

Ecological Headlines: Eaton Leys (GBR002)

Technical Note

Project: BMD.19.016 **Ref:** BMD.19.016.RPE-TN.801.EcoHeadlines
Subject: Ecological headlines **Date:** 26th April 2019
Status: FOR INFORMATION **Rev:** -

Originated **Technical reviewed** **Approved**
JJH/DI JP HSM

BACKGROUND

Client AVDC
Consultant Bradley Murphy Design Ltd.

SITE

Location Eaton Leys
National Grid Reference Approx. centre SP 886326
Over-view The Site comprises a series of agricultural fields adjacent to the River Ouzel.
Landscape context The Site is located in a rural context, immediately south-east of Milton Keynes.

DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING BACKGROUND

Proposed works The Site is being promoted as a housing allocation site for the local plan that could accommodate a development of up to 1,800 dwellings and associated services, infrastructure and amenities including a new primary school.
Planning stage Local Plan Allocation Site – proposed.

ASSESSMENT

Date 26th April 2019
Assessor James Patmore BSc (Hons) CECOL CEnv MCIEEM
Data sources Site visit. *MAGIC*. Natural England and DEFRA Open Source Data. The Draft Natural England Open Mosaic Habitat Database. The Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory. Readily available maps and imagery.
Site walkover Undertaken on 16th April 2019

This Technical Note has been produced to document the ecological headlines of a desk-based assessment and Site walkover with the principle purpose of identifying potential constraints and opportunities and what further survey work would be necessary to inform a planning application. This desk study has been supplemented by a Site visit, restricted to public rights of way.

A comprehensive review of likely constraints and opportunities can only be completed following full Extended Phase I and Phase II surveys, a number of which are seasonally constrained.

Declaration of compliance with professional code of ethics or conduct

The information which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bonafide opinions.

Every reasonable attempt has been made to comply with the relevant best practice guidelines and BS42020:2013 (Biodiversity: Code of practice for planning and development).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Site

1.1.1 The Site comprises a series of arable and grazing fields, situated to the east of Milton Keynes. Other habitats present within the Site include hedgerows, scattered trees, three ponds and riparian habitat associated with an adjacent watercourse (River Ouzel). A single farmyard comprising a mixture of traditional and open modern buildings is also present within the northern portion of the Site.

1.2 Present Context

1.2.1 The Site is bound to the west by a partially wooded watercourse, the River Ouzel, beyond which lies the Grand Union Canal and existing residential developments of Milton Keynes. To the south-east, the Site is bound by the A4146, beyond which lies open agricultural countryside. Further agricultural countryside bounds the Site and wider surrounds to the east, south and north

1.2.2 A review of readily available aerial imagery indicates that there has been little change in the landscape character in the last 19 years, with the Site itself under agricultural management for the duration.

1.3 Methods

1.3.1 Desk Study

1.3.2 The desk study involved gathering and analysing existing ecological focused data within the site boundary and extending up to 5 km. The results of the desk study aid in the interpretation of the walkover survey results.

1.3.3 Desk study data was collated as follows –

- Statutory European Sites – up to 5 km
- Statutory Sites – 2 km search area
- Priority and Notable habitats – 1 km search area
- Proacted and notable species – development licence applications and returns – 2 km search area

1.3.4 Site Walkover

1.3.5 A high-level site walkover was undertaken restricted to public highways and rights of way to provide context to judgements made in the desk study assessment.

1.4 Ecological assets

1.4.1 Table 1.1 summarises the ecological considerations for this Site.

Table 1.1 Summary of ecological considerations

Ecological consideration	Potential to occur on Site/confirmed	Within anticipated zone of influence (zone of influence)	Implications
Sites			
Statutory protected sites	No protected sites but the Site is within the Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) for local statutory designated sites. The IRZ comprises a risk category that is not relevant to the proposed development – <i>Infrastructure (aviation proposals), slurry lagoons and manure stores</i> – indicating that the proposed development Site is at a distance from the SSSI's that would not result in indirect impacts associated with residential development e.g. increased visitor pressure.	Blue Lagoon Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Wavendon Heath Ponds Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Kings and Bakers Wood and Heaths SSSI, Nares Gladley Marsh SSSI, Pond Meadow SSSI and Howe Park Wood SSSI.	Provision of well-designed public open space will reduce recreational pressures on nearby statutory designations and sensitive sites.
Habitats			
Priority habitats	None listed within the Site on <i>MAGIC</i> . UK Priority Habitat: Hedgerows present within the Site and are likely to qualify as Priority Habitat as they predominately comprise of native species. Three ponds within the Site have potential to qualify as Priority Habitats based on the standard definition if they support breeding populations of Priority Species such as common toad.	Lowland Meadows Deciduous Woodland.	Retention where practicable. Buffering. Replacement of losses Creation and enhancement.
Ancient woodland	None.	None.	None.
Ancient/veteran trees	None included within the Woodland Trust Inventory.	None.	Tree surveys will be required during planning stage to map and assess the tree resource and to identify any notable trees.
Other notable habitats	Other potential notable habitat likely to be associated with the boundary and edge features such as riparian corridor along River Ouzel and rough grasslands at field boundaries but generally these habitats were limited due to dominance of either cow/sheep grazed and arable at the Site.	Good quality semi-improved grassland (non-Priority) No main habitat but additional habitats exist (non-Priority) Watercourses (River Ouzel and Great Union Canal). Notable trees. Mature willows along riparian corridor.	Safeguarding of off-Site notable habitats. Avoid-mitigate-compensate hierarchy to be followed for any notable habitats within the Site. Buffering of western riparian edge with habitat creation to enhance the corridor.

Ecological consideration	Potential to occur on Site/confirmed	Within anticipated zone of influence (zone of influence)	Implications
Species: Mammals			
Badger	Some potential due to presence of hedges and Site-adjacent woodland blocks but generally on-site habitat limited.	Numerous small wooded areas and areas of varied topography to the west and south and associated with the A4146 to the south-east.	A detailed survey would be required at planning stage to assess badger activity and presence of any setts within or near to the Site. Mitigation would include retention and buffering of setts where possible, or sett closures (under licence) and sett creation elsewhere.
Bats	No granted licence applications returned within the Site or in the immediate proximity. Bats may forage across the Site using features such as the hedges and watercourse. Generally, the Site is dominated by sub-optimal foraging habitat due to the areas of open, agricultural fields. As such, bat activity would likely be restricted to the significant linear habitat features associate with the edges of the Site: hedgerows, trees and riparian corridor. Bat roosting opportunities are likely to be limited to a few mature trees and suitable farm buildings.	Partially wooded riparian corridor follows the River Ouzel and Grand Union Canal to the west of the Site, creating a well-established north-south commuting corridor and significant foraging resource. Site lies within 2 km of three licence applications for bats.	Surveys would be required at planning stage to assess the Site for potential roost sites and also any key foraging areas. Likely to require retention of key habitat areas for foraging (particularly the riparian corridor along the western Site boundary) and provision of roosting sites (e.g. features within buildings, installation of bat boxes in new builds and on existing trees etc).
Dormouse	Suitable habitat on Site restricted to the hedgerow network but generally these are isolated from large, suitable woodland blocks within the wider surrounds with limited connectivity to the Site. Unlikely to occur within the Site.	Large areas of woodland are situated to the east and south-east although these are well-removed from the Site and separated by a number of minor roads. Woodlands to the east are separated from the Site by a major road: the A5.	Unlikely to be present on Site. Initial habitat suitability assessment required to support planning stage would include appraisal of any suitable areas and linkages and extent of local records
Otter	The river corridor forming the western boundary of the Site is suitable for otter. Otter are known to make use of the River Ouzel within the Milton Keynes area.	The River Ouzel river continues to the north and south.	Survey extending beyond Site boundary (200 m) to be undertaken at planning stage. General river safeguarding measures. Further specific safeguarding and mitigation may be needed if otter features present in vicinity of Site but the retention of the corridor and likely buffering of existing corridor with

Ecological consideration	Potential to occur on Site/confirmed	Within anticipated zone of influence (zone of influence)	Implications
			creation of riparian habitats would limit impacts on otter. Some protective planting and access management may be required to minimise disturbance impacts.
Water vole	The ditches and pond within the Site afford only limited suitability for water vole due to isolation within large areas of arable and grazing fields.	The river and nearby canal to the west of the Site provides suitable habitat for water vole. The River Ouzel corridor continues to the north and south.	Survey extending beyond Site boundary (200 m) to be undertaken at planning stage. General river safeguarding measures will be required and as such would limit likely impacts to water vole. Further specific safeguarding and mitigation may be required if water vole features present in vicinity of Site.
Other notable mammals	Brown hare may be present within the open agricultural fields on Site. Hedgehog may be present in hedgerow features.	Further opportunities for hedgehog and brown hare within adjacent habitats.	Evidence of and assessment of the Site to support other notable species to be undertaken at planning stage. Mitigation may be needed if key species present.
Species: Amphibians and reptiles			
Great crested newt	No records of licence applications within 500 m. Three pond are present within the Site as indicated by OS mapping which could provide suitable breeding conditions for great crested newt.	Four ponds shown on OS map within 500 m of the Site, three of which are within 250 m of the Site. Milton Keynes is known to support widespread populations of great crested newt. Three records of great crested newt licence applications within 2 km of the Site to the south-west. Partially separated from the Site by minor roads.	Further pond assessments of all ponds within 500 m at planning stage including presence/absence and population surveys. Mitigation requirements to be informed by results of survey work. Ponds within the Site tend to be isolated within arable fields and as such if present locally any great crested newt impacts are more likely to be associated with loss of poor (i.e. agricultural land) terrestrial habitat associated with boundary/ offsite ponds.

Ecological consideration	Potential to occur on Site/confirmed	Within anticipated zone of influence (zone of influence)	Implications
Reptiles	Generally, the Site lacks areas of habitat suitable for reptile species such as common lizard and slow worm due to dominance of agricultural fields. Areas of suitable habitat will likely be limited to field boundaries and the riparian corridor along the western Site boundary and pond features (e.g. grass snake).	Areas of woodland, scrub and smaller field parcels could provide a range of habitats for common and widespread reptiles such as common lizard, grass snake and slow-worm.	Targeted surveys at planning stage of suitable reptile habitat or commuting corridors are identified during the detailed habitat survey of the Site. Mitigation likely to be limited as core habitat features (River Ouzel and associated riparian corridor) would be retained and enhanced in the event of a planning application at the Site. Opportunities to enhance the Site for reptiles.
Other amphibians	Ponds may support habitat for species such as common frog and common toad.	Common frog, smooth newt and common toad are widespread and likely to be present within the surrounding area.	Limited implications if present, aim to retain and enhance pond features where possible. Opportunities to provide new, small pond features for amphibians as part of any final landscape design for an application at the Site.
Species: birds			
Schedule 1	Habitats on Site generally limited but could provide foraging habitat for barn owl. Farm buildings and suitable features within mature trees may provide opportunities for roosting and nesting barn owl. Widespread Schedule 1 species such as red kite may also be supported by the Site.	Opportunities for kingfisher along the river corridor and extending north and south along the River Ouzel and Grand Union Canal. Similar opportunities to those within the Site provided by agricultural land to the north, east and south.	In order to confirm the species present, breeding bird surveys would be required at planning stage. Presence of Schedule 1 birds would require bespoke mitigation with regard to nesting sites, working near to active nests and provision of new habitats for such species.
Breeding birds	Nesting habitats within the Site are largely limited to areas of agricultural field, hedgerows and scattered trees. These features are likely to support breeding birds and the open areas may support ground nesting species such as skylark. Starlings were recorded around the farm buildings and considered likely breeding in this area.	The surrounding areas support a wider range of habitats that are likely to support a range of breeding bird species with additional habitat areas such as woodlands, wetlands, grassland and urban areas.	In order to assess the species present, breeding bird surveys would be required at planning stage. The presence of breeding birds will require mitigation and habitat replacement. If notable assemblages of farmland breeding species are present then off-Site mitigation may be required for loss of farmland habitat for such species.

Ecological consideration	Potential to occur on Site/confirmed	Within anticipated zone of influence (zone of influence)	Implications
Wintering birds	The Site is unlikely to be of elevated value to wintering birds within the local area as a result of lack of large wetland areas. The Site comprises several grassland fields with hedges which may be of value to terrestrial wintering birds (such as fieldfare and redwing).	The surrounding areas support a wide range of habitats that are likely to support a more diverse assemblage of wintering species including large waterbodies within Blue Lagoon (LNR) to the west and Caldecotte Lake to the north.	Wintering bird surveys are not considered necessary to inform a planning application at the Site.
Farmland Bird Assemblage	There is no arable farmland bird assemblage on the Site or within 1 km of the Site. A grassland bird assemblage of two species occurs within the Site and within the 0-1 km and 1-2 km radii of the Site. These assemblages include lapwing and yellow wagtail (both of which overlap with the Site) and grey partridge, tree sparrow and turtle dove (all within the 1-2 km radii of the Site). Generally, it is considered that the Site provides suitable habitats for these species, although these areas are limited in extent and of no elevated quality when compared with those provided by the immediate surrounds	An assemblage of five species is present within 2 km of the Site as depicted on <i>MAGIC</i> .	In order to assess the species present, breeding bird surveys would be required at planning stage. The presence of breeding birds will require mitigation and habitat replacement. If notable assemblages of farmland breeding species are present then off-Site mitigation may be required for loss of farmland habitat for such species.
Fish			
Notable fish	Limited on site due to lack of significant watercourse.	May be supported by the River Ouzel to the west of the Site including species such as Bullhead.	Consultation with the Environment Agency and specific survey work may be required to inform necessary mitigation measures if impacts cannot be avoided by design on the adjacent River Ouzel.
Invertebrates			
White-clawed crayfish	Limited on site due to lack of significant watercourse.	River Ouzel provides suitable opportunities	Specific survey work may be required to inform necessary mitigation measures if impacts cannot be avoided by design on the Site-adjacent River Ouzel.
Other notable invertebrates	Site is dominated by agricultural land and is therefore unlikely to support any habitats of significantly elevated value for invertebrates when compared with the local area.	River Ouzel and riparian corridor associated with the River Ouzel and Grand Union Canal may support notable invertebrate assemblages.	Safeguarding of nearby habitats of elevated value. Retention of key habitat corridors and features.

Ecological consideration	Potential to occur on Site/confirmed	Within anticipated zone of influence (zone of influence)	Implications
			Creation and enhancement to benefit invertebrates in general as part of wider green infrastructure design of the Site.

1.5 Ecological opportunities

1.5.1 Developing the Site offers the following opportunities for biodiversity net gain and supporting local policy:

- Retention and buffering of River Ouzel with bespoke management of the riparian corridor and reduction of arable farming in close proximity on the eastern banks;
- Retention and enhancement of existing hedgerow and tree features within the Site;
- Retention and enhancement of drain and pond features;
- Creation of linear habitat corridors as part of the wider green infrastructure in an area of former arable land, improving ecological connectivity and increasing species diversity;
- Increasing number of ponds and wetland areas in an area devoid of such features through habitat creation works and also use of multi-functional SUDS (designed to benefit wildlife) in close proximity to nearby ponds, ensuring good connectivity with adjacent wetland areas;
- Targeted species enhancements that could include
 - Bats. Bat friendly planting in soft landscape areas, bat box installation, integration of bat roosting features into buildings, new hedges and linear tree planting, riparian corridor enhancements and buffering;
 - Birds. Boxes/integrated nesting features for key species;
 - Hedgehogs. Provision of shelter features, commuting and foraging opportunity;
 - Invertebrates. Micro-topographical features within landscaped areas, log piles and vegetation heaps in retained and created habitat areas, integrated features such as bug boxes; and
 - Amphibians and reptiles. Purpose-built habitat piles and hibernacula near to retained and created ponds, new pond features, log and stone piles, grass heaps in riparian areas etc.

2. DETAILED DESK STUDY SCOPING EXERCISE

2.1 Statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance

2.1.1 A data search on *MAGIC* was completed on 15th April 2019. A summary of features checked is provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Summary of statutory nature conservation sites within 2 km of the Site (extending to 5 km for European designated sites)

Site designation	Number of sites				
	Total	On Site	0-1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km
AONB	0				NA
LNR	1			1	NA
NNR	0				NA
National Park	0				NA
Ramsar	0				
SSSI	0				NA
SAC	0				
SPA	0				
Impact Risk Zone	Yes – 5 km IRZ of Wavendon Heath Ponds SSSI, Kings and Bakers Wood and Heaths SSSI, Nares Gladley Marsh SSSI, Pond Meadow SSSI and Howe Park Wood SSSI.				

2.1.2 The Site itself does not lie within any Statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance. Details of designated sites returned by the desk study within 2 km of the Site are provided in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Detail of statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance within 2 km of the Site.

Site	Designation ¹ & area	Proximity (distance/direction) & connectivity to Site	Summary description
Blue Lagoon Ref: 1008790	LNR c. 33.12 ha	c. 1.2 km W Limited connectivity due to intervening built-up areas. Only a small watercourse linkage to the north-west.	The lake is approximately 18 m deep with a rich diversity of fish and other creatures. Around the lagoon, natural colonisation of the spoil heaps has formed grassland and scrub woodland. Grassland is rich in plants and animals including some typical of chalk downland but very rare in North Bucks.

2.1.3 The Site lies within the Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) of Oxley Mead SSSI and Wavendon Heath Ponds SSSI. The following have been identified as potential risks and causes of risk to this designated site if such development takes place within the area under assessment:

- **Infrastructure:** Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals; and
- **Air pollution:** Livestock and poultry units with floorspace >500 m², slurry lagoons >750 m² and manure stores >3500t.

2.2 Habitats

2.2.1 A summary of priority and notable habitats within 1 km of the Site is presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Summary of priority (and notable) habitats within 1 km of the Site

Broad category	Priority Habitat Inventory	Other habitats	On Site	0-1 km
Coastal	Saltmarsh			
	Sand Dunes			
	Vegetated Shingle			
	Maritime Cliffs and Slopes			
	Mudflats			
	Saline Lagoons			
Grassland	Calaminarian Grassland			
	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh			
		Good quality semi-improved grassland (non-priority)	0	8
	Lowland Calcareous Grassland			
	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland			
	Lowland Meadows		0	3
	Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture			
	Upland Calcareous Grassland			
Upland Hay Meadows				
Heath	Lowland Heathland			
	Mountain Heaths and Willow Scrub			
	Upland Heathland			
Limestone pavements	Limestone Pavements			
Marine	Intertidal Substrate Foreshore			
Wetland	Blanket Bog			
	Lowland Fens			
	Lowland Raised Bog			
	Reedbeds			
	Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps			
Woodland		Ancient: Semi-natural		
		Ancient: Replanted		
	Deciduous Woodland		0	33
		National Inventory of Woodland & Trees	0	12
	Traditional Orchards			
	Wood pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat			
Other		Fragmented heath (Non-Priority)		
		Grass Moorland (Non-Priority)		
		No main habitat but additional habitat exists	0	2

Priority habitats

2.2.2 Priority habitats returned by the desk study are listed below. In summary, the following UK Priority Habitats occur (as depicted on *MAGIC*) on the Site or within 1 km of the Site:

- **Lowland meadows:** Three parcels – Parcels are situated north and south of the Site with the nearest parcel located approximately 0.1 km south of the Site; and
- **Deciduous woodland:** 33 parcels – Parcels are scattered around the Site with the nearest parcel situated immediately adjacent to the southern Site boundary.

2.2.3 There was one mapped Open Mosaic Habitats (OMH) within 1 km of the Site as depicted on Natural England's Draft OMH Inventory Database (downloaded 17/01/2018) with Ref: 1917 approximately 0.6 km north.

Notable habitats

2.2.4 The following non-priority but notable habitats occur within 1 km of the Site:

- **Good quality semi-improved grassland:** Eight parcels – Parcels are situated west and south-west of the Site with the nearest parcel located approximately 0.1 km west; and
- **No main habitat but additional habitat exists:** Two parcels – Parcels are situated south-west of the Site with the nearest parcel located approximately 0.1 km south-west.

2.2.5 A review of the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory highlighted two notable trees within 1 km of the Site which included a common pear tree, approximately 0.5 km west of the Site with WT Ref: 44367 and a pendulate oak, approximately 0.8 km north-west with WT Ref: 7568.

2.3 Protected Species

2.3.1 A search of publicly available great crested newt licence return data retrieved from Natural England highlighted 15 licence returns within 2 km of the Site boundary. The nearest record is located approximately 1.5 km south-west of the Site with the most recent record from the 26th May 2016.

2.3.2 A search on *MAGIC* returned six licence applications relating to European Protected Species within 2 km of the Site; these are detailed in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Development licence applications within 2 km of the Site identified during the data search

Species	Date	Proximity (distance/direction) & connectivity to Site	Licensed activity
Great crested newt	19/12/2013 – 20/06/2018	c. 1.3 km SW Partially separated from the Site by minor roads with partial connectivity via woodland and treelines	Destruction of a resting place
Great crested newt	28/09/2012 – 31/12/2016	c. 1.5 km SW Partially separated from the Site by minor roads with minimal connectivity to the Site	Destruction of a resting place
Great crested newt	16/05/2011 – 15/11/2015	c. 1.5 km SW Partially separated from the Site by minor roads with minimal connectivity to the Site	Destruction of a resting place
Common pipistrelle, brown-long eared bat	13/10/2011 – 31/08/2015	c. 1.5 km SW Minimal direct connectivity to the Site	Destruction of a resting place
Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle bat	15/10/2015 – 14/10/2020	c. 1.6 km E Minimal direct connectivity to the Site	Destruction of a resting place
Common/ soprano pipistrelle bat	12/03/2013 – 30/09/2014	c. 2.0 km NW Minimal direct connectivity to the Site	Impact on a breeding site Destruction of a breeding site

2.4 Notable species

2.4.1 There is an arable farmland bird assemblage of five species and grassland farmland bird assemblage of two species within 2 km of the Site, as depicted by *MAGIC*. These are summarised in Table 2.5. These assemblages include grey partridge, lapwing, tree sparrow, turtle dove and yellow wagtail. Lapwing and yellow wagtail overlapped with the Site and therefore, have the potential to occur on the Site if suitable habitat is present.

Table 2.5 Farmland bird assemblages in relation to the Site

Farmland bird assemblages	On Site	0-1 km	1-2 km
Arable (max number of species)	0	0	5
Grassland (max number of species)	2	2	2
Black grouse			
Cirl bunting			
Corn bunting			
Curlew			
Grey partridge			✓
Lapwing	✓	✓	✓
Redshank			
Snipe			
Stone curlew			
Tree sparrow			✓
Turtle dove			✓
Twite			
Yellow wagtail	✓	✓	✓

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PLANS

Ecological Constraints: Drawing BMD.19.016.DRE.901 Ecological Assets Plan

PHOTO SHEETS



Photograph 1: Sheep grazed fields in the north-west of the Site, adjacent to the River Ouzel corridor, view looking north



Photograph 2: Large grazed (cattle) fields in central portion of the Site, view looking east from footpath.



Photograph 3: Arable field in north-eastern portion of the Site, view looking north-east along the public footpath.



Photograph 4: River Ouzel corridor with arable fields of the Site beyond, view looking south.

Scientific names of species mentioned within this report

Amphibians & Reptiles	
Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Common lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Grass snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Smooth newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>
Birds	
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Black grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Stone curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
Turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Bats	
Brown long-eared	<i>Plecotus auratus</i>
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
Invertebrates	
White-clawed crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
Mammals (Excl. Bats)	
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>

Water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>