

# The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

## Supplementary Planning Guidance



## Nature Conservation

September 1998



**EASTSUFFOLK**  
COUNCIL

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019, East Suffolk Council was created by parliamentary order, covering the former districts of Suffolk Coastal District Council and Waveney District Council. The Local Government (Boundary Changes) Regulations 2018 (part 7) state that any plans, schemes, statements or strategies prepared by the predecessor council should be treated as if it had been prepared and, if so required, published by the successor council. Therefore this document applies to the part of the East Suffolk Council area formerly covered by the Suffolk Coastal District until such time that it is replaced.



Following the reforms to the Planning system through the enactment of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 all Supplementary Planning Guidance's can only be kept for a maximum of three years. It is the District Council's intention to review each Supplementary Planning Guidance in this time and reproduce these publications as Supplementary Planning Documents which will support the policies to be found in the Local Development Framework which is to replace the existing Suffolk Coastal Local Plan First Alteration, February 2001.

Some Supplementary Planning Guidance dates back to the early 1990's and may no longer be appropriate as the site or issue may have been resolved so these documents will be phased out of the production and will not support the Local Development Framework. Those to be kept will be reviewed and republished in accordance with new guidelines for public consultation. A list of those to be kept can be found in the Suffolk Coastal Local Development Scheme December 2004.

Please be aware when reading this guidance that some of the Government organisations referred to no longer exist or do so under a different name. For example MAFF (Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) is no longer in operation but all responsibilities and duties are now dealt with by DEFRA (Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs). Another example may be the DETR (Department of Environment, Transport and Regions) whose responsibilities are now dealt with in part by the ODPM (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister).

If you have any questions or concerns about the status of this Supplementary Planning Guidance please contact a member of the Local Plan team who will be able to assist you in the first instance.

We thank you for your patience and understanding as we feel it inappropriate to reproduce each document with the up to date Government organisations name as they change.

Note: The large map and site schedules which accompany this guidance show the situation in 1998 when the original was first published. An updated version of these will be produce when the guidance is updated.



# SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE

## NATURE CONSERVATION

### FOREWORD

This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is intended to supplement Nature Conservation Policies in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan, in particular Policies AP14 and AP15.

In practice, Nature Conservation interests, as a fundamental aspect of the wider environment, are not confined to one or two policies and a considerable number of policies in the Plan make reference to the need to safeguard wildlife and wildlife habitats. One of the environmental objectives on which the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan is based is 'to *have regard to sites of nature conservation interest*' As will be seen in this Supplementary Planning Guidance this objective does not relate just to designated sites, but recognises that wildlife interests can and do apply to the wider environment.

In addressing environmental issues it is the District Council's Strategy in dealing With all its services to give equal weight to 'the environment', 'the economy' and 'the health' of the district.

A second important function of this SPG is to show in map form, and in schedules, a range of sites of nature conservation interest. These schedules are regularly updated and it would therefore be inappropriate and unrealistic to show them in the Local Plan. This SPG can be updated as required.

A third function of this SPG is to set out in much more detail than would be possible in the Local Plan, the background to a wide range of nature conservation designations, and the legislation to protect wildlife which has an impact on the planning process and also many activities outside that process, but which in practice, cannot be divorced from it.

The public consultation draft of this SPG was first circulated in April 1992 as part of the preparation of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Adoption of the SPG was subsequently delayed due to the almost continuous process of international and national changes to nature conservation legislation, the identification of new protected species, or the imminent prospect of future legislation. The decision was taken in September 1998, however, to adopt the text as now published, and so provide as up-to-date a basis as possible for the consideration of related issues at the public inquiry in representations duly made to the First Alteration of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan, together with those proposed changes adopted as Interim Planning Policy in October 1998. This SPG therefore refers to both the adopted policies and, where applicable, those which are being altered and were placed on deposit on 9th March 1998 and published as proposed changes in July 1998.

**Addendum to:**

## **SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE NO 5**

### **NATURE CONSERVATION**

Pending a full review of this SPG, which will be appropriate when the new Planning Policy Guidance No 9 is published by the government, it is proposed to show changes to designations and other information by means of this addendum.

Page 5 Ignore Policy LP 13. Policy LP13A becomes **Policy AP 14 Wildlife & Habitats** in the First Alteration to the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan.

Page 7 Ignore Policy LP 14. Policy LP14A becomes **Policy AP 15 Designated Areas and Habitats** in the First Alteration to the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan.

Page 14 Para 7.3.1 The five Statutory Local Nature Reserves in Suffolk Coastal are:

- (c) An area at Bixley Heath is surrounded to the north, west and south by housing and abuts the Purdis Golf course to the east. It is partially within Ipswich Borough (3.998 Ha) and partially within the parish of Rushmere St Andrew in Suffolk Coastal District (1.047 Ha) and is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Ipswich Borough Council acquired the site in 1992. Both Ipswich Borough and Suffolk Coastal District Council's declared it a Local Nature Reserve in 1996 and it is managed as a Local Nature Reserve by Ipswich Borough Rangers working to a plan prepared by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and agreed by English Nature.

- (d) Bridge Wood, which covers approximately 40 Hectares, is largely within the parish of Nacton in Suffolk Coastal District and was acquired by Ipswich Borough Council in 1990. The wood, which is included in the inventory of Ancient Woodlands, may date back to medieval times. It is also included in the Register of County Wildlife sites.

In 1994 Ipswich Borough Council included the site within the Orwell Country Park which is well used by the public, and in 1996 both the Borough and District Council's declared it as a Local Nature Reserve.

Ipswich Borough Rangers working to a plan prepared by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust have undertaken a considerable amount of management work.

In appendix 2 all the policy references should now refer to First Alteration Policies with an AP prefix.

The table shown on the next 2 pages replaces the table in Appendix 3.

In Appendix 4 – Special Protection Areas The Sandlings Forest covers an area of 3,394.96 hectares (details supplied by English Nature August 2000).

Appendix 8 has been updated to September 2001

## **CONTENTS PAGE**

	<b>Pages</b>
1. Introduction	1
2. Biodiversity	2/3
3. Background to Planning Policy	4
4. The Local Plan Context	5/6
5. Designated Areas and Habitats	7/8
6. National and international Designations of Relevance to Suffolk Coastal District	9
National Nature Reserves	10
RAMSAR Sites	10/11
Special Protection Areas	11
Special Areas of Conservation	12
Natura 2000	12/13
Marine Special Areas of Conservation	13
7. Local Designations	14
Statutory Local Nature Reserves	14
Non-Statutory Nature Reserves	14
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	15
Suffolk County Wildlife Sites	15/17
Roadside Nature Reserves	17
8. The Protection of Species	18/19
9. The Protection of Wild Animals	20
Bats	20/21
Great Crested Newts	21
Badgers	22
10. Development Control	23
Environmental Assessment	24
Habitats Protection	24
Article 4 Directions	24
Lawful Development Certificates	24/25
11. Conclusion	26/27

## **APPENDICES**

1. **Key recommendations of East Anglian Biodiversity Group.  
Species and habitats for which Action Plans are being or will be prepared.  
Summary of Action Plan for Reedbeds.**
2. **Local Plan Policies making specific reference to the environment or Nature Conservation.**
3. **Sites of Special Scientific Interest - by main parish.  
Example of SSSI designation  
SSSI Consultation Areas - maps**
4. **SPA's in SCDC and maps  
RAMSAR sites in SCDC and criteria for selection and maps  
SAC's in SCDC and maps  
National Nature Reserves in SCDC and maps**
5. **Article 4 and Annex 1 of Birds Directive**
6. **Statutory and Non Statutory Local Nature Reserves**
7. **Summary of Main Habitat Types in SCDC  
Schedules 5 and 8 from Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981  
Birds which are protected by Special Penalties**
8. **County Wildlife Sites and Sample Designation**
9. **Roadside Nature Reserves**
10. **Bats Roosts and List of Bat Species**
11. **Great Crested Newt Sites in SCDC**
12. **Contacts**



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1** There is an increasing awareness by Government, internationally, nationally and locally and by the general public that the way in which we use land, whether it be for agriculture, recreation, housing, employment, or even for its landscape value, has an effect on the natural and man-made environment. It is now recognised that this environment has deteriorated over the last several decades in the sense that it has lost much of its ability to support a diversity of wildlife.
- 1.2** All habitats are part of a dynamic process and are subject to natural change, which can result in the loss of some species. The change in recent years has, however, been dramatic and many once common species have declined to the extent that they are at serious risk of extinction. There is an increasing appreciation that the depletion, or loss of a species can have a significant adverse impact on the ecological balance of an area and will almost inevitably lead to the loss of other species. *(Bats and barn owls are good examples of this and one of the reasons for the dramatic decline in these predatory species has been the depletion of those species on which they prey - see sections 9.4 and 8.6).*
- 1.3** It is necessary, therefore, not only to minimise actions which pose a threat to species or their habitat by, for example, ensuring that the development of land does not adversely affect designated areas of wildlife interest and that the impact on wildlife is taken into account with all forms of development, but also to ensure that positive management is undertaken to promote the protection of wildlife. The role which the Local Plan and the control of development can play is therefore now part of a much wider remit.

## **2. BIODIVERSITY**

- 2.1** The convention on *Biological Diversity*, an initiative which was developed following the 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, represented international concern that human activities are changing and destroying habitats and natural eco-systems at an increasing rate and with an unprecedented loss of species. The intricate network of habitats and species which make up biodiversity provides the essential support systems that sustain all life, including human existence. It is important now and for future generations that this diverse range of species and their habitats are safeguarded. Action is therefore essential to ensure that man's adverse impact on the environment is minimised and measures are taken to seek to strengthen those species under threat.
- 2.2** The United Kingdom was one of 150 signatories to the convention, recognising that action must be taken to halt this global loss of animal and plant species and the genetic resource they represent. Each country has a primary responsibility to conserve and enhance the biodiversity within its jurisdiction.
- 2.3** In 1994 the Government published the UK Action Plan on Biodiversity. This was followed in 1995 by the setting up of a Steering Group, The Biodiversity Challenge Group, which produced in the same year 'A Practical Guide to Conserving Biodiversity for Local Authorities' and in 1996 a report entitled 'An Agenda for Conservation in the UK' which defined Biodiversity, explained why it is important and set out an overall goal and three key objectives.
- 2.4** The overall goal is *"To conserve and enhance biological diversity in the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms"*.
- 2.5** The three objectives are:
- "(1) To maintain and where practicable, to enhance:**
- *The overall populations and nature ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and eco systems;*
  - *Internationally important and threatened species, habitats and eco systems;*
  - *Species, habitats and natural and managed eco systems that are characteristics of local areas;*
  - *The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has diminished over recent decades.*
- (2) To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity.**
- (3) To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale."**

- 6 Locally also in 1996 the East Anglian Biodiversity Group (English Nature, The Environment Agency, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and local wildlife trusts) has produced 'Action for Wildlife In East Anglia' -a guide to biodiversity planning in Cambridgeshire, Essex, Uncolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. Certain species in certain areas have been identified as being particularly at risk and Biodiversity Action Plans have been produced setting out those measures which it is believed may help to halt, or even reverse the decline (the first Suffolk Local Biodiversity Action Plan was produced in June 1998).
- 2.7 See Appendix 1 for the key recommendations from 'Action for Wildlife in East Anglia' and a schedule of the species and habitats for which Action plans are being or will be prepared and, as an example of the sort of measures proposed, a summary of a habitat Action Plan for reed beds (both from 'Action for Wildlife').
- 2.8 Four Local Action Plans are currently under preparation, two for habitats - heathland and hedges and two for species -otter and bittern. Vital elements to the success of the Action Plan are funding and implementation through a wide partnership of Government local authorities, industry, voluntary organisations and individuals. In Suffolk this partnership is represented on a Steering Group which is preparing the first Action Plans and which has secured funding -initially for three years.
- 2.9 In addition to being based on good understanding of the status of habitats and species local Biodiversity Action Plans, as recommended in "Action for Wildlife in East Anglia", need to reflect the character of the area to which they apply. Character maps were produced as a joint initiative between English Nature, The Countryside Commission and English Heritage late in 1996. English Nature, as part of this exercise identified 23 Natural Areas for East Anglia and has subsequently produced Natural Area Statements. The two applicable in Suffolk Coastal are the Suffolk Coast and Heaths and the East Anglian Natural Area Statements.
- 2.10 These statements provide a detailed description of the characteristics of the area together with a series of objectives to protect those characteristics. They do not however specifically target how these objectives are to be met or the agencies responsible.
- 2.11 Whilst much of the activity which poses a threat to wildlife or its habitats is related to the management of land for agricultural purposes and other activities and therefore outside planning control, development which is the subject of such control can also pose a major threat.
- 2.12 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan therefore sets out as one of its environmental objectives the need to "have regard to sites of nature conservation interest" .In addition to the main policies to Protect Wildlife and Habitats AP14 and designated sites AP15 a considerable number of policies in the Local Plan include criteria which requires wildlife interests to be taken into account (see Appendix 2 for schedule of policies which include such criteria).

### **3. BACKGROUND TO PLANNING POLICY**

- 3.1** Over a period of some years a hierarchy of sites of nature conservation importance has been identified/designated. These range from sites which are internationally recognised as wildlife habitats and for the species they support, through to sites of more local interest, but which are nevertheless worthy of protection (see Sections 6 and 7 for details of the designations).
- 3.2** Policies in the adopted Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and in the First Alteration (on deposit from 9th March 1998 to 20th April) seek to protect sites of nature conservation importance from "development" which would be prejudicial to that interest.
- 3.3** "Planning Policy" and "Development Control" can only exercise control over "development" as defined in the Planning Acts. Many activities, for example, which can quite legitimately be undertaken through the normal process of farming, managing or using land are not classified as development and are therefore outside planning control, but can nevertheless have an impact on the environmental and nature conservation interests. It is hoped, however, that this guidance may be read by a wider audience and those proposing to undertake work outside planning control will consider the implications of that work for wildlife and its habitats and, if appropriate, seek professional advice on ways of minimising any adverse impacts.

#### **4. THE LOCAL PLAN CONTEXT**

4.1 Pressure for development remains one of the principle threats to Nature Conservation and one of the underlying environmental objectives on which the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan is based to ensure there is regard to sites of nature conservation interest. One of the criterion against which planning applications for development will be assessed is Policy AP14 which states:

**POLICY AP14**  
**Wildlife and Habitats**

**Development will not be permitted if it could result in:**

- (i) the loss, or significant alteration of important habitats, including heathland, woodland, dunes, water meadows, other permanent pasture, parkland, marshes, saltmarshes, vegetated shingle, mudflats, streams, ponds, reedbeds, green lanes, trees and hedges;**
- (ii) the threat to rare or vulnerable species, especially those protected by law.**
- (iii) the threat to species or habitats identified in National or Local Biodiversity Action Plans)**

**Where development is permitted, the replacement or retention of important wildlife habitats will be sought through conditions or legal agreement.**

(Note: text above includes July 1998 Proposed Changes and October 1998 Further Changes).

In (i) above, the reference to streams includes rivers, ditches and dykes

- 4.3** Where an activity requires planning permission under the provisions of the Planning Acts, the District Council is able to exercise control over it. It can also set an example by ensuring that land for which it has a management responsibility (its own land) is managed effectively for nature conservation purposes.
- 4.4** In some cases, the result of development will be obvious, in that a particular wildlife habitat would be severely damaged or destroyed. A barn conversion for example could, if undertaken without regard to wildlife interests, destroy a barn owl nest or prevent the owls from using a traditional roosting site.
- 4.5** In other instances the effect of development may be more subtle, or will occur over a longer period, but ultimately can be just as damaging. In order to safeguard natural environment, it is first of all necessary to understand what is of particular ecological value in the district and secondly what the likely short or long term impact of a particular activity will be.
- 4.6** As has been mentioned in the introduction, some areas are of greater significance than others and for planning policies to be effective it is important for local authority staff and for those proposing development to understand the nature conservation significance of each site. Information has been provided by a number of organisations and the data relating to sites of nature conservation significance is held by the District Council's Planning and Leisure Department. Consultation with the appropriate body or bodies forms part of the process for determining planning applications which may affect such sites.

## 5. DESIGNATED AREAS AND HABITATS

5.1 The Local Plan Policy which will apply to designated areas is AP15:

### Designated Areas and Habitats

**Development which would adversely affect National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas (designated or proposed), and Wetlands of International Importance (designated or proposed), will not be permitted, except in cases of overriding national need. There will be a presumption against development which would adversely affect Suffolk Wildlife Heritage Sites and Local Nature Reserves, both as recognised by the District Council and to be defined in Supplementary Planning Guidance.**

5.2 The First Alteration of the Local Plan has updated Policy AP15 to reflect designations introduced since the plan was adopted, Government advice as contained in PPG9 and the change in name from Suffolk Wildlife Heritage Sites to County Wildlife Sites. Policy AP15 (including to proposed change and proposed further changes adopted by the Council's Environment Committee on 15th October 1998) states:

### **Policy AP15**

#### **Designated Areas of Habitats**

**Proposals for development which may affect a European Site, a proposed European Site or a Ramsar site will be subject to the most rigorous examination as required by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc Regulations) 1994. Development not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site which is likely to adversely affect the site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) will not be permitted unless the Authority is satisfied that:**

- (a) there is no alternative solution; and**
- (b) there are imperative reasons for over-riding public interest for the development.**

**Where a European or Proposed European Site or a Ramsar Site hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or priority species, development will not be permitted unless the Authority is satisfied that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety or for the beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation (see Notes 1,2 and 3).**

**Development which could adversely affect National Nature reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest will not be permitted unless it has been clearly demonstrated that there is an over-riding national need for such development in that particular location, and no alternative site is available.**

The potentially adverse effects of development on County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves will be a material planning consideration.

**Note 1**

***Priority Natural Habitat types and Priority Species are listed in Annexes I and II of the European and Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora Directive of 1992.***

***Priority European habitats could, for example, include saline lagoons, and are shown in the citation for the relevant European Site.***

**Note 2**

***A further exception may be where the European Commission is of the opinion that there are other imperative reasons for overriding public interest - any such consultation with the Commission must be carried out by the Government.***

**Note 3**

***Where development is permitted which adversely affects a European site appropriate compensatory measures will need to be agreed to preserve the overall coherence of the network of sites.***

(Note: text above includes July 1998 Proposed Changes and October 1998 Further Changes).

**5.3 Local Nature Reserves**

Where the Council already has an interest in the land, or where such an interest may be acquired by agreement, it will declare appropriate sites of wildlife interest as Local Nature Reserves. The Council will also encourage the establishment of non-statutory nature reserves by other landowners.

5.4 There will inevitably be some sites which are locally important for wildlife, but which have not yet been identified. It is therefore important that the general public should become aware of their responsibilities to safeguard wildlife and in particular protected species.

5.5 The following sections set out the hierarchy of nature conservation designations, giving the basis for each designation, its relationships to others and the role it will play in the planning process. It should be noted that the protection of designated sites is also included in the Suffolk County Structure Plan.



## **NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DESIGNATIONS OF RELEVANCE TO SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT**

- 6.1** A substantial part of Suffolk Coastal District, particularly east of the A12 Trunk Road, is relatively unspoilt and is nationally recognised for its landscape qualities (it was designated in October 1969 as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Designation was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in March 1970). Most of this area, together with many other smaller sites throughout the district, is also covered by various designations in recognition of its nature conservation qualities.
- 6.2** A key element of the nature conservation framework in the United Kingdom are sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). They are the national designation on which European and International designations are currently overlaid. It is significant that a number of sites in Suffolk Coastal District, as a reflection of their importance for nature conservation, are subject to multiple designations.

**Note :** All statutory designations are shown on the Planning and Leisure Department record maps and a planning application affecting any site will trigger consultation with the local English Nature Office.

### **6.3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)**

- 6.3.1** English Nature has a statutory duty to identify the most important wildlife and geological areas for protection. The Government wishes to ensure that their value is taken fully into account in the operation of the Town and Country Planning system.
- 6.3.2** SSSIs are established under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 as amended, in order to afford protection to flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features of special interest. They are notified to owners and occupiers, local planning authorities, and the Secretary of State by English Nature. Unlike most national planning designations, SSSIs are not subject to approval or confirmation by the Secretary of State. The majority of SSSIs are privately owned, although buildings, other structures and domestic gardens are almost always excluded from control.
- 6.3.3** The designation which will always include a site map will provide details of:
- (a)** The status of the site as an SSSI
  - (b)** The name of the Local Planning Authority
  - (c)** The National Grid Map Reference and Ordnance Survey Sheet Numbers together with the area of the site
  - (d)** Dates of notification and any revisions
  - (e)** A description of the site and a statement of the reasons for notification
  - (f)** A schedule of operations/activities likely to damage the Special Interest.

(The schedule of SSSIs in Suffolk Coastal, together with an example of a designated site, is given in Appendix 3).

- 6.3.4** Owners and occupiers of SSSIs must give English Nature four months in writing if they intend to carry out, or cause or permit to be carried out, any operation listed in the notification as likely to damage the special interest of the site (new owners will be aware of the designation which is registered with the local authority as a local land change). This is the list of operations requiring consent. Where damage is unavoidable English Nature will not normally give its consent, but may offer the owner or occupier a payment in return for a management agreement which will protect the nature conservation interest. Four months are available for negotiations with English Nature but this period may be extended by agreement between the parties. The statutory negotiation period may also be extended if the Secretary of State, following consultation with English Nature, makes a Nature Conservation Order. If a management agreement is still not reached then, as a last resort, English Nature may apply to the Secretary of State for a Compulsory Purchase Order.
- 6.3.5** The Local Planning Authority will consult English Nature on any planning proposal likely to affect an SSSI (for details see Section 10 on Development Control).
- 6.3.6** The list of potentially damaging operations drawn up by English Nature for each SSSI may include operations which are permitted development under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. Where English Nature feels the special interest of an SSSI is under threat by such permitted development the Local Planning Authority has the power to issue an Article 4 Direction under the provisions of the Planning Acts which has the effect of requiring the proposals to be the subject of a planning application (see Section 10 for details of the Local Planning Authority's responsibilities in dealing with planning proposals affecting SSSIs).
- 6.4** **National Nature Reserves (NNRs)**
- 6.4.1** Some SSSIs, because of the special habitats or species they represent and because of the management necessary to safeguard them, have been declared National Nature Reserves under the provisions of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949 or the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Such sites may be owned or leased and so managed directly by English Nature or, in the case of other owners, managed under an agreement with English Nature. The National Nature Reserves in Suffolk Coastal District are shown in Appendix 4.
- 6.4.2** Some confusion can arise, particularly where parts of nationally recognised reserves (such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) reserve at Minsmere) are not designated as National Nature Reserves - indeed parts are not even designated SSSI. Clearly, a reserve owned in perpetuity by a body such as the RSPB with a remit to protect birds and to actively manage their habitat is not likely to be directly threatened by development and may not require the statutory protection afforded to perhaps more vulnerable sites.
- 6.5** **Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)**
- 6.5.1** In 1971 at Ramsar in Iran, a meeting was held at which the growing international concern about the progressive encroachment and loss of wetland and waterfowl habitat was discussed. A wetland is defined as "an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt. This includes areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide, does not exceed six metres". At its conclusion, the meeting adopted a Convention, which the UK Government signed in 1973 and ratified in 1976.

In signing the Convention, the Government accepted a commitment to promote both the conservation of particular sites and the wise use of other wetlands.

6.5.2 By 1987, 45 countries had adopted the Convention and 381 sites had been designated. At a further conference in Regina in the same year, the criteria to determine whether a particular wetland is of international importance were refined. A wetland qualifies for one or more of the reasons set out in Appendix 4.

6.5.3 RAMSAR sites will already have been designated as SSSIs. It is this designation which triggers any consultations on development proposals with English Nature (See Section 6.3). The International designation simply recognises and reinforces the importance of the wetland concerned. The RAMSAR sites in Suffolk Coastal District are set out in Appendix 4.

## 6.6 European Sites

6.6.1 The following designations under the provisions of European Communities Council Directives are known as "European Sites".

### Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

6.6.2 The United Kingdom, as a member of the European Community, is bound by the European Communities Council Directive of April 1979 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (reference 79/409/EEC and usually known as 'The Birds Directive'). The Governments of Member States are required to take special measures to conserve the habitat of two categories of birds (rare or vulnerable species listed under article 4.2 of the Directive, and regularly occurring migrating species covered under article 4.2). Particular attention must be paid to the protection of wetlands, especially wetlands of international importance. (The wording of article 4 and Annex 1 of the Birds Directive are reproduced as Appendix 5).

6.6.3 Member countries are also required to classify the most suitable areas for both categories of species as Special Protection Areas.

6.6.4 Local Planning Authorities are asked to treat potential SPAs as if they have already been notified.

6.6.5 Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive require that a proposed development not directly connected with, or necessary for the management of an SPA will be subject to an appropriate assessment of its implications for the site. It is likely, where such an assessment shows that the proposed development would have some adverse impact, that it would only be permitted if it is imperative in the public interest and no alternative solutions exist. The Government would also need to demonstrate to the European Commission that compensatory measures are being undertaken to sustain the objectives of Natura 2000 (for information on Natura 2000 see Section 6.6.8).

6.6.6 A schedule of SPAs in Suffolk Coastal District is reproduced as Appendix 4.

[Note : In Appendix 4 the Proposed Sandlings SPA map and criteria have not yet been agreed - it takes in the listed SSSIs but also areas not designated SSSI.]

### **Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)**

- 6.6.7 Under the European Communities Council Directive of the 21 st May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (reference 92/43/EEC and usually known as 'The Habitats Directive' Member States are required to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by taking measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community giving effect to both site and species protection objectives. Following a period of consultation it was intended that sites to be designated as SACs should be "agreed" with the EC Commission by June 1998. It now appears that It could still be some time before these sites are in fact "agreed". The British Government for the purposes of implementing the Habitats Directive produced Statutory Instrument No 2716 of 1994 Wildlife Countryside 'The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &C) Regulations 1994". The schedule of candidate SACs in Suffolk Coastal District is shown in Appendix 4.

### **Natura 2000**

- 6.6.8 Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires Member States to contribute to a coherent and community-wide network of SPAs and SACs called Natura 2000. The SACs will be selected for their importance as natural habitat types and as habitats for the species listed in Annexes I and II of the Directive.
- 6.6.9 Member States, in order to maintain the coherent network of sites, will be required, if sites are lost to development where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and no alternatives available, to provide compensatory provision (it is not yet wholly clear what will happen where designated sites are reduced in area, or lost as a result of natural processes, for example coastal erosion and what the implications are for shoreline management).
- 6.6.10 A number of sites have been confirmed within Suffolk Coastal District (SPAs and SACs) and are shown on the accompanying map and are scheduled in Appendix 4.
- 6.6.11 Local Plan Policy AP15 is the main Policy to protect the hierarchy of designated areas and habitats. The level of protection afforded to different designations within the hierarchy accords with the requirements of PPG9.
- 6.6.12 A considerable number of other local plan policies make specific reference to the need to safeguard sites of wildlife interest - these are listed in Appendix 2.
- 6.6.13 It should be noted that it will be the SSSI designation which will trigger any consultation with English Nature.

Note: The Government has requested English Nature to give priority to defining consultation areas around sites of international importance. It has asked them to define these consultation areas as narrowly as is consistent with protecting the scientific interest of these particularly important sites (PPG9, paragraph 31 ). They may extend beyond the 5551 boundary by up to a maximum of two kilometres. English Nature may however request consultation over an even wider area for major developments. In order to avoid confusion the boundaries of the defined consultation areas are shown together with the relevant 5551 boundary on separate inset maps as Appendix 3.

**6.6.14 In practice, some types of development some distance from an SSSI could have an adverse impact, for example if they affected the flow of surface or underground water to the protected site.**

#### **Marine Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)**

**6.6.15 As part of establishing a European network of sites of nature conservation significance (the Natura 2000 Series) Governments are putting forward a selection of sites on land and at sea which include the best examples of a variety of habitats and species.**

**6.6.16 Marine SACs are those which have been chosen on the basis of particular marine habitats, such as reefs, or estuaries, or species such as seals, listed in the Habitats Directive. Unlike land-based SACs which are currently based on SSSIs marine-based SACs are based on special regulations (SSSIs cannot be designated at sea below the low water mark). These regulations refer to two groups of authorities involved in the management of Marine SACs.**

**(a) Relevant authorities which have some marine regulatory function and can include local authorities, the Environment Agency, Port and Harbour Authorities, Sea Fisheries Committee and English Nature.**

**(b) Competent authorities are those which are obliged to carry out their duties, such as making byelaws, in a way which meets the requirements of the Habitats Directive. This will include many of the relevant authorities, but also Government Departments and other authorities with specific duties in respect of the marine environment.**

**6.6.17 There has been some preliminary consultation on proposed Marine SACs, including one along the Suffolk coastline but, to date, no firm proposal has been made for this particular Marine SAC.**

## **7. LOCAL DESIGNATIONS**

**7.1** In addition to the sites designated as being nationally or internationally important for nature conservation there are a considerable number of, usually smaller, sites which although not meeting the criteria for SSSI designation, are nevertheless locally important and warrant protection from damaging forms of development. PPG9 makes the point that the "... protection of wildlife is not an objective which applies only in SSSIs; it depends on the wise use and management of the nation's land resources as a whole. The Government looks to local authorities to keep themselves informed of the state of the natural environment locally and to take account of nature conservation interests whenever relevant to local decisions."

**7.2** The following local designations are applicable in Suffolk Coastal District.

### **7.3 Statutory Local Nature Reserves**

**7.3.1** The three Statutory Local Nature Reserves in Suffolk Coastal are:

- (a) Land on the Landguard Peninsula at Felixstowe, much of which has been designated as an SSSI, is partly within the District Council's ownership and is being managed, together with adjacent land of a similar nature, by the Landguard Forum. The Forum, which includes officers from County, District and Town Councils, together with representatives from the Suffolk Wildlife Trust, landowners and other local interest groups has prepared a management plan and employs a Ranger to manage the site

*Both areas (owned by the County Council and District Councils) have been declared Statutory Local nature Reserves and are managed together.*

- (b) At Aldeburgh Haven the shingle beach and adjacent areas are owned by the District Council and were in 1994 declared as a Statutory Local Nature Reserve. It and surrounding areas are managed in a co-ordinated manner with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Suffolk Wildlife Trust.

### **7.4 Non-Statutory Nature Reserves**

**7.4.1** These are privately-owned sites or sites acquired or managed by conservation bodies such as the Suffolk Wildlife Trust. Such sites can be acquired through opportunist purchase by conservation groups when a site of particular interest is put on the market (Hazelwood Marshes at Aldeburgh was just such a site, acquired in 1991 by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust). Note: This site together with the adjacent River Alde was originally defined as a County Wildlife Site (see section 7.6) but was subsequently designated as a SSSI.

**7.4.2** Another example is the Trimley Marshes Reserve which was created as a requirement of the 1988 Felixstowe Dock and Railway Act in order to partially mitigate the impact on wildlife and wildlife habitat of the dock expansion permitted by that Act. The Suffolk Wildlife Trust was very much involved in the creation of the reserve and are responsible for ongoing management. Whilst the reserve cannot replace the habitat lost as a result of the dock expansion, it has become an important habitat in its own right.

**7.4.3** A schedule of known non statutory nature reserves is reproduced as Appendix 6.

## **7.5 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

- 7.5.1** The District Council either owns or manages by agreement substantial areas of land of nature conservation interest. Parts are designated SSSI's or defined County Wildlife Sites, but some areas have no specific designation. The Council seeks to manage these areas in an ecologically sound manner, to meet the objectives of the Countryside Act 1968

### **Local Authority Action Under the Countryside Act 1968**

*In exercising their functions relating to land under any enactment, local authorities are required by Section 11 of the Countryside Act 1968 "to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside". This includes safeguarding wildlife and geologically and physiographically important features. It extends to urban as well as rural areas (PPG9 Annex D).*

It will also work with its partners where it is appropriate to do so to meet the objectives of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Project (The Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is managed by a project team funded by the Countryside Commission and the local authorities; but involving a partnership all the groups with an interest in landscape or nature conservation and representatives from the main landowners groups - an agreed management plan forms the basis for all the project's work).

- 7.5.2** Areas which the District Council manages, such as Sutton Heath and Upper Hollesley Common are widely used for informal recreation and much of the public's enjoyment is derived from the flora and fauna they contain.
- 7.5.3** It is hoped that some of these areas may ultimately become Local Nature Reserves. It may also be possible for the District Council to reach agreement with landowners or acquire land for additional areas to be managed in a similar manner.
- 7.5.4** Organisations such as the Suffolk Wildlife Trust have in a number of areas, where sites are known to be of nature conservation interest, entered into management agreements with landowners. These sites will normally also be included in the register of Suffolk County Wildlife Sites (see section 7.6). It has to be recognised, however, that a landowner may wish to develop his land for economic or other reasons and although its inclusion in the register will be a material consideration in determining any proposal requiring planning permission, there may be other factors which will suggest that the development should be allowed to proceed.
- 7.5.5** PPG9 paragraph 27 states "*... local planning authorities should not refuse permission if development can be subject to conditions which will prevent damaging impacts on wildlife habitats or important physical features, or if other material factors are sufficient to override nature conservation considerations*".

## **7.6 Suffolk County Wildlife Sites**

- 7.6.1** Non statutory sites of importance for Nature Conservation are given many different names throughout the Country but in Suffolk they are known as County Wildlife Sites.

**7.6.2** The first step towards identifying and protecting such sites was the setting up of a pilot scheme in Suffolk Coastal District and Forest Heath and establishing a broad set of guidelines for the inclusion of sites in the register.

- (i)** Woodland sites are selected using a number of criteria - ancient status; well-developed structure and diverse ground flora;
- (ii)** Grasslands are selected on the basis of unimproved status, flora diversity and presence of rarities;
- (iii)** other habitats which are regionally or nationally scarce, eg Heathland, Vegetated Shingle or Open Water are also represented;
- (iv)** any sites which support a population of one or more species listed in Schedules 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act or the Red Data Book are included.

(See Appendix 7 for a summary of the main habitat types in Suffolk Coastal District and schedules 5 and 8 from the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981). NB : The original schedules have been subject to a number of revisions as species have been added or deleted - the schedules in the appendix are the current ones.

**7.6.3** The list of sites for inclusion in the register was agreed by a working group with representatives for the Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Suffolk County Council, English Nature and the Suffolk Biological Records Centre. The pilot study which was partially funded by the District Council has led to sites being identified county wide.

**7.6.4** Currently the register for Suffolk Coastal District identifies around 200 sites, but it is subject to regular updating, either by the inclusion of new sites or by deleting those where, for example, it has been considered sufficiently important to be afforded SSSI status, or the wildlife interest has diminished (it should also be noted that some entries include multiple sites, eg Suffolk Shingle Beaches). The fact that a site has not been included in the register does not mean that it is of no nature conservation interest, or is of insufficient merit to be included in the register - it may simply not have been identified yet (some sites come forward because of landowners or members of the public making one of the partners in the project aware of an area's particular nature conservation interest).

**7.6.5** The Register of County Wildlife Site held by the District Council and available for inspection has a number of uses which can benefit the District Council, local communities and of course the wider interests of nature conservation and biodiversity. Site owners will have been consulted by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust. Many will have entered into some form of management agreement. The current schedule of sites in Suffolk Coastal District is reproduced as Appendix 13 which also includes a sample entry from the register - The Haven Aldeburgh.

**7.6.6** In the planning process it provides a reasonably comprehensive guide to otherwise unprotected wildlife sites and reduces the chance of such sites being lost through lack of information. Sites on the register are plotted on the Planning Department's record maps and any planning application affecting a site will trigger consultations with the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and enable proper consideration to be given to wildlife interests. Such consultation cannot guarantee that a site will be protected from development, but at least help to ensure that the wildlife interest is taken fully into account before any decision is made.



**7.6.7 Local Planning Authorities are now required to environmentally assess the impact of their policies and the regular updating of the County Wildlife Sites Register will provide a valuable monitoring tool to complement the county-wide environmental audit as a means of assessing changes in or losses of wildlife habitat.**

**7.7 Roadside Nature Reserves**

**7.7.1 A number of roadside verges contain rare or threatened plant species (many such species were once common in hedgerows and on field margins, but have over many years of "intensive" farming been eliminated). It is recognised that these small reserves would be severely damaged or destroyed by routine verge trimming undertaken by the Highway Authority.**

**7.7.2 Through a scheme initially set up almost 20 years ago the most important sites have been identified by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and agreement reached with the Highway Authority on a verge maintenance regime which should minimise any damage. The scheme was relaunched in 1992 with new style marker posts which clearly state what the designation is and the bodies responsible for administering the scheme.**

**7.7.3 The District Council also plots all Roadside Nature Reserves on its record maps and consults the Suffolk Wildlife Trust on any planning proposal which might affect them, for example the creation of a new access. A schedule of Roadside Nature Reserves is reproduced as Appendix 9.**

**8. THE PROTECTION OF SPECIES under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Badgers Act 1973 and 1991**

8.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 covers a wide range of issues, but part 1 is concerned primarily with the protection of species (Sections 1 and 2 the Protection of Birds, Sections 9 and 10 the Protection of Animals and Section 13 the Protection of Plants). It is, for example, an offence to kill, injure or take any wild British breeding bird or its eggs, or damage its nest while in use or being built (some birds can be taken and their nests destroyed at any time by authorised persons - owners and tenants of land - these are crow, jackdaw, jay, feral pigeon, woodpigeon, collared dove and magpie). As indicated earlier in this document the District Council has well established procedures for consulting English Nature on planning proposals affecting SSSI's and The Suffolk Wildlife Trust on those affecting County Wildlife Sites. Many protected species live outside those designated areas and are therefore vulnerable to destruction or disturbance from various forms of development.

8.2 Removing a hedge to enable development to take place in the knowledge that it would destroy birds or nests would constitute an offence if the action could reasonably have been relied to avoid the destruction.

8.3 A local planning authority in granting a planning consent which did not condition the timing of tree, hedge or scrub removal to avoid the wild birds breeding season could be held to have committed an error in law and an interested party such as English Nature could make an application under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court for a judicial review.

8.4 Some rare birds have additional protection beyond that shown in paragraph 8.1. With these birds it is also an offence to intentionally disturb them while nesting or rearing young, or to disturb the dependent young. In the case of such disturbance it is not sufficient defence to argue that reasonable care has been taken and could not reasonably be avoided (the species afforded this additional protection are listed in Appendix 7 - nearly 30 of those species are regularly found in Suffolk).

8.5 Barn Owls are specifically mentioned below because they are more likely than most birds to be encountered in proposals for development.

**Barn Owls**

8.6.1 Barn Owls are included in the species of rare birds afforded special protection and the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act apply (see paragraphs 8.1 to 8.4 above). Barn Owls do however present their own unique set of difficulties and particular care needs to be undertaken to avoid the destruction of their nest or roost sites or disturbing the birds.

8.6.2 Barn Owls, as their name suggests often nest or roost in barns or other buildings, or sometimes hollow trees, in the countryside. Their numbers have declined dramatically over the years (it is estimated their numbers have reduced by 70% since the 1930s) primarily because their sources of food have disappeared. Changing agricultural practices have meant, for example, that acres of rough grassland or hedgerows which once supported large populations of rats and mice no longer exist (this is why they increasingly hunt roadside verges and are victims of collisions with motor vehicles). The increasing use of combine harvesters has also meant that the traditional stack yards no longer exist. These stacks of unthreshed straw supported large numbers of mice and rats over the winter months and often sustained Barn Owls over their most

difficult period of the year (only 20% to 25% of young Barn Owls survive their first winter). The loss of roosting and breeding sites through the demolition or conversion of traditional buildings in the countryside (modern farm buildings are seldom suitable unless special provision is made) has also inevitably had an adverse impact on the Barn Owl population.

- 8.6.3 Work on buildings used by Barn Owls, or the felling of dead hedgerow trees can therefore destroy their nest sites. They are also very susceptible to disturbance and even if the nest or roost site is not directly affected may abandon it and their whole territory.
- 8.6.4 It is possible to determine whether Barn Owls use a building or tree from the staining with vertical white streaks from their droppings - for example on walls or roof timbers, or the presence of their feathers or more significantly pellets of regurgitated bone and fur. It is important to remember however that the absence of droppings, pellets and feathers does not mean that Barn Owls never use a site. Planning Officers have been trained by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust to recognise the evidence and where "development" which requires planning consent is proposed, will ensure that the Wildlife Trust is consulted.
- 8.6.5 Much work which might affect such buildings does not constitute development under the Planning Acts and the District Council does not become involved.
- 8.6.6 It is possible to undertake works to a building used as a nest site by Barn Owls, provided it is undertaken at an appropriate time. It may, however, be necessary to delay work for some time and to seek confirmation from the Wildlife Trust who have officers licensed to inspect Barn Owl nests that a nest site is not in use. Whilst Barn Owls usually breed between April and June they do have the longest breeding season of any owl species and nests could be active at almost any time of the year. There can also be considerable period between the laying of the first egg and the fledglings finally leaving the nest (up to four months should be allowed).
- 8.6.7 Where work has to be undertaken in a building which accommodates Barns Owls the most satisfactory solution may be (provided the work is undertaken at the appropriate time) to provide as part of the works a replacement nest site (in a loft space) (see Appendix 12 for further details and contacts).
- 8.6.8 The Wildlife Trust has not provided a schedule of known Barn Owl nesting or roosting sites, but stress that before any work is undertaken on buildings or trees which might be used by the species that careful checks are made to ascertain whether owls are present or use the site.

## **9. THE PROTECTION OF WILD ANIMALS**

- 9.1 In the case of animals it is an offence under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act to intentionally kill, injure, take (and for some species sell) the following species which occur in Suffolk:**

**All species of Bat (see additional information)**

**Dormouse**

**Otter**

**Red Squirrel**

**Great Crested Newt -**

**and certain other species of reptile, but only in respect of selling, eg Common Toad, Common Frog, Palmate Newt and Smooth Newt.**

**Grass Snake, Slow Worm**

**and Common Lizard -**

**but only to kill and injure, not "take"**

**Adder**

**Crayfish - taking or selling**

**Silver Studded Blue Butterfly**

**White-Letter Hairstreak Butterfly**

**Great Raft Spider**

**Norfolk Hawker Dragonfly**

- 9.2 It is also an offence to intentionally damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place that the above animals use for shelter or protection, or to disturb these animals whilst occupying the structure or place they use for that purpose.**
- 9.3 The following species are specifically mentioned because they are more frequently affected by "development" than most other species.**

### **9.4 Bats**

- 9.4.1 All species of bat and their habitat are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, but warrant special mention in this SPG because of the nature and vulnerability of their habitat from a range of activities some of which will constitute "development" under the provisions of the Planning Act.**
- 9.4.2 Fifteen species of bat are believed to exist in Britain (see Appendix 10) although the mouse-eared may now be extinct. Bats generally are under serious threat. As recently as the 1950s colonies of thousands of bats were observed, but numbers have dramatically declined. It is now believed, for example, that the current population of Greater Horseshoe bats represents just 1% of that which existed at the beginning of the 20th Century. This dramatic decline can be attributed to two main factors. Firstly, through changes in the habitat and agricultural practices, including the widespread use of insecticides, the number of insects available as the bats food source has dramatically declined. Secondly, bat roosts have been lost as caves or tunnels have been blocked, woodlands and old trees have been felled (commercial conifer woods do not provide suitable roost sites) and through works affecting buildings.**
- 9.4.3 The most obvious and frequent threat to bats occurs as a result of various forms of building work ranging from timber treatment, cavity wall or loft insulation through to major structural changes and alterations all of which can be harmful to bats or destroy their roosts. Where such works constitute "development" under the provisions of the Planning Act and a planning application is submitted the planning officers who inspect the site will have been trained to recognise evidence of bat roosts. They can however**

be missed, especially in modern buildings where bats may use, for example, cavity walls, entering by gaps between the brickwork and soffits or window surrounds.

9.4.4 A schedule of known bat roosts has been produced by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust (see Appendix 10) and is used in the planning office when registering planning applications. It is recognised however that this includes only a percentage of roosts (The fact that there are probably far more roosts than the current list suggests should not be taken to mean that bats are no longer under threat - because of the scarcity of food the bats that do survive are now widely dispersed in many small roosts).

9.4.5 Where bats are found in, or are suspected to use a building where works are proposed, the Planning Authority will consult the Suffolk Wildlife Trust. The Trust or English Nature can then offer advice. It is often the case that work can be phased in such a way that the bats are not disturbed and can remain in the altered building. An increasing number of people recognise that bats are often beneficial in and around buildings by helping to control insects and seek ways of encouraging them. There can however be no guarantee that bats will use an apparently ideal building with appropriate points of access, etc built in (further information can be obtained from the contacts shown in Appendix 12).

9.4.6 Considerable care also needs to be taken when landowners contemplate tree surgery, or felling, as some species of bat use crevices or hollows as roost sites.

## 9.5 Great Crested Newts

9.5.1 In the case of Great Crested Newts in addition to the specific protection mentioned earlier, it is an offence to destroy either the pond used for breeding or the non-breeding habitat (normally stones and rocks or ditches in the vicinity of the pond) unless the action is an incidental result of lawful action (such as planning permission provision) and it can be proved that it could not reasonably have been avoided.

9.5.2 When a planning application affects a site where the presence of Great Crested Newts is suspected or known, the Local Planning Authority should consult with English Nature. English Nature or the Suffolk Wildlife Trust could object to the planning proposal. When planning consent is nevertheless granted it could include a condition requiring the developer to consult English Nature on reasonable measures necessary to limit damage to the site and the newts and if appropriate their removal.

9.5.3 Known Great Crested Newt sites have been mapped by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and copies of the maps are held by the local planning authorities which have established a consultation procedure. The Suffolk Wildlife Trust also check the published weekly lists of planning applications to ensure that all wildlife interests are identified (See Appendix 11 for schedule of sites).

9.5.4 It has to be recognised that many activities which can adversely affect many forms of wildlife, including Great Crested Newts, do not constitute development under the provisions of the Planning Act and therefore the Local Planning Authority may not become aware of it even if it affects sites plotted on their records.

9.5.5 English Nature is however prepared to prosecute and in a recent case in an adjacent District a landowner incurred a substantial fine at the Magistrates Court for filling in a pond known to be an important Great Crested Newt habitat.

## **9.6 Badgers**

- 9.6.1** Badgers are protected by the Badgers Act 1973 (as amended by Section 12 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981). It is an offence for any person to kill, injure, or take any badger. It is also illegal for any person to cruelly ill-treat or dig for any badger or use badger tongs.
- 9.6.2** The 1991 Badgers Act goes further and specifically protects the badgers sett
- 9.6.3** When a planning application affects a site where the presence of badgers is known or suspected the Local Planning Authority should consult the Suffolk Wildlife Trust or the Suffolk Badger Group which holds maps of known badger setts. The Suffolk Wildlife Trust or English Nature could lodge an objection to the planning proposal and indicate what protection they consider a sett should be given.
- 9.6.4** The Local Planning Authority should pay due consideration to the objection and the law, but where the destruction of the sett is considered to be unavoidable and planning consent is granted English Nature must be informed. A licence will be required by English Nature and possibly also from the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. A condition should be attached to the consent requiring the developer to contact the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and to ensure that sett is empty and that reasonable measures are taken to limit the damage. (Both English Nature and the Suffolk Wildlife Trust can advise on appropriate steps to be taken).
- 9.6.5** Note: Information is not normally published showing the sites used for certain protected species, especially where the inevitable public interest, well meaning or otherwise, could be to the detriment of the animal, or its habitat.

**10. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL**

- 10.1** The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 Article 8 para (u) requires local planning authorities to consult English Nature on planning proposals for the development of land in or adjacent to, or likely to affect an SSSI and to take their views into account. If the Local Planning Authority is minded to grant permission against English Nature's advice, English Nature may ask the Secretary of State to call in the application and determine it himself.
- 10.2** The Secretary of State will also normally call in applications which he considers are likely to affect sites of recognised national or international importance (see also section relating to National and International Designations and in particular paragraph 6.5 re article 6(3) and (4) of Habitats directive).
- 10.3** See section 6.6.8 Natura 2000 paragraph 6.6.13 and inset maps for procedures relating to consultation areas around sites of national and international significance.
- 10.4** Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, and subject to regulations 60 to 63 of the Conservation of (Natural Habitats, QC) Regulations 1994 certain types of development are granted permitted development rights. This effectively means that planning consent for those uses is granted by the Order and there is no involvement by the Local Planning Authority.
- 10.5** These permitted development rights are, with some exceptions, the same within SSSI's as elsewhere. Examples of the types of use not permitted within an SSSI by the Order, even for a temporary period are:
- (i)** The use of any land for any purpose for not more that 28 days in any calender year ..... and the provision on the land of any moveable structure for the purpose of the permitted use. It is not permitted if the use is for motor car and motorcycle racing including trials of speed and other motor sports and practising for these activities; clay pigeon shooting; or any war game.  
  
[GPDO 1995 Schedule 2 Part 4 B.1(c)]
  - (ii)** Development of any land during a period not exceeding 28 consecutive days consisting of:
    - (a)** the drilling of boreholes
    - (b)** the carrying out of seismic surveys; or
    - (c)** the making of other excavations for the purpose of mineral exploration.  
[GPDO 1995 Schedule 2 Part 22 A.1(c)]  
Note these restrictions also apply within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- 10.6** Additionally rights under the General Permitted Development Order are now to some extent affected by European Law, for example:

## **10.7 Environmental Assessment**

**10.7.1** Under the provisions of the European Communities Directive on environmental assessment (85/337/EEC) the requirement for an environmental assessment was extended to some forms of development which are permitted development.

**10.7.2** Essentially, certain types of permitted development, which, if they were the subject of a planning application would require an environmental assessment may still do so under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995. A prospective developer who is uncertain of the position may apply to the Local Planning Authority for an opinion as to whether his development would be covered by the above regulations or the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment) Regulations 1988.

**10.7.3** Department of the Environment Circular 3/95 Permitted Development and Environmental Assessment suggests that if a Local Authority becomes aware of potential development in this category they should undertake informal discussions with the developer. It is not anticipated that many uses will be affected, but the circular sets out criteria and thresholds for the types of development which might be subject to the assessment requirements. Examples given in the appendix to the circular include field drainage works, reclamation of land from the sea, surface storage of fossil fuels and natural gas, local authority roads, construction of harbours or marinas and waste water treatment plants.

## **10.8 Habitats Protection**

**10.8.1** The General Permitted Development Order 1995 has in effect been subject to the requirements of the Conservation (Natural Habitats GC) Regulations 1994 regulations 60 to 63. The main effect of the regulations is to ensure that those exercising permitted development rights which might have an impact on natural habitats consult with the Local Planning Authority and the public before exercising those rights. (This would affect development by local authorities, work by statutory undertakers, water authorities and telecommunications operators). The Local Authority in turn would consult with English Nature.

## **10.9 Article 4 Directions**

**10.9.1** Where it is clear to a Local Authority that particular activities, which enjoy permitted development rights, have the potential to harm wildlife or wildlife habitat especially in SSSIs, it may consider making a direction under Article 4 of the General Development Order to withdraw those rights.

**10.9.2** Confirmation of such an Article 4 direction would mean that a planning application would be required for those activities enabling appropriate consultation and discussion and a proper assessment of any adverse impact on wildlife or habitat to take place.

## **10.10 Lawful Development Certificates**

**10.10.1** Under the provisions of sections 191 and 192 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) owners or users of land can make application to the local planning authority for a determination that an existing or a proposed use of the land is lawful. If the local planning authority when considering such an application realise that the use of the land could result in the contravention of the 1981 Wildlife and



**Countryside Act they should make the applicant aware of the fact. The local authority cannot however refuse to issue the lawful development certificate on this basis as it relates only to the lawfulness of the activity under planning legislation.**

**10.10.2 It remains the responsibility of the applicant to comply with other legislation.**

**10.10.3 Where a local authority is considering a lawful development certificate application in respect of land within an SSSI it notifies English Nature. (See PPG9 paragraph 49).**

- 11. CONCLUSION**
- 11.1 It is hoped that this guidance has helped to show that whilst the planning process plays a vital role in seeking to safeguard wildlife and wildlife habitats, it is only one element in a much wider partnership necessary to ensure that nature conservation interests are properly taken into account when land is used or developed.
- 11.2 It is also hoped that this guidance will raise awareness of the importance of this district for wildlife. A number of quite significant areas are subject to multiple designations reflecting their National, European and international importance for wildlife. It also shows the considerable number of locally important designated and scheduled sites.
- 11.3 The guidance makes reference to, but of course cannot adequately show the significance of the wider countryside for nature conservation as PPG9 says in paragraph 14:
- "Our natural wildlife heritage is not confirmed to the various statutory designated sites but is found throughout the countryside and in many urban and coastal areas."
- 11.4 The decline of that heritage, including many once common species and their habitats is now however really only beginning to be appreciated and it is almost inevitable that current and future studies will reveal additional areas of concern and actions necessary to halt or reverse that decline.
- 11.5 Attempts are now being made for example to identify all Suffolk ponds, to undertake a biological survey of them and encourage communities, landowners and interest groups to provide pond wardens to monitor their future "health".
- 11.6 A £1.1 million project led by the John Moores University "The Pond Life Project" involved 14 other organisations in the north west of England and four other partners in Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands has produced some worrying results but has also shown some positive ways forward provided there is a national and international will to take a holistic approach to nature conservation and the use of land.
- 11.7 The project shows that ponds are a rapidly disappearing asset, particularly in the last 100 years or so. The Netherlands has lost 90% of its ponds in that period and the County of Cheshire has lost almost 60%. To compound the problem almost 55% of the ponds remaining in Cheshire have degraded to such an extent that they are only of limited wildlife value.
- 11.8 It is likely that pond loss and that of ditches, which provide vital linkages for wildlife between them, will be high in Suffolk and most of East Anglia. The dominance of intensive arable farming has removed the 'need' for most ponds.
- 11.9 It is therefore a matter of some urgency that data is collected in Suffolk to determine what the current position is and what measures will be necessary to stabilise and where necessary enhance the habitats of what are often regarded as common species.

- 11.10 There are many ways in which individuals, communities and landowners can seek to minimise any adverse impacts on their activities on wildlife and the contacts shown in Appendix 12 will be able to offer advice. The Supplementary Planning Guidance has not attempted to demonstrate the wide range of projects and initiatives which are taking place in the area which is within their remit an intention to enhance the nature conservation volume of various areas. Many of the organisations in the contact list in Appendix 12 will be aware of or actively involved in this work and can provide further information if necessary.

# **APPENDIX 1**

**Key recommendations of East Anglian Biodiversity Group**

**Species and Habitats Action Plans from "Action for Suffolk Wildlife - June 1998"**

**Middle List Habitats**

**Suffolk Key Species (Middle List) for which Action Plans need to be produced**

**Summary of Action Plan for Reedbeds**

# Key recommendations

- **The conservation of biodiversity should be a key test of sustainable development.**
- **Conservation of biodiversity should be taken fully into account whenever policies are made or decisions taken.**
- **A full audit of habitats and species should be the first step in any objective-led approach to conserving biodiversity,**
- **Highest priority should be given to threatened species and habitats. This is not because they are more important than others; they simply need more urgent action.**
- **Action plans or recovery plans, should be produced for all priority species and habitats. They should be based on current scientific knowledge and should specify both the conservation target and the actions thought necessary to achieve this target.**
- **Decision-makers in East Anglia should use this guide to identify the species and habitat plans relevant to them and then agree the local action necessary.**
- **This approach will require widespread consultation, guidance and involvement to create the new working partnerships necessary for success.**
- **Biodiversity targets should be integrated into corporate plans, strategies and work programmes.**
- **A plan should also promote the conservation of species and habitats characteristic of local areas.**
- **Local biodiversity plans could be produced for counties, districts or catchments, as well as Character Areas. The most appropriate scale for the plan will depend on the place and the lead agency.**
- **Local authorities are in an ideal position to take the lead (perhaps as part of the Agenda 21 process), through their influential role at a local level.**
- **Statutory agencies, voluntary groups and the private sector should participate in Local Action Plan partnerships.**
- **Statutory agencies and local authorities should ensure that their decisions and actions do not damage important wildlife sites.**
- **Land-use policies and management practices should be reviewed to ensure that they do not damage biodiversity in the wider countryside.**
- **Biodiversity targets should be incorporated into existing local authority initiatives.**
- **A Local Biodiversity Action Plan should provide the biodiversity element of Local Agenda 21.**

**SPECIES AND HABITATS ACTION PLANS FROM  
'ACTION FOR SUFFOLK'S WILDLIFE' JUNE 1998**

**SPECIES ACTION PLANS**

		<b>National Contact</b>	<b>National Lead Partner</b>
Water vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	EA	EA
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	CCW	Mammal Soc & GCT
European otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	EA	Wildlife Trusts & EA
Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	EN	EN
Pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	EN	Bat Cons. Trust
Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	EN	UK Red Squirrel Grp
Harbour porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Sea Mammal	Research Unit
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	MAFF	RSPB
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	EN	RSPB
Stone curlew	<i>Burhinus oedipnemus</i>	MAFF	RPSB
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	MAFF	GCT
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	EN	RSPB
Natterjack toad	<i>Bufo calamita</i>	EN	HCT
Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	EN	HCT, Froglife, BHS
A snail	<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	EA	EA
Depressed river mussel	<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	EA	EA
Shining ram's-horn snail	<i>Segmentina nitida</i>	EA	EA
Narrow-mouth whorl snail	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	CCW	CCW
Desmoulin's whorl snail	<i>V. moulinsiana</i>	EN	EN
White-clawed crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	EA	GCT
Stariet sea-anemone	<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	EN	WWF
Bright wave moth	<i>Ideea ochrata</i>	EN	Butterfly Cons.
A leaf beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus exiguus</i>	EN	Wildlife Trusts
Stag beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	EN	People's Trust En Sp
Sandy stilt puffball	<i>Battarrea phalloides</i>	EN	Wildlife Trusts
Starry breck-lichen	<i>Buellia asterella</i>	EN	EN
Orange-fruited elm-lichen	<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	EN	Nat. History Museum

**HABITAT ACTION PLANS**

	<b>National Contact</b>	<b>National Lead Partner</b>
Cereal field margins	MAFF	MAFF
Ancient/species rich hedgerows	MAFF	MAFF
Coastal and flood plain grazing marsh	EN	EN
Lowland heathland	EN	EN
Fens	EN	EN
Reedbeds	EN	EN
Saline lagoons	Department of	Department of
Sea grass/Eel grass beds	Agriculture (NI)	Agriculture (NI)

## **Middle List Habitats**

**This list comprises those habitats for which a Suffolk Local Action Plan will be produced during 1998/9.**

**Wet woodlands**

**Lowland wood pastures and parkland**

**Lowland hay meadow**

**Lowland dry acid grassland**

**Purple moor-grass and rush meadows**

**Lowland calcareous grassland**

**Eutrophic open water**

**Maritime cliff and slope**

**Coastal vegetated shingle structure**

**Coastal saltmarsh**

**Coastal sand dune**

**Estuaries**

**Deep Mud**

**Urban**

## **Suffolk Key Species (Middle list) for which Action Plans need to be produced**

### **Mammals**

<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale [rare sightings or strandings on Suffolk Coast]
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale [rare sightings or strandings on Suffolk Coast]
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale [rare sightings or strandings on Suffolk Coast]
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Barbastelle
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser horseshoe bat

### **Birds**

<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed bunting
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Corn bunting
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted flycatcher
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree sparrow
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle dove

### **Bees (there may be further additions)**

<i>Bombus ruderator</i>	Large garden bumble bee
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### **Wasps (there may be further additions)**

<i>Cerceris quinquefasciata</i>	5-banded tailed digger wasp
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### **Beetles**

<i>Amara famelica</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Anisodactylus nemorivagus</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Badister anomalus</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Badister peltatus</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Bembidion nigropiceum</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Bidessus unistriatus</i>	a water beetle
<i>Byctiscus populi</i>	Poplar leaf roller
<i>Cicindela hybrida</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Cicindela maritima</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Donacia aquatica</i>	a leaf beetle
<i>Donacia bicolora</i>	a leaf beetle
<i>Harpalus froelichi</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Harpalus punctatulus</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Lionychus quadrillum</i>	a ground beetle
<i>Melanapion minimum</i>	a seed weevil
<i>Psylliodes sophiae</i>	a leaf beetle
<i>Rhynchaenus testaceus</i>	a weevil
<i>Saproxylic</i> (dead wood) beetle species associated with old trees and parkland.	

### **Butterflies**

<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded blue
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## **Crustaceans**

*Gammarus insensibilis* Lagoon sand shrimp

## **Flies (there may be further additions)**

*Bombylius discolor* a bee fly

## **Molluscs**

*Modiolus modiolus* Horse mussel

## **Moths**

*Athetis pallustris* Marsh moth  
*Coleophora tricolor* a micro-moth  
*Heliophobus reticulata* Bordered gothic  
*Hypena rostralis* Buttoned snout  
*Mythimna turca* Double line  
*Noctua orbona* Lunar yellow underwing  
*Pareulype berberata* Barberry carpet  
*Polia bombycina* Pale shining brown  
*Tyta luctuosa* Four-spotted  
*Xestia rhomboidea* Square-spotted clay

## **Spiders**

*Clubiona rosserae* a foliage spider  
*Dolomedes plantarius* Fen raft spider  
*Euophrys browni* a jumping spider

## **Fungi**

*Boletus regius* a bolete  
*Buglossoporus pulvinus* a basidiomycete fungus  
*Hericiium erinaceum* a basidiomycete fungus

## **Lichens**

*Bacidia incompta* a lichen  
*Lecanactis hemisphaerica* Churchyard lecanactis  
*Squammarina lentigera* Scaly breck-lichen

## **Liverworts**

*Pallavicinia lyellii* a liverwort

## **Mosses**

*Leptodontium gemmascens* a moss  
*Seligeria paucifolia* a moss

## **Vascular plants**

*Alyssum alyssoides* Small alison  
*Arabis glabra* Tower mustard  
*Centaurea cyanus* Cornflower  
*Filago lutescens* Red-tipped cudweed

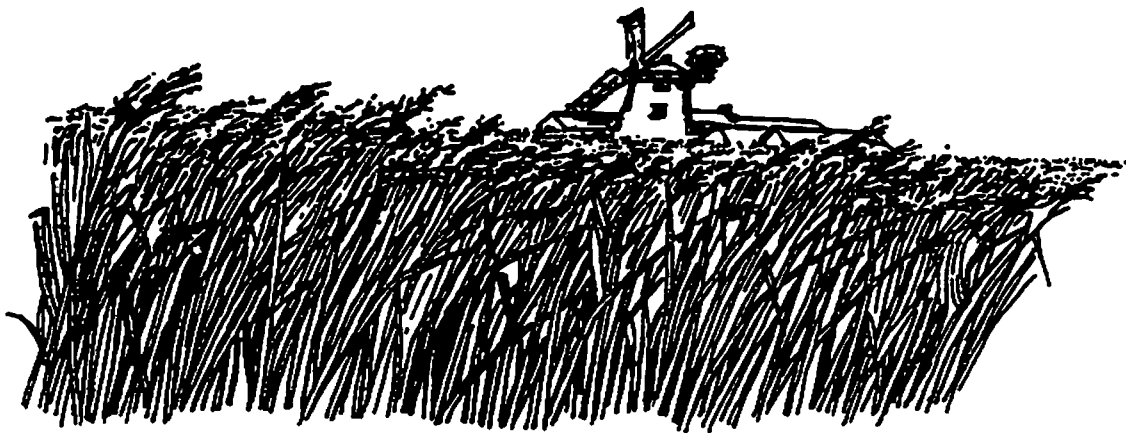
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red hemp-nettle
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort
<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	Grass-wrack pondweed
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle
<i>Scleranthus perennis ssp. prostratus</i>	Perennial knawe!
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered catchfly
<i>Sium latifolium</i>	Great water-parsnip
<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate penny-cress
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading hedge-parsley

Plans will also be produced for the following locally important species

<i>Populus nigra spp. betulifolia</i>	Black poplar
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder
<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Water shrew

# Reedbeds

*Reedbeds are a type of fen community dominated by reeds that primarily occur in the coastal regions of Suffolk. They provide breeding habitats for many rare, migratory birds and invertebrates and important wintering habitats for birds from elsewhere in the UK. East Anglia contains the majority of the reedbeds that remain in the UK.*



## 1 Definition

Reedbeds are characterised by a dominance of Reeds *Phragmites australis* and occur in a wide range of permanently and periodically waterlogged habitats. Stands usually occur around lakes and ponds, in estuaries and on saltmarsh, and along dykes and canals. Other communities not dominated by reed are included in the fen action plan.

## 2 Current status

### 2.1 Local

Reedbeds are a rare habitat. The RSPB Reedbed Inventory suggests over 840 ha in Suffolk - almost 15% of the UK resource. However, the definition of reedbed used for this inventory was wider than that proposed here. There are five sites over 20ha, totalling 430ha (51% of the Suffolk total) (Benacre Broad, Easton Broad, Minsmere, Shottisham & Ramsholt and Walberswick).

Some 56 species of conservation concern (which meet the criteria for the UK Biodiversity Action Plan) in Suffolk

depend fully or partly on reedbeds and associated fens. However further research is necessary to fully identify the status of many species. In particular, the following are likely to provide the main focus: birds (Bittern, Bearded tit, Marsh harrier, Savi's warbler), moths and mammals.

### 2.2 Natural areas

Suffolk Coast Maritime, Suffolk Coast and Heaths, The Fens, The Broads, East Anglian Plain, Breckland.

## 3 Current factors affecting the habitat in Suffolk

- The three largest reedbeds are threatened by coastal erosion and increasingly frequent saline incursion. In the case of some such as Benacre Broad this has already led to a substantial reduction in the size and quality of the reedbed.
- Lack of biological information, particularly concerning reedbed invertebrates, hinders adoption of appropriate management.

- Lack of appropriate management of some existing reedbeds leading to dehydration and scrub encroachment.
- Lack of hydrological information.
- Water abstraction leading to concern over freshwater supplies.
- Inappropriate water level management.

#### **4 Current action**

- Of the 12 largest sites all but two are within SSSIs and most are under sympathetic management (eg EN, RSPB reserves).
- EN has management agreements with the owners of several sites.
- The Suffolk River Valleys ESA offers incentives to landowners to maintain and manage reedbeds. Capital grants are available for restoration work.
- Minsmere, Norman Gwatkin reserve (SWT) and Easton Valley will benefit from a three year EU-funded LIFE project for reedbed management for Bitterns.
- RSPB are creating 200 ha of new reedbed on ex-arable land at Lakenheath.
- WLMPs prepared or in preparation for major sites.

#### **5 Action plan objectives and targets**

- 1 *Maintain existing overall area and quality as a minimum.*
- 2 *Enhance by managing for key species where requirements are known.*
- 3 *Audit existing reedbed resource, particularly for priority species.*
- 4 *Research habitat requirements for priority species.*

**5** *Recreate, in advance of losses through coastal erosion, 200 hectares to maintain the current area. This will be as near as possible to existing sites on areas of low current nature conservation interest.*

**6** *Recreate a further 600 hectares of new reedbed safe from future threat of sea level rise within Norfolk and Suffolk. This will be on areas of low current nature conservation interest.*

**6 Proposed local action with lead agencies**

ACTION	LEAD AGENCIES	TIMETABLE				
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>A. Policy and Legislation</b>						
Consider Waveney ronds, Shottisham and Ramsholt, and Falkenham Creek reedbeds for SSSI designation, and consider other sites upon completion of reedbed audit	EN	*	*			
Identify CWSs for all non-SSSI reedbeds meeting CWS criteria	SWT, LAs		*			
Include reedbed targets in relevant local plans i.e. Minsmere-Walberswick WLMP, Easton Valley WLMP, East Suffolk LEAP, West Suffolk/Fens LEAP, Stour-Gipping LEAP, Yare LEAP, Lowestoft to Harwich SMP, Suffolk Estuaries SMP, Suffolk Coasts & Heaths Management Plan, Natural Area Profiles	EA, EN, SC&H	*	*	*	*	*
Ensure SMPs include firm undertakings to protect/replace important sites eg those designated as SPA/SAC.	EA, EN	*	*	*	*	*
Promote reedbed after-use for any mineral-extraction site in Suffolk County minerals plan near to Suffolk coast or in the Fens	SCC	*	*	*	*	*
Ensure Suffolk River Valleys ESA and Broads ESA offer effective incentives for reedbed management & creation	MAFF	*	*			
<b>B. Site safeguard and management</b>						
Undertake strategic identification of feasible re-creation sites. Potential sites include: Butley River; Kessingland Levels; Blythburgh Marshes; Upper Waveney Valley; Aldeburgh Town Marshes; Minsmere River valley; Wangford Marshes; Deben marshes	EN, EA, RSPB	*				
Ensure local authority development plans and schemes give adequate protection to reedbed SSSIs and CWSs including control of nearby developments which could affect their integrity	LAs	*	*	*	*	*
Ensure adequate water quality for all key reedbeds	EA	*	*	*	*	*

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ensure that future abstraction applications potentially affecting key reedbed sites take nature conservation requirements into consideration	EA, AW, EN, BA	*	*	*	*	*
Ensure WLMPs pay due regard to nature conservation requirements of reedbeds	EA, IDBs, EN, MAFF, BA	*	*	*	*	*
Extend WLMP process to include non-SSSI key reedbed sites by 2005	EA, IDBs, MAFF				*	*
Ensure improved management agreements for key sites where current practices do not allow full potential to be realised	EN	*	*	*	*	*
Ensure reedbed management is linked to research and ongoing monitoring to ensure that desired conservation goals are being achieved	ALL	*	*	*	*	*
Consider giving guidance to reedbed managers on appropriate levels of commercial reed cutting	EN	*	*	*	*	*
Consider sharing/ joint funding of large scale harvesting machinery which is currently being piloted in the Broads	RSPB, SWT, EN, BA	*	*	*		
Consider sites above 10 ha which are currently unmanaged and prioritise sites for management	EN, RSPB, SWT, BA	*	*			
Prioritise suitable sites, and undertake feasibility studies to identify future action for the most appropriate sites	EN, EA, RSPB, SWT, BA, NT etc		*	*		
Promote selected sites for inclusion in LA development plans & LEAPs	LAs				*	*
Resolve potential conflicts between reedbed creation and landscape conservation - meet with LA to establish general principles	SWT, RSPB, EN, BA, SCC	*				
<b>C. Advisory</b> Audit reedbed resource and identify key reedbeds to be targeted for advice to land managers	EN, SWT, RSPB, FWAG		*	*		
Encourage water companies to take up reedbed creation as a tertiary method of sewerage treatment	EA	*	*	*	*	*

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Hold training workshops and seminars targeted to owners/managers of key reedbeds in need of restoration. Sympathetic landowners to be contacted and persuaded of the need to create new reedbed on existing agricultural land</b>	<b>EN, RSPB, SWT, FWAG, SCC</b>	*		*		*
<b>D. Future research and monitoring</b>						
<b>Promote research into ecology of key reedbed species, particularly invertebrates</b>	<b>EN</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Monitoring of national populations and resource should be maintained by the appropriate national organisations with co-operation by local organisations/site managers</b>	<b>EN, RSPB</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Ensure standardised monitoring of abiotic factors eg water quantity and quality</b>	<b>EA, EN</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>E. Communications and publicity</b>						
<b>Promote media and demonstration events at local sites to raise awareness of the value and management of reedbeds</b>	<b>EN, RSPB, SWT, BA</b>	*	*	*	*	*

**Local Plan policies making specific reference to the environment or nature conservation.**

**a) General Policies**

LP9/9A	Countryside - Permitted Development Rights
LP13/13A	Wildlife Habitats
LP14/14A	Designated Areas and Habitats
LP15	Local Nature Reserves
LP16/16A	Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands
LP18/18A	Minerals and Waste Disposal
LP25	General Policy of Restraint
LP28.1	Residential Curtilages
LP41.1	Sites for Travellers
LP42	New Employment Uses
LP43	Expansion of Existing Uses (Industrial or Commercial)
LP44A	Intensification of Employment in Primarily Residential Areas
LP47/47A	New Employment Areas
LP50.3	District Centres
LP53/53A	Retail Provision Outside Town and Other Centres
LP55/55A	Garden Centres
LP56/56A	Farm Shops
LP57/57A	Tourism
LP58	Agricultural and Forestry Activities
LP59A	Large Scale Food Production
LP61	Farm Diversification
LP63A	Conversions in the Countryside - General Considerations
LP64/64A	Conversions to Employment Uses/Re-use and Adaption to Rural Buildings for Employment Uses.
LP68/68A	Improvements to the A12
LP69A	Roadside Facilities on Trunk Roads
LP70	Lorry Facilities
LP71.7	Village Services and Facilities
LP73	Telecommunications and Power Lines (not LP73A)
LP73.2	Overhead Power Lines and Electricity Supply Lines
LP80/80A	Sea Defences
LP80.1	Light Pollution
LP80.2	Renewable Energy
LP80.3	Material Reclamation Facilities
LP85/85A	Informal Recreation Facilities
LP88	Recreational Development in the Countryside
LP89	Motor Sport
LP90/90A	Touring Caravan and Camping Sites
LP91/91A	Static Caravan Sites
LP93/93A	Golf Courses Driving Ranges and Other Facilities
LP95	Land Based Water - Related Facilities
LP96	Legal Agreements



**b) Area Policies**

<b>LP141.3</b>	<b>Rendlesham/Wantidsen (former Technical Base)</b>
<b>LP144</b>	<b>Deben Peninsula: Orfordness and Hovergate Island</b>
<b>LP187</b>	<b>Felixstowe : Landguard Peninsula</b>
<b>LP188</b>	<b>Felixstowe : Landguard Fort</b>
<b>LP189</b>	<b>Felixstowe : Land Around and Adjacent to Landguard Fort</b>
<b>LP221</b>	<b>Melton : Protection of Trees and Character</b>
<b>LP237</b>	<b>Woodbridge : New Yacht Harbours and Marinas</b>

## **APPENDIX 3**

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest - by Main Parish**

**Example of SSSI Designation**

**SSSI Consultation Area Maps**

**Aide Ore Estuary**

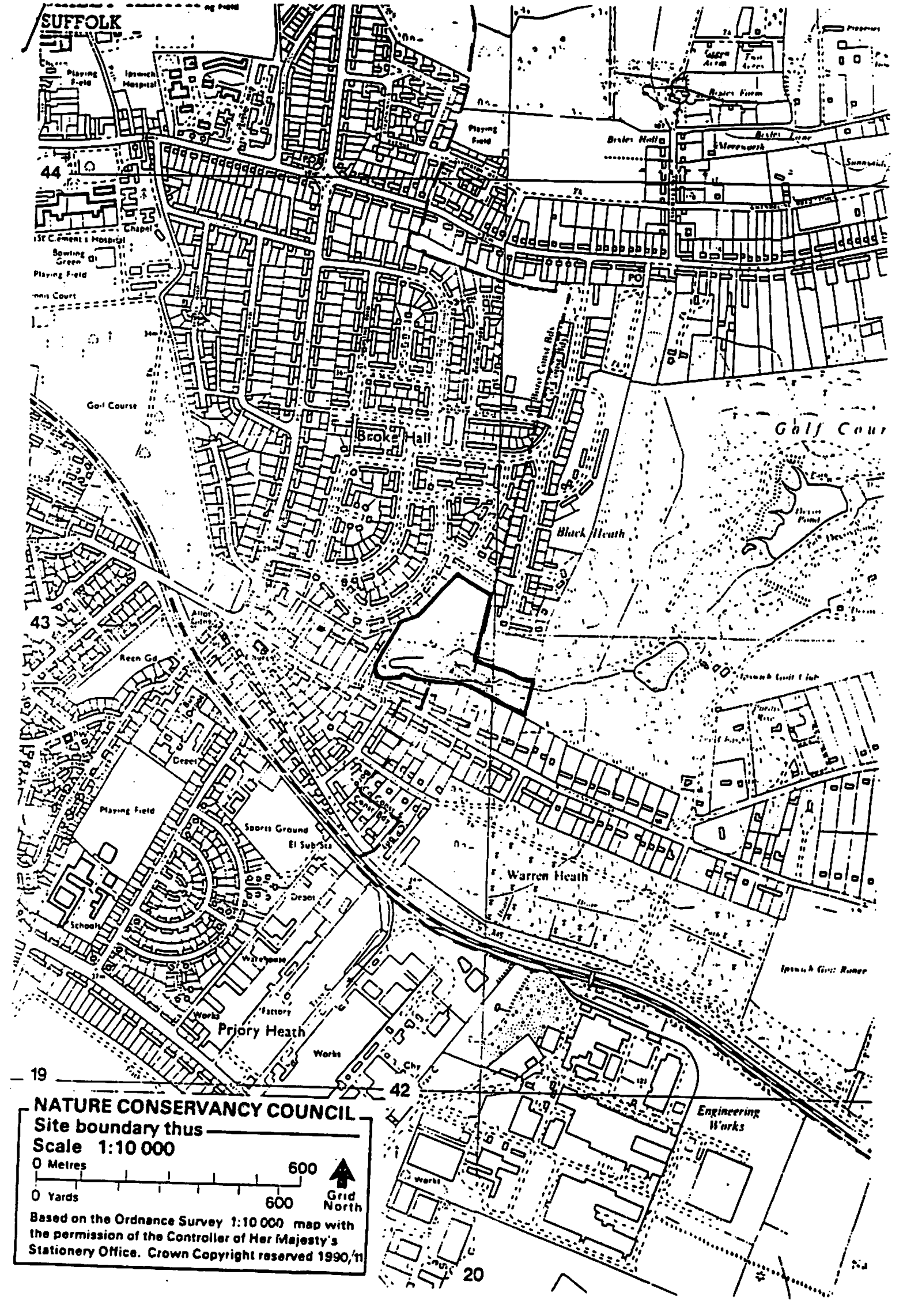
**Deben Estuary**

**Minsmere - Walberswick Heath and Marshes**

**Stour Orwell Estuary**

SSSI BY PARISH	SITE NAME	AREA (HA)	GRID REF (TM)	NOTIFIED
Aldeburgh	Roundhill Pit (Now included in Deben Estuary)			1987
Aldeburgh	Aldeburgh Hall Pit	0.668	4525356593	1986
Aldeburgh	Aldeburgh Brick Pit	0.874	4520357210	1990
Aldeburgh	Crag Pit	0.23	4582958022	1987
Aldeburgh/Aldrigham/Leiston	Leiston - Aldeburgh	534.343	4621159525	1999
Alderton	Buckanay Farm Pit	0.713	3562742368	1988
Bawdsey	Bawdsey Cliffs	16.798	3454223522	1986
Blaxhall	Blaxhall Heath	44.4	380564	1987
Bramfield	Dew's Ponds	6.737	3879071880	2000
Butley	Neutral Farm Pit	1.001	3718751026	1985
Chillesford	Church Pit	1.079	3829152296	1986
Cransford	Cransford Meadow	4.503	3228463983	1985
Crettingham/Monewden	High House Meadows	2.992	2265458128	2000
Felixstowe	Landguard Peninsula	31.904	2854231858	1984
Orford & Gedgrave	Hall Pit	0.566	4054548522	1985
Orford & Gedgrave	Richmond Farm Pit	0.528	4120349207	1985
Hasketon	Riverside House Meadow	1.495	2446150305	1993
Iken	Iken Wood	5.395	3947456535	1986
Kesgrave/Playford/Little Bealings	Sinks Valley	25.5	2246646249	1996
Leiston-cum-Sizewell	Sizewell Marshes(pts in Dunwich/Walberswick)	104.341	4674363781	1987
Levington	Nacton Meadows	4.371	2318739960	1992
Martlesham/Foxhall/Purdis Farm	Ipswich Heaths (2 Sites)	39.335	2369544690	1988
Monewden	Monewden Meadows	3.704	2283757178	1983
Newbourne	Newbourne Springs	15.068	2701643581	1986
Otley	Moat Farm Meadows	3.249	2217956467	1987
Purdis Farm/Ipswich Borough	Bixley Heath (extends into Ipswich Borough)	5.01	1988942991	1990
Ramsholt	Ramsholt Cliff (G.C.R.)(Now include within Deben Estuary)			1987
Snape	Snape Warren (pt. Of Alde/Ore Estuary)	48.157	4059757973	1989
Snape	Gromford Meadow	1.774	3862058769	1987
Sudbourne	Red House Farm Pit	0.428	4354054713	1985
Iken	Park Pit	1.036	4069451356	1985

Sudbourne	Valley Farm Pit	0.463	4358653040	1986
Sudbourne	Crag Farm Pit	4.722	4285652334	1985
Sutton	Crag Pit	0.711	3177545688	1985
Sutton	Ferry Cliff (Now In Deben Estuary SSSI)			1987
Sutton/Shottisham/Hollesley	Sutton and Hollesley Heaths(2 Sites)	485.124	3357347195	1987
Sutton	Rockhall Wood Pit	5.094	3045944016	1986
Tunstall	Tunstall Common	36.358	3791554865	1984
Nacton, Levington, Stratton Hall, Trimley St Mary & St Martin , Felixstowe, Ipswich Borough & Babergh.	Orwell Estuary	1,309.02	2318137788	1985
Blythburgh,Walberswick, Dunwich,Westleton, Middleton, Theberton, Leiston & Waveney District.	Minsmere/Walberswick Heaths and Marshes	2,325.93	4770673401	1989
Snape, Tunstall, Iken, Friston, Aldeburgh, Sudbourne, Orford & Gedgrave, Boyton, Hollesley, Alderton & Bawdsey.	Alde/Ore estuary-includes Orfordness/Havergate	2,551.56	4429049212	1985
Bromeswell, Melton, Woodbridge, Sutton, Martlesham, Waldringfield, Hemley, Ramsholt, Falkenham, Bawdsey & Felixstowe.	Deben Estuary	978.934	2935443877	1991
Martlesham	Waldringfield Pit	0.076	2606444891	1991
Wantisden/Eyke	Staverton Park and Thicks	81.45	3573650928	1984
Westleton	Potton Hall Fields	16.914	4561670526	1992
	Sandlings Forest (Multiple Sites)	2473.91	3586147930	2000



SUFFOLK

44

19

42

20

**NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL**

Site boundary thus

Scale 1:10 000

0 Metres

0 Yards

600

600



Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright reserved 1990/11

CITATION

File Ref:

COUNTY: SUFFOLK

SITE NAME: BIXLEY HEATH

DISTRICT: IPSWICH BOROUGH AND SUFFOLK COASTAL

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Local Planning Authority: SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL; IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL; SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

National Grid Reference: TM 199430 Area: 4.9 ha 12.1 (ac)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 169 1:10,000: TM14SE and TM24SW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): - Date of Last Revision: - .

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1990 Date of Last Revision: -

Other Information: A New Site

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Bixley Heath is important for its heathland which occurs here in association with a scarce swamp vegetation. The presence of these two habitat types within a single site is a particularly rare feature in the Suffolk Sandlings which have been greatly fragmented and reduced in area during recent decades.

The site lies at approximately 30m above sea level and has a generally southerly aspect. The higher land consists of glaciofluvial drift where the sandy, well-drained, acidic soil is occupied by dry heathland. At the southern end of the site the land dips down to form a small valley which is the head and source of the Mill River.

The dry heathland is characteristically dominated by Heather (Calluna vulgaris) which is present in a range of development phases. Bell-heather (Erica cinerea) is of low abundance and there are scattered tussocks of Sheep's Fescue (Festuca ovina) throughout with Common Bent-grass (Agrostis capillaris) being locally abundant. The presence of Wavy Hair-grass (Deschampsia flexuosa), Wood Sage (Teucrium scorodonia), Heath Bedstraw (Galium saxatile), Field Wood-rush (Luzula campestris), Sheep's Sorrel (Rumex acetosella) and Birdsfoot (Ornithopus perpusillus) also typify this vegetation community.

Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) occurs around the margins and as scattered fronds elsewhere together with European Gorse (Ulex europaeus) and Broom (Cytisus scoparius). Areas of scrub are concentrated on the periphery of the site consisting mainly of Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur), Birch (Betula sp.) and Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia).

Swamp vegetation occupies the valley bottom. This is predominantly a dense stand of Lesser Pond-sedge (Carex acutiformis) with typically associated species being Valerian (Valeriana officinalis), Common Marsh

bedstraw (G. palustre), Water Mint (Mentha aquatica), Soft Rush (Juncus effusus) and Cyperus Sedge (C. pseudocyperus). Great Reedmace (Typha latifolia) is locally prominent and a tall herb element is represented by Great Willowherb (Epilobium hirsutum) and Hemp Agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum). Stands of Greater Tussock-sedge (C. paniculata) occur and Sallow (Salix sp.) forms a light canopy over much of the swamp area.

Additional habitat diversity is provided at the lower end of the valley where the sedge community grades into a more open area of reed bed dominated by Common Reed (Phragmites australis).

**BIXLEY HEATH, SUFFOLK**

**Operations likely to damage the Special Interest**

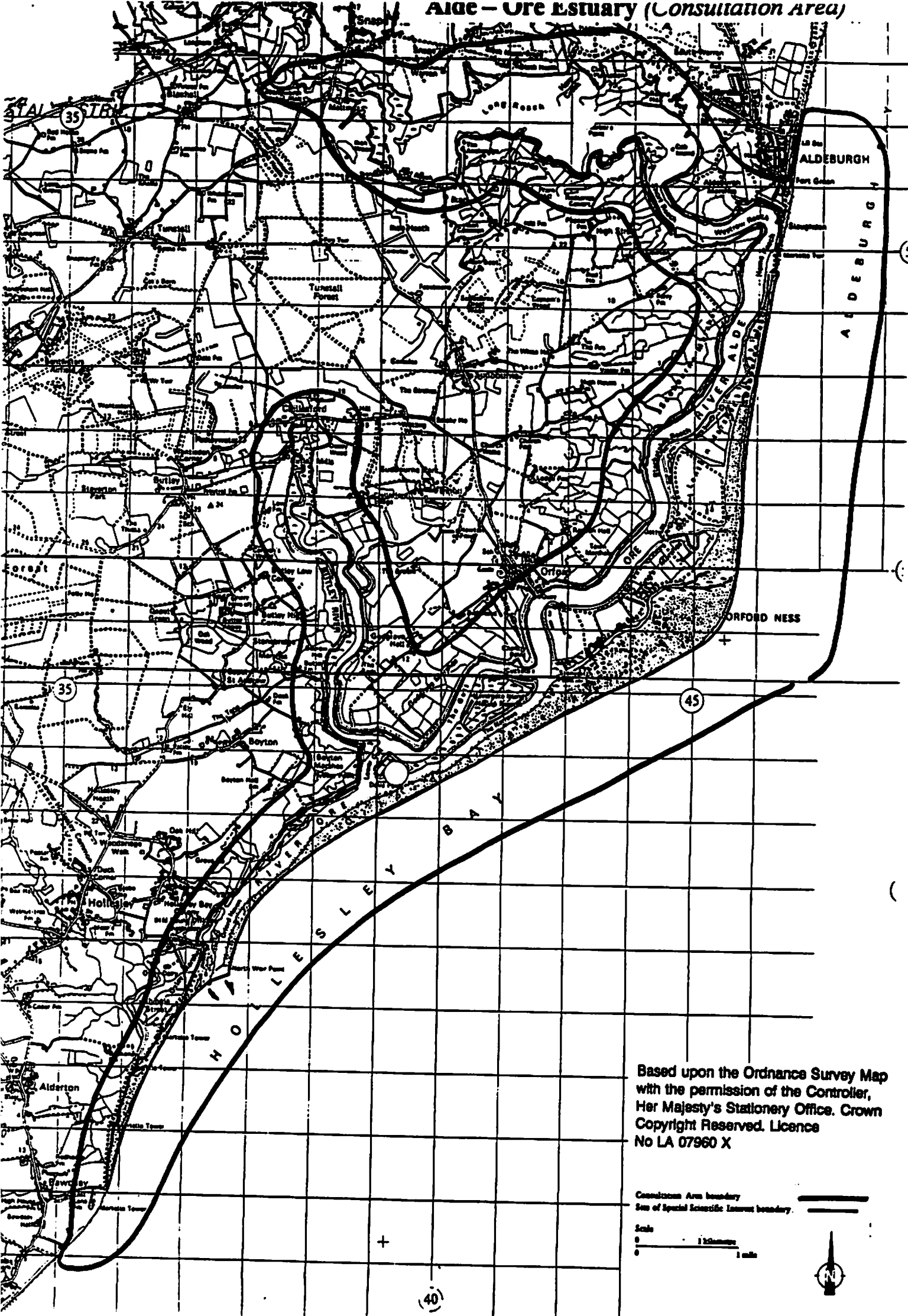
<u>Standard Ref. No.</u>	<u>Type of Operation</u>
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotovating, harrowing and re-seeding.
2	The introduction of and changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock or intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing and cessation of grazing)
3	The introduction of stock feeding
4	The introduction of mowing
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers)
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials
8	Burning (and) changes in the pattern or frequency of burning
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal*, plant or seed
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*, including pest control
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant or plant remains, including tree, shrub, herb, hedge, dead or decaying wood, moss, lichen, fungus, leaf-mould, turf, etc.
12	The introduction and changes in tree and/or woodland management+
	+ (including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management)
13a	Drainage (including moor-gripping and the use of mole, tile, tunnel or artificial drains)
13b	Modification of the structure of water courses (e.g. rivers, streams, springs, drains) including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, re-grading and dredging.
13c	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes

\* "animal" includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate.



<u>Standard Ref. No.</u>	<u>Type of Operation</u>
14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes
15	Infilling of drains, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
16a	The introduction of freshwater fishery production and/or management*
	* including sporting fishing and angling
20	Extraction of minerals, including peat, shingle, sand and gravel, topsoil, subsoil, chalk and spoil
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls fences, hard-stands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground
22	Storage of materials
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling
26	Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage or disturb features of interest
27	Recreational or other activities likely to damage features of interest
28	Introduction of game or waterfowl management


**Aide - Ore Estuary (Consultation Area)**



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Consultation Area boundary  
Site of Special Scientific Interest boundary

Scale  
0 1 Kilometre  
0 1 mile



Deben Estuary (Consultation Area)



35

30

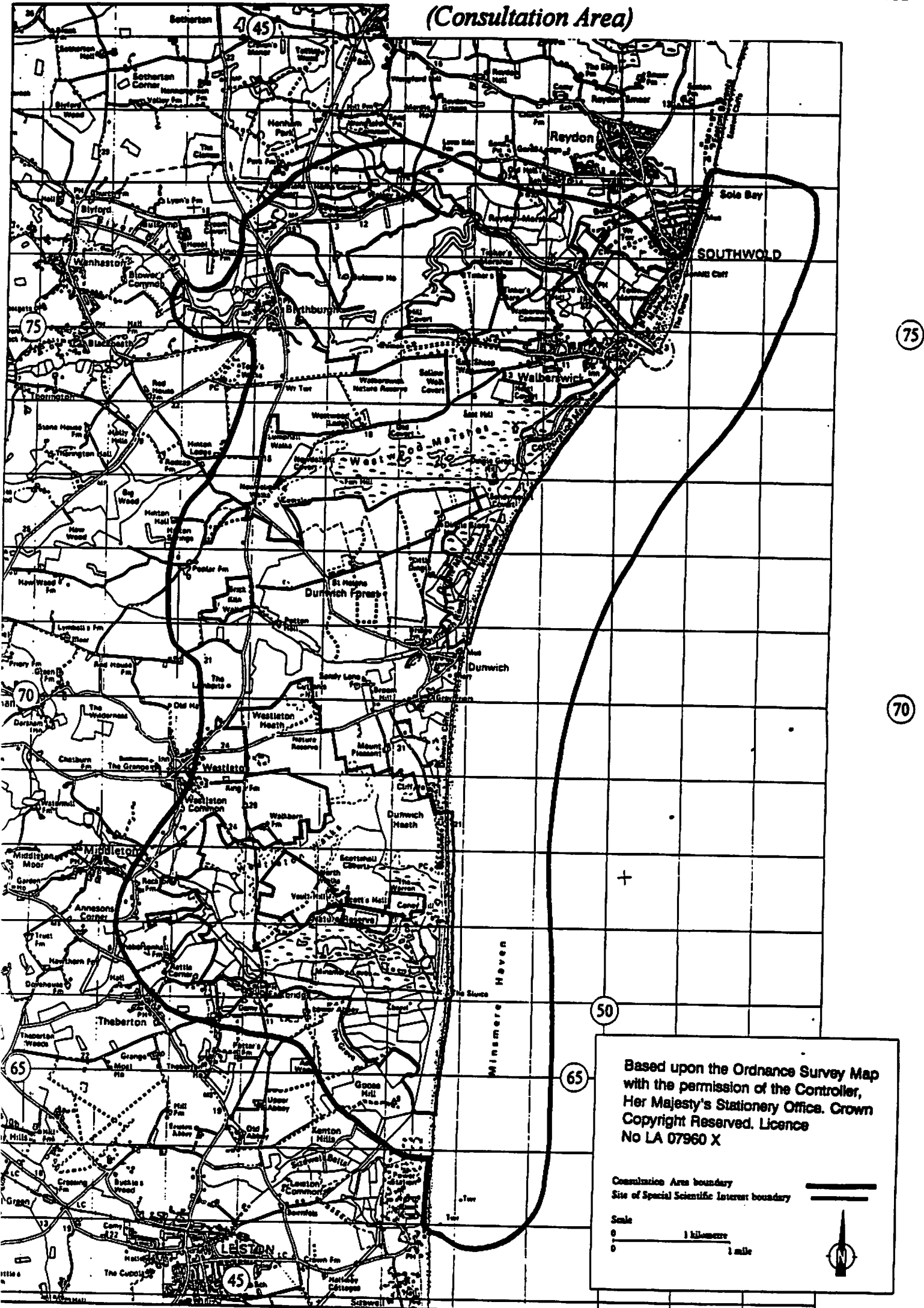
25

45


50


50



(Consultation Area)




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Consultation Area boundary 

Site of Special Scientific Interest boundary 

Scale  
 0  1 kilometre  
 0  1 mile

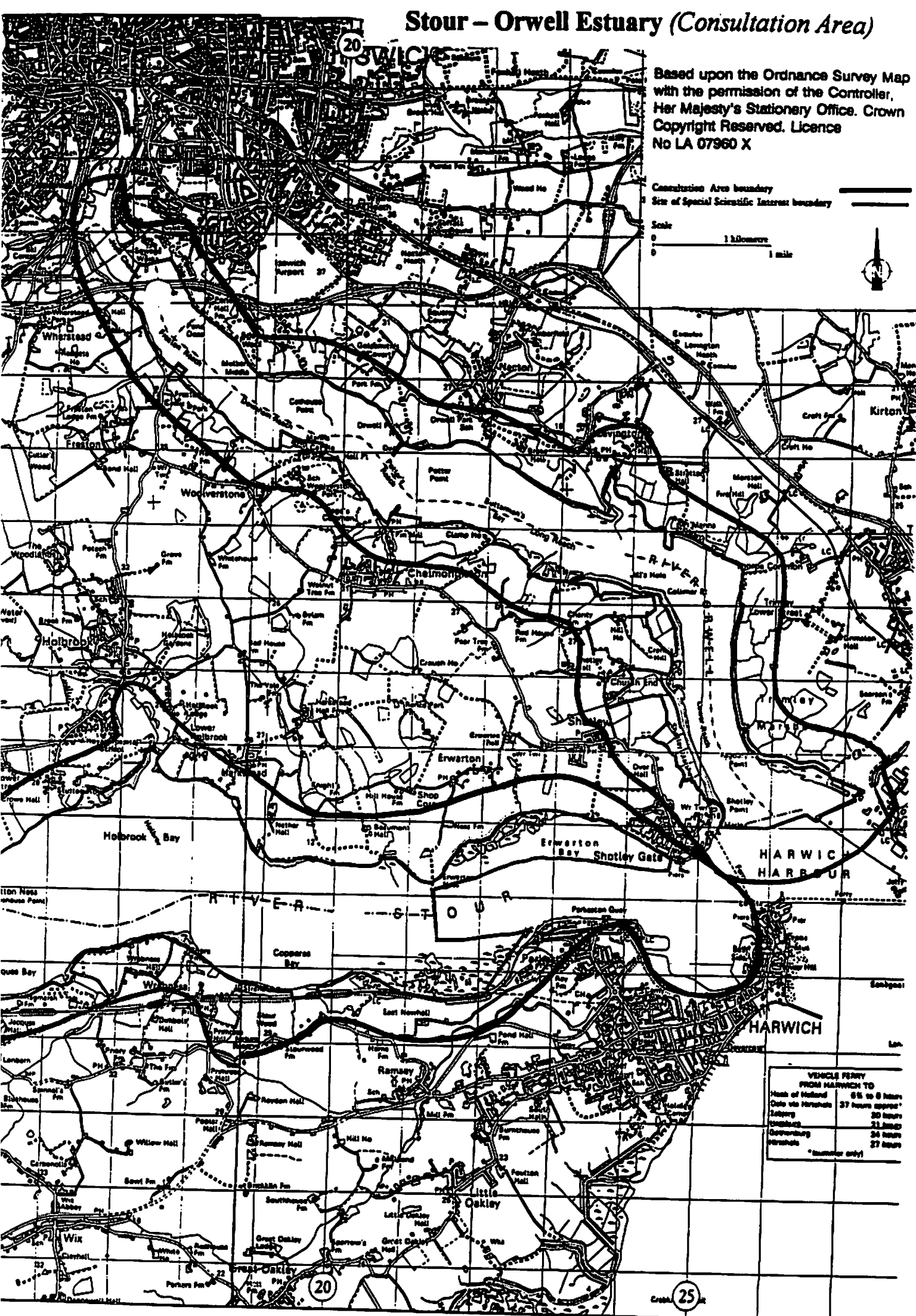


# Stour - Orwell Estuary (Consultation Area)

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Consultation Area boundary  
 Size of Special Scientific Interest boundary

Scale  
 0 1 2 Kilometres  
 0 1 mile



VEHICLE FERRY FROM HARWICH TO	
Head of Holland	6 1/2 to 8 hours
Oaks via Harwich	37 hours approx*
Leys	20 hours
Wix	21 hours
Southey	24 hours
Wix	27 hours

\*Summer only

20

25

## **APPENDIX 4**

**Details of      Special Protection Areas (SPAs)**  
**RAMSAR Sites**  
**Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)**  
**National Nature Reserves**

### **RAMSAR SITES CRITERIA**

**Maps            Alde/Ore Estuary SPA**  
**Deben Estuary SPA and RAMSAR**  
**Minsmere/Walberswick SPA and RAMSAR**  
**Orfordness/Havergate SPA**  
**Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and RAMSAR**  
**Alde/Ore Estuary RAMSAR**  
**Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes Candidate SAC**  
**Orfordness-Shingle Street Candidate SAC**  
**Staverton Park and Thicks Wantisden Candidate SAC**  
**Orfordness/Havergate National Nature Reserve**  
**Walberswick National Nature Reserve**  
**Westleton Heath National Nature Reserve**

## 1. SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS IN SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT

Name	Area in Hectares	Date Classified
Alde/Ore Estuary	2437.3	4 October 1996
Deben Estuary	976.0	11 March 1996
Minsmere/Walberswick	2000.3	19 May 1992
Orfordness/Havergate	117.0	31 August 1982
Stour and Orwell Estuaries	3334.1*	13 July 1994
Sandlings*	-	Proposed

\*note The Stour Estuary and approximately half the Orwell Estuary is outside Suffolk Coastal District.

+note The map and citation have not yet been agreed for this area which qualifies because of its nightjar and woodlark populations but is likely to include the following SSSIs.

Blaxhall Heath, Snape Warren, Sutton and Hollesley Heaths and the Tunstall Common part of North Warren and Thorpeness Mere. It is also likely to include the large coniferous plantations of Tunstall and Rendlesham Forest, together with Aldringham Walks - an area of heathland and woodland south of Leiston.

## 2. RAMSAR SITES IN SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT

Name	Area in Hectares	Date Listed
Alde/Ore Estuary	2554.3	4 October 1996
Deben Estuary	976.0	11 March 1996
Minsmere/Walberswick	1697.0	5 January 1976
Minsmere/Walberswick extension	307.7	19 May 1992
Stour & Orwell Estuaries	3334.1*	13 July 1994

\*note The Stour Estuary and approximately half the Orwell Estuary is outside Suffolk Coastal District.

2a Criteria to determine whether wetland is of international importance (from paras 6.5.3 to 6.5.5 of main text).

**3. SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC (SUBMITTED) IN SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Areas in Hectares</b>	<b>Date Sent to European Commission</b>
Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and marshes (parts of Minsmere to Walberswick Marshes SSSI)	1265.22	20 June 1995
Orfordness to Shingle Street (part of Alde Ore Estuary SSSI)	1357.72	8 January 1996
Staverton Park and The Thicks, Wantisden	81.45	20 June 1995

**4. NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES IN SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Area in Hectares</b>
Orfordness/Havergate	228 hectares
Walberswick	582 hectares
Westleton Heath	47 hectares



## **RAMSAR SITES - SITE CRITERIA**

By 1987, 45 countries had adopted the Convention and 381 sites had been designated. At a further conference in Regina in the same year, the criteria to determine whether a particular wetland is of international importance were refined. A wetland qualifies for one or more of the reasons set out below.

### ***(Criteria for assessing the value of representative or unique wetland)***

A wetland should be considered internationally important if it is a particularly good example of specific type of wetland characteristic of its region.

### ***(General criteria for using plants or animals to identify wetlands of importance)***

A wetland should be considered internationally important if:

it supports an appreciable assemblage of rare, vulnerable or endangered species or subspecies of plant or animal, or an appreciable number of individuals of any one or more of these species, or

it is of special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of a region because of the quality and peculiarities of its flora and fauna, or

it is of special value as the habitat of plants or animals at a critical stage of their biological cycles, or

it is of special value for its endemic plant or animal species or communities.

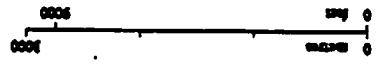
### ***(Specific criteria for using waterfowl to identify wetlands of importance)***

it regularly supports 20,000 waterfowl, or

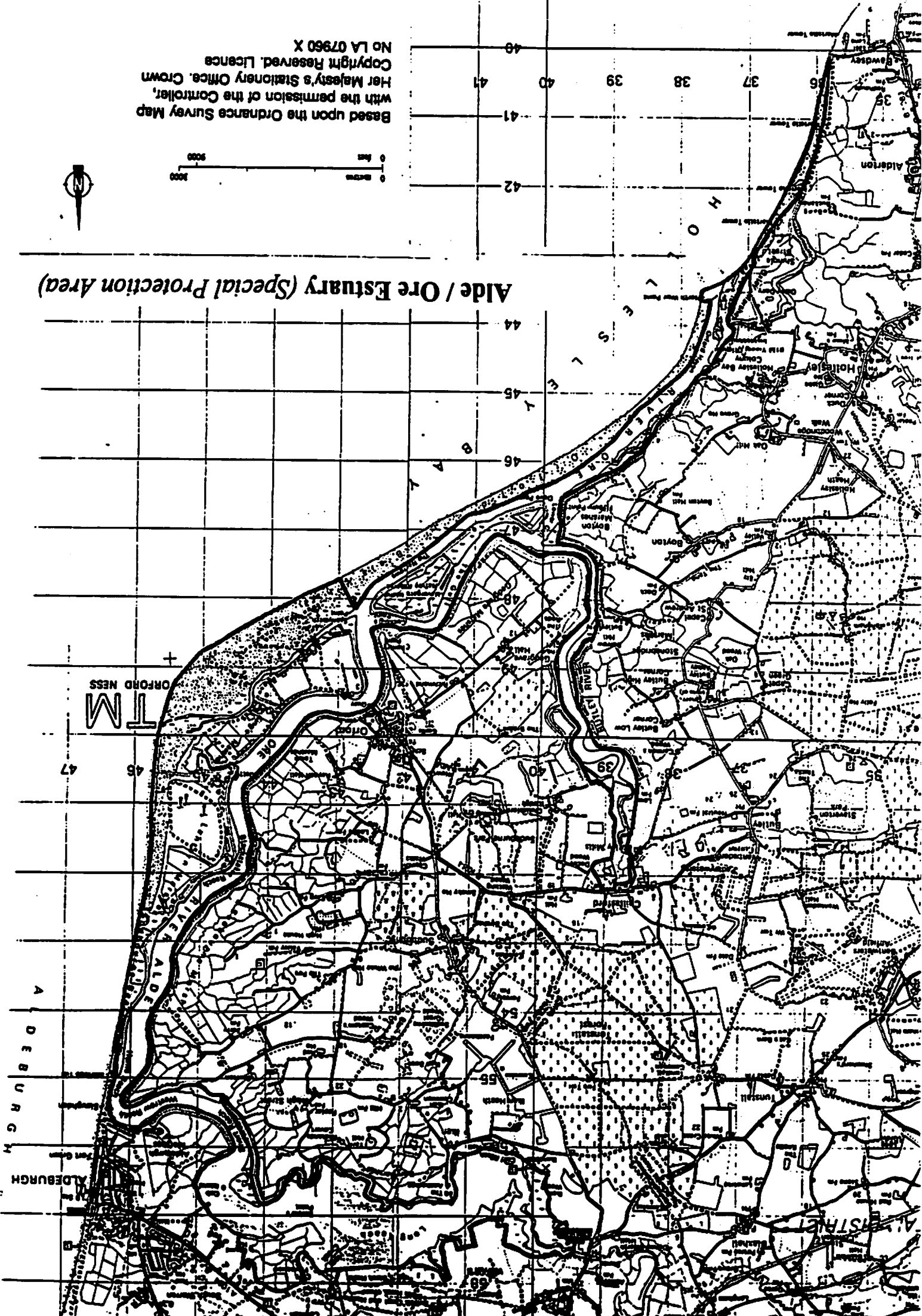
it regularly supports substantial numbers of individuals from particular groups of waterfowl indicative of wetland values, productivity or diversity, or

where data on populations is available, it regularly supports 1% of the individuals of a population of one species or subspecies of waterfowl.

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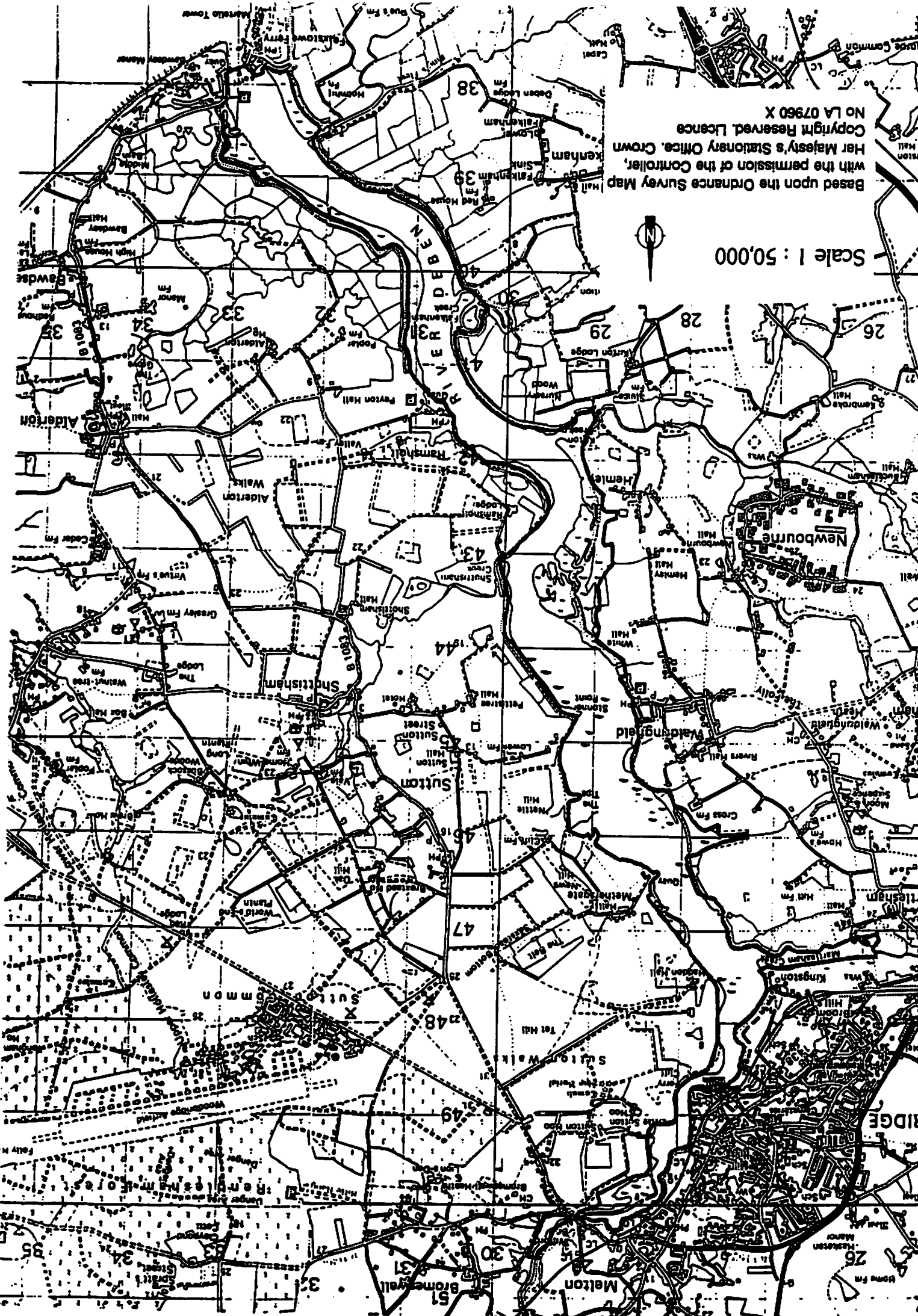
# Aide / Ore Estuary (Special Protection Area)



TM  
ORFORD NESS

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ALDEBURGH



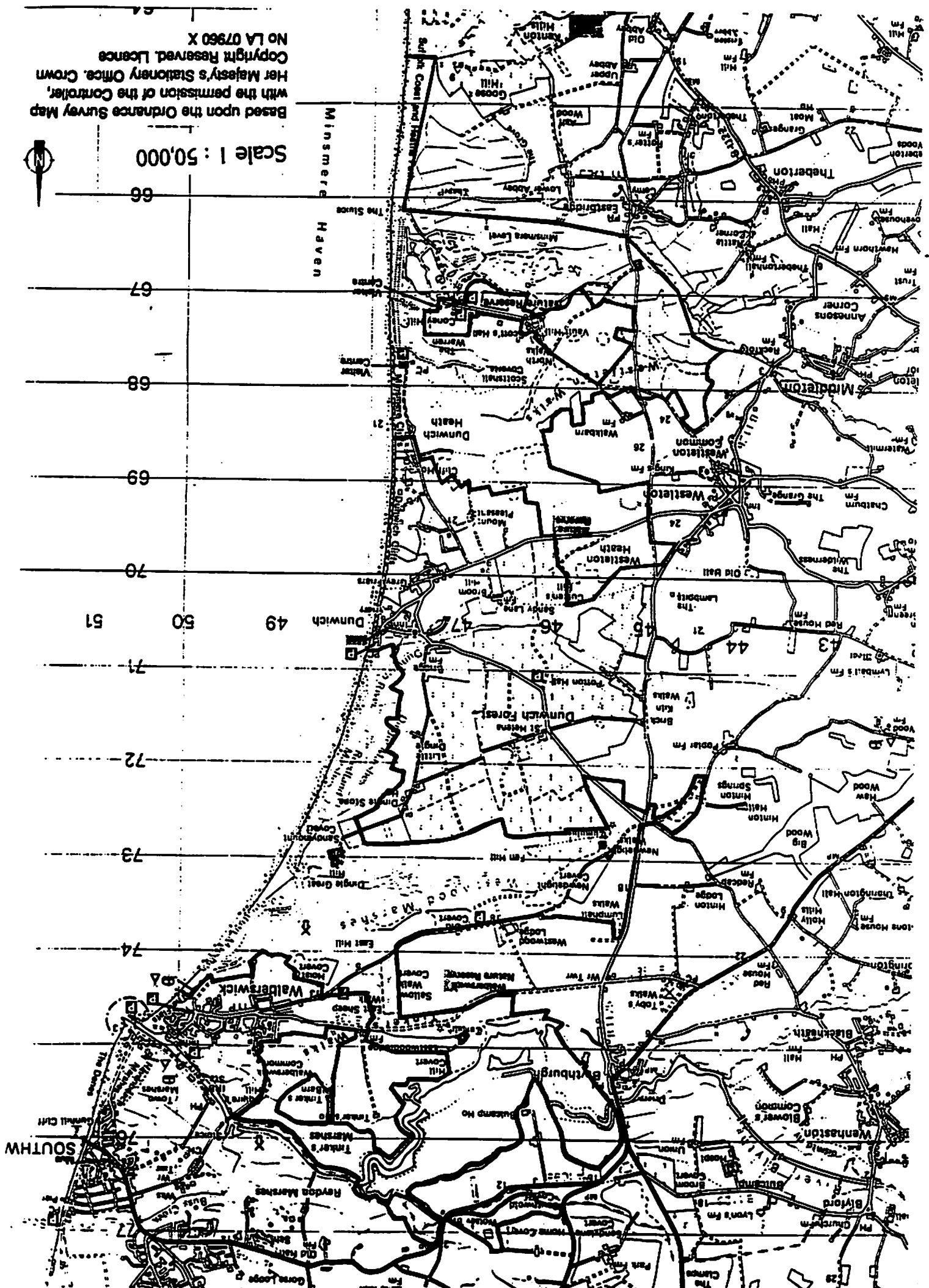
**Deben Estuary (Special Protection Area & RAMSAR site)**

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Scale 1 : 50,000



**Minsmere / Walberswick**  
**(Special Protection Area & RAMSAR site)**



Scale 1 : 50,000

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# Orfordness / Havergate (Special Protection Area)



Scale 1 : 50,000

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# Stour & Orwell Estuaries (Special Protection Area & RAMSAR site)



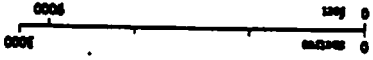
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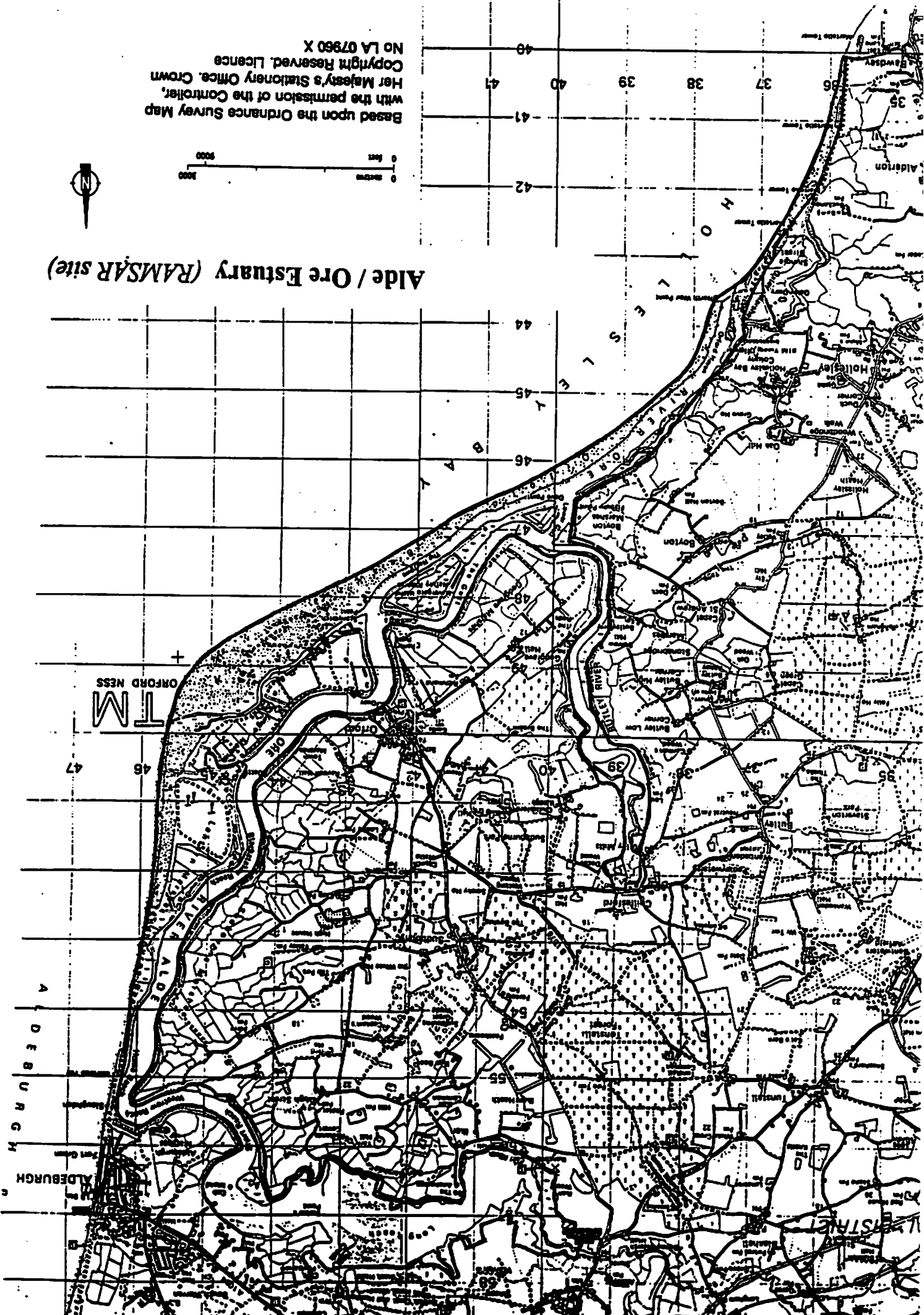
HARWICH



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# Aide / Ore Estuary (RAMSAR site)



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ORFORD NESS

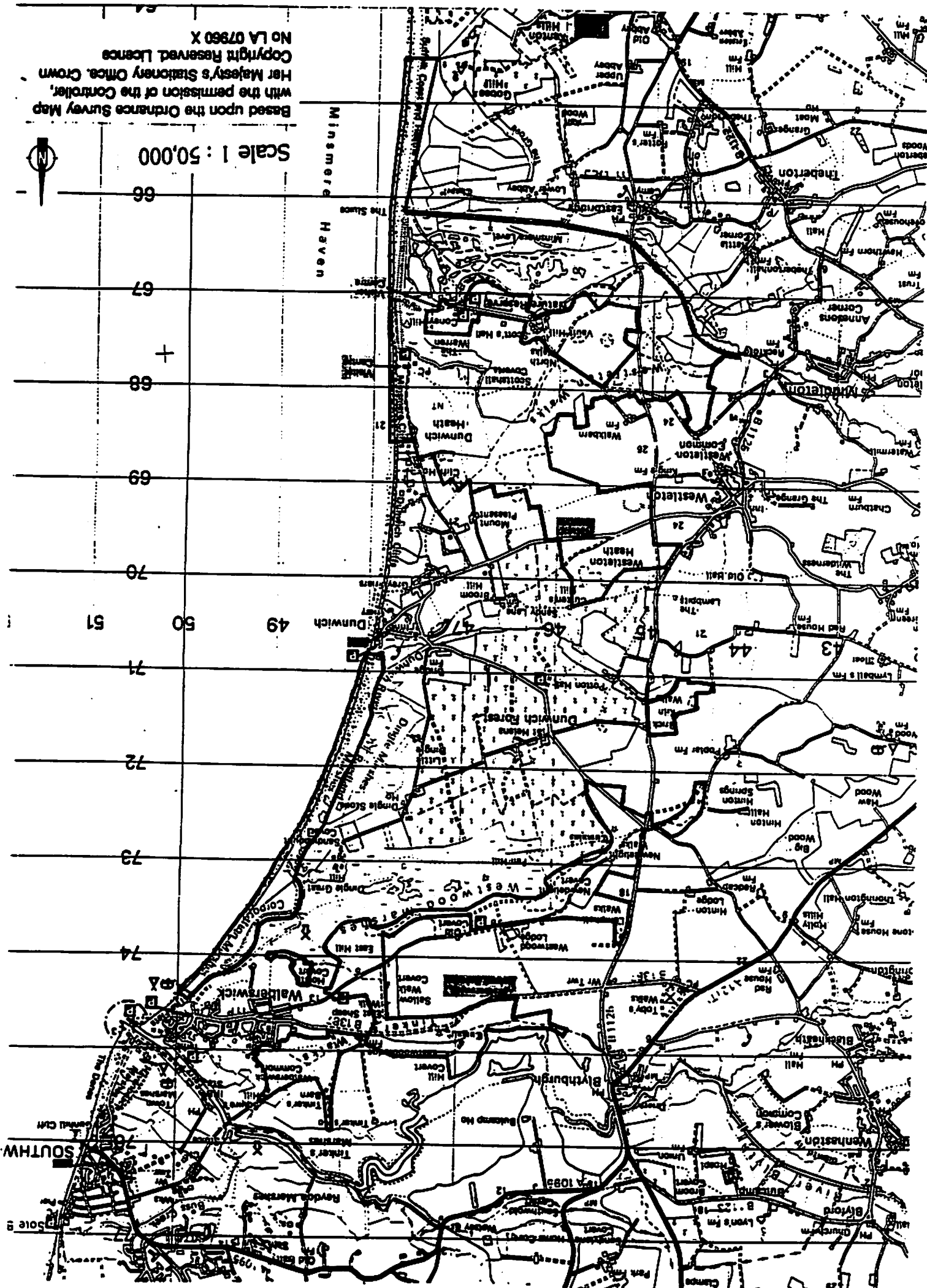
A L D E R B U R G H

A L D E R B U R G H

R I V E R S T A I T H E

ESTUARY

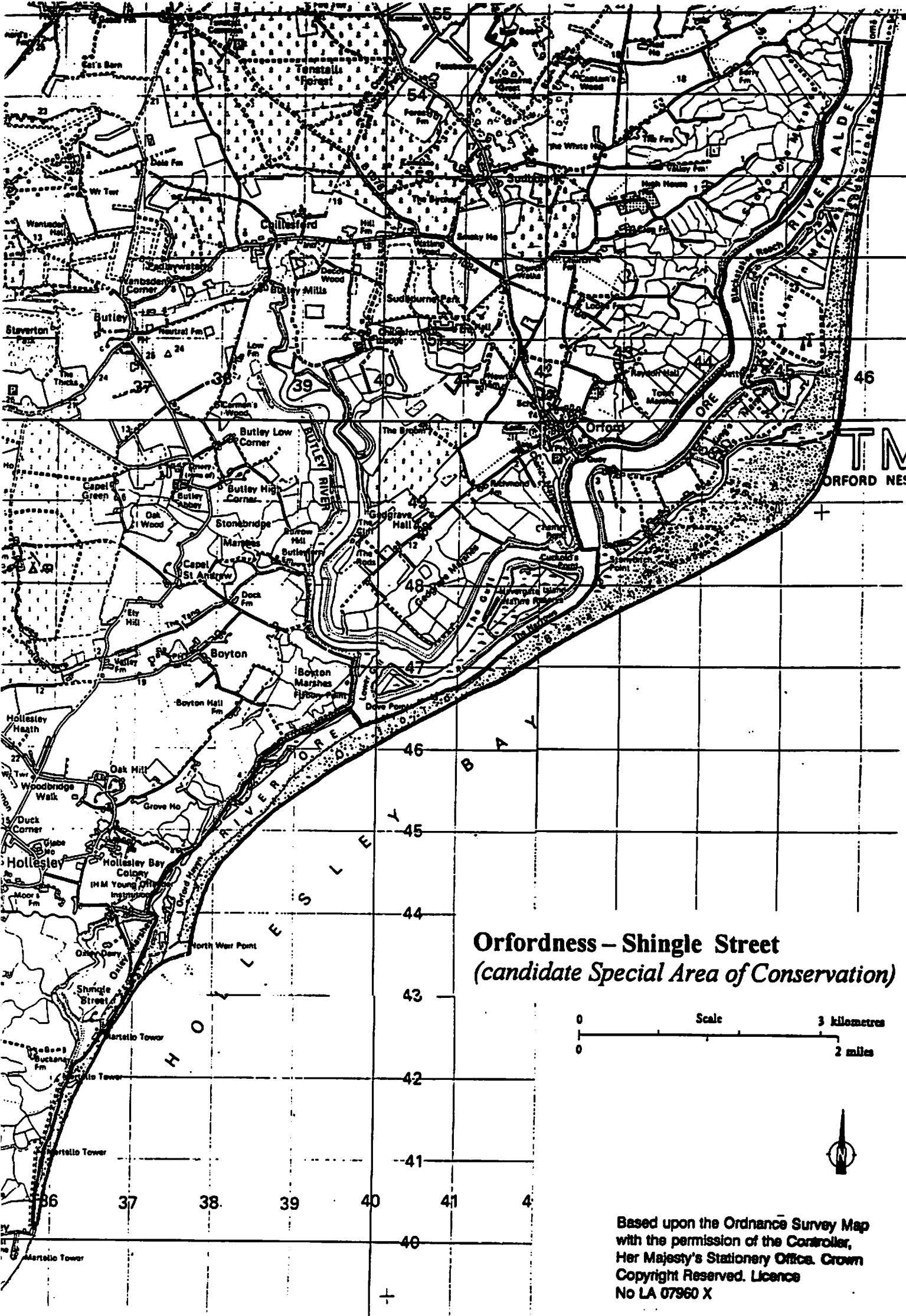
**Minimere to Walberswick Heaths & Marshes**  
*(Candidate Special Area of Conservation)*



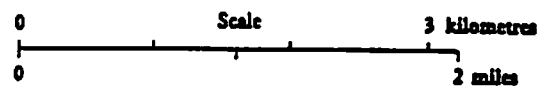
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**Orfordness - Shingle Street**  
*(candidate Special Area of Conservation)*

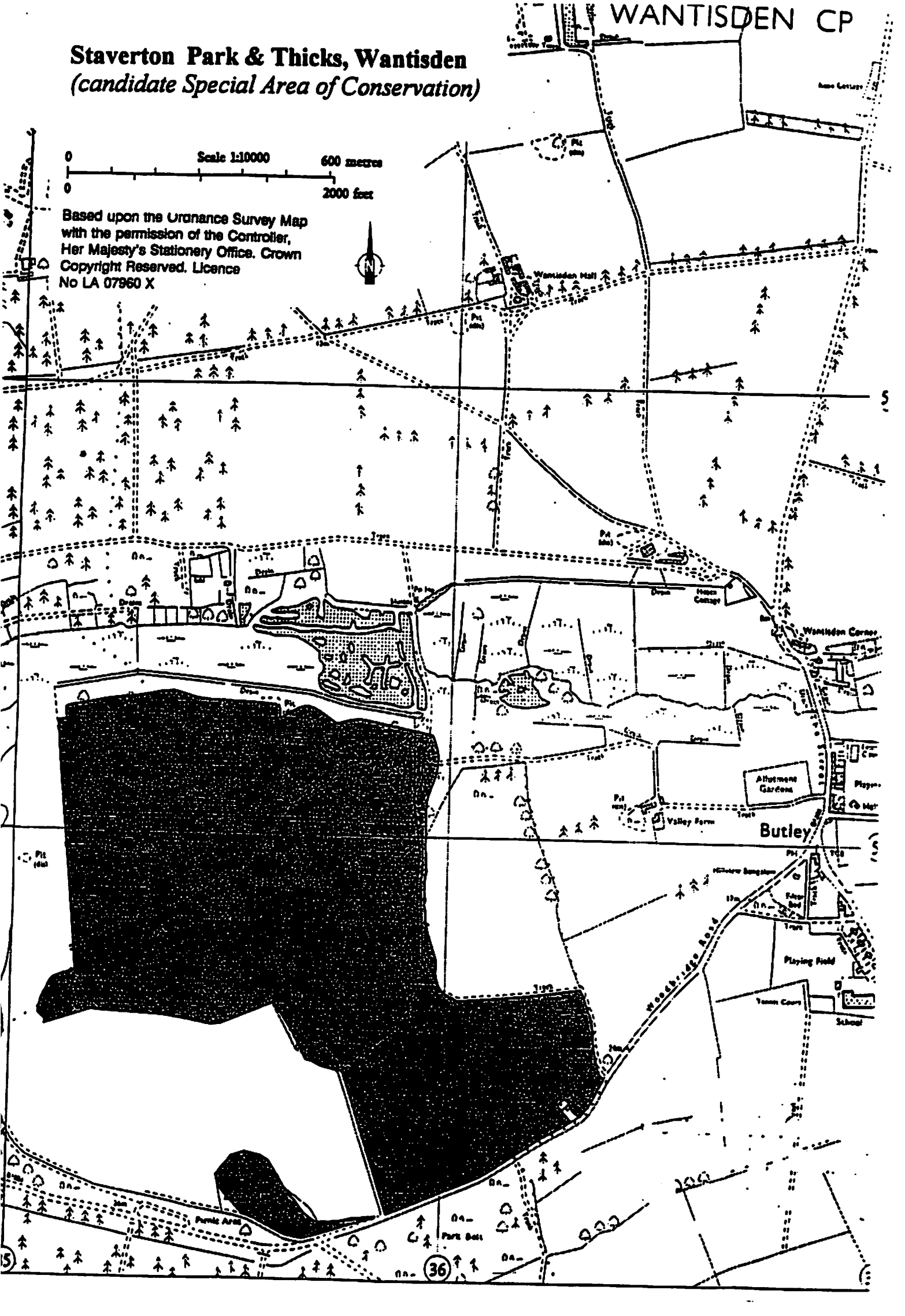


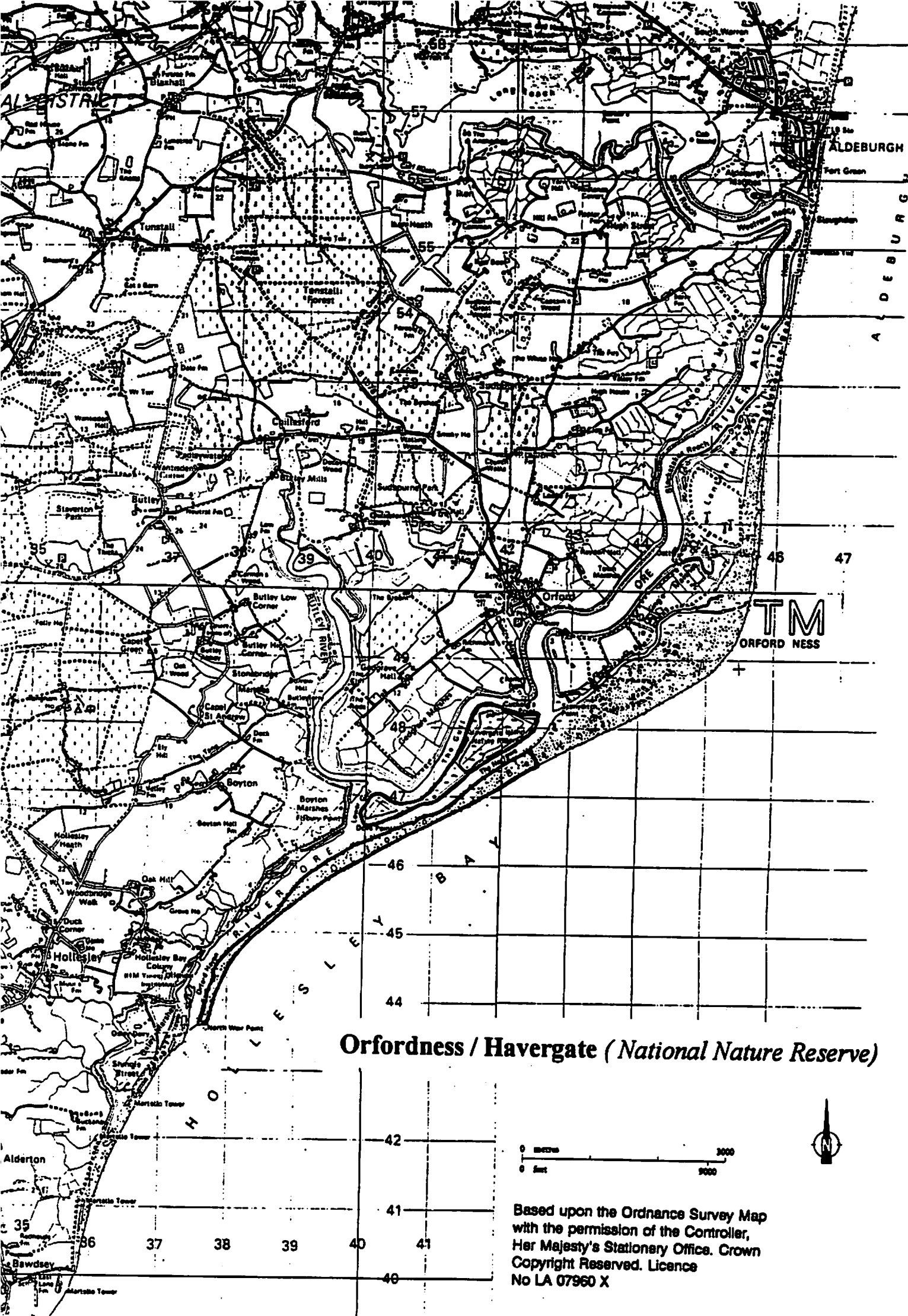
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# Staverton Park & Thicks, Wantisden (candidate Special Area of Conservation)

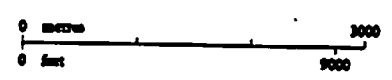
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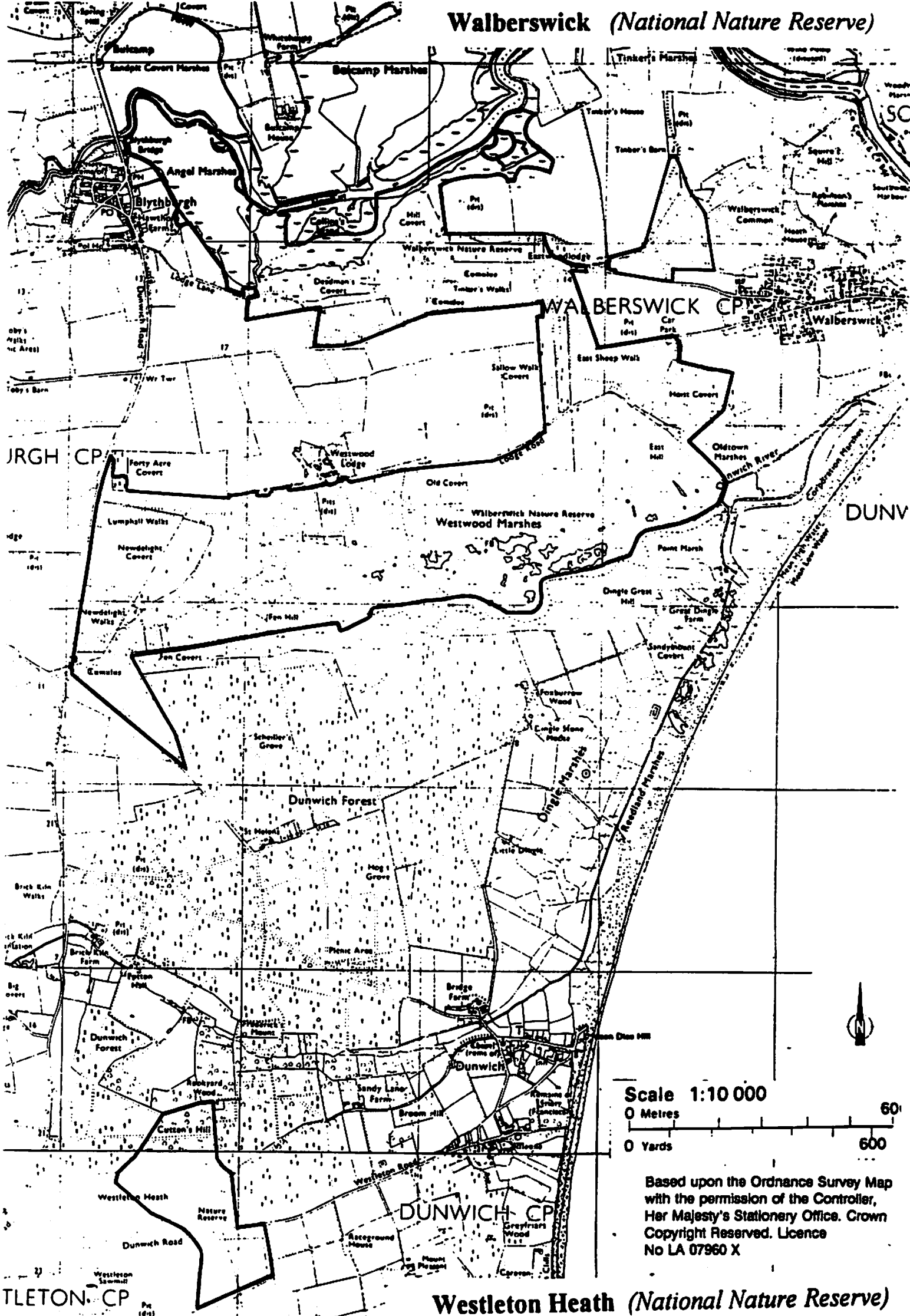


**Orfordness / Havergate (National Nature Reserve)**



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# Walberswick (National Nature Reserve)



Scale 1:10 000  
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# Westleton Heath (National Nature Reserve)

## **APPENDIX 5**

**Article 4 and Annex 1 of the Birds Directive**

**COUNCIL DIRECTIVE**  
**of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds**  
**(79/409/EEC)**

*Article 4*

1. The species mentioned in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.

In this connection, account shall be taken of:

- (a) species in danger of extinction;
- (b) species vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat;
- (c) species considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution;
- (d) other species requiring particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of their habitat.

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations.

Member States shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this Directive applies.

2. Member States shall take similar measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I, bearing in mind their need for protection in the geographical sea and land area where this Directive applies, as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. To this end, Member States shall pay particular attention to the protection of wetlands and particularly to wetlands of international importance.

3. Member States shall send the Commission all relevant information so that it may take appropriate initiatives with a view to the coordination necessary to ensure that the areas provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 above form a coherent whole which meets the protection requirements of these species in the geographical sea and land area where this Directive applies.

4. In respect of the protection areas referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, Member States shall take appropriate steps to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds, in so far as these would be significant having regard to the objectives of this Article. Outside these protection areas, Member States shall also strive to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats.

[ANNEX I (to the Birds Directive)]

1. <i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	49. <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture
2. <i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	50. <i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Black Vulture
3. <i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	51. <i>Circus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Eagle
4. <i>Podiceps aurinus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	52. <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier
5. <i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	Freira	53. <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
6. <i>Pterodroma fese</i>	Gon-gon	54. <i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier
7. <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's Petrel	55. <i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier
8. <i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Cory's Shearwater	56. <i>Accipiter gentilis arrigonii</i>	Goshawk (Corsican-Sardinian subspecies)
9. <i>Puffinus puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Manx Shearwater (Balearic subspecies)	57. <i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>	Sparrowhawk (Canarian-Madeiran subspecies)
10. <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Little Shearwater	58. <i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk
11. <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	Frigate Petrel	59. <i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard
12. <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Storm Petrel	60. <i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle
13. <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm-petrel	61. <i>Aquila clanga</i>	Spotted Eagle
14. <i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Madeiran Storm-petrel	62. <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle
15. <i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>	Common Loon (continental sub-species)	63. <i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle
16. <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>	Shag (Mediterranean sub-species)	64. <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
17. <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	65. <i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle
18. <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	White Pelican	66. <i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Bonelli's Eagle
19. <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	67. <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
20. <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	68. <i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel
21. <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	69. <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Martin
22. <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Night Heron	70. <i>Falco eleonorae</i>	Eleonora's Falcon
23. <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	71. <i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon
24. <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	72. <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine
25. <i>Egretta alba</i>	Great White Egret	73. <i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Hazel Grouse
26. <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	74. <i>Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus</i>	Ptarmigan (Pyrenean sub-species)
27. <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	75. <i>Lagopus mutus helveticus</i>	Ptarmigan (Alpine sub-species)
28. <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	76. <i>Tetrao tetrix tetrix</i>	Black Grouse (continental subspecies)
29. <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	77. <i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Capercaillie
30. <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	78. <i>Alectoris graeca saxatilis</i>	Rock Partridge (Alpine sub-species)
31. <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	79. <i>Alectoris graeca whitakeri</i>	Rock Partridge (Sicilian subspecies)
32. <i>Cygnus bewickii</i> ( <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> )	Bewick's Swan	80. <i>Alectoris barbara</i>	Barbary Partridge
33. <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	81. <i>Perdix perdix italica</i>	Partridge (Italian sub-species)
34. <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	White-fronted Goose (Greenland subspecies)	82. <i>Perdix perdix hispaniensis</i>	Partridge (Iberian sub-species)
35. <i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	83. <i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane
36. <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	84. <i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane
37. <i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	85. <i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane
38. <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	86. <i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake
39. <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	87. <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Gallinule
40. <i>Aythya nyroca</i>	White-eyed Pochard	88. <i>Fulica cristata</i>	Crested Coot
41. <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	89. <i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	Andalusian Hemipode
42. <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey Buzzard	90. <i>Grus grus</i>	Crane
43. <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	91. <i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard
44. <i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	92. <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara
45. <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	93. <i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard
46. <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	94. <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt
47. <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture		
48. <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture		

[ANNEX I (to the Birds Directive)]

95. <i>Recurvirostra avocetta</i>	Avocet	142. <i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Three-toed Woodpecker
96. <i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Stone Curlew	143. <i>Chersophilus dupontii</i>	Dupont's Lark
97. <i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	144. <i>Melanocorypha calandria</i>	Calandra Lark
98. <i>Glaucola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	145. <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Short-toed Lark
99. <i>Charadrius morinellus</i> ( <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> )	Dotterel	146. <i>Galerida theklae</i>	Thekla Lark
100. <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	147. <i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark
101. <i>Hoplopterus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Plover	148. <i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit
102. <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	149. <i>Troglodytes troglodytes fridanensis</i>	Wren (Fair Isle subspecies)
103. <i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	150. <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat
104. <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	151. <i>Saxicola dacotiae</i>	Canary Islands Stonechat
105. <i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	152. <i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	Black Wheatear
106. <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	153. <i>Acrocephalus melano-pogon</i>	Moustached Warbler
107. <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	154. <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler
108. <i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	155. <i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Olive-tree Warbler
109. <i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	156. <i>Sylvia sarda</i>	Marmora's Warbler
110. <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	157. <i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler
111. <i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	158. <i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>	Rüppell's Warbler
112. <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	159. <i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler
113. <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	160. <i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher
114. <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	161. <i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher
115. <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	162. <i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher
116. <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	163. <i>Sitta krueperi</i>	Krüper's Nuthatch
117. <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	164. <i>Sitta whiteheadi</i>	Corsican Nuthatch
118. <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	165. <i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike
119. <i>Uria aalge ibericus</i>	Guillemot (Iberian subspecies)	166. <i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike
120. <i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	167. <i>Pyrrhoxorax pyrrhoxorax</i>	Chough
121. <i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	168. <i>Fringilla coelebs ombriosa</i>	Chaffinch (Hierro subspecies)
122. <i>Columba palumbus azorica</i>	Woodpigeon (Azores subspecies)	169. <i>Fringilla teydea</i>	Canary Island Chaffinch
123. <i>Columba trocaz</i>	Long-toed Pigeon	170. <i>Loxia scotica</i>	Scottish Crossbill
124. <i>Columba bollii</i>	Bolle's Laurel Pigeon	171. <i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>	Trumpeter Finch
125. <i>Columba junoniae</i>	Laurel Pigeon	172. <i>Pyrrhula murina</i>	Azores Bullfinch
126. <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eagle Owl	173. <i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	Cinereous Bunting
127. <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Snowy Owl	174. <i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting
128. <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Pygmy Owl	175. <i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Cretzschmar's Bunting
129. <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared owl		
130. <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Tengmalm's Owl		
131. <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nighthawk		
132. <i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift		
133. <i>Alcedo arthis</i>	Kingfisher		
134. <i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Roller		
135. <i>Picus canus</i>	Grey-headed Woodpecker		
136. <i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker		
137. <i>Dendrocopos major canariensis</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker (Teneriffe subspecies)		
138. <i>Dendrocopos major thanneri</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker (Gran Canaria subspecies)		
139. <i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	Syrian Woodpecker		
140. <i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	Middle Spotted Woodpecker		
141. <i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	White-backed Woodpecker		



## **APPENDIX 6**

### **Statutory and Non-Statutory Local Nature Reserves**

**Maps The Haven Local Nature Reserve (Suffolk Coastal District Council)**

**Landguard Local Nature Reserves (Suffolk Coastal and Suffolk County Councils)**

### **Schedules of Suffolk Wildlife Trust and Private Nature Reserves**

**Maps Minsmere Bird Reserve (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds)**

**STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY LOCAL  
NATURE RESERVES**

- (A) **STATUTORY LOCAL NATURE RESERVES** (*see notes 1 and 2*)
- (i) **ALDEBURGH HAVEN** (*Grid ref. TM467577 22.0 ha (owned by Suffolk Coastal District Council – managed in partnership with RSPB Aldeburgh Marshes/North Warren Reserve and the Suffolk Wildlife Trust Aldeburgh House reserve immediately to the north). [See plan]*)
- (ii) **FELIXSTOWE LANDGUARD PENINSULA**  
*Suffolk County Council LNR 15.89 ha*
- (iii) **FELIXSTOWE LANDGUARD PENINSULA**  
*Suffolk Coastal District Council 9.1 ha*

**[See Plan]**

*Note: Sites (ii) and (iii) are managed by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Landguard Forum – a partnership of landowners and interest groups which manages the whole peninsula (some 46 ha) under the provisions of an agreed management plan.*

**Note 1: A nature reserve is defined in Section 15 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act as:**

**'land managed for the purpose:**

- a) of providing, under suitable conditions and control, special opportunities for the study of, and research into, matters relating to the flora and fauna of Great Britain and the physical conditions in which they live, and for the study of geological and physiographical features of special interest in the area; or**
- b) of preserving flora, fauna, or geographical or physiographical features of special interest in the area; or for both these purposes.'**

**Note 2: Statutory Local Nature Reserves are owned, leased or managed under agreement by Local Authorities and after consultation the Nature Conservancy Council for England (English Nature), designated under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949 as amended by the Local Government Act, 1972. The Local Authority can then apply bylaws to protect the site.**

SCALE 1:10,000



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ALDEBURGH

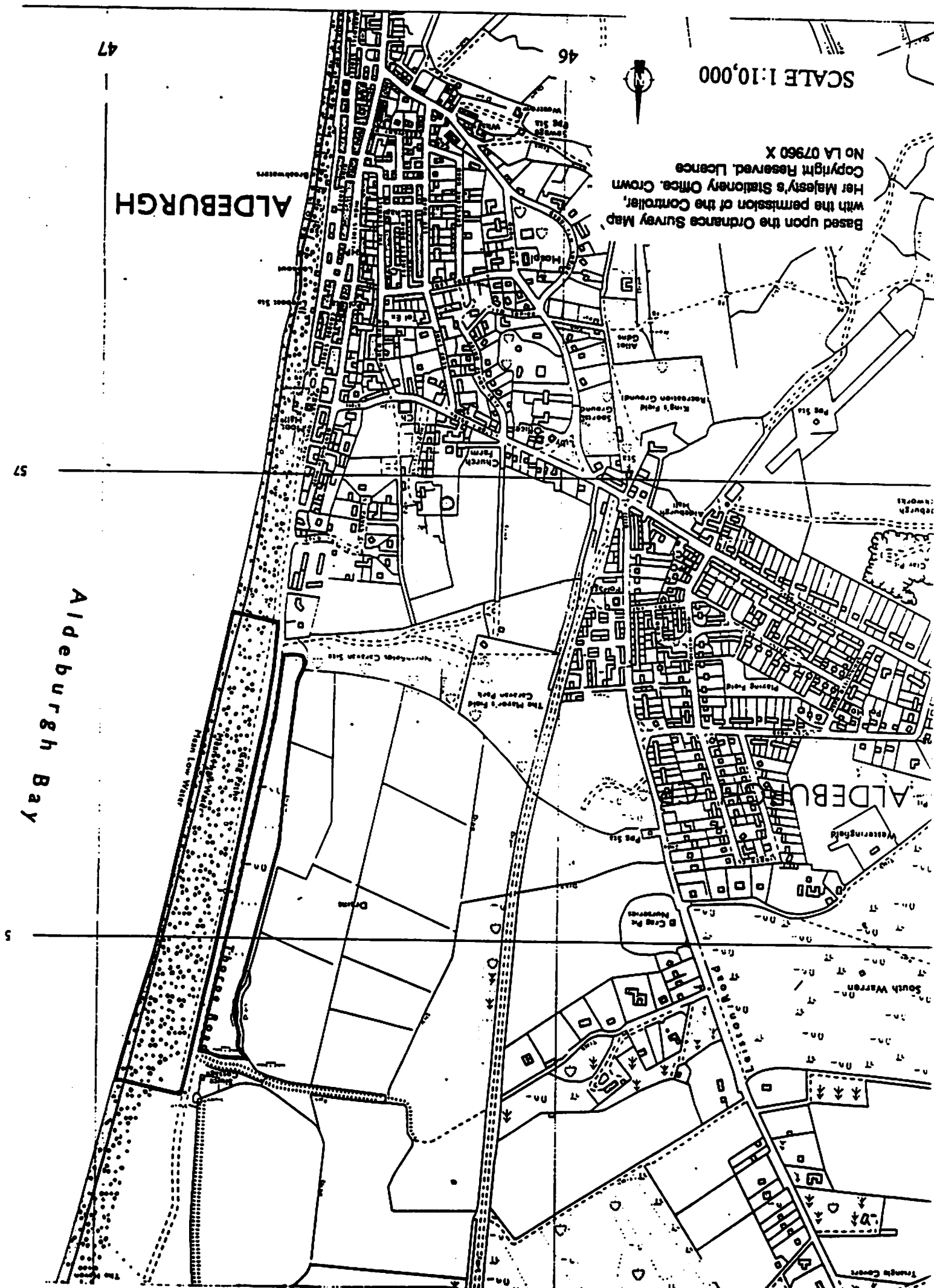
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Aldeburgh Bay

The Haven Local Nature Reserve  
(Suffolk Coastal District Council)



SCALE 1:10,000



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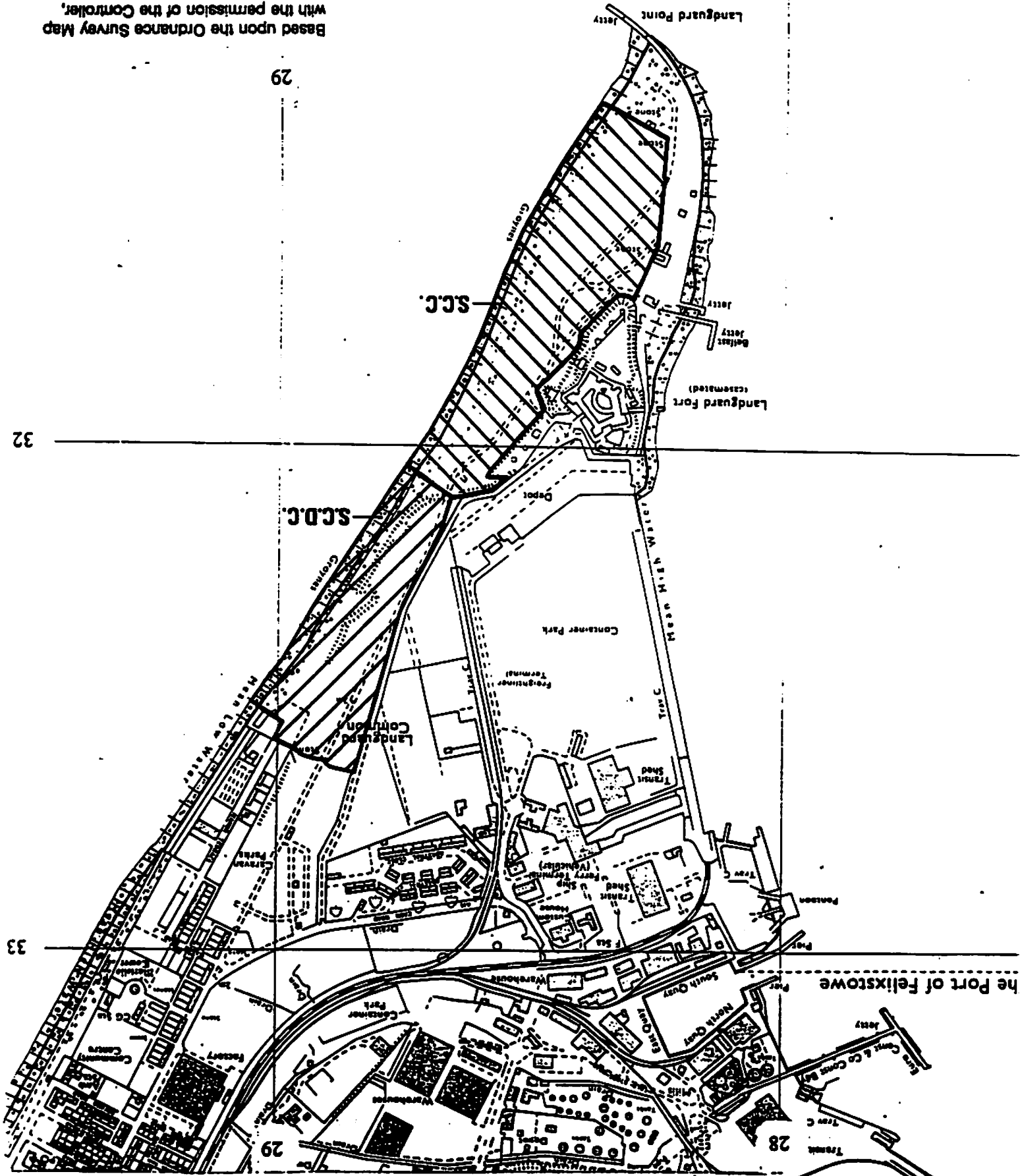
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S.C.C.

S.C.D.C.

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LANDGUARD LOCAL NATURE RESERVES (Suffolk County Council & Suffolk Coastal District Council)

map entry to (Suffolk Coastal District Council)

the Port of Felixstowe

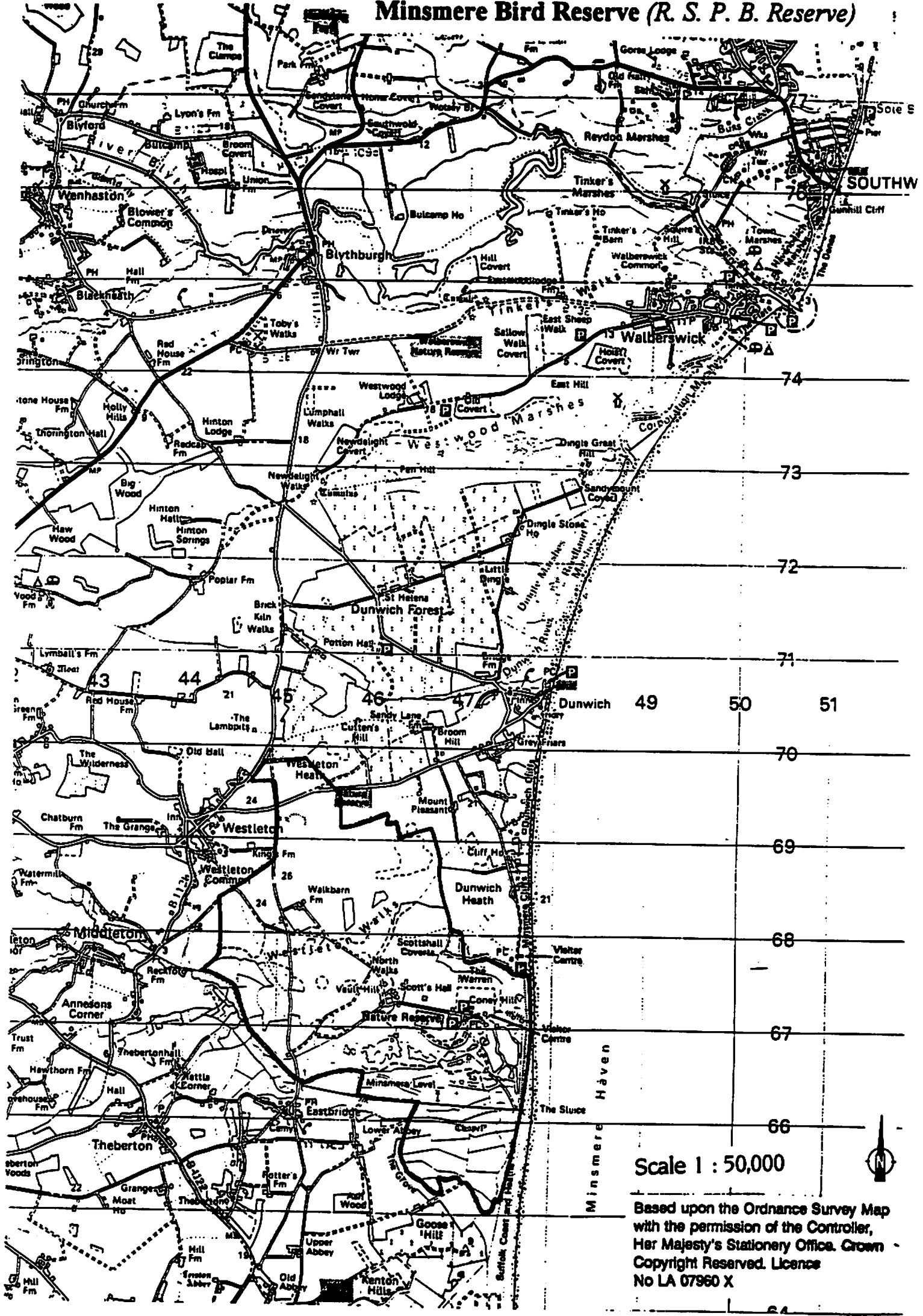
**(B) SUFFOLK WILDLIFE TRUST NATURE RESERVES**

Aldeburgh	THE HAVEN	20 ha	(See County Wildlife Site 5)
Aldeburgh Friston	HAZELWOOD MARSHES	62.37 ha	(TM 435575 part of Alde Ore SSSI)
Bromeswell	BROMESWELL GREEN	25 ha	(See County Wildlife Site 31)
Darsham	DARSHAM MARSHES	23.5 ha	(See County Wildlife Site 57)
Framlingham	FRAMLINGHAM MERE	13.8 ha	(See County Wildlife Site 73)
Hollesley	SIMPSONS SALTINGS	25 ha	(GR TM 383453)
Iken	ALDE MUDFLATS	122.0 ha	(GR 410561 to 445567 part of Alde Ore SSSI)
Levington	NACTON MEADOW	3.5 ha	(GR TM 232400 Adjacent to County Wildlife Site 112)
Melton	MELTON MEAD/WOODS LANE MEADOW	1.2 ha	(Part of County Wildlife Site 125)
Stratton Hall	LEVINGTON LAGOON	1.5 ha	(See County Wildlife Site 113)
Trimley St Mary/Trimley St Martin	TRIMLEY MARSHES	79.0 ha	(See County Wildlife Site 168)

**(C) PRIVATE NATURE RESERVES**

1. **MINSMERE BIRD RESERVE RSPB** (*see plan*) incorporates parts of *Minsmere, Walberswick SSSI and associated European and RAMSAR site, the Westleton Heath National Nature Reserve – some parts have no statutory designation.*
2. **Marlesford/Stratford St Andrew, Great Glemham Nature Reserve** (*private nature reserve – see County Wildlife Site No. 119.*)
3. **Monewdon Jope Cottage Meadow** (*private nature reserve – see County Wildlife Site No. 128*)

# Minsmere Bird Reserve (R. S. P. B. Reserve)



Scale 1 : 50,000

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## **APPENDIX 7**

**Summary of main Habitat Types In Suffolk Coastal District (from County Wildlife Register)**

**Schedules of Protected Species from Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981**

**Schedule 5 - Animals which are protected**

**Schedule 8 - Plants which are protected**

**Schedule of Birds Protected by Special Penalties (Schedule 1 of Part 1)**

**Schedule of Red Data Book Birds Which Regularly Occur In Suffolk**

A SUMMARY OF THE MAIN HABITAT TYPES IN SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT:1. Semi-natural Woodland:

A total of 86 woodlands have been selected as County Wildlife Sites; 46% of the total number. All ancient woodlands, which date from mediaeval times and have a unique flora and fauna, are included in the Register. Ancient woodlands are widely distributed throughout the district, although a high proportion are concentrated in the central area around Saxmundham. In addition to ancient woodlands, a number of secondary woodlands, which are particularly valued for their structure or ground flora communities are included.

2. Unimproved Grassland:

Increased use of agricultural chemicals, reseeded and drainage of old pastures and lack of management have greatly contributed to the dramatic decline of all semi-natural grassland types in the district. As a consequence, the conservation of all high quality, unimproved grasslands is of paramount importance. Two types of unimproved grasslands have been identified:-

i. Herb-rich Neutral Grassland:

A total of 58 sites, 31% of the total number of County Wildlife Sites fall into this category. The majority of these meadows are characteristically wet, cattle-grazed pastures, which support a diverse plant community, typically containing a number of uncommon species. In general, these meadows are distributed along the river valleys. Of particular importance are the grazing pastures bordering both the Mill and Minsmere Rivers. In addition, a number of drier, traditionally managed hay meadows of high conservation value are included.

ii. Acid Grassland/Heathland Sites:

The Sandlings heathlands were formerly an extensive belt of lowland heath which occupied the sandy soils along the eastern coast. Much of the original heathland has been planted with conifers or lost to agriculture and urban development. The majority of the remaining heathland, which is of national importance, is protected by statutory designation. However, there are a number of smaller heathland sites of high conservation value, which remain unprotected. A total of 19 heathlands, 10% of the total County Wildlife Sites, are included in the Register. The majority of these lie on the outskirts of Ipswich, to the north and west of Aldeburgh and close to Wenham. These areas characteristically consist of heathland interspersed with scrub and acid grassland communities. Although not rich in number of species, they support a unique assemblage of plants and invertebrates. In addition, these areas are recognised as being of prime importance for reptile conservation in the district.



### **3. Coastal Habitats:**

A high proportion of coastal habitats are statutorily protected. Nevertheless, a number of regionally and nationally important areas do not have any designation. Coastal County Wildlife Sites are of two types:

#### **i. Vegetated Shingle:**

Three stretches of coastline have been identified as important shingle habitats. These sites support a number of nationally rare species. These fragile plant communities which survive in a hostile environment, rely on some trampling to reduce competition from other plants, although they are vulnerable to intense visitor pressure.

#### **ii. Coastal Grazing Marshes:**

Coastal grazing marshes are of great importance for overwintering birds and breeding waders. During recent surveys (Holzer et al) a number of grazing marshes of ornithological importance in the Suffolk Coastal District have been identified. These marshes are identified in the Register.

The County Wildlife Site Project is seen by all those concerned with the conservation of Suffolk's wildlife habitat as an integral part of the county-wide approach to planning and conservation, which encompasses education, legislation, management advice and grant aid, each of which is fundamental in preventing any further destruction of the remaining semi-natural habitats within the County.

# WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

## SCHEDULE 5 ANIMALS WHICH ARE PROTECTED

Adder*	Dragonfly, Norfolk Aeshna
Anemone, Ivell's Sea	Frog, Common*
Anemone, Startlet Sea	Grasshopper, Wart-biter
Apus	Hatchet Shell, Northern
Atlantic Steam crayfish*	Lagoon Worm, Tentacled
Bats, Horseshoe (all species)	Leech, Medicinal
Bats, Typical (all species)	Lizard, Sand
Beetle, Rainbow Leaf	Lizard Viviparous*
Beetle, Violet Click	Martin, Pine
Beetle, Mire Pill	Mat, Trembling Sea
Beetle, Graphoderus Zonatus	Moth, Barberry Carpet
Beetle, Hypebaeus Flavipes	Moth, Black-veined
Beetle, Paracymus Aeneus	Moth, Essex Emerald
Butterflies:	Moth, New Forest Burnet
Northern Brown Angus	Moth, Reddish Buff
Adonis Blue	Moth, Sussex Emerald
Chalkhill Blue	Moth, Viper's Bugloss
Large Blue	Mussel, Freshwater Pearl*
Silver-studded Blue	Newt, Great Crested (otherwise known as Warty Newt)
Small Blue	Newt, Palmate*
Large Copper	Newt, Smooth*
Purple Emperor	Otter, Common
Duke of Burgundy	Porpoises (all)
Fritillary	Sandworm, Lagoon
Heath Fritillary	Sea Fan, Lagoon
Glanville Fritillary	Shad Allis*
High Brown Fritillary	Shrimp, Fairy
Marsh Fritillary	Shrimp, Lagoon Sand
Pearl-boarded Fritillary	Slow-worm*
Black Hairstreak	Snail, Glutinous
Brown Hairstreak	Snail, Lagoon
White Letter Hairstreak	Snail, De Folin's Lagoon
Large Heath	Snail, Sandbowl
Mountain Ringlet	Snake, Grass*
Chequered Skipper	Snake, Smooth
Lulworth Skipper	Spider, Fen Raft
Silver Spotted Skipper	Spider, Ladybird
Swallowtail	Squirrel, Red
Large Tortoiseshell	Sturgeon
Wood White	Toad, Common*
Cat, Wild	Toad, Natterjack
Cicada, New Forest	Turtles, Marine (all species)
Cricket, Field	Vendace
Cricket, Mole	Walrus
Dolphins (all)	Whale (all species)
Dormouse	Whitefish

**WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981****SCHEDULE 8  
PLANTS WHICH ARE PROTECTED**

Adder's Tongue, Least  
Alison, Small  
Blackwort  
Broomrape, Bedstraw  
Broomrape, Oxtongue  
Broomrape, Thistle  
Cabbage, Lundy  
Calamint, Wood  
Caloplaca, Snow  
Catallaria, Lauser's  
Catapyrenium, Tree  
Catchfly, Alpine  
Centauray, Slender  
Cinquefoil, Rock  
Cladonia, Upright Mountain  
Clary, Meadow  
Club-rush, Triangular  
Coltsfoot, Purple  
Cotoneaster, Wild  
Cottongrass, Slender  
Cow-wheat, Field  
Crocus, Sand  
Crystalwort, Lizard  
Cudweed, Broad-leaved  
Cudweed, Jersey  
Cudweed, Red-tipped  
Diapensia  
Dock, Shore  
Earwort, Marsh  
Eryngo, Field  
Fern, Dickie's Bladder  
Fern, Killarney  
Flapwort, Norfolk  
Fleabane, Alpine  
Fleabane, Small  
Frostwort, Pointed  
Galingale, Brown  
Gentian, Alpine  
Gentian, Dune  
Gentian, Early  
Gentian, Fringed  
Gentian, Spring  
Germander, Cut-leaved  
Germander, Water  
Gladiolus, Wild  
Goosefoot, Stinking  
Grass-poly  
Grimmia, Blunt-leaved  
Gyalecta, Elm  
Hare's-ear, Sickle-leaved  
Hare's-ear, Small  
Hawksbeard, Stinking  
Hawkweed, Northroe  
Hawkweed, Shetland  
Hawkweed, Weak-leaved  
Heath, Blue  
Hellebomie, Red  
Hellebomie, Youngs  
Horsetail, Branched  
Hound's Tongue, Green  
Knawel, Perennial  
Knotgrass, Sea  
Lady's-slipper  
Lecanactis, Churchyard  
Lecanora, Tarn  
Lecidea, Copper  
Leek, Round-headed  
Lettuce, Least  
Lichen, Arctic Kidney  
Lichen, Ciliate Strap  
Lichen, Caralloid Rosette  
Lichen, Ear-lobed Dog  
Lichen, Forked Hair  
Lichen, Golden Hair  
Lichen, Orange Fruited Elan  
Lichen, River Jelly  
Lichen, Scaly Breck  
Lichen, Stary Breck  
Lily, Snowdon  
Liverwort  
Liverwort, Lindenberg's  
Leafy  
Marsh-mallow, Rough  
Marshwort, Creeping  
Milkparsley, Cambridge  
Moss  
Moss, Alpine Copper  
Moss, Baltic Bog  
Moss, Blue Dew  
Moss, Blunt-leaved Bristle  
Moss, Bright Green Cave  
Moss, Cordate Beard  
Moss, Cornish Path  
Moss, Derbyshire Feather  
Moss, Dune Thread  
Moss, Glaucous Beard  
Moss, Green Shield  
Moss, Hair Silk  
Moss, Knothole  
Moss, Large Yellow Feather  
Moss, Millimetre  
Moss, Multifruited River  
Moss, Nowell's Limestone  
Moss, Rigid Apple  
Moss, Round-leaved Feather  
Moss, Schleicher's Thread  
Moss, Triangular Pygmy  
Moss, Vaucher's Feather  
Mudwort, Welsh  
Naiad, Holly-leaved  
Naiad, Slender  
Orache, Stalked  
Orchid, Early Spider  
Orchid, Fen  
Orchid, Ghost  
Orchid, Lapland Marsh  
Orchid, Late Spider  
Orchid, Lizard  
Orchid, Military  
Orchid, Monkey  
Pannaria, Caledonia  
Parmella, New Forest  
Parmentaria, Oil Stain  
Pear, Plymouth  
Penny-cress, Perfoliate  
Pennyroyal  
Pertusaria, Alpine Moss  
Physcia, Southern Grey  
Pigmyweed  
Pine, Ground  
Pink, Cheddar  
Pink, Childling  
Plantain, Floating Water  
Pseudocypbellaria, Ragged  
Psora, Rusty Alpine  
Ragwort, Fen  
Ramping-fumitory, Martin's  
Rampion, Spiked  
Restharrow, Small  
Rockress, Alpine  
Rockress, Bristol  
Rustworth, Western  
Sandwort, Norwegian  
Sandwort, Teesdale  
Saxifrage, Drooping  
Saxifrage, Marsh  
Saxifrage, Tufted  
Solenopsora, Serpentine  
Solomon's-seal, Whorled  
Sow-thistle, Alpine  
Spearwort, Adder's tongue  
Speedwell, Fingered  
Speedwell, Spiked  
Starfruit  
Star of Bethlehem, Early  
Stonewort, Bearded  
Stonewort, Foxtall  
Strapwort  
Turpswort  
Violet, Fen  
Viper's-grass  
Water-plantain, Ribbon  
Leaved  
Wood-sedge, Starved  
Woodsia, Alpine  
Woodsia, Oblong  
Wormwood, Field  
Woundwort, Downy  
Woundwort, Limestone  
Yellow-rattle, Greater

# **BIRDS WHICH ARE PROTECTED BY SPECIAL PENALTIES**

## **PART 1**

### **AT ALL TIMES**

Avocet	Owl, Barn
Bee-eater	Owl, Snowy
Bittern	Peregrine
Bittern, Little	Petrel, Leach's
Bluethroat	Phalarope, Red-necked
Brambling	Plover, Kentish
Bunting, Cirl	Plover, Little Ringed
Bunting, Lapland	Quail, Common
Bunting, Snow	Redstart, Black
Buzzard, Honey	Redwing
Chough	Rosefinch, Scarlet
Corncrake	Ruff
Crake, Spotted	Sandpiper, Green
Crossbills (all species)	Sandpiper, Purple
Curlew, Stone	Sandpiper, Wood
Divers (all species)	Scaup
Dotterel	Scoter, Common
Duck, Long-tailed	Scoter, Velvet
Eagle, Golden	Serin
Eagle, White-tailed	Shorelark
Falcon, Gyr	Shrike, Red-backed
Fieldfare	Spoonbill
Firecrest	Stilt, Black-winged
Garganey	Stint, Temminck's
Godwit, Black-tailed	Swan, Bewick's
Goshawk	Swan, Whooper
Grebe, Black-necked	Tern, Black
Grebe, Slavonian	Tern, Little
Greenshank	Tern, Roseate
Gull, Little	Tit, Bearded
Gull, Mediterranean	Tit, Crested
Harriers (all species)	Treecreeper, Short-toed
Heron, Purple	Warbler, Cetti's
Hobby	Warbler, Dartford
Hoopoe	Warbler, Marsh
Kingfisher	Warbler, Savi's
Kite, Red	Whimbrel
Merlin	Woodlark
Oriole, Golden	Wryneck
Osprey	

**RED DATA BOOK BIRDS WHICH REGULARLY OCCUR IN SUFFOLK**

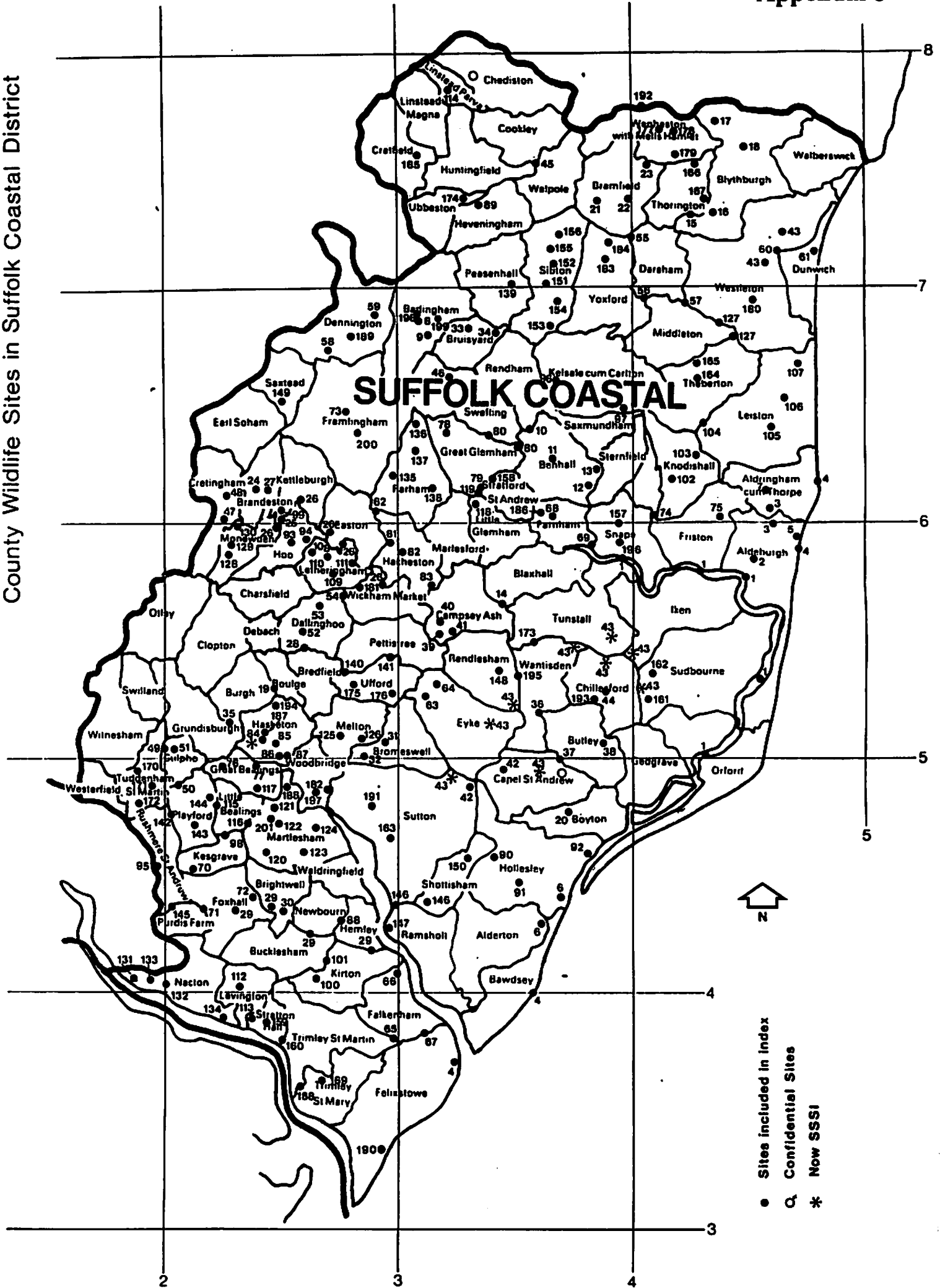
Sandwich Tern  
 Little Tern  
 Black Tern  
 Barn Owl  
 Nighthawk  
 Woodlark  
 Black Redstart  
 Fieldfare  
 Redwing  
 Cetti's Warbler  
 Savi's Warbler  
 Firecrest  
 Bearded Tit  
 Golden Oriole  
 Red-backed Shrike  
 Twite  
 Parrot Crossbill

Red-throated Diver  
 Black-throated Diver  
 Great northern Diver  
 Black-necked Grebe  
 Bittern  
 Bewick's Swan  
 Whooper Swan  
 Bean Goose  
 White-fronted Goose  
 Brent Goose  
 Shelduck  
 Wigeon  
 Gadwall  
 Teal  
 Pintail  
 Garganey Shoveler  
 Pochard  
 Scaup  
 Long-tailed Duck  
 Common Scoter  
 Goldeneye  
 Marsh Harrier  
 Hen Harrier  
 Goshawk  
 Grey Partridge  
 Quail  
 Oystercatcher  
 Avocet  
 Stone Curlew  
 Grey Plover  
 Golden Plover  
 Knot  
 Sanderling  
 Temminck's Stint  
 Purple Sandpiper  
 Dunlin  
 Ruff  
 Black-tailed Godwit  
 Bar-tailed Godwit  
 Whimbrel  
 Curlew  
 Redshank  
 Greenshank  
 Wood Sandpiper  
 Turnstone  
 Great Skua  
 Mediterranean Gull  
 Little Gull

## **APPENDIX 8**

**Schedule of County Wildlife Sites in Suffolk Coastal District Council - including Key Map**

**Example of County Wildlife Designation - site details**



## INDEX OF COUNTY WILDLIFE SITES SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT

A total of 201 sites are included in the index. They are listed in alphabetical parish order. Sites in the same parish appear in grid reference order.

\* denotes part of the site in a parish

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Aldeburgh	1	* Middle Alde Intertidal Area and Adjacent Marshes	TM 430570	297 - 298
Aldeburgh	2	Aldeburgh Golf Course	TM 447580	1 - 2
Aldeburgh	3	* Disused Railway: Aldringham to Aldeburgh (majority SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 461619 - 461585	7 - 8
Aldeburgh	4	* Suffolk Shingle Beaches (part SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 467573 - 477648	117 - 118
Aldeburgh	5	The Haven (SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 469584	3 - 4
Alderton	6	* Oxley Marshes and River Ore Intertidal Area	TM 367432	163 - 164
Aldringham cum Thorpe	7	Aldringham Common and Walks/Thorpeness Golf Course (SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 460608/ 465600	5 - 6
Aldringham cum Thorpe	3	* Disused Railway: Aldringham to Aldeburgh (majority SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 461619 - 461585	7 - 8
Aldringham cum Thorpe	4	* Suffolk Shingle Beaches (part SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 467573 - 477648	117 - 118
Badingham	8	Old Rectory Road Meadow	TM 308679	9 - 10
Badingham	198	Badingham Meadow	TM 308680	395 - 396
Badingham	9	Colston Hall Wood	TM 314670	11 - 12
Badingham	199	Orchard Paddock	TM 327684	397 - 398
Bawdsey	4	* Suffolk Shingle Beaches (part SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 326365 - 358400	117 - 118
Benhall	10	* Dodd's Wood	TM 360630	13 - 14
Benhall	11	Benhall Churchyard	TM 373619	15 - 16
Benhall	12	Manor Farm Meadows	TM 381605/ 382607	17 - 18
Benham	13	Benhall Green Meadows	TM 387613	19 - 20
Blaxhall	14	* Long Grove	TM 347558	21 - 22
Blythburgh	15	* Big/Common/Haw Woods	TM 432727	321 - 322
Blythburgh	16	Hinton Long Spring	TM 437721	23 - 24
Blythburgh	17	Bulcamp Meadow	TM 437764	25 - 26
Blythburgh	18	Blythburgh Marshes	TM 447755	27 - 28
Boulge	19	* Boulge Wood	TM 249523	29 - 30
Boyton	20	Boyton Wood	TM 375472	31 - 32
Bramfield	21	Kingstall Wood	TM 388731	33 - 34
Bramfield	22	Bramfieldhall Wood	TM 405731	35 - 36
Bramfield	23	Thorington Road Meadows	TM 424743	37 - 38
Brandeston	24	Kiln Wood	TM 241608	39 - 40
Brandeston	25	* Low Nursery	TM 243600	41 - 42



Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Brandeston	26	* River Deben (sections)	TM 246600 - 296566	43 - 44
Brandeston	27	Brandeston Chapel Cemetery	TM 246608	45 - 46
Bredfield	28	* Dallinghoo Wield Wood	TM 261541	87 - 88
Brightwell	29	* The Mill River	TM 219433 - 290417	121 - 122
Brightwell	30	Brightwell Grazing Meadows	TM 252433	47 - 48
Bromeswell	31	Bromeswell Green	TM 296504	49 - 50
Bromeswell	32	Bromeswell Heath Golf Course	TM 301495	51 - 52
Bruisyard	33	Bruisyard Wood	TM 335673	53 - 54
Bruisyard	34	Hernsey Wood	TM 344674	55 - 56
Burgh	35	* Maple Meadow	TM 234508	139 - 140
Burgh	19	* Boulge Wood	TM 249523	29 - 30
Butley	36	* Staverton Lake, Marshes and Alder Carr	TM 359514	351 - 352
Butley	37	* Water Wood	TM 371493	57 - 58
Butley	38	Carmen's Wood	TM 382501	59 - 60
Campsey Ash	39	Decoy Pond, Ashe Abbey	TM 317546	61 - 62
Campsey Ash	40	The Oaks	TM 318553	63 - 64
Campsey Ash	41	Copperas Wood	TM 325547	65 - 66
Campsey Ash	14	* Long Grove	TM 347558	21 - 22
Capel St Andrew	42	* Woodbridge Airbase	TM 220489	67 - 68
Capel St Andrew	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from 03.05.01)	TM 340500	69 - 70
Capel St Andrew	37	* Water Wood	TM 371493	57 - 58
Chillesford	193	Chillesford Marsh	TM 387520	385 - 386
Chillesford	44	Kiln Wood	TM 388524	71 - 72
Chillesford	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from 03.05.01)	TM 390540	69 - 70
Cookley	45	* Heveningham Park Alder Carr	TM 352738	347 - 348
Cransford	46	Cransford Hall Meadows	TM 327652	73 - 74
Cratfield	185	Cratfield Churchyard	TM 314748	369 - 370
Cretingham	37	The Spong	TM 230595	75 - 76
Cretingham	48	Grove Farm Golf Course	TM 237608	77 - 78
Culpho	49	Tuddenham Hall Wood	TM 202499	79 - 80
Culpho	50	* Playford Reservoir	TM 208484	81 - 82
Culpho	51	Culpho Wood	TM 208499	83 - 84
Dallinghoo	52	Dallinghoo Wood	TM 258546	85 - 86
Dallinghoo	53	Page's Covert	TM 269559	89 - 90
Dallinghoo	54	* Home Covert	TM 279561	91 - 92
Dallinghoo Wield	28	* Dallinghoo Wield Road	TM 261541	87 - 88
Darsham	55	Sillett's Wood	TM 403713	93 - 94
Darsham	56	* Minsmere Valley: Reckford Bridge - Beveriche Manor Farm	TM 404687 - 437677	231 - 232
Darsham	57	* Darsham Marshes	TM 424685	95 - 96
Dennington	58	Parsonage Wood	TM 274664	97 - 98
Dennington	189	Dennington Churchyard	TM 282670	377 - 378
Dennington	59	Dennington Wood	TM 297678	99 - 100

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Dunwich	60	* Dunwich Valley Woods and Grassland	TM 465704	101 - 102
Dunwich	43	* Dunwich Forest (formerly part of Aldewood Forest)	TM 465715	69 - 70
Dunwich	61	Greyfriars Wood	TM 478702	103 - 104
Easton	62	* Maid's/Brockley Woods and Ash Grove	TM 293596	105 - 106
Eyke	63	Reves Hall Meadow	TM 314519	107 - 108
Eyke	64	Eyke Meadows	TM 317528	109 - 110
Eyke	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from 03.05.01)	TM 340500	69 - 70
Falkenham	65	* Egypt Wood	TM 288370	327 - 328
Falkenham	66	Corporation Marshes	TM 300404	111 - 112
Falkenham	67	* Kingsfleet	TM 310380	113 - 114
Farnham	186	Farnham Churchyard	TM 363599	371 - 372
Farnham	68	Foxburrow Wood	TM 370598	115 - 116
Farnham	69	* River Fromus Marshes	TM 387587	293 - 294
Felixstowe	67	* Kingsfleet	TM 310380	113 - 114
Felixstowe	4	* Suffolk Shingle Beaches (part SSSI from 19.1.99)	TM 326365 - 358400	117 - 118
Foxhall	71	* The Mount	TM 216433	119 - 120
Foxhall	29	* The Mill River	TM 219433 - 290417	121 - 122
Foxhall	72	Valley Farm Meadow	TM 239434	123 - 124
Framlingham	73	Framlingham Mere	TM 284638	125 - 126
Framlingham	200	Framlingham Cemetery	TM 288633	399 - 400
Friston	74	* Knodishall Whin	TM 413599	187 - 188
Friston	1	* Middle Alde Intertidal Area and Adjacent Marshes	TM 430570	297 - 298
Friston	75	Great Wood	TM 438595	127 - 128
Great Bealings	76	Kiln Farm Meadow	TM 236487	129 - 130
Great Bealings	117	Meadow Cottage Wood	TM 239481	131 - 132
Great Bealings	77	Queech Wood	TM 243491	133 - 134
Great Glemham	78	High Grove	TM 330627	135 - 136
Great Glemham	79	* Great Glemham Wood	TM 338607	301 - 302
Great Glemham	80	* Great Glemham Small Woods	TM 3462/ 3463/ 3562	137 - 138
Grundisburgh	35	* Maple Meadow	TM 234507	139 - 140
Hacheston	62	* Maid's/Brockley Woods and Ash Grove	TM 293596	105 - 106
Hacheston	81	Great Wood, Glevering Hall	TM 299582	141 - 142
Hacheston	82	Catt's Wood	TM 305576	143 - 144
Hacheston	83	Lower Hacheston Meadow	TM 318567	145 - 146
Hasketon	187	Hasketon Meadow	TM 244504	373 - 374
Hasketon	84	Riverside House Meadow (SSSI from 26.4.94)	TM 245503	147 - 148
Hasketon	85	Church Farm Meadow	TM 239502	149 - 150

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Hasketon	19	* Boulge Wood	TM 249523	29 - 30
Hasketon	86	Blunt's Wood	TM 250493	151 - 152
Hasketon	194	Whitehouse Farm Meadow	TM 250517	387 - 388
Hasketon	87	Blunt's Wood Meadow	TM 252493	153 - 154
Hemley	29	* The Mill River	TM 219433 - 290417	121 - 122
Hemley	88	* Newbourne Springs Meadows	TM 276425	155 - 156
Heveningham	89	Gothic Farm Meadow	TM 338728	157 - 158
Heveningham	45	* Heveningham Park Alder Carr	TM 352738	347 - 348
Hollesley	90	Box Hall Heath	TM 339447	159 - 160
Hollesley	91	Black Ditch Meadows	TM 348444	161 - 162
Hollesley	6	* Oxley Marshes and River Ore Intertidal Area	TM 367432	163 - 164
Hollesley	92	Caudwell Hall Farm Marshes	TM 380454	165 - 166
Hoo	25	* Low Nursery	TM 243600	41 - 42
Hoo	93	Hoo Wood	TM 256582	167 - 168
Hoo	99	* Home Farm Meadow	TM 260603	181 - 182
Hoo	94	Smilley Wood	TM 264585	169 - 170
Iken	1	* Middle Alde Intertidal Area and Adjacent Marshes	TM 430570	297 - 298
Ipswich Borough	95	* Rushmere Heath	TM 203449	171 - 172
Kelsale cum Carlton	96	Lonely Wood	TM 368649	173 - 174
Kelsale cum Carlton	97	Kelsale Morio Meadow	TM 399643	175 - 176
Kesgrave	70	Foxhall Stadium Wood	TM 214443	177 - 178
Kesgrave	98	* Kesgrave Wood/Sinks Valley (part SSSI from 5.11.96)	TM 227464	179 - 180
Kettleburgh	26	* River Deben (sections)	TM 246600 - 296566	43 - 44
Kettleburgh	99	* Home Farm Meadow	TM 260603	181 - 182
Kirton	29	* The Mill River	TM 219433 - 290417	121 - 122
Kirton	100	Kirton Reservoir	TM 266405	183 - 184
Kirton	101	Paul's Rough Ground	TM 269410	185 - 186
Knodishall	74	* Knodishall Whin	TM 413599	187 - 188
Knodishall	102	Grove Wood	TM 418610	189 - 190
Knodishall	103	Knodishall Common	TM 432607	191 - 192
Leiston	104	* Buckle's Wood	TM 431635	193 - 194
Leiston	105	Leiston Common	TM 458633	195 - 196
Leiston	106	Sizewell Levels and Associated Areas	TM 463641	197 - 198
Leiston	107	Southern Minsmere Levels	TM 470658	199 - 200
Letheringham	26	* River Deben (sections)	TM 246600 - 296566	43 - 44
Letheringham	108	Cutter's Grove	TM 264577	201 - 202
Letheringham	109	Old Park Wood	TM 273573	203 - 204
Letheringham	110	Leatheringham Meadow	TM 273583	205 - 206
Letheringham	111	Wood adjacent to River Deben	TM 285573	207 - 208

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Levington	112	Nacton Meadows	TM 232399	209 - 210
Linstead Parva	114	Vicarage Farm Meadow	TM 326777	211 - 212
Little Bealings	115	* Pogson's Farm Meadows	TM 221473	265 - 266
Little Bealings	98	* Kesgrave Wood/Sinks Valley (part SSSI from 5.11.96)	TM 227464	179 - 180
Little Bealings	116	* Osier Bed and Martlesham Plantation Meadows	TM 236465	213 - 214
Little Glemham	118	Great Wood	TM 339599	215 - 216
Marlesford	119	* Great Glemham Nature Reserve	TM 331606	299 - 300
Martlesham	116	* Osier Bed and Martlesham Plantation Meadows	TM 236465	213 - 214
Martlesham	201	Martlesham Plantation Acid Grassland	TM 240463	401 - 402
Martlesham	120	Martlesham Heath Wood	TM 245448	217 - 218
Martlesham	121	Bloomfield's Farm Meadow	TM 245468	219 - 220
Martlesham	122	Martlesham Common	TM 246461	221 - 222
Martlesham	188	Seckford Hall Camp Site	TM 254482	375 - 376
Martlesham	123	The Old Rotary Camping Ground	TM 256458	223 - 224
Martlesham	182	* Kyson Meadows, Sluice Wood and Martlesham Creek Reedbed	TM 257470/ 271480	
Martlesham	124	Lumber Wood	TM 266463	225 - 226
Melton	125	Woods Lane Meadow and Melton Mead	TM 279504	227 - 228
Melton	126	Melton Picnic Site	TM 287503	229 - 230
Middleton	56	* Minsmere Valley: Reckford Bridge - Beveriche Manor Farm	TM 404687 - 437677	231 - 232
Middleton	127	* Minsmere Valley: Eastbridge - Reckford Bridge	TM 437677 - 453663	233 - 234
Monewden	128	Jope Cottage Meadow	TM 232583	235 - 236
Monewden	129	Monewden Green	TM 232586	237 - 238
Monewden	130	Table's Wood	TM 235595	239 - 240
Nacton	131	Bridge Wood	TM 187405	241 - 242
Nacton	132	Fox Farm Meadows	TM 199404	243 - 244
Nacton	133	Park Farm Heath (Broom Hill)	TM 199407	245 - 246
Nacton	134	Home Wood	TM 225388	247 - 248
Newbourne	29	* The Mill River	TM 219433 - 290417	121 - 122
Newbourne	88	* Newbourne Springs Meadows	TM 276425	155 - 156
Orford	1	* Middle Alde Intertidal Area and Adjacent Marshes	TM 430570	297 - 298
Parham	135	Parham Wood	TM 301615	249 - 250
Parham	136	Kilderbee's Grove	TM 309636	251 - 252
Parham	137	North Green	TM 310622	253 - 254
Parham	138	Silverlace Green	TM 317605	255 - 256
Parham	62	* Maid's/Brockley Woods and	TM 293596	105 - 106

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
		Ash Grove		
Peasenhall	139	Peasenhall Cemetery	TM 352691	257 - 258
Pettistree	140	* Ufford Thicks	TM 281532	341 - 342
Pettistree	141	* Rowanwood Cottage Marsh	TM 294537	259 - 260
Playford	142	* Playford Alder Carr	TM 207474	261 - 262
Playford	143	Lux Wood	TM 218472	263 - 264
Playford	50	* Playford Reservoir	TM 208484	81 - 82
Playford	115	* Pogson's Farm Meadows	TM 221473	265 - 266
Playford	144	Playford Mere	TM 222474	267 - 268
Playford	98	* Kesgrave Wood/Sinks Valley (part SSSI from 5.11.96)	TM 227464	179 - 180
Purdis Farm	145	* Ipswich Golf Course	TM 207432	269 - 270
Purdis Farm	71	* The Mount	TM 216433	119 - 120
Ramsholt	146	* Shottisham Creek	TM 305432	277 - 278
Ramsholt	147	Ramsholt Marshes and Lodge Plantation	TM 300422/ 307418	271 - 272
Rendham	10	* Dodd's Wood	TM 360630	13 - 14
Rendlesham	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from 03.05.01)	TM 340500	69 - 70
Rendlesham	148	Whitmore Wood	TM 343532	273 - 274
Rendlesham	195	* RAF Bentwaters	TM 350530	389 - 390
Rushmere St Andrew	95	* Rushmere Heath	TM 203449	171 - 172
Rushmere St Andrew	145	* Ipswich Golf Course	TM 207432	269 - 270
Rushmere St Andrew	142	* Playford Alder Carr	TM 207474	261 - 262
Saxtead	149	Saxtead Green	TM 253645	275 - 276
Shottisham	146	* Shottisham Creek	TM 305432	277 - 278
Shottisham	150	Shottisham Heath	TM 324448	279 - 280
Sibton	151	Hencoop Wood	TM 364690	281 - 282
Sibton	152	Abbey Wood	TM 365700	283 - 284
Sibton	153	Coe Wood	TM 367675	285 - 286
Sibton	154	The Spring Wood	TM 370685	287 - 288
Sibton	155	Big Wood	TM 372703	289 - 290
Sibton	156	Kendall's Wood/Cats Covert	TM 377711	291 - 292
Snape	157	Church Common	TM 395592	295 - 296
Snape	196	Snape Marshes	TM 399582	391 - 392
Snape	1	* Middle Alde Intertidal Area and Adjacent Marshes	TM 430570	297 - 298
Stratford St Andrew	119	* Great Glemham Nature Reserve	TM 331606	299 - 300
Stratford St Andrew	79	* Great Glemham Wood	TM 228607	301 - 302
Stratford St Andrew	158	Denney's Grove	TM 3426121	303 - 304
Stratton Hall	113	Levington Lagoon	TM 240385	305 - 306
Stratton Hall	159	Stratton Hall Wood	TM 245385	307 - 308
Stratton Hall	160	* Morston Hall Wood	TM 254378	325 - 326
Sudbourne	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from	TM 390540	69 - 70

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
		03.05.01)		
Sudbourne	161	Watling/Oakyard Woods	TM 407522	309 - 310
Sudbourne	162	Captain's and Sudbourne Great Woods	TM 421538	311 - 312
Sudbourne	1	* Middle Alde Intertidal Area and Adjacent Marshes	TM 430570	297 - 298
Sutton	163	Cliff Farm Meadows and Nettle Hill Wood	TM 294460	313 - 314
Sutton	42	* Woodbridge Airbase	TM 330489	67 - 68
Sutton	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from 03.05.01)	TM 340500	69 - 70
Sweffling	80	Great Glemham Small Woods	TM 3462/ 3463/ 3562	137 - 138
Theberton	164	Leiston Airfield	TM 4525651	315 - 316
Theberton	165	Kiln Grove and Meadow	TM 425657	317 - 318
Theberton	104	* Buckle's Wood	TM 431635	193 - 194
Theberton	127	* Minsmere Valley: Eastbridge - Reckford Bridge	TM 437677 - 453633	233 - 234
Thorington	166	Church Farm Marshes	TM 425744	319 - 320
Thorington	15	* Big Common/Haw Woods	TM 432727	321 - 322
Thorington	167	Holly Hills Wood	TM 432736	323 - 324
Trimley St Martin	160	* Morston Hall Wood	TM 254378	325 - 326
Trimley St Martin	168	* Trimley Marshes	TM 260355	329 - 330
Trimley St Martin	65	* Egypt Wood	TM 288370	327 - 328
Trimley St Mary	168	* Trimley Marshes	TM 260355	329 - 330
Trimley St Mary	169	Painter's/Salter's Woods	TM 267360	331 - 332
Tuddenham St Martin	170	Welham's Meadow	TM 189490	333 - 334
Tuddenham St Martin	171	Pumping Station Meadow	TM 192476	335 - 336
Tuddenham St Martin	172	Crook's Meadow	TM 196484	337 - 338
Tunstall	173	* Dogger's Grove	TM 358541	349 - 350
Tunstall	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from 03.05.01)	TM 390540	69 - 70
Ubbeston	174	Ubbeston Wood	TM 321728	339 - 340
Ufford	140	* Ufford Thicks	TM 281532	341 - 342
Ufford	175	Round Grove	TM 284526	343 - 344
Ufford	141	* Rowanwood Cottage Marsh	TM 294537	259 - 260
Ufford	176	Boon's Meadow	TM 297532	345 - 346
Walpole	45	* Heveningham Park Alder Carr	TM 352738	347 - 348
Wantisden	43	* Aldewood Forest (Sandlings Forest SSSI, from 03.05.01)	TM 340500/ 390540	69 - 70
Wantisden	195	* RAF Bentwaters	TM 350530	389 - 390
Wantisden	173	* Dogger's Grove	TM 358541	349 - 350
Wantisden	36	* Staverton Lake, Marshes and Alder Carr	TM 359514	351 - 352

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Wenhaston with Mells	177	Mill Heath	TM 417763	353 - 354
Wenhaston with Mells	178	Bicker's Heath	TM 422761	355 - 356
Wenhaston with Mells	179	Blackheath	TM 423748	357 - 358
Westleton	57	* Darsham Marshes	TM 424685	95 - 96
Westleton	127	* Minsmere Valley: Eastbridge - Reckford Bridge	TM 437677 - 453663	233 - 234
Westleton	180	Westleton Common	TM 444687	359 - 360
Westleton	60	* Dunwich Valley Woods and Grassland	TM 465704	101 - 102
Westleton	43	* Dunwich Forest (formerly part of Aldewood Forest)	TM 465715	69 - 70
Wickham Market	26	* River Deben (sections)	TM 246600 - 296566	43 - 44
Wickham Market	54	* Home Covert	TM 279561	91 - 92
Wickham Market	181	Potsford Wood	TM 286563	361 - 362
Woodbridge	182	* Kyson Meadows, Sluice Wood and Martlesham Creek Reedbed	TM 257470/ 271480	363 - 364
Woodbridge	197	Woodbridge Wet Meadow	TM 265483	393 - 394
Yoxford	183	Yoxford Wood	TM 391702	365 - 366
Yoxford	184	Willowmarsh Wood	TM 395712	367 - 368

Footnote: Two sites are not included in the index, since the owners have requested confidentiality. These sites are marked on the location map by means of an open doi.

### Sites added in 1993

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Cratfield	185	Cratfield Churchyard	TM 314748	369 - 370
Farnham	186	Farnham Churchyard	TM 362599	371 - 372
Hasketon	187	Hasketon Meadow	TM 244504	373 - 374
Martlesham	188	Seckford Hall Camp Site	TM 254482	375 - 376

### Sites added in 1995

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Dennington	189	Dennington Churchyard	TM 282670	377 - 378
Felixstowe	190	Martello Tower Rare Plant Site	TM 293331	379 - 380
Sutton	191	Cliff Farm Heath	TM 292475	381 - 382
Wenhaston with Mells	192	* Hurricane Wood	TM 413770	383 - 384

**Sites added in 1996**

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Chillesford	193	Chillesford Marsh	TM 387520	385 - 386
Hasketon	194	Whitehouse Farm Meadow	TM 250517	387 - 388
Rendlesham	195	* RAF Bentwaters	TM 350530	389 - 390
Snape	196	Snape Marshes	TM 399582	391 - 392
Wantisden	195	* RAF Bentwaters	TM 350530	389 - 390
Woodbridge	197	Woodbridge Wet Meadow	TM 265483	393 - 394

**Sites added in 1997**

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Badingham	198	* Badingham Meadow	TM 308680	395 - 396
Badingham	199	Orchard Paddock	TM 327684	397 - 398
Framlingham	200	* Framlingham Cemetery	TM 288633	399 - 400

**Sites added in 1999**

Parish	Site No.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Page No.
Martlesham	201	Martlesham Plantation Acid Grassland	TM 240463	401 - 401



## **APPENDIX 9**

**Schedule of Roadside Nature Reserves (Protected Roadside Verges) in Suffolk Coastal District**

**SUFFOLK WILDLIFE TRUST : PROTECTED ROADSIDE VERGES (SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT)**

LOCATION	SITE NO.	SIDE(S) OF ROAD(S)		LENGTH LENGTH (metres)	MAP REFERENCE		REASON FOR PROTECTION OTHER RELEVANT NOTES
		NO.1 .....	NO.2 .....		START.....	FINISH 1 FINISH 2	
					START.....		
					1:50,000 O.S. SHEET(S)		
Cookley	141	West		270	TM 37047604	TM 37247589	Bee and wasp orchids and other boulder clay flora
Cransford	91	East West		780 780	TM 31666612 TM 31666612	TM 31546560 TM 31536560	Cowslip and other spring flowers
Dallinghoo	90	East		90	TM 26275455	TM 26275464	Wood Anemone and Wood Spurge
Dennington	84	North		165	TM 26186661	TM 26306651	Sulphur Clover
Dennington	111	East		125	TM 29066650	TM 29086663	Spiny Restharrow, Sulphur Clover
Easton	50	North-east		47	TM 28725830	TM 28755834	Drooping Star-of-Bethlehem
Middleton	75	South-east		140	TM 42606668	TM 42726675	Russian Comfrey
Middleton/Kelsale	102	North South		650 650	TM 39936646 TM 39946645	TM 40476662 TM 40476661	Boulder clay flora
Sibton	121	East West		125 125	TM 36986871 TM 36976871	TM 37016859 TM 37006859	Sulphur Clover, Pyramidal Orchid
Sternfield	122	West		50	TM 39246091	TM 39256097	Yellow-rattle

LOCATION	SITE NO.	SIDE(S) OF ROAD(S)		LENGTH LENGTH (metres)	MAP REFERENCE		REASON FOR PROTECTION OTHER RELEVANT NOTES
		NO.1 .....	NO.2 .....		START .....	FINISH 1 FINISH 2	
1:50,000 O.S. SHEET(S)							
Sutton	87	East		120	TM 31114549	TM 31204541	Wild Clary
Sweffling	149	East		100	TM 34856371	TM 34916365	Chicory
Sweffling	94	East		120	TM 33926347	TM 33976337	Boulder clay flora
Theberton	76	South		180	TM 41976556	TM 42146557	Common Spotted-orchid.
Tunstall	132	North-west		160	TM 35265429	TM 35375440	Salsify
Ufford	139	East		110	TM 29685360	TM 29755368	Chicory, Dittander
Walpole	159	East		90	TM 36087277	TM 36147271	Boulder clay flora
Yoxford	47	North		94	TM 38396988	TM 38476982	Wild Clary

# **APPENDIX 10**

**Schedule of Bat Roosts in Suffolk Coastal District**

**List of Bat Species**

ADDRESS	GRID REF	BAT SPECIES	DATE OF RECORD
Aldeburgh, 183 Saxmundham Road	448576	Pipistrelle	1985
Aldeburgh, 37 Alde Lane	463564	Pipistrelle	
Aldeburgh, 53 Park Road	459569	*	1996
Aldeburgh, Catalpast, Saxmundham Road	447574	Brown long-eared	1993
Aldeburgh, The Red House, Golf Lane	454579	Pipistrelle	1996
Aldringham, 16 Ivy Cottages, Aldeburgh Road	446607	Brown long-eared	1996
Aldringham, 4 Shell Pits Cottage	467608	Brown long-eared	1994
Aldringham, Crabtree Cottage, Aldeburgh Road	449598	Serotine	
Aldringham, Heatherlands, Aldeburgh Road	446604	Pipistrelle	1993
Aldringham, St Andrew's Church	452603	Brown long-eared	1994
Badingham, Badingham House	306675	*	1993
Bawdsey, The Coach House	349399	*	1996
Bawdsey, Bawdsey Hall	347395	Brown long-eared	1993
Bawdsey, Martello View, The Street	346405	Brown long-eared	1996
Benhall, Benhall House	384615	Pipistrelle	1996
Benhall, St Mary's Church	373618	Pipistrelle	1993
Blaxhall, Shepherd's Cottage, Blaxhall Heath	380564	*	1993
Boyton, Mary Warner House	37 37	Pipistrelle	1987
Boyton, Mill Lane	379471	Brown long-eared	1986
Bramfield, Bramfield Hall	399736	Daubenton's	1986
Brandeston, Brocnor, Friday Street	241598	Pipistrelle	1985
Bredfield, 30 Bredfield Lodge	272499	Pipistrelle	1989
Bredfield, 5 Primrose Cottages, The Street	269531	Brown long-eared	1993
Bredfield, St Andrew's Church	268531	Brown long-eared	1989
Bredfield, The Brambles	268532	Pipistrelle	1994
Bromeswell, Sutton Road	295497	Pipistrelle	1985
Bromeswell, Wikky Springs, Summer Lane	302507	Brown long-eared	1993
Bromewell, "Monflorite", Church Lane	302507	Pipistrelle	1993
Bromewell, Church Farm House	300507	Brown long-eared	1991
Bruisyard, St Peter's Church	325663	Brown long-eared	1991
		Pipistrelle	1996

Butley, 225/226 Fen Row	34 51	Brown long-eared	1985
Butley, 24 The Street	368511	*	1993
Butley, Abbey Farm	375493	Brown long-eared	1996
		Pipistrelle	
		Natterer's	
Butley, Butley Church	374502	Pipistrelle	1990
Butley, Butley Priory	375494	*	1996
Charsfield, Peartree Farm	247567	Pipistrelle	1993
Charsfield, St Peter's Church	254566	Pipistrelle	1996
Charsfield, The Vicarage	254565	Brown long-eared	1996
Chillesford, Field House, The Street	38 52	*	1991
Cookley, Willow Brook	35 75	Pipistrelle	1988
Cransford, Fiddlers Hall	316641	Brown long-eared	1996
Cratfield, Dunnett's Farm	318740	Pipistrelle	1991
Cratfield, St Mary's Church	314748	Pipistrelle	1993
Cretingham, Cretingham Lodge	226622	Brown long-eared	1996
		Pipistrelle	
		Brown long-eared	1996
		Pipistrelle	
		Daubenton's	
		Natterer's	
Cretingham, Home Farm	224592	Pipistrelle	1996
		Brown long-eared	
		Pipistrelle	
		Brown long-eared	
		Pipistrelle	
Cretingham, Tenpots	229616	Brown long-eared	1996
		Pipistrelle	
		Brown long-eared	
		Pipistrelle	1996
		*	1993
Cretingham, Yew Tree Farmhouse	223563	Brown long-eared	1994
Dallinghoo, No 1 Main Street	267548	Brown long-eared	1993
Dunwich, 6 Long Row	475701	Pipistrelle	1994
Dunwich, Pintail Cottage, St Helena	463717	Brown long-eared	1996
Dunwich, The Old Stables	465701	Pipistrelle	1991
Earl Soham, 1/2Cobbold Row	230631	Brown long-eared	1996
Earl Soham, The Elms	233631	Pipistrelle	1991
Eastbridge, Ordino, Chapel Lane	448663	Pipistrelle	1996
Easton, All Saints Church	284588	Brown long-eared	1990, 1996
		Serotine	

Easton, The Old Rectory	283587	Brown long-eared	1991
Eyke, Reves Hall	314519	*	1988
Falkenham, St Ethelberts Church	294391	Pipistrelle	1994
Farnham, 2 Hall Cottages	366598	Brown long-eared	1985
Farnham, Old Cart Shed, 2A Farnham Barns	366599	Pipistrelle	1993
Felixstowe, 43 Gosford Way	30 35	Pipistrelle	1984
Foxhall, Studley House, Monument Farm Road	22 43	*	1984
Framlingham, Grove Farm Barns	283612	Pipistrelle	1996
Framlingham, Moat Farm	297635	Brown long-eared	1996
Framlingham, Old People's Flats, The Elms	284635	Pipistrelle	1986, 1988
Framlingham, White Acre, Victoria Mill Road	278627	Brown long-eared	1994
Friston, Blackheath Mansion	422579	Brown long-eared	1994, 1996
		Serotine	
		Dautenton's	
Great Bealings, St Mary's Church	231489	Pipistrelle	1996
Great Glemham, Hawthorns	34 61	Pipistrelle	1996
Great Glemham, Parish Church	340616	*	1990
Great Glemham, The Grove	349624	Brown long-eared	1991
Grundisburgh, St Mary's Church	224511	Pipistrelle	1991
Hacheston, All Saints Church	312586	*	1993
Hasketon, Wedgwood, Top Road	247506	Brown long-eared	1993
Heveningham, Heveningham Church	334726	Brown long-eared	1993
Hollesley, Box Hall	341447	Brown long-eared	1994
Hollesley, Kericho, Fox Hill		Pipistrelle	1993
Huntingfield, St Mary's Church	336744	Brown long-eared	1993
Kelsale, 8 Church Close	387652	Pipistrelle	1996
Kelsale, Mill View Kennels, Rosemary Lane	38 65	*	1991
Kesgrave, 18 Columbia Close	213451	Pipistrelle	1989
Kesgrave, 3 Newquay Close	209448	Pipistrelle	1991
Kettleburgh, Kettleburgh Church	265607	*	1993
Kirton, Kembroke Hall	28 39	*	1993
Kirton, The Sett, 47 Falkenham Road	280394	Pipistrelle	1993
Knodishall, 7 Judith Avenue	435606	Pipistrelle	1996

Leiston, 4 Haylings Grove	442619	Pipistrelle	1993
Leiston, 9 Harling Way	435629	Pipistrelle	1993
Leiston, Abbey Lodge	448644	Pipistrelle	1993
Leiston, Common Farm House, Nuclear Electric	457633	Pipistrelle	1993
Leiston, Lower Abbey Farm	459658	Pipistrelle	1994
Letheringham, 2/4 Crooks Hill	276578	Natterer's	
Letheringham, Letheringham Hall Barn	280580	Pipistrelle	1994
		Brown long-eared	1996
Letheringham, Letheringham Lodge	276570	Pipistrelle	
		Pipistrelle	1996
		Serotine	
Linstead Parva, Linstead Parva Church	337777	Pipistrelle	1993
Linstead Parva, St Peter's Church	324726	Brown long-eared	1989
Linstead Parva, Toad Hall	332778	Pipistrelle	1986
Linstead Parva, Vicarage Farm	327777	*	1989
Little Glemham, Sink Farm	353583	Brown long-eared	1996
		Pipistrelle	
		Natterer's	
Marlesford, Marlesford Church	324584	Pipistrelle	1985
Marlesford, The Rectory	323583	Brown long-eared	1996
Martlesham Heath, 19 Avocet Lane		Pipistrelle	1991
Martlesham Heath, 26 Westland		Pipistrelle	1993
Martlesham Heath, 44 Manor Road		Pipistrelle	1993
Martlesham, "Silvers", Redwold Close	250473	Pipistrelle	1989
Martlesham, 33 Viking Heights	254468	Pipistrelle	1987
Martlesham, South Ralph Cottages, Newbourne Road	295497	Brown long-eared	1993
Middleton, Fordley Hall	207601	Brown long-eared	1996
		Pipistrelle	
Nacton, Nacton Rectory	21 39	Brown long-eared	1990
Nacton, The Decoy Cottage	229403	Pipistrelle	1986, 1989
Newbourne, Newbourne Hall	274428	Brown long-eared	1991
Orford, The Rectory	422499	Brown long-eared	1993
Otley, 8 Spring Park	208558	Pipistrelle	1985



Otley, Framsdan Road	223563	Pipistrelle	1996
Otley, Moat Farm, Monewden Road	223563	Brown long-eared Pipistrelle	1996
Otley, Parish Church	204549	Pipistrelle	1990
Otley, Saltdean, Chapel Road	20 55	*	
Otley, Shrubbery Farm,	215566	Pipistrelle	1988
		Pipistrelle	1996
Parham, Home Farm, North Green	307622	Brown long-eared	
		Brown long-eared	1996
Parham, Parham Hall Farm	315606	Pipistrelle	
		Brown long-eared	1996
Pettistree, Green Farm, The Street	296548	Pipistrelle	
		Serotine	1990
		Brown long-eared	
Rendham, Rendham Court	34 64	Pipistrelle	
		Brown long-eared	1988
		Pipistrelle	
		Serotine	
Rendlesahm, Rose Cottage	334519	Brown long-eared	1994
Rendlesham, BT, Bentwaters Exchange, RAF Bentwaters	341532	Pipistrelle	1990
Saxmundham, 140 Saxon Road	386634	Pipistrelle	1986
Saxmundham, 2 Manor Gardens	392629	Pipistrelle	1993
Saxmundham, Fairfield House, Fairfield Drive	385634	Pipistrelle	1993
Saxtead, Galaxy House, The Green	25 64	Pipistrelle	1996
Saxtead, Manor Farm, The Green	262646	Pipistrelle	1996
Sizewell, Lower Abbey Farm	459657	Pipistrelle	1996
		Natterer's	
		Brown long-eared	
		Pipistrelle	
Sizewell, Rosary Cottage	471629	Pipistrelle	1994
Snape, 3 Squirrel Cottages, Cundle Green, Gromford	388586	Brown long-eared	1993
Snape, Abbey Farm	390579	Brown long-eared	1996
		Pipistrelle	
		Natterer's	
Snape, Blackheath Mansion	422579	Brown long-eared	1996

Snape, Dunningworth Hall	388574	Brown long-eared	1993
Snape, St John the Baptist Church	396594	Pipistrelle	1994
Sternfield, Kelsyth, Red Lane	388611	Brown long-eared	1984
Stratford St Andrew, Park Gate Farm	353596	*	1991
Stratford St Andrew, 1 & 2 Corner Cottages	358601	Serotine	1991
Stratford St Andrew, Benhall Place	354613	Brown long-eared	1996
Stratford St Andrew, The Hall	354604	Pipistrelle	
Stratton Hall, Seabridge Cottage	249388	Serotine	1993
Sudbourne, No 2 Sudbourne Hall	408512	*	1993
Sutton, 1423B RAF Woodbridge	32 47	Pipistrelle	1996
Sutton, Border House	305445	Pipistrelle	1984
Sutton, Nut Tree Farm	306446	Pipistrelle	1993
Sutton, Saxacre, Main Road	306461	Pipistrelle	1994
Sweffling, Briège Farm	350643	Serotine	
Sweffling, Smythe's Barn	344643	Brown long-eared	1984
Sweffling, Sweffling Hall	337645	Pipistrelle	1986, 1989
Theberton, Long Acre, Church Road	443662	Brown long-eared	
Thorington Laundry Farm House	418738	Pipistrelle	1988
Thorington, Laundry Farm House	418738	Brown long-eared	1996
Thorpeness, 4C The Headlands	474599	Brown long-eared	1993
Thorpeness, St Mary's Church	474598	*	1993
Trimley St Martin, 1 Old Kirton Road	27 37	Pipistrelle	1990
Trimley St Martin, 295a High Road	273376	*	1990
Trimley St Mary, 8 Trimley High Road	285363	Pipistrelle	1988
Tunstall, St Michael's Church	364552	Pipistrelle	1991
Ubbeston, The Post Office, The Green	321718	*	1993
Ufford, "Carousel", Lower Road	297521	Pipistrelle	1988
Ufford, Hillside Cottage, Spring Lane	29 52	Pipistrelle	1991
Ufford, Mill House	302524	Brown long-eared	1991
		Pipistrelle	1986

Waldringfield, 2 The Lilacs, Fishpond Road	27 44	Brown long-eared	
Walpole, Mtoni	365746	Pipistrelle	1986
Walpole, Walpole Primary School	364747	Pipistrelle	1985
Westleton, Mulleys Cottage	441688	Brown long-eared	1991
Westleton, Potton Hall	454710	Brown long-eared	1993
Westleton, Whimbrel Cottage, St Helena	463717	Brown long-eared	1993
Woodbridge, "Topfields", Fen Meadows Walk	267489	Serotine	1991
Woodbridge, 26 California	262483	Pipistrelle	1993
Woodbridge, Leeks Hill House	275504	Pipistrelle	1993, 1994
Yoxford, Blenheim House	393693	Pipistrelle	1996
Yoxford, Jaceys Restaurant, High Street	395689	Brown long-eared	1990

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## BAT SPECIES FOUND IN BRITAIN

SPECIES		SIZE	DISTRIBUTION	MAJOR ROOSTS	
1.	Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	L	Britain north to Scottish border	T	Rare in houses
2.	Leisler's bat <i>N. Leisleri</i>	M	Britain north to Yorkshire	TB	Very rare
3.	Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	L	South of line from Aberystwyth to the Wash	B	
4.	Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	M	Britain to north to Scottish border	BT	Very rare
5.	Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	M	Throughout Britain	BT	Second most common
6.	Grey long-eared bat <i>P. austriacus</i>	M	Confined to south coast	B	Very rare
7.	Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	S	Throughout Britain	BT	Most common
8.	Mouse-eared bat <i>Myotis myotis</i>	L	Confined to south coast	C	Almost extinct
9.	Natterer's bat <i>M nattereri</i>	M	Britain except possibly north-west Scotland	BCT	
10.	Daubenton's bat <i>M daubentoni</i>	S	Throughout Britain	BCT	
11.	Whiskered bat <i>M mystacinus</i>		Probably north to Scottish border	BCT	
12.	Brandt's bat <i>M brandti</i>	S	Probably north to Scottish border	BCT	
13.	Bechstein's bat <i>M bechsteini</i>	M	Central England	BCT	Very rare
14.	Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	L	South-west England and Wales	BC	Rare
15.	Lesser horseshoe bat <i>R hipposideros</i>	S	West England and Wales north to Yorkshire	BC	

B = Buildings C = Caves, mines, tunnels, etc T = Trees  
L = Large M = Medium S = Small

## **APPENDIX 11**

**Schedule of Great Crested Newt Sites in Suffolk Coastal District**

The sites listed below are where great crested newts, a specially protected species (Schedule 5, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) have been recorded. It is likely that other amphibian species are also present on these sites. It must be recognised that great crested newts only spend a short part of their lifespan in water and the surrounding habitat is very important for their survival.

Foxhall Stadium, Kesgrave	TM 212445	24SW
The Street, Bredfield	TM 268532	25SE
Redhouse Farm, Dennington	TM 272672	26NE
Dennington Hall	TM 290686	26NE
Pembroke Road, Framlingham	TM 278639	26SE
Campsey Ash	TM 335560	35NW
Bruisyard	TM 333676	36NW
Peasenhall	TM 360687	36NE
Trust Farm, Kelsale	TM 374651	36NE
Silverlace Green, Parham	TM 317605	36SW
Linstead Farm, Cratfield	TM 311759	37NW
Cantley Farm, Cratfield	TM319751	37NW
Linstead Hall	TM 321761	37NW
Chediston Hall Farm	TM 370776	37NE
Sibton Green	TM 376717	37SE
Walpole Hatch Farm	TM 376748	37SE
South Green Farm, Sibton	TM 377716	37SE
Ibstock Farm, Bramfield	TM 386737	37SE
Dews Farm, Bramfield	TM 388718	37SE
Railway Line, Bramfield	TM 396736	37SE
Matins Farm, Yoxford	TM 397707	37SE
Railway Line, Bramfield	TM 397731	37SE
Poplar Farm, Heveningham	TM 337714	37SW
Heveningham	TM 341710	37SW
Leiston	TM 433628	46SW
Leiston Abbey ruins	TM 445642	46SW
Wenhaston	TM 413754	47NW
 <u>Additional Records 1996</u>		
The Lilacs, St. Michael's Way, Wenhaston	TM 426754	47NE
Knodishall Green	TM 412631	46SW
Tucksmead, St. Mary's Way, Westerfield	TM 176477	14NE
Wood Farm, Peasenhall	TM 363687	36NE
Wells Cottage, Walpole	TM 365745	37SE
The Street, Huntingfield	TM 342738	37SW
Yoxford	TM 385715	37SE

## **APPENDIX 12**

### **Schedule of Contacts for Further Advice and Information**

**CONTACTS FOR FURTHER ADVICE AND INFORMATION**

**English Nature, East Anglia Region Sub-Office, Norman Tower House, 1/2 Crown Street, Bury St Edmund, Suffolk IP33 1QX**

**Suffolk Wildlife Trust, The Director, Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Brook House, The Green, Ashbocking IP6 9JY**

**Environment Agency, Eastern Area Office, Environment Agency, Cobham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP3 9JE**

**Government Office for the Eastern Region, Heron House, 49-51 Goldington Road, Bedford MK40 3LL**

**Suffolk County Council, Environment Division of Environment and Transport Department, Suffolk County Council, St Edmund House, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 1LZ**

**Countryside Commission, Eastern Regional Office, 110 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LQ**

**Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, c/o MAFF, 100 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2BD**

**FRCA (Farming and Rural Conservation Agency), Block C Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2BL**

**RSPB (Regional Office), The Regional Officer, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Station House, 65 Thorpe Road, Norwich NR1 1UD**

**Forestry Authority, East Anglia Conservancy, Santon, Downham, Brandon, Suffolk IP27 0TJ (also: The District Manager, The Forest District Office, Forestry Authority, Tangham, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3ND)**

**Suffolk Biological Records Office, c/o Ipswich Museum, High Street, IPSWICH, Suffolk IP1 3QH**

**Suffolk Coast and Heaths Project, Simon Hooton, Project Manager, Suffolk Coast and Heaths Project**

**British Trust for Ornithology, The Nunnery, Thetford, IP24 2PU**

**Suffolk Ornithologists Group, Hon. Sec. Mr A Gregory, 1 Holly Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 3QN**

**Suffolk Preservation Society, The Director, Suffolk Preservation Society, Little Hall Market Place, Lavenham, Sudbury, Suffolk.**

**Suffolk Amphibian and Reptile Group, Contact Froglife or Suffolk Wildlife Trust**

**National Trust, The Secretary, The National Trust, Eastern Regional Office, Blickling, Norwich, Norfolk**



**Herpetofauna Conservation, Managing Director, Herpetofauna Conservation International Limited, PO Box 1, Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 9AW**

**MAFF, Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF), Regional Planning Advisor FRCA Land Use and Rural Economy Block C Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DR**

**The Barn Owl Trust, Waterleat, Asburton, Devon TQ13 7HU**

**The Bat Conservation Trust, 15 Clousters House, 8 Battersea Park Road, London SW8 4BG (includes Peoples Trust for Endangered Species)  
(For identification of bats contact : Dr R E Stebbings at Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon PE17 2LS)**

**The Vincent Wildlife Trust, Bat Project Office, Paignton Zoo, Totnes Road, Paignton, Devon TQ4 7EU**

**The Hawk and Owl Trust, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regents Park, London NR1 4RY**

**Froglife, Triton House, Bramfield, Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 9AE**

**Greenways Countryside Project, James Baker Project Officer, Greenways Countryside Project, Stable Block, Holywells Park, Ipswich, Suffolk.**

**Landguard Nature Reserve, Paul Holmes, Landguard Nature Reserve, Viewpoint Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk IP11 8TW**

**Suffolk Biodiversity Working Group, (Peter Holbourn - Chairman), Suffolk County Council, St Edmund House, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 1LZ**

**Suffolk Coastal's own sites : John Davies, Countryside Manager, Planning and Leisure Department, Suffolk Coastal District Council, Council Offices, Melton Hill, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 1AU**