

# Local Sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire

## Part C

## Appendices

## Appendices

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## Appendix A

### Local, National and International Designated Sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire

The following sites are wholly, or partly within the East Riding of Yorkshire

Designation level	Designation Type and Site Names		
Local	<b>Local Wildlife Site (LWS)</b>		
	LWS are present within all areas of the East Riding and represent a comprehensive network of sites of substantive nature conservation value. Currently there are over 600 candidate LWS that are being surveyed on an ongoing basis to establish a sound register of these sites. Some may be removed from the register and other new sites may be added following survey and consideration.		
	<b>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b>		
	Humber Bridge Country Park	Siggleshorpe Station	
	Eastrington Ponds	Southorpe	
National	Flamborough Outer Head	Hudson Way	
	South Landing	Mayfield and Broom Park	
	Danes Dyke	Sugar Mill Ponds	
	Millington Wood	Howden Marsh	
	<b>National Nature Reserve (NNR)</b>		
	Lower Derwent Valley	Spurn	
	Humberhead Peatlands		
	<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>		
	Allerthorpe Common	Everthorpe Quarry	Millington Wood and
	Barn Hill meadows	Flamborough Head	Pastures
	Beckhead Plantation	Flamborough Railway	Newbald Beckies
	Bishop Wilton Deep	Cutting	Newton Mask
	Dale	Fordon Chalk Grasslands	Pocklington Canal
	Bishop Wilton Poor	Hoddy Cows Spring	Pulfin Bog
	Land	Hornsea Mere	Rifle Butts Quarry
	Boynton Willow Garth	Horse Dale and Holm	River Derwent
	Brantingham Dale	Dale	River Hull Headwaters
	Bryan Mills Field	Hotham Meadow	Roos Bog
	Burton Bushes	Humber Estuary	Skipsea Bail Mere
	Cinquefoil Brow and	Keasey Dale	South Cliffe Common
	Wood Dale	Kelsey Hill Gravel Pits	The Lagoons
	Cottam Well Dale	Kiplingcoates Chalk Pit	Tophill Low
	Derwent Ings	Lambwath Meadows	White Carr Meadow
	Dimlington Cliff	Leven Canal	Withow Gap, Skipsea
	Drewton Lane Pits	Melbourne and Thornton	Wyedale
Enthorpe Railway	Ings		
Cutting	Melton Bottom Chalk Pit		
International	<b>Special Area for Conservation (SAC)</b>		
	Flamborough Head	River Derwent	
	Lower Derwent Valley	Humber Estuary	
	Thorne Moor		
	<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>		
	Hornsea Mere	Flamborough Head to Bempton Cliffs	
	Humber Estuary	Lower Derwent Valley	
Thorne and Hatfield Moors			
<b>Ramsar (List of Wetlands of International Importance)</b>			
Lower Derwent Valley	Humber Estuary		

## Appendix B

### List of the Local Geological Sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire

These are sites identified as 'Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire' by the East Yorkshire Regionally Important Sites Group (Updated March 2011). For further information on these sites please contact the East Yorkshire Regionally Important Sites Group.

**Arras Road Chalk Pit** - SE 928433 [Site number EY01] - Turonian Coniacian Chalk; Kiplingcotes Marls, Arras Flint (type section) and Enthorpe Marls.

**Atwick** - TA191513 [Site number EY02] - Elongated area of alluvium exposed in cliff section, Quaternary, research only.

**Barmston Mere** near Skipsea TA168 587 [Site number EY03] - Early to mid Holocene record, Quaternary, research only.

**Bessingby Chalk Pit** TA164449 [Site number EY04] - Lower Campanian Chalk.

**Bishop Wilton Chalk Pit** - SE805559 [Site number EY05] - Cenomanian Turonian Chalk.

**Bracken Quarry, Bainton** SE973512 [Site number EY06] - Base of the Flamborough Chalk Formation.

**Brandesburton Gravel Pits** - TA114467 [Site number EY07] - Devensian sands and gravels.

**Branmere** near Aldbrough TA234362 [Site number EY08] Late glacial deposits, Quaternary.

**Brantingham Dale** - SE943301 to 955315 [Site number EY09] Dry valley (landscape).

**Brigham Quarry** - TA084545 [Site number EY10] - Devensian sands and gravels, Quaternary.

**Cess Dell** near Thorpe Garth TA259379 [Site number EY12] Kettle hole, Quaternary.

**Easington Cliffs** [Site number EY63] Tills and associated sediments, Quaternary.

**East Leys Pit** - near Grindale, TA147705 [Site number EY13] Lower Campanian Chalk.

**Eppleworth Quarry** - near Skidby TA 021324 [Site number EY14] Coniacian Chalk, Eppleworth Flint (type section) and De La Pole Flint (type section) also Quaternary till, loess and head deposits.

**Flamborough Railway Cutting** - [Site number EY61] (SSSI).

**Goodmanham Channel** - SE895625 to 915435 [Site number EY17] Glacial overflow channel, landscape.

**Goodmanham Black Band exposure** [Site number EY18] Cenomanian-Turonian boundary.

**Gransmoor Quarry** TA111596 [Site number EY19] Devensian Flandrian mere deposits filling a kettle hole.

**Holme-on-Spalding-Moor Chruch** [Site number EY70] Educational site - variety of building stones.

**Holme-on-Spalding-Moor Chruch Hill** [Site number EY71] Triassic inlier in Lake Humber deposits, possibly Anglian deposits also.

**Hornhill Top Quarry, near Bainton** SE974501 [Site number EY20] Top of the Burnham Chalk Formation.

**Hornsea Mere** TA190470 [Site number EY21] Last of the Devensian Flandrian meres of Holderness, landscape. SSSI

**Hornsea Old Mere** TA208475 [Site number EY22] Landscape.

**Hotham Crossroads Pits** SE995339 & 884342 [Site number EY23] Rhaetian to Hettangian.

**Humber Bridge Country Park** TA018260 [Site number EY24] Turonian Chalk, Barton Marls.

**Jarret's Ings** near Brigham TA082220 to 093523 [Site number EY25] Late glacial to recent Holocene, Quaternary.

**Kelsey Hill Gravel Pits (I & II)** - TA241272 & 244278 [Site number EY26] Late Devensian glacial outwash, yielding mammalian bones, Quaternary.

**Keyingham Gravel Pits** TA240272 [Site number EY27] Shells collected from the Kelsey Hill Gravels.

**Kilwick Percy Quarry** - SE843504 [Site number EY28] Turonian Chalk, Ulceby Marl & Ulceby Oyster Bed.

**Kiplingcotes Nature Reserve** SE915434 [Site number EY29] Turonian Chalk, Deepdale Marls.

**Kiplingcotes Station Quarry** - SE932 438 [Site number EY30] Turonian Chalk, type section of Kiplingcotes Flints and Marls; site of large ammonites.

**Lambwath Mere** near Withernwick TA190395 [Site number EY31] Relatively complete Holocene record, Quaternary.

**Langtoft East Chalk Pit** TA012659 [Site number EY32] Tilted Burnham Chalk Formation.

**Langtoft West Chalk Pit** - TA012661 [Site number EY33] The junction between the Burnham Chalk Formation and the Flamborough Chalk Formation.

**Little Weighton to Willerby railway cutting** - Chalk exposure.

**Mapleton** TA208445 [Site number EY35] Late glacial to early/mid holocene environmental history.

**Mapleton Sea defences** [Site number EY36] Boulders from Scandinavia forming a useful teaching resource.

**Middleton on the Wolds Chalk Pit** SE943501 [Site number EY37] Burnham Chalk Formation, type section of the Middleton Marl.

**Nafferton Grange Chalk Pit**- TA049611 [Site number EY38] Lower Campanian Chalk, youngest *in situ* exposed in Yorkshire.

**Newbald Wold Chalk Pit** SE934377 [Site number EY39] Turonian Chalk, Deepdale Marls and Beacon Hill Marl.

**North Cave Wetlands** [Site number EY40] Lowest Jurassic and possibly uppermost Triassic under Quaternary gravels.

**Pocklington Beck** SE712448 to 712445 [Site number EY42] Mid to late Holocene record, Quaternary.

**Redcliff, North Ferriby** SE980250 [Site number EY43] Moraine and lacustrine sediments of Lake Humber, late Devensian.

**Routh Quarry** TA095435 [Site number EY44] Late glacial/Holocene sequence.

**Ruston Parva Chalk Pit** [Site number EY45] - Lower Campanian Chalk.

**Sand le Mere beach** - TA310309 [Site number EY46] Intertidal peat deposit, late glacial to early Holocene and sea level change.

**Sands Top Quarry, North Newbald** - SE907364 [**Site number EY47**] Cave Oolite, Bajocian, Middle Jurassic and karst features.

**St. Austin's Stone, Drewton** SE934344 [**Site number EY48**] Chalk fault breccia, landscape.

**Seaton** TA161464 [**Site number EY49**] Late Devensian valley connecting Hornsea Mere to River Hull valley, Quaternary.

**Skipsea Low Mere** TA149556 [**Site number EY51**] continuous pollen record for late-glacial, early and mid Holocene.

**Sunderland Bottom** TA266297 to TA291294 [**Site number EY53**] Part of floodplain of the upper Keyingham valley, Quaternary.

**Willow Garth** TA126676 [**Site number EY56**] Late glacial to early Flandrian pollen record, Quaternary.

**Willerby Railside Pit** - Coniacian Chalk.

**Wold Newton Monument** TA038 721 [**Site number EY57**] Brick obelisk at the site of meteorite impact of 13th December 1795, landscape.

## Appendix C

### Terms of Reference for the East Riding of Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) Panel

#### 1. Background

The LWS System in the East Riding of Yorkshire is built on a fundamental review of the older non-statutory site system developed under the former Humberside County Council and the four District Councils that now cover our area. The local government reorganisation of 1996 replaced these with the unitary authority the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC). The East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Panel (herein referred to as 'the Panel') is the key group within the East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Partnership. The following draft terms of reference clarify how the Panel should operate.

#### 2. Area

The Panel currently covers the administrative area of the ERYC. The Panel may also consider opportunities for developing joint working with Hull City Council with regards to LWS.

#### 3. Membership

The following organisations and individuals are permanent members of the LWS Panel:

- ERYC (represented by the Sustainable Development Team and the Nature Conservation and Hedgerows Officer from the Planning and Development Management Service);
- North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (NEYEDC);
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (YWT);
- Natural England (NE);
- Hull and East Yorkshire Woodlands Initiative (HEYwoods);
- Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI) (local botanical recorder);
- Environment Agency (EA);
- Forestry Commission (FC); and
- Lead Ecological surveyor.

Other members will be invited to attend panel meetings as required. These will include contract LWS surveyors and local specialists. Membership may be reviewed by the Panel at any time.

#### 4. Quorum

For a meeting of the Panel to be able to conduct business, a minimum of four permanent member organisations must be present.

#### 5. The Role of Panel

The role of the Panel is to:

- Set, publish, monitor and review LWS criteria and guidelines;
- Ensure the LWS System follows national guidance (currently Defra 2006);



- Recommend sites to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for designation and deletion;
- Recommend appropriate boundaries for sites to the LPA;
- Review the SINCs identified by the former Humberside County Council and District Councils previous systems;
- Agree arrangements for the administration of the LWS System;
- Consider the long term management of the LWS System, including monitoring and how this will be funded; and

## **6. Role of Individual Members**

The roles of key member organisations is as follows:

- Secretariat for the Panel and the system will be provided by ERYC
- The final decision on the adoption of a Panel recommended LWS will be made by the Council's full Council and also via its LPA functions;
- Data management for the system and the Panel will be provided by NEYEDC; and
- NEYEDC will provide basic screening information of the sites against the guidelines for consideration by Panel members.
- Ecological surveyors will be asked to present their professional opinion to the Panel in relation to the ecological quality of any sites presented.
- All Panel members will be asked to apply their own technical knowledge to the consideration of sites and any contributions will be minuted as a record of the site's consideration.

## **7. Meetings**

The Panel should meet a minimum of twice per calendar year, and more frequently if required. Currently the Panel meets every two months to process the work of the review of LWS.

## **8. Chair**

The Panel is chaired by an appropriate officer from the Council's Sustainable Development Team.

## **9. Amendments to the Terms of Reference**

Amendments to these Terms of Reference may be proposed by means of a formal resolution made by any existing LWS Panel member.

In order to adopt an amendment, the resolution must secure the support of a two-thirds majority of the LWS Panel, subject to confirmation by a simple majority vote.

## **10. Ratification**

These Terms of Reference were established by a simple majority vote of those attending the LWS Panel meeting of 10/10/12.

## Appendix D

### East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey – NEW CANDIDATE SITES FORM

<b>SECTION 1: Background Information</b>	
Site Name:	Parish / Nearest Village:
NGR (or 5km <sup>2</sup> ):	Proposed by:
How identified:	Identified on:
<b>Office Use Only</b>	
Landowner identified? Yes / No	Visited by: _____ Date: _____
Date considered by LWS Panel:	LWS Panel outcome:
Feedback provided? Yes / No	Added to layer: By: _____ Date: _____
<b>SECTION 2: Description and Interest of Site</b>	
Why is this site interesting?	
What habitats are present?	
Describe the site and its habitats:	
<b>SECTION 3: Site Information</b>	
Approximate size:	
How typical is this site compared to others in the area?	
What is the species diversity?	
Are there any rare species?	
How is the site managed?	
<b>SECTION 4: Evidence Base</b>	

Evidence	Source (if known) and Year

## Guidance Notes

Please fill in as much of the form as possible in order to provide the Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) Panel with the maximum amount of information to base their decision on.

### SECTION 1: Background Information

**Site Name** – this could be the name of the site on an Ordnance Survey map or what the site is referred to locally.

**Parish / Nearest Village** – this information will help to correctly identify the site and cross-check the grid reference.

**National Grid Reference** – central site reference taken from an Ordnance Survey map, or the 5km grid square that the site falls in.

**Proposed by** – name of individual proposing the new candidate LWS.

**How identified** – information on how the site was originally identified. For example; site visit, aerial photograph.

**Identified on** – approximate date the site was first identified for its potential as a candidate LWS.

### SECTION 2: Description and Interest of Site

**Why is this site interesting?** Please provide a statement as to why this site is interesting and why it should be considered as a new candidate LWS.

**What habitats are present?** List the broad habitats found on the site. For example; scrub, reed beds, standing open water.

**Describe the site and its habitats** – briefly describe how the different habitats on the site fit together. For example; large central area of open standing water with reeds to the north of the water body, surrounded by dense scrub and scattered trees (willow).

### SECTION 3: Site Information

**Approximate size** – estimate the area in acres or hectares.

**How typical is this site compared to others in the area?** Are there any similar sites to this one nearby?

**What is the species diversity?** Are there lots of different species on the site (include plants, birds and animals).

**Are there any rare species?** List any known national, regional or locally rare species.

**How is the site managed?** Briefly describe how the site is currently managed.

## SECTION 4: Evidence Base

- Please list, and append to this form, any further information available on the new candidate LWS.
- This should at least include a map of the site with its relative position to the nearest village / farm with a clear boundary drawn so it can be cross-referenced.
- Other types of evidence could include management plans, species surveys (species lists of plants, birds or animals), photographs etc.
- If applicable try to include a source, for example the surveyor or consultancy that carried out a survey.
- Please include the year in which each piece of evidence was collected so the LWS Panel can assess its currency.

## **Appendix E**

### **East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey - SITE SURVEY GUIDELINES**

#### **Introduction**

These guidelines are intended to be read in conjunction with the “East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey” forms and constitute a guide to completing these forms.

The survey form is separated into four parts; habitats, land use, habitat features and species, each of which constitutes a page of the survey form. The survey forms are supported by a field map. A mapping guidelines sheet is also available.

#### **Health and Safety**

In line with contractual obligations, all surveyors should take all reasonable measures to ensure their health and safety whilst undertaking field survey work in association with the East Yorkshire LWS Survey. The full NEYEDC Health and Safety Policy is available on request and guidance notes on risk assessment are available to all surveyors. If the surveyor judges that specific items of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are necessary for the safe execution of a particular survey, NEYEDC will, within reason, supply the requested equipment. Where NEYEDC is not able to supply the requested PPE, surveyors will not be compelled to complete surveys.

NEYEDC recommend that all surveyors working alone adopt a “loner worker” protocol. NEYEDC will, upon request, log surveyors on and off sites, to assist surveyors in operating a protocol of this type.

#### **Risk Assessment.**

On arrival at a potential LWS site, surveyors are required to carry out a risk assessment, considering what hazards are present at the site, who may be at risk from these hazards as a result of carrying out the survey and what measures can be taken to reduce present risks to a minimum. The survey should only go ahead if the surveyor, using his or her experience of ecological fieldwork, considers the risk to health and safety to be low. If this is the case, the surveyor should tick the risk assessment statement at the bottom of the habitat sheet and continue with the survey. If the surveyor considers the risks associated with surveying the site are unacceptable, then a summary of the risk assessment should be entered into the site description box on the survey sheet and the survey postponed or abandoned.

#### **Survey Sheet Part 1 - Habitats**

Survey sheet part 1 – habitats has the basic site information (site code, site name and grid reference) required by the surveyor in order to find the site and to cross

reference the site data with the Recorder 6 database. This will normally be completed by NEYEDC staff. There is also space on this sheet to add survey date and surveyors name. This information constitutes the basic rubric of the survey sheet.

- Adjacent land-use. The surveyor is asked to record the land-use adjacent to the site.
- Phase 1 habitats. The surveyor is asked to list the phase 1 habitats present at the site.
- Matrix habitats. Use of GIS allows multiple layers of habitat to be recorded. Where the main phase 1 habitat has a matrix habitat superimposed upon it, these habitats should be recorded. Available matrix habitat descriptions are: -
  - Bare Ground
  - Scattered Trees
  - Patchy Bracken
  - Dense Bracken
  - Tall Herb and Fern (not bracken)
  - Tall Ruderal
  - Non-Ruderal
  - Ephemeral/Short Perennial
  - Introduced Shrub
  - Dense Scrub
  - Scattered Scrub
- BAP priority habitats. It is quite difficult to infer BAP priority habitats from phase 1 data. Where a BAP priority habitat is present, it should be listed. A table of the BAP habitats thought to be present in the East Riding of Yorkshire is appended to these guidelines. Details and descriptions of the current BAP priority habitats are given on the UK Biodiversity website at [www.ukbap.org.uk](http://www.ukbap.org.uk).
- NVC communities. Surveyors are asked, where possible, to identify NVC communities. Surveyors are not expected to record quadrat data in order to do this, but are requested to employ rapid field techniques where appropriate.
- Assessment of good quality semi-improved grassland. The targeting of the High Level Stewardship scheme requires the identification of “good quality semi-improved grassland”. The presence of this habitat is hard to infer from normal LWS survey data, and surveyors are asked to explicitly identify its presence according to the definition appended to these guidelines.
- Site description. The surveyor is asked to provide a site description for the site. Where the site contains a number of discrete land parcels, surveyors are asked to identify these using roman numerals and provide separate sub-site descriptions.

## Survey Sheet Part 2 – Land Use

Survey sheet part 2 – land use, seeks to record aspects of land-use as well as threats to the site.

- Site management, use and threats check lists. In general categories of site management, use and threats should be recorded on a presence / absence basis and all that is required is to tick the appropriate box. Where aspects of land-use, management or threats to the site are not fully covered by the check lists supplied, surveyors should add additional categories to the lists as necessary.
- Notes on threats. Where threats are particularly pressing or are complex in nature, surveyors are invited to give a more complete account in the box provided.
- Alien Species. The east riding has lower levels of recorded alien species than other parts of the region. Surveyors are therefore asked to specifically identify the presence and where possible the extent of the alien species they encounter.

## Survey Sheet Part 3 – Habitat Features

Survey sheet part 3 – habitat features is intended to target and guide additional survey work, particularly invertebrate surveys, to the most appropriate candidate SINC sites.

- Habitat features / Micro habitats checklist. In general, surveyors are expected to record the presence or absence of a range of habitat features and micro habitats associated with invertebrate species by ticking the checklist provided.
- Potential species and habitat interest. Surveyors are invited to provide target notes for potential species and or habitat interest that may justify additional survey effort.

## Survey Sheet Part 4 – Species List

Surveyors are required to provide a full plant species list for each site surveyed. As surveyors are required to transfer the species data from the original survey form to the Recorder 6 software, NEYEDC will not be prescriptive about the checklist used by field surveyors, however, the BSBI species recording form is warmly recommended. An original copy of the checklist used should be submitted along with page 1 – 3 to be archived by NEYEDC.

## Appendix F

### East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey – SITE MAPPING GUIDELINES

#### Introduction

These guidelines are intended to constitute a guide to mapping sites in association with the East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey.

Surveyors will be supplied with site maps for the potential SINC sites at a scale, felt to be appropriate for site mapping. These will usually be 1:10,000 scale for large sites and 1:5,000 or 1:1500 scale for smaller sites. A draft site boundary will be printed onto these maps.

Surveyors are asked to map habitat parcels onto the base map and provide such information as necessary to allow these maps to be interpreted and transferred to GIS by “head-up” digitization. Where possible, habitat parcels should be “snapped” to features of the underlying MasterMap cartography. Where this is not possible, surveyors are asked to sketch the boundary of habitat parcels. Surveyors are not expected to use GPS or other survey technologies to map habitat parcels.

#### Protocol

- Site Boundary. Surveyors should consider the appropriateness of the site boundary, and where the draft site boundary does not conform to the limits of ecological interest on the ground, suggest an alternative boundary. This should be marked onto the base map using a dashed red line. Lengths of the proposed boundary should be deleted by marking short lines through the proposed boundary, at right angles to it. This should also be done in red.
- Habitat Parcels. Surveyors should mark habitat parcels onto the base map using an indelible pen in any colour other than black or red, which will show clearly against the base map. Each habitat parcel should have habitat identification codes listed in the following order: -
  - Phase 1 code (letter or numerical code according to surveyor preference)
  - BAP Priority Habitat *where applicable* (using the initial or initials of the habitat name i.e. ww for wet woodlands)
  - NVC community *where applicable* (using standard NVC community identifiers followed by a % figure to indicate how much of the mapped habitat parcel conforms to the NVC type). Surveyors are not required to undertake quadrats as part of this survey, so NVC attribution is through rapid assessment techniques. It is fully understood that NVC types can not reliably be assigned in this way,



so surveyors should append a number from 1 – 5 to indicate the level of confidence that the surveyor feels in assigning the NVC code, from 1 (indicating a slight affinity with the NVC type) to 5 (indicating a high level of confidence that the habitat conforms to a known NVC type).

- Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland where applicable (using the code GQG).

Each code listed should be separated by a comma. Where habitat codes cannot be written within a mapped habitat parcel, they should be associated with the habitat parcel using a clear arrow.

## Appendix G

### East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey - HABITATS

<b>SITE CODE -</b>	<b>SITE NAME -</b>	
<b>GRID REF. -</b>	<b>SURVEY DATE</b>	<b>SURVEYOR</b>
<b>ADJACENT LAND USE</b>		
<b>PHASE 1 HABITATS</b>		<b>MATRIX HABITATS</b>
<b>BAP PRIORITY HABITATS</b>		
<b>NVC COMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>ASSESSMENT OF GOOD QUALITY SEMI-IMPROVED GRASSLAND</b>		<b>YES / NO</b>

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

*Risk Assessment - I have assessed the risks to health and safety of undertaking a survey at this site and consider them to be low. On the basis of this I believe it to be safe to undertake the survey. All reasonable measures have been taken to reduce the risk to a minimum.*

*Tick here*

**East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey - LAND USE**

**SITE MANAGEMENT**

UNMANAGED (at least 2 years)	FORESTRY (timber)	
MANAGEMENT UNKNOWN	FORESTRY (clear felled)	
MOWING	RECENT COPPICING	
GRAZING (unknown animal)	RECENT (RE) PLANTING	
GRAZING (cattle)	BIO-FUELS	
GRAZING (horse)	COMMON LAND	
GRAZING (sheep)		

GRAZING (rabbit)		
<b>AMENITY USE</b>		YES / NO
FISHING		BIKE / CAR TRIALS
SHOOTING		CARAVANS
HORSE RIDING		
BOATING		
<b>THREATS</b>		YES / NO
FIRE		STORM DAMAGE
UNDERGRAZING		DAMAGE BY PUBLIC
OVERGRAZING		CAR PARKING DAMAGE
POACHING		POLLUTION (sewage)
AGROCHEMICALS (spray drift)		
FLY TIPPING		
<b>NOTES ON THREATS</b>		
<b>ALIEN SPECIES (Name)</b>		YES / NO

**East Riding of Yorkshire LWS Survey – HABITAT FEATURES**

<b>HABITAT FEATURES / MICRO HABITATS</b>		
<u>GEOLOGY &amp; TOPOGRAPHY</u>	ERODING RIVER BANKS	
VARIED TOPOGRAPHY	RIFFLES	
SOUTH FACING	SHINGLE BANKS	
BARE GROUND	<u>VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	
BARE DRY SAND	VARIED VEGETATION STRUCTURE	
POORLY DRAINED	SCRUB	
WELL DRAINED	HEDGES	
SCREE / HARD ROCK EXPOSURE		
LAND SLIPPAGE / SOFT ROCK CLIFF		
DISTURBED GROUND	<u>WOODLAND FEATURES</u>	
<u>WATER / RIVERINE FEATURES</u>	VETERAN TREES (please note species and position)	
DEEP RUTS WITH WATER	DEAD WOOD LYING	
SHALLOW / SEASONAL POOLS	DEAD WOOD STANDING	
POND	COPPICE	
SPRINGS	POLLARD	
FLUSHES	WIDE WOODLAND EDGE	
FLOWING WATER	WELL STRUCTURES RIDE	

NOTES INCLUDING COMMENTS ON POTENTIAL SPECIES AND HABITAT INTEREST

## Appendix H

### Local Wildlife Sites – Feedback Request

We hope you have found your Local Wildlife Site Report of value.  
We would be very grateful if you could answer the questions below and return this completed form to us using the pre-paid envelope attached  
Our thanks in anticipation of your reply.

**Q1. Please provide your contact details:**

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Mobile:

Email:

Preferred method of contact (please specify)

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**For Questions 2 to 5 please tick option(s) that apply:**

**Q2. I currently receive the following advice in managing the Local Wildlife Site(s) on my farm/land:**

Advice from own advisor (e.g. agronomist)	
Advice from public agency (e.g. Natural England, Environment Agency or Council Officer)	
Advice from conservation organisation (e.g. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, FWAG, Game Conservancy etc)	
Advice from a local group (e.g. East Yorkshire Bat Group, Wold Barn Owl Group etc)	
No advice sought currently	
Other sources of advice (please specify)	

**Q3. Please tick the statement which most closely resembles the relationship of the Local Wildlife Site on your farm to any current Environmental Stewardship scheme that you have entered your farm into:**

- The habitats and features contained within the Local Wildlife Sites(s) on my farm are already incorporated within a;
  - Countryside or Higher Level Stewardship Scheme
  - Entry Level Stewardship Scheme
  - Organic Entry Level Stewardship Scheme
  - A woodland scheme (e.g. EWGS)
  
  - other scheme (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  
- The habitats and features contained within the Local Wildlife Sites(s) on my farm are not currently incorporated within any Stewardship Scheme...
  - But I would consider doing this in the future.
  - And this is likely to remain the case.

**Q4. I would find additional information on the practical management of the Local Wildlife Site(s) on my farm/land:**

- Very useful
- Quite useful
- Possibly useful
- Not useful



**Q5. I would score the following methods of communication regarding Local Wildlife Site(s) on my farm/land as follows:**

Method of Communication	Very Useful	Quite Useful	Possibly Useful	Not useful
Face-to-face meeting with specialist				
Occasional local meetings where topics of interest related to Local Wildlife Sites are discussed				
Be able to access a relevant website				
Receive an annual update/report containing topics of interest related to Local Wildlife Sites				
Receive a regular e-bulletin related to Local Wildlife Sites				
Receive management factsheets/guidance for your Local Wildlife Site(s)				
Other (please specify)				

**Q6. Please use the space below to add any further comments:**

Thank you.

## Appendix I

### The Relationship between UK Biodiversity Priority Habitats and LWS Habitat Selection Guidelines.

UK BAP Key Habitats found in East Yorkshire *	LWS Habitat Selection Guideline
Upland mixed ash woodland	Wd1, Wd2, Wd3, Wd4, Wd5
Wet woodland	Wd1, Wd3, Wd5
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Wd1, Wd3, Wd5
Lowland wood pastures and parkland	Pk1, Pk2
Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows	Wd6, Wd7
Cereal field margins	
Coastal and flood plain grazing marsh	Gr1, Gr2, Gr4, Gr5
Lowland calcareous grassland	Gr1, Gr2, Gr4, Gr5
Lowland dry acid grassland	Gr3, Gr4, Gr5
Lowland meadows	Gr1, Gr2, Gr4, Gr5, Fe6
Lowland heathland	Fe1, Fe4, Fe5
Fens	Fe1, Fe2, Fe3, Fe5, Fe6
Reedbeds	Fe2, Fe5
Lowland raised bog	Fe1, Fe4, Fe5
Mesotrophic lakes	Sw1, Sw2, Sw3, Sw4
Eutrophic standing water	Sw1, Sw3, Sw4
Chalk rivers	Fw1, Fw2, Fw3,
Maritime cliffs and slopes	
Coastal vegetated shingle	C&E1
Coastal saltmarsh	C&E1, C&E2
Coastal sand dunes	C&E2
Mudflats	C&E1
Saline lagoons	C&E1
Littoral and sub-littoral chalk	
Seagrass beds	C&E1
Estuaries	C&E1

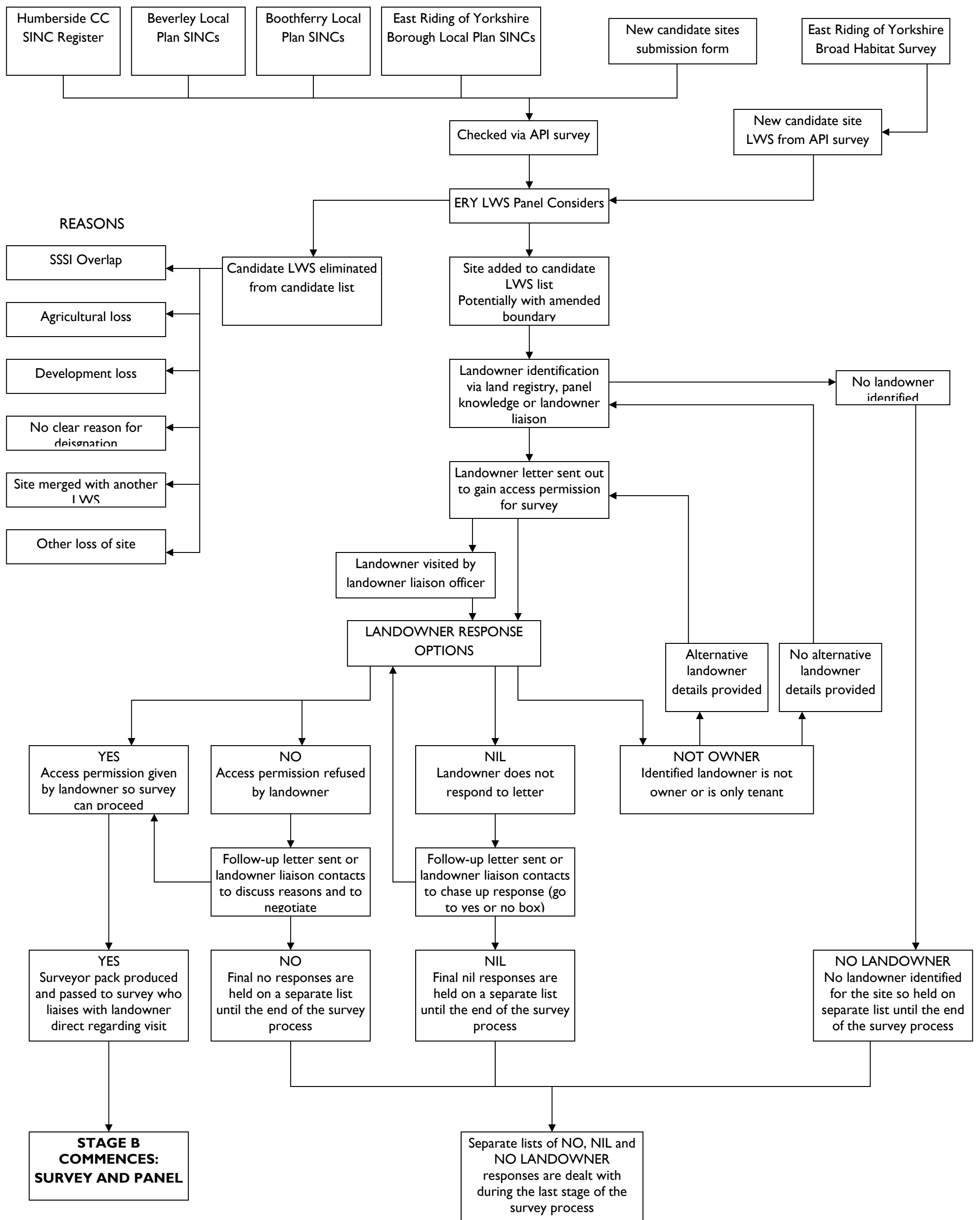
\* Source: A Biodiversity Audit of Yorkshire and the Humber, Selman, Dodd & Bayes (1999)

## Appendix J

### Local Wildlife Site process diagrams

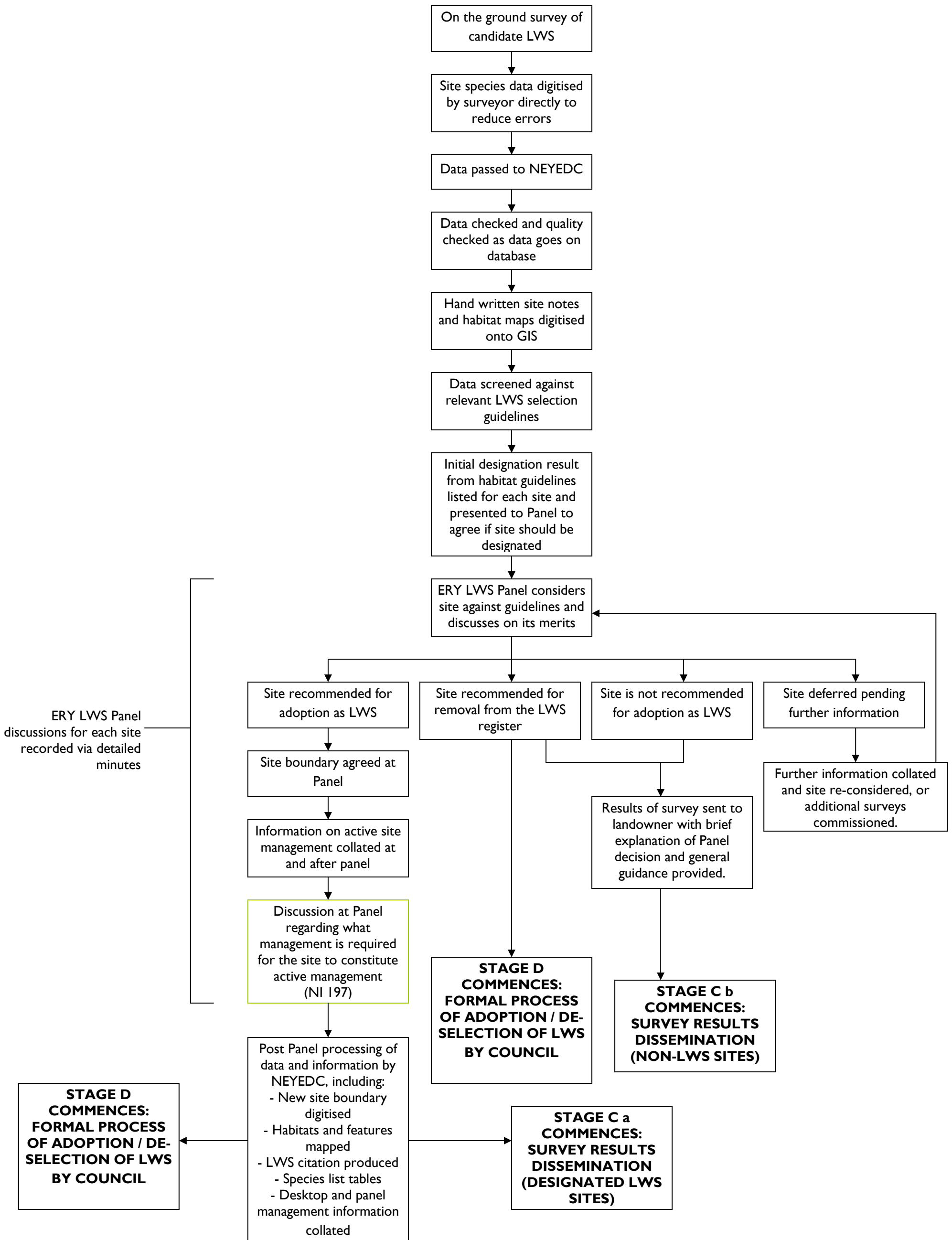
# East Riding of Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites Process

## STAGE A: Candidate Site Selection, Landowner Permissions and Liaison



# East Riding of Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites Process

## STAGE B: Site Survey, Data Management and Panel Consideration



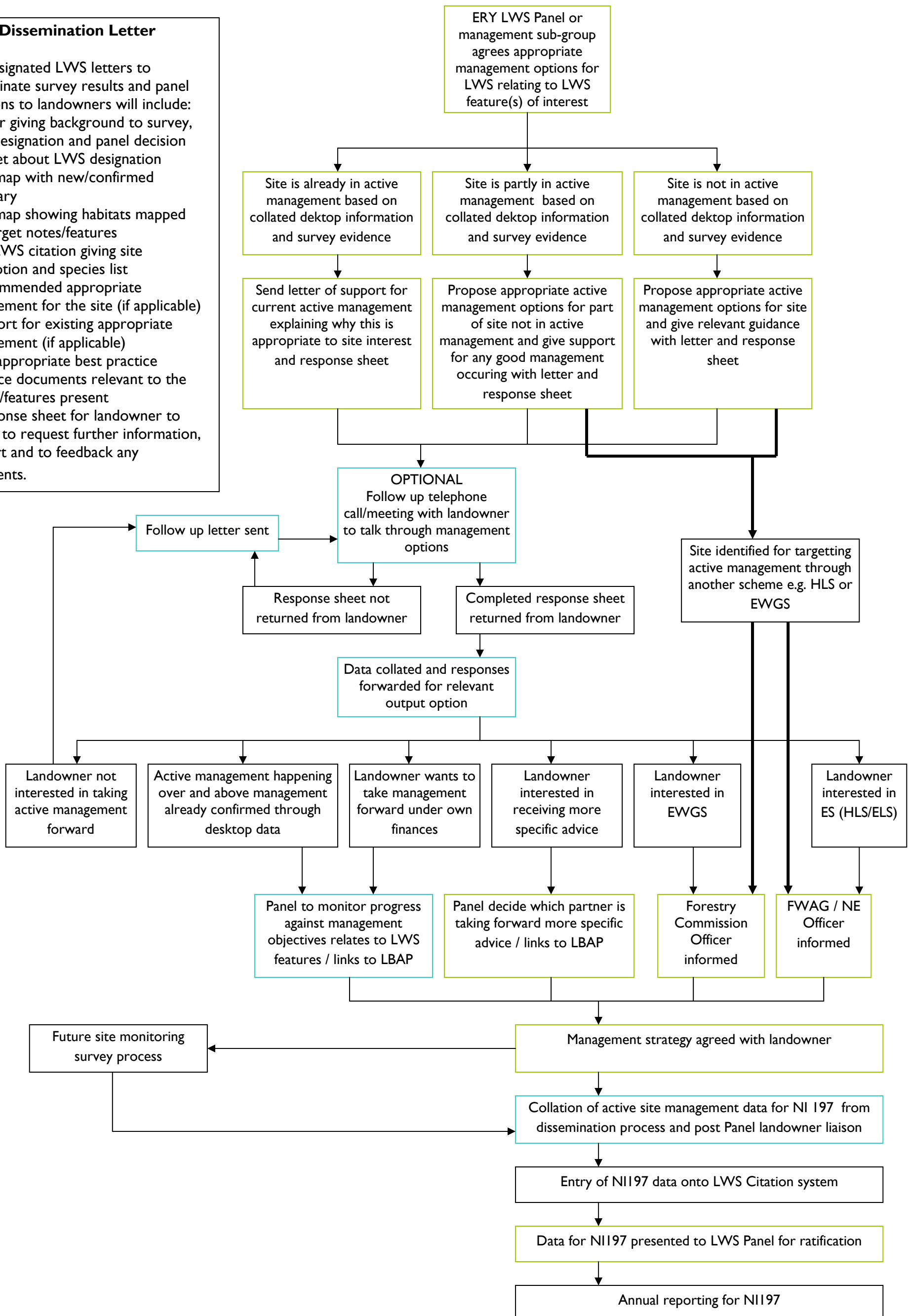
# East Riding of Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites Process

## STAGE C a: Dissemination of survey results and Panel decision to landowners and ongoing liaison for LWS recommended for adoption

### LWS Dissemination Letter

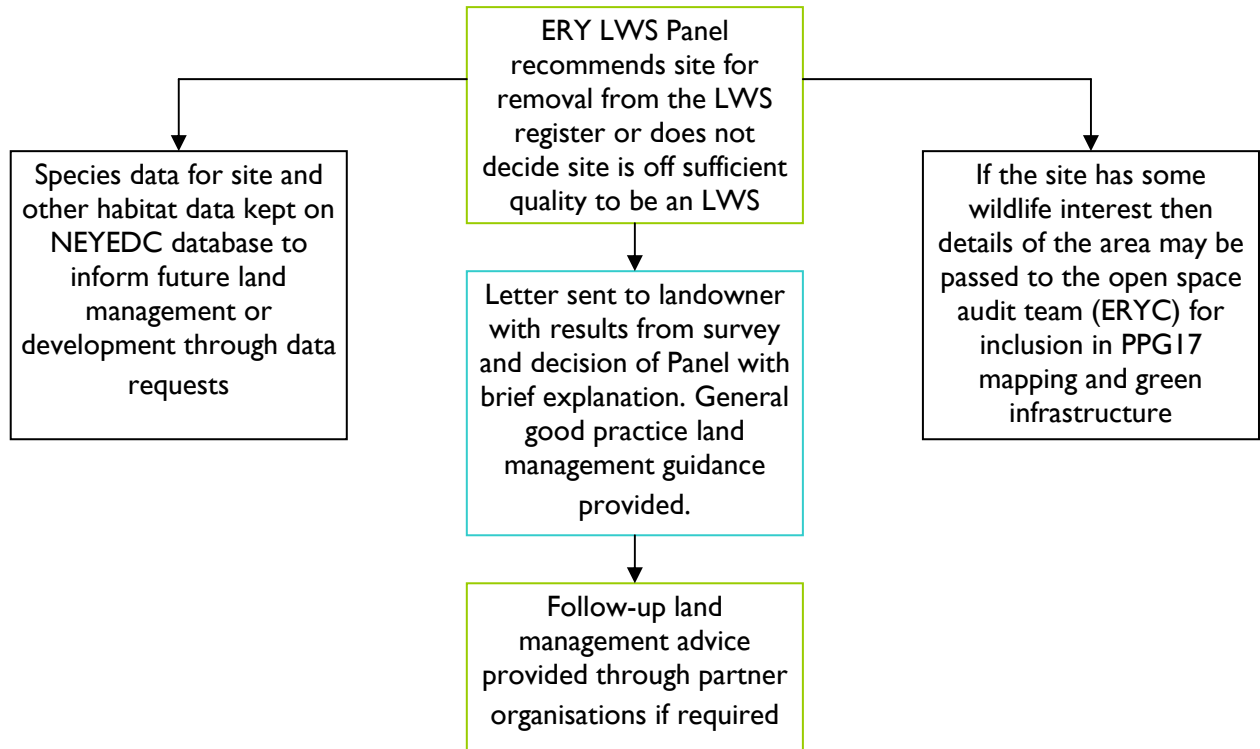
For designated LWS letters to disseminate survey results and panel decisions to landowners will include:

- Letter giving background to survey, LWS designation and panel decision
- Leaflet about LWS designation
- Site map with new/confirmed boundary
- Site map showing habitats mapped and target notes/features
- Full LWS citation giving site description and species list
- Recommended appropriate management for the site (if applicable)
- Support for existing appropriate management (if applicable)
- Any appropriate best practice guidance documents relevant to the habitat/features present
- Response sheet for landowner to return to request further information, support and to feedback any comments.



## East Riding of Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites Process

STAGE C b: Dissemination of survey results and Panel decision to landowners and ongoing liaison for LWS recommended for removal from the LWS register or not for selection



### LWS Dissemination Letter

For candidate LWS that have been recommended for removal from the register or have failed to make the required threshold for designation letters to disseminate survey results and panel decisions to landowners will include:

- Letter giving background to survey and panel decision
- Site map with old site boundary showing survey area
- Additional background information such as site description and species list
- General best practice guidance for land management and information leaflets from partners as appropriate
- Response sheet for landowner to return to request further information, support and to feedback any comments.

## Appendix K

### Glossary

**Ancient Woodland** – These are sites where woodland has been present continuously since at least as far back as 1600 A.D in England. Ancient woodlands generally have richer, more characteristic floras, and in general a high nature conservation interest.

**Brackish** – partially saline waters often found mid-way between freshwater and saline water.

**Eutrophic** – mineral-rich waters, usually with high levels of soluble nitrogen and phosphorous. Eutrophic water bodies support a high primary productivity. In shallow eutrophic lakes, mineral sediments are rapidly colonised by macrophytic vegetation, the growth of which may be luxuriant.

**Fen** – a wetland type often following swamp in the hydrosere succession. Fens have a summer water table at or below the sediment surface but being flooded in winter. Can be divided into poor and rich fens, based both on the chemical composition of the fen waters and the species diversity of the vegetation.

**Hydrosere** – a continuum of vegetation types, which replace each other as succession proceeds from open water to forested mire or dry woodland.

**LNR** – Local Nature Reserve.

**Marsh** – the wet mineral-ground margin of freshwater swamp or fen. Usually non-peat forming systems only subject to periodic water logging during the winter months.

**Mesotrophic** – the terms oligotrophic and eutrophic are used to describe opposite ends of the spectrum of primary productivity in water bodies. Lakes and rivers may however have a trophic system between these two extremes, a range of variation, which is encompassed by the term mesotrophic.

**Mire** – any stage of the hydrosere where there is a high water table, suppression of organic matter decomposition or undecomposed organic material accumulates.

**Native** – a species, sub-species or low taxon, occurring within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans.

**Niche** – is the sum of the characters that determines the position of a species in an ecosystem including all the factors necessary for the survival of the species.



**Non-native** – a species, sub-species or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce.

**NVC** - National Vegetation Classification. The NVC is a standard description of the types of vegetation of Britain that form under particular environmental conditions and in different geographical locations.

**Nitrophile** – Nitrogen loving species.

**NNR** – National Nature Reserve

**Oligotrophic** – in Great Britain, oligotrophic waters are mainly found in upland areas where high rainfall and hard, nutrient-poor rocks provide a supply of mineral-poor waters. Oligotrophic waters support low primary productivity due to low levels, in particular, of Nitrogen and Phosphorous, and are usually very clear.

**Ombrotrophic** – a supply of nutrients to a wetland system entirely from precipitation (i.e. rainwater, snow and atmospheric fall).

**Peat** – the partially decomposed or undecomposed organic remains of plants and animals. Peat forms when the decomposition or physical removal of organic material fails to keep pace with its rate of addition. This normally occurs because decomposition is inhibited as a result of a high water table.

**Primary production** – the production by living organisms of organic material from inorganic resources.

**Raised Bog (Mire)** – these rain-fed peatlands are characteristically dome shaped and the central cupola of peat may be several metres above the mineral ground mire basin. The cupola is more convex in areas of high effective precipitation. Raised mires (unlike blanket mires) are usually limited in extent and definable for most of their perimeter by an easily recognisable boundary stream/swamp, which marks the transition between the raised bog peat and mineral soils.

**Ramsar Site** - These are internationally important sites for wetlands that have been identified as part of the requirements of the Ramsar Convention.

**RSPB** – the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

**SAC** – Special Area for Conservation. These are internationally important sites for habitats and animals other than birds that have been identified as part of the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive. They are part of the series of sites across the European Union known as *Natura 2000*.

**Semi-natural woodland** – The term semi-natural woodland refers to woodland comprised of species native to the locality that have not obviously been planted.

Ancient and semi-natural woodland is not necessarily the same thing. Ancient refers to the site as woodland over time, whereas semi-natural refers to what is growing on the site.

**SINC** – Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

**SPA** – Special Protection Area. These are internationally important sites for birds that have been identified as part of the requirements of the EU Bird Directive. They are part of the series of sites across the European Union known as Natura 2000.

**SSSI** – Site of Special Scientific Interest.

**Swamp** - a freshwater wetland habitat characteristic of lake margins in which both organic and inorganic materials contribute to sediment accumulation. The water table is permanently above the sediment surface and the vegetation is usually dominated by herbaceous monocotyledons. Species diversity is often low with plant communities often dominated by 1 or 2 species.

**Veteran Tree** – These trees are not capable of a precise definition owing to the different characteristics of species. However, veteran trees are trees of interest biologically, aesthetically and culturally because of their age. They are trees in the ancient stage of their life and they are trees that are old relative to others of the same species.

**YWT** – Yorkshire Wildlife Trust