles meles* within the 2km search area.
- 4.13 2 water vole *Arvicola amphibus* records were returned from the search area.

- 4.14 A single otter *Lutra lutra* record was returned from the search area.
- 4.15 5 Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus* records were returned from the search area.
- 4.16 The record search returned 11 records of hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* within the search area.
- 4.17 A single polecat *Mustela putorius* record from 2010 was returned from the record search area.
- 4.18 Numerous bat records were returned from the data search, including 10 records of unidentified bats, 4 records of Myotis bat species, 1 record of Brandts bat *Myotis brandti*, 1 record of Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*, 2 records of Whiskered/Brandts bats, 4 records of Natterers bat *Myotis natteri* a single record of noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula*, 29 records of unidentified pipistrelle bat species *Pipistellus sp.*, 10 records of common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, 4 records of soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and 9 records of brown long eared bat *Plecotus auritus*. The number of bat records is indicative of the locality, which contains areas of built environment. No records came from the proposal site, the closest being a brown long eared bat recorded in 1990 and a pipistrelle sp recorded in 2007.

Site survey

Habitats within the survey area

- 4.19 The location of the habitats within the survey area is shown in Appendix 1, which should be read together with the accompanying Target Notes (TNs) and Photographs; refer to Appendix 3 and Photographs within the text. Habitat descriptions are provided below; plant species are referred to using their English names.
- 4.20 The site is a mosaic of scrub, ruderal vegetation and short grassland, an area in the sites interior, immediately surrounding the path is unimproved grassland, following cut back of scrub.
- 4.21 The site was assessed using the DAFOR methodology assigning the species composition density and hierarchy occurring on the proposal site.
- 4.22 The DAFOR Table is presented in Appendix 4.
- 4.23 The open grassed areas were a mix of amenity grass managed to variable sward lengths; these are managed for public access.
- 4.24 The main open areas were tall dense ruderal vegetation and grasses, including common nettle *Urtica dioica*, rough meadow grass *Poa trivialis*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum* and cocks foot *Dactylis glomerata*.

- 4.25 A small marshy area originates from water drainage down the hill, this area contained yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus*, and sedge species and two orchid species, common spotted orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsia* and southern marsh orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*. Orchids of both species were also located in the areas of shorter sward height across the interior sections of the site.
- 4.26 Trees occurring on the proposal site, are in a scrubby state they include Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Grey/goat willow *Salix cinerea* and crack willow *Salix fragilis*.
- 4.27 The density and size of broadleaf trees occurring to the east of the site, adjacent to the brook, these include sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, hawthorn and willow.



Photograph 1: View of amenity grassland by York Road footpath



Photograph 2: Broken hedgerow along north of site.



Photograph 3: Willow herb dominated ruderal vegetation, which is typical of site interior, small areas of nettle, bracken and bramble also interspersed at low levels.



Photograph 4: 100m to the east of the proposal site a tree lined Biddulph Brook flows from north to south.



Photograph 5: Extent of wet marshy area in sites interior, no surface flow on gradual slope.



Photograph 6: A younger stand of birch along the western boundary.

Site Boundaries

- 4.28 The site boundary to the western boundary consists of hawthorn hedge.
- 4.29 Hedgerows are a UK BAP and SBAP priority habitat.

Surrounding habitats

- 4.30 The wider landscape consists of built environment to the south and west, a wastewater works to the north and open pasture fields to the east beyond Biddulph Brook.

Protected and notable species

Plants

- 4.31 Two species of orchid were recorded; common spotted orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchii* and southern marsh orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa*. (see below)
- 4.32 Some stands of Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* occur within the proposal site,



Photograph 7: Southern Marsh Orchid and Common spotted Orchid are frequent across the shorter sward on the site.

Invertebrates

- 4.33 No notable invertebrate species were recorded and the presence of such species was considered unlikely given the nature of the habitats present.
- 4.34 However, as the proposal site contains a number of flowering plant species it is likely that bumblebees will frequent the shrub habitat and flowers to harvest pollen.
- 4.35 Both Large Skipper (*Ochlodes sylvanus*) and Silver ground carpet (*Xanthorhoe montanata*) are frequent on the areas of shorter sward, enforcing the need to retain flowering plants where possible.

Amphibians

- 4.36 Great crested newts are protected by Schedule 2 of the Convention of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended), which provide protection to both the individuals and the areas they use for rest, shelter or breeding. Great crested newts are also a UK BAP and SBAP priority species.

- 4.37 The desktop study and site survey identified no ponds within the site or within a 250m radius of the application site.
- 4.38 Therefore, it was concluded that the proposal would have no impacts on great crested newts.

Reptiles

- 4.39 The wider landscape is dominated by built environment, however the habitat provided within the scrubby area, with its glades, variable sward structures offer good habitat for reptiles.
- 4.40 Where birch scrub has been cleared in recent years and left piled will also provide suitable habitat for reptiles.
- 4.41 However as this habitat is fragmented, its potential for reptile immigration is limited.

Birds

- 4.42 The site provided suitable nesting and foraging habitat (e.g. scrub areas and shrubby broadleaved trees) for a range of bird species, including UK BAP species such as Dunnock *Prunella modularis* (hedge accentor) and starling *Sturnus vulgaris*.
- 4.43 Further to the above, Blackbird *Turdus melula*, and Chiffchaff *Phyloscopus collybita* were recorded as singing on site and the former associating with recently fledged juveniles.

Bats

- 4.44 The trees on site were not mature, therefore were assessed as providing low bat roosting potential, i.e. they possessed little in the way of features suitable for roosting bats such as rot-holes, fissures, cracks and hollows.
- 4.45 However, these trees and scrub areas are also likely to provide abundant invertebrates, thus providing foraging opportunities for bats.
- 4.46 In general, the proposal site area and the area adjacent to the brook which dissects the land occurring to the east of the site is likely to support an abundance of invertebrates and therefore provide an increased foraging potential for bats.

Other mammals

- 4.47 The site also provided potentially suitable habitat for hedgehog.
- 4.48 The site does not offer any suitable habitat for Water Vole, however it is possible that the brook located to the east of the site may offer some aquatic and marginal habitats that may be used by the species.

5 Constraints and Recommendations

- 5.1 The proposed development (within the site boundary as shown in Fig 2.1) will consist of housing and its associated infrastructure.
- 5.2 Construction and post construction impacts are therefore possible upon both the habitats and species within and immediately adjacent to the site. Ecological constraints and recommendations with regard to any development of the site are discussed below.

Designated sites

- 5.3 The site does not lie within or immediately adjacent to any statutory or non-statutory designated sites of nature conservation interest.
- 5.4 It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a negative impact on any statutory or non-statutory sites through land take, increased disturbance or overspill from housing and garden curtilage given their distance and fragmentation from the site.
- 5.5 It is noted that the site does currently provide a buffer between the built environment and the wooded corridor alongside Biddulph Brook.

Habitats

- 5.6 The scrubby tall ruderal vegetation habitat will provide suitable habitats for UK BAP priority species such as the song thrush and dunnock as well as those species more commonly seen, such as the fox *Vulpes vulpes*, hedgehog, frog *Rana temporaria* and toad *Bufo bufo*.
- 5.7 Given the abundance of Orchid sp., Common Sorrel and other meadowland species present within the site, it is suggested that any landscape plan provides some allowances to maintain their favourable habitats during and post development, this may include transplanting plant species and creating areas within areas local to any development see appendix 3 for site provision.
- 5.8 There are also certain species that have a strong association with buildings where structures often mimic their favored natural habitats, for example bats, house sparrows *Passer domesticus* and *hirundine* species.
- 5.9 The amenity grassland contained within the site is considered to be widespread within the local landscape and is not considered to be notable or rare.
- 5.10 Any remaining stands of Himalayan Balsam within the site will require treatment and eradication in line with Environment Agency guidance.
- 5.11 The hedgerow bordering the site, together with the associated shrub areas and marshy areas can be considered as possessing some ecological value, as these habitats are both UK BAP and SBAP priority habitats. Some

enhancements are planned

- 5.12 The area to the east of the site contains broadleaf trees, which border Biddulph Brook, it is suggested that this area is protected during the clearance and construction period.
- 5.13 The topography of this suggested that water will naturally drain towards Biddulph Brook, therefore it is suggested that a series of safeguards are put in place to prevent any pollution of the brook.
- 5.14 This should be achieved by erecting temporary fencing around a standard root protection zone and maintaining it throughout the period of the works in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*'.
- 5.15 There is the potential for some of the habitats on site to support protected species; this is discussed below.

Protected species

Great crested newts

- 5.16 No potential for great crested newts occur on site, therefore no further action is required.

Reptiles

- 5.17 Reptiles require a varied habitat structure that provides shelter, a range of shady and sunny spots, food, and frost-free areas to spend the winter.
- 5.18 If the proposed development has the potential to impact the areas mentioned above, it is recommended that a method statement be prepared that details the actions required to reduce the risk of reptiles being injured as a result of the works.
- 5.19 It is not considered necessary to undertake reptile presence/absence surveys on the site.

Birds

- 5.20 The potential of the site for bird species is regarded as relatively low and representative of the habitats in the local area.
- 5.21 Any potential removal of habitat associated with this development is regarded as relatively insignificant for birds given the abundance of similar habitat in the surrounding landscape. However, nesting birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments) and it would be an offence to damage or destroy a nest or otherwise disturb a nesting bird.

- 5.22 Because of the possible presence of nesting birds it is recommended that any necessary removal of vegetation take place outside of the bird-breeding season (at least March to August).
- 5.23 Should this not be possible, a pre-works check by a qualified ecologist should be undertaken to ensure that nesting birds are absent.
- 5.24 Some nest box provision should be included within the final proposal design.

Bats

- 5.25 All bat roosts are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which defines these animals as European Protected Species. An offence would be committed if roosts, whether occupied or not, were destroyed, damaged or obstructed, or if bats themselves were harmed or disturbed.
- 5.26 The trees on site provide little opportunity for roosting.
- 5.27 Foraging habitat could be provided by the hedgerows (albeit low quality given their structure). The woodland edge could also be used by bats as navigational flight lines, which could potentially hold some importance for colonies of roosting bats that may be in close proximity to the site.
- 5.28 Given the composition of the habitat, which is likely to be removed during construction, it is considered unlikely that the development would result in a negative effect on the local bat population.
- 5.29 The site can be enhanced for bats by the provision of bat roost boxes within the proposed development design.

Other mammals

- 5.27 Further hedgehog survey is not considered necessary given the abundance of similar habitat for this species in the surrounding landscape.
- 5.28 Based on the above information it is recommended that an overall Ecological Mitigation Strategy be produced to minimise impacts and provide enhancements, as appropriate, related to the development of this site.





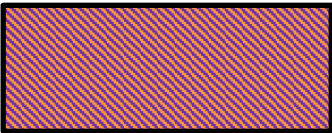

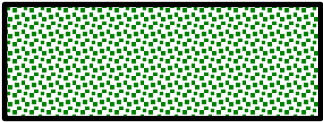



6 References

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Appendix 1 – Phase 1 Habitat plan



Appendix 1 – Phase 1 Habitat plan Key

Amenity Grassland	
Tall Ruderal Vegetation Shrubs –	
Unimproved grassland -	
Flowing Water-	
Marshy Grassland-	
Broadleaf Trees –	
Scattered scrub -	
Hedgerow -	
Fence -	
Target Note -	

Appendix 2 – Target notes and photographs

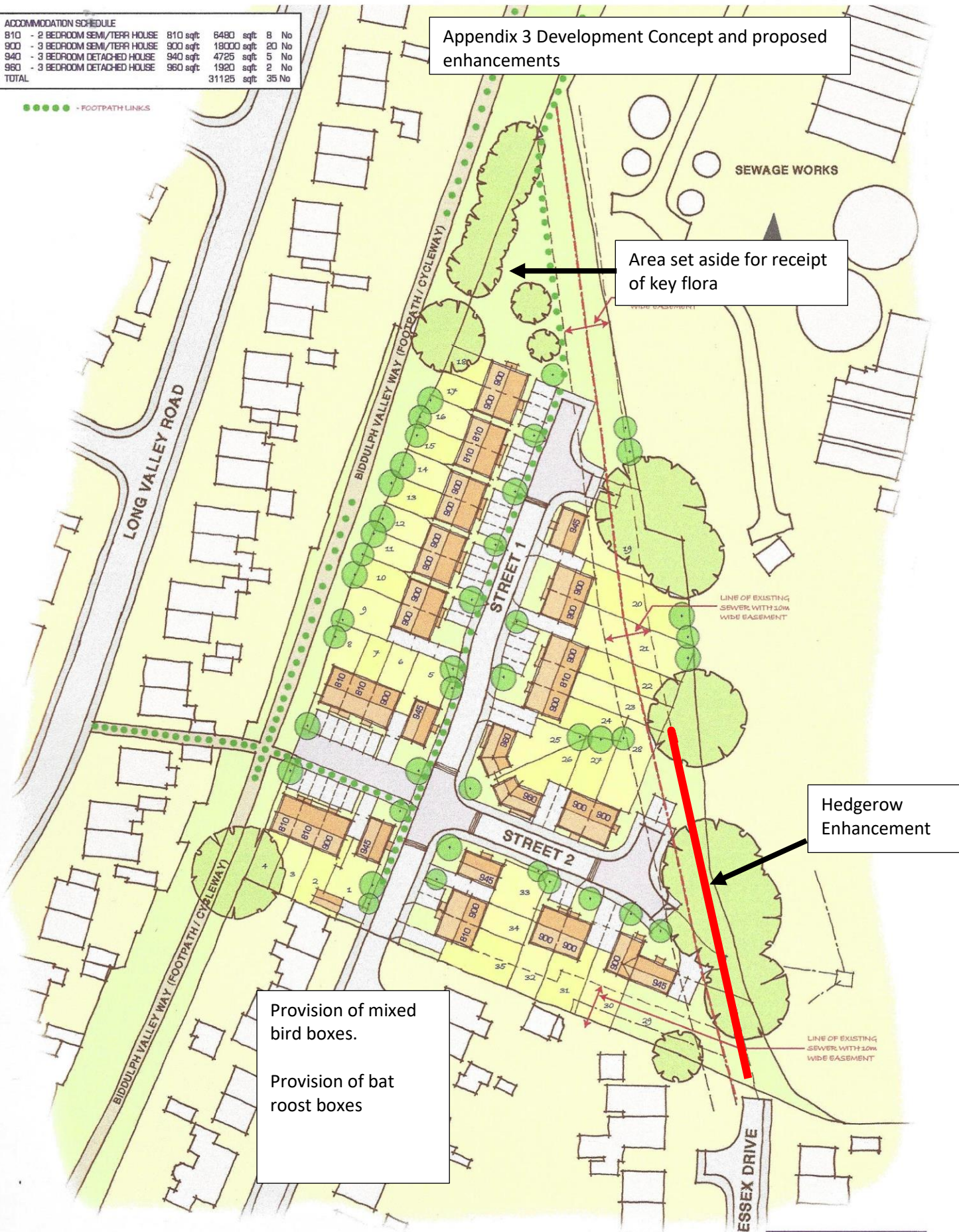
Target note	Description	Photograph
1	Marshy Grassland - Orchids	Photograph 8 in text
2	Perimeter Hedge	Seen in photograph 2 and 4 in text
3	Short Sward Grassland	Photographs in text
4	Brook to the east of the site	Photograph 5 in text

ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

810	- 2 BEDROOM SEMI/TERR HOUSE	810 sqft	8480 sqft	8	No
900	- 3 BEDROOM SEMI/TERR HOUSE	900 sqft	18000 sqft	20	No
940	- 3 BEDROOM DETACHED HOUSE	940 sqft	4725 sqft	5	No
960	- 3 BEDROOM DETACHED HOUSE	960 sqft	1920 sqft	2	No
TOTAL			31125 sqft	35	No

FOOTPATH LINKS

Appendix 3 Development Concept and proposed enhancements



SEWAGE WORKS

Area set aside for receipt of key flora

Hedgerow Enhancement

Provision of mixed bird boxes.

Provision of bat roost boxes

white ridge
architecture

hilton hall hilton lane essington staffs WV11 2BQ

t: 01902 72 85 55 e: info@whiteridge.co.uk www.whiteridge.co.uk

proposed residential development off york close biddulph
CONCEPT SKETCH -SK001-A

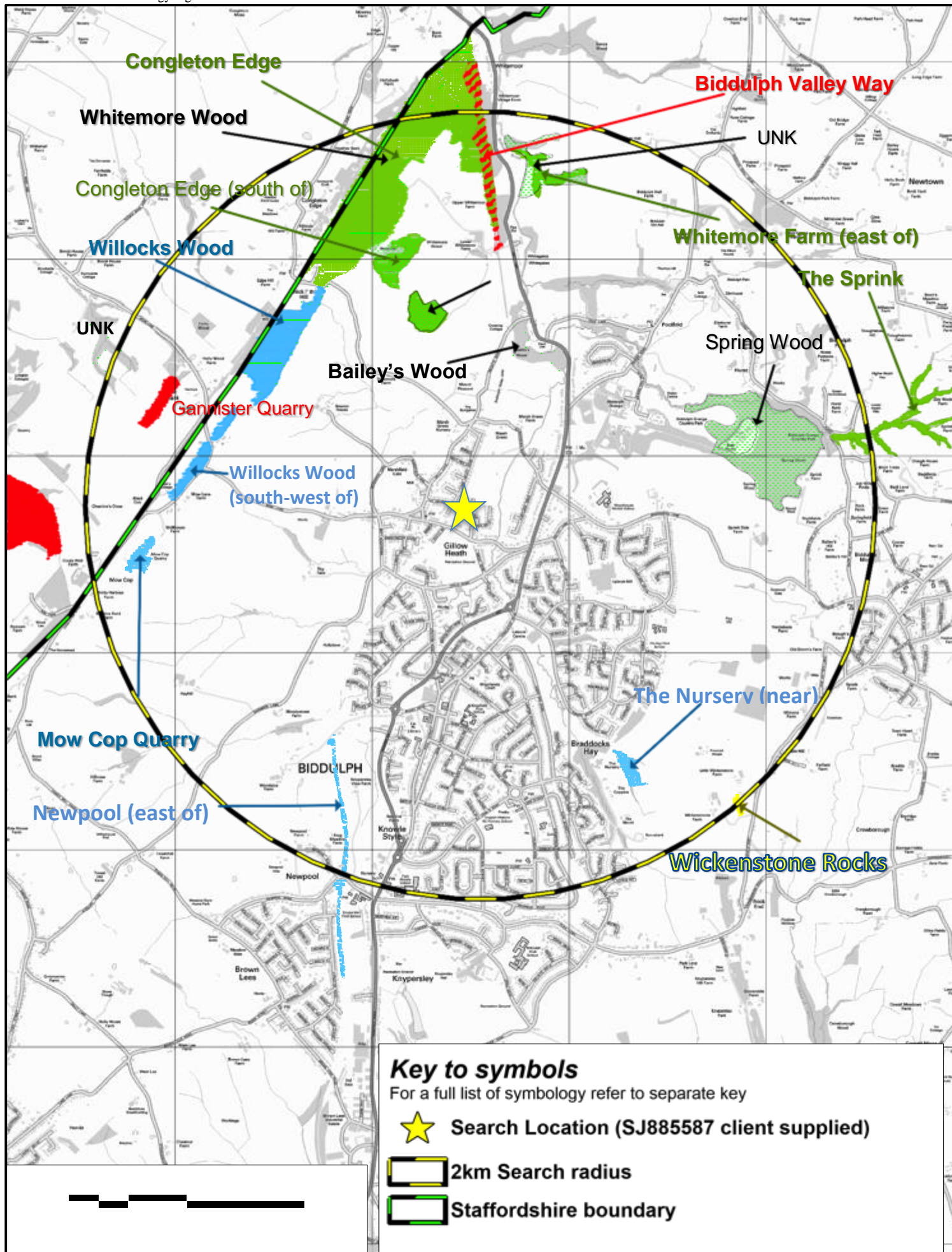
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Appendix 4 – Records for protected/notable species within 1 km of land near the Land Adjacent to York Close site -

Bufo bufo	Common Toad	1	1984	1984
Acanthis cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	6	2013	2009
Alauda arvensis	Sky Lark	7	2010	2000
Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher	3	2008	2008
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	37	2013	2003
Anas strepera	Gadwall	1	2008	2008
Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	7	2011	2005
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	35	2013	1983
Apus apus	Common Swift	18	2013	2006
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	30	2013	1983
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	6	2012	2007
Cuculus canorus	Common Cuckoo	7	2012	2008
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	17	2013	2006
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	14	2013	2007
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	4	2013	2010
Falco subbuteo	Eurasian Hobby	5	2012	2007
Falco tinnunculus	Common Kestrel	35	2013	1983
Ficedula hypoleuca	Pied Flycatcher	1	2007	2007
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	9	2011	2004
Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	7	2013	1982
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	47	2013	1983
	Lesser Black-backed			
Larus fuscus	Gull	5	2013	2007
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	26	2013	2005
	Common			
	Grasshopper			
Locustella naevia	Warbler	4	2013	2009
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	1	2013	2013
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	20	2012	1983
Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	6	2012	2003
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	1	2007	2007
Oenanthe oenanthe	Northern Wheatear	19	2012	2002
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	74	2013	2003
	Eurasian Tree			
Passer montanus	Sparrow	2	2010	2006
Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	5	2012	1997
	European Honey-			
Pernis apivorus	buzzard	1	1998	1998
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Common Redstart	1	2013	2013
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	35	2013	2005
Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	12	2013	2007
Plectrophenax nivalis	Snow Bunting	2	2000	2000
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	1	2003	2003
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	72	2013	1983
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Common Bullfinch	48	2013	2000
Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	1	2011	2011
Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	55	2013	1983
Sylvia communis	Common Whitethroat	19	2013	2005
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	43	2013	1990
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	39	2013	1983
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	29	2013	1990

<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	10	2012	2004
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	44	2013	2004
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	5	2013	2009
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	22	2013	2005
	Dark-leaved			
<i>Hieracium diaphanum</i>	Hawkweed	1	2000	2000
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	20	2009	1979
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	1	2012	2012
<i>Rubus intensor</i>	a flowering plant	5	2007	1997
<i>Rubus painteri</i>	a flowering plant	5	2007	1952
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	a flowering plant	1	1999	1999
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy	1	2008	2008
<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	1	2001	2001
<i>Dolichovespula</i>				
<i>(Pseudovespula) sylvestris</i>	Tree Wasp	1	1990	1990
<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hornet	1	1997	1997
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	1	2009	2009
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	2	2010	2010
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	1	2010	2010
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	2	2010	2010
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	7	2010	2010
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	3	2010	1978
<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine	4	2010	2010
	European Water			
<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Vole	2	2007	1983
	West European			
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	11	2010	2006
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	5	2010	1985
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	1	1993	1993
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	22	2011	1981
<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Polecat	1	2010	2010
Chiroptera	a bat	10	2013	1989
<i>Myotis</i>	Myotis Bat species	4	2010	2010
<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	Brandt's Bat	1	2010	2010
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's Bat	1	1992	1992
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Whiskered Bat	1	2010	2010
	Whiskered/Brandt's			
<i>Myotis mystacinus/brandtii</i>	Bat	2	1997	1992
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	4	2010	2010
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	1	1992	1992
	Pipistrelle Bat			
<i>Pipistrellus</i>	species	3	2010	2006
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	10	2010	2003
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus s.l.</i>	Pipistrelle	26	2010	1982
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	4	2010	1999
	Brown Long-eared			
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Bat	9	2011	1990

Nature Conservation Sites within 2km of Biddulph (SJ885587)



SPECIES		D	A	F	O	R	Notes
meadow foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis			<input type="checkbox"/>	✕		
sweet vernal-grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum			<input type="checkbox"/>	✕		
cow parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris					✕	
false oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✕	
lady fern	Athyrium filix-femina					✕	
hedge bindweed	Calystegia sepium					✕	
rosebay willowherb	Chamerion angustifolium					✕	
creeping thistle	Cirsium arvense				✕		
cocksfoot	Dactylis glomerata			✕	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
common spotted orchid	Dactylorhiza fuchsii					✕	
southern marsh orchid	Dactylorhiza praetermissa					✕	SJ 88568 58871
scaly male fern	Dryopteris affinis				✕		
great willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum			✕			
horsetail	Equisetum L. spp.				✕		
cleavers	Galium aparine				✕		
non native Crane's bill	Geranium spp.				<input type="checkbox"/>	✕	SJ 88520 58782 - By entrance on York Close
hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium				✕		
Yorkshire fog	Holcus lanatus			✕	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Himalayan balsam	Impatiens glandulifera				✕		
yellow flag iris	Iris pseudacorus					✕	
ragwort	Jacobaea vulgaris			<input type="checkbox"/>	✕	<input type="checkbox"/>	
meadow vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis			<input type="checkbox"/>	✕	<input type="checkbox"/>	
yellow loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris					✕	SJ 88545 58775
creeping forget-me-not	Omphalodes verna				✕		
ribwort plantain	Plantago lanceolata			<input type="checkbox"/>	✕		
rough meadow grass	Poa trivialis			✕	<input type="checkbox"/>		
meadow buttercup	Ranunculus acris			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✕	
creeping buttercup	Ranunculus repens			<input type="checkbox"/>	✕		

bramble	Rubus fruticosa				✕		
common sorrel	Rumex acetosa		☐	☐	✕		
curled dock	Rumex crispus					✕	
broad-leaved dock	Rumex obtusifolius				✕		
dandelion	Taraxacum agg.			☐	☐	✕	
red clover	Trifolium pratense				✕		
white clover	Trifolium repens			☐	✕		
common nettle	Urtica dioica			✕	☐		
thyme-leaved speedwell	Veronica serpyllifolia			☐	☐	✕	
tufted vetch	Vicia cracca				✕		
bush vetch	Vicia sepium				✕		