

# IPSWICH WILDLIFE AUDIT 2012-2013

<i>Project no.</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Date</i>
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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

SWT Trading Ltd: Ecological Consultants, the trading company of Suffolk Wildlife Trust (SWT), was commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council in 2012 to carry out a Wildlife Audit of the Borough. Previous audits had been carried out in 1992 and 2000. A list of 153 sites was drawn up by the Council, subdivided into Category 1, Category 2 and County Wildlife Sites. The full list is provided in Appendix 1.

Surveys commenced in July 2012 and continued until autumn 2013. The survey protocol conformed to Extended Phase 1 and the information was presented as individual site reports using a standardised reporting form including a Phase 1 map and photographs. The presence, or likely presence, of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species and also protected species was recorded. Information was also provided under various broad taxonomic groups, including flora, avifauna, invertebrates, herpetofauna and mammals. In addition, the structural diversity each habitat and the connectivity of sites within the overall ecological network across the Borough was assessed. Recommendations were provided for further survey work or where there were opportunities for enhancement through habitat management.

### **1.1 Category 1**

Category 1 sites are potential development sites as identified through the Ipswich Borough Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2010 or the Preferred Options Development Plan Documents 2007 or through landowner representations to the Ipswich Local Plan process. A long list of all such sites was reduced to those listed in Appendix 1 through a desk-based filtering exercise backed up by site visits to check the site conditions. Those with no visible wildlife habitat (for example because they were brownfield sites occupied by buildings) were excluded from the survey. They may still have wildlife interest such as bats, but a Phase 1 habitat survey would not be appropriate for such sites.

### **1.2 Category 2**

The Category 2 sites are those designated through the Ipswich Local Plan as open spaces including parks and amenity open spaces. In addition, allotments were included within the list of sites for the first time.

### **1.3 County Wildlife Sites**

County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) are areas known to be of county or regional importance for wildlife. CWS designation is non - statutory, but is recognition of a site's high value for biodiversity. Many sites support habitats and species that are priorities for conservation under Biodiversity Action Plans. County Wildlife Sites are protected by policy within the Ipswich Local Plan.

CWSs are designated by the Suffolk County Wildlife Site Panel after consideration against published criteria. Members of the Panel include Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Biological Records Centre and Natural England.

This CWS system involves:

- Maintaining an up to date database of CWSs in Suffolk.
- Designating new CWSs, extending existing CWSs and modifying information held on existing sites when changes occur.
- Supplying information on wildlife interest of CWSs to landowners and other organisations whose work may affect CWSs.

All the CWSs in the Borough were surveyed as part of the Wildlife Audit. Where a CWS straddled the Ipswich Borough boundary, the whole site was surveyed.

## **2.0 OBJECTIVES**

The aim of the surveys was:

- To undertake an Extended Phase 1 habitat survey for all the identified sites during the 2012 or 2013 survey seasons;
- To provide information and a description of the wildlife interest for each site;
- To map specified habitat types, using standard colour codes for each site including a breakdown of habitat types within it;
- To list species including protected species or evidence of their presence, BAP species and habitats, remark on biodiversity, appraise the nature conservation value;
- For those sites with previous survey data available, to analyse and provide commentary on the main changes (if any) to have occurred in the intervening years;
- To compile statistics on extent and distribution of each habitat type, on each site and in aggregate;
- To rank sites in terms of wildlife value with which to evaluate sites;
- To create and deliver to IBC a database capable of easy future updating, containing all site information linking layers in MapInfo;
- To provide an electronic photographic record of the sites with photographs geotagged to provide grid reference;
- To provide a written report of results and recommendations for any necessary compliance;
- For Category 1 sites: to advise on whether, if it is a potential development site, the value is sufficient to warrant the imposition of mitigation or compensation measures, or
- For Category 2 and CWSs: to advise on management to optimise the biodiversity value of the sites.

## **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

In order to achieve the overall aims of the project the following tasks were undertaken:

- Existing digital information for each site was collated using data provided by Suffolk Biological Records Centre and from 1:10,000 maps and aerial photographs.
- Every site was surveyed and a record made of its conservation value, with the exception of five sites where no access was obtained.

- Photographs were taken of relevant features within the sites, both geotagged and digital high quality images.
- Criteria and a ranking system was used to evaluate sites.
- Comments were made on habitats/species of wildlife interest.
- Ecological issues were highlighted.
- Recommendations for habitat management were provided as appropriate.
- The sites were mapped with Phase 1 colour codes using BosqMap software.

### **3.1 Criteria for site evaluation**

At each site the following was recorded:

- **Location:** Site name, number and grid reference;
- **Size:** the size was noted in hectares (ha);
- **Survey details:** Date, surveyor, weather conditions;
- **Phase 1 map and photos;**
- **Status:** Designation, ranking and overall wildlife value;
- **Habitat type:** distinct, dominant habitat types were briefly detailed;
- **Subsidiary habitat:** this included additional habitats of particular note such as dead wood;
- **Site description:** a detailed account of the site;
- **Connectivity:** if a site linked to other green corridors, this was noted and described in detail where relevant;
- **Structural diversity:** the differing vegetation structure (height) providing a variation in niche potential for a wide range of taxa was described for each site if relevant;
- **Protected species:** these were noted if recorded, or if previously recorded;
- **Protected species potential:** this was noted if the habitat was deemed suitable for named protected species;
- **BAP species:** these were noted if seen, or if previously recorded;
- **BAP habitats:** these were noted if present;
- **BAP species potential:** this was noted if the habitat was deemed suitable for BAP species;
- **Flora, avifauna, herpetofauna, mammals, invertebrates etc:** species seen or recorded were noted and habitat which offered potential for specific taxa was noted;
- **Comments and recommendations:** overall impressions of each site were noted and although detailed management recommendations were not part of the remit, these were in some instances offered and further survey work was recommended where relevant and
- **References:** these were included when it was appropriate to reference other surveys.

**Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats:** In 2012 the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' succeeded the UK BAP and 'Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach'. This was the result of a change in strategic thinking following the publication of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' and its 20 'Aichi targets', at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010 and the launch of the new EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) in May 2011. Much of the work previously carried

out under the UK BAP is now focussed at a country level via the creation of biodiversity strategies. However, the UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain important and valuable reference sources. Notably, they have been used to help draw up statutory lists of priorities which in turn inform the local plans which have been produced for those priority species and habitats occurring in Suffolk (Suffolk Local Biodiversity Action Plans). In addition, several other habitats and species that are important with a Suffolk context have been identified and termed 'Suffolk Character Plans'.

**Protected species:** species protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (as amended) and the Protection of Badgers Act (1992).

### 3.2 System of site ranking

A system of ranking each site from the information gathered during surveys was established, using a simple numbering method. Numbers 1-6 were used (1 = high, 6 = low).

- 1 Statutory designation e.g. SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) scheduled under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended).
- 2 Non-statutory designation e.g. County Wildlife Site (CWS). CWSs are sites regarded as important in a county/regional context.
- 3 Non-statutory designation e.g. Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats (except those that are locally common e.g. song thrush) and/or species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended).
- 4 No designation but clearly of value due to size, connectivity, species diversity, potential for BAP and protected species and locally common BAP and protected species.
- 5 No designation but has some natural capital: is in character with the area (e.g. woodland), provides limited connectivity.
- 6 No designation and of no conservation value.

**Site Ranking 1: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs):** the most important sites for wildlife within a national context. The criteria used to assess such sites have been developed by English Nature (now Natural England).

**Site Ranking 2: County Wildlife Sites (CWSs):** these sites have a high priority for protection. Although there is currently no statutory protection, all of Suffolk's local authorities have included a policy in their local plans to protect CWSs from development. The criteria used to assess CWSs have been developed by Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Suffolk County Council, Natural England and Suffolk Biological Records Centre (SBRC) (The County Wildlife Site panel). The information is available on the Suffolk Biodiversity Partnership website: <http://www.suffolkbiodiversity.org/wildlife-sites.aspx> accessed 21/11/13.

**Site Ranking 3: (including Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs)):** sites which do not fulfil the criteria for SSSI or CWS status but have a high conservation value. These sites comprise the best examples of different habitats or are important for a particular species and are assessed of the following criteria:

- Non-recreatability. The sites must have some degree of naturalness.
- Diversity and presence of indicator species. Sites that are less diverse than CWSs will be included. For example, grassland that is not a remnant of old meadow but has a good number of grass and herb species. Areas dominated by amenity grassland will not be included.
- Rarity. Sites that contain habitats, plants and animals that are rare within the town but may be common throughout the county are included here.
- Potential value. A number of LWSs are sites that have been neglected. These sites may have potential value once appropriate conservation management work is carried out. Some sites that could benefit from habitat creation are included, but only those that already have some conservation value.
- Size. There is no minimum size for LWSs but sites that do not have a great diversity of species or habitats and contain no rare species are unlikely to be included if they are less than 0.25 ha.
- Woodland. Many LWS are secondary woodland as all ancient woods are designated as CWSs. The exceptions are small sites that may contain remnants of ancient woodland within woods of more recent origin. All secondary woodlands with a reasonably diverse ground flora or containing some old woodland indicator species are included. Woodland strips and shelter belts are not usually included unless they fulfil the criteria of having a reasonably diverse ground flora. Any sites containing exceptionally old trees are included because of their wildlife value.
- Scrub. Many LWSs include scrub habitat. Scrub is particularly important for breeding birds, particularly when it is adjacent to grassland and mature trees.
- Grassland. Areas of grassland of some diversity that do not qualify as CWSs are included. These may represent recently established grasslands and areas of amenity grassland where soil type and management favour a more species-rich sward.
- Freshwater. Freshwater sites can include rivers, streams, ditches and ponds. Sites which contain a reasonable variety of aquatic or marginal plants are included, as are those with good populations of amphibians.
- Created habitats. Some sites are included as LWSs which have developed from former arable or industrial use if they have a high diversity of species or are important for a particular species.
- Species. Sites are included as LWSs if they provide important habitat for one or more of the following groups: invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. This includes Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats (except those that are locally common e.g. song thrush) and/or species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended). Note: where species are of sufficient rarity or where there are exceptional populations, sites may be designated as CWSs or SSSIs.

**Site Ranking 4 Other Sites of Nature Conservation Interest:** sites which are less important for wildlife but still retain a degree of naturalness. Locally common BAP species such as song thrush may be present and also locally common protected species such as reptiles. However, this ranking applies only in cases of low numbers of a single species and not significant populations of one or more species (see LWS and CWSs). In addition, these sites often provide valuable stepping stones and wildlife corridors along which species can travel between sites.

**Site Ranking 5: Areas that have limited value for wildlife:**

These may include arable fields or regularly mown amenity grassland with some features of wildlife value, such as some boundary hedgerows or rough grass margins.

**Site Ranking 6: Areas that have no or very limited value for wildlife:** These may include built areas, large arable fields, other disturbed ground or regularly mown amenity grassland with no other semi-natural features.

**3.3 Biodiversity value**

Linked to the ranking system is a broad approach to describing whether a site was of high, medium or low biodiversity value:

- 1-2 High biodiversity value: These sites include designated sites such as SSSIs and CWSs. It may also include undesignated sites where it is recommended that they should be assessed by the CWS Panel as to whether they meet the criteria for designation.
- 3-4 Medium biodiversity value: These are undesignated sites which have a known wildlife value and contribute to the overall ecological network.
- 5-6 Low biodiversity value: These sites have limited wildlife value. However, a change in future management or additional enhancement may result in an increase in ecological value and a change in site ranking.

**4 EVALUATION**

**4.1 Site coverage and distribution**

Although the original site list included 153 sites, due to difficulties with access only 143 sites were fully surveyed. Five others were viewed from the site boundary only. Five sites were not accessed at all. The total area surveyed was 1,068 hectares.

Sites were well dispersed throughout the Borough, and although the majority of sites occur towards the fringes of Ipswich (Fig. 1), these can be split broadly into the following groups:

- 1. north-west Ipswich around the River Gipping;
- 2. north-east Ipswich along the Felixstowe railway line;
- 3. south-east and east Ipswich neighbouring the heathland fringe of the light soils of the Sandlings;
- 4. and southern Ipswich around Belstead Brook and the hinterland of the Orwell estuary.

**4.2 Biodiversity value of sites**

Overall, the wildlife interest within the Borough is significant. Around 78% of the sites visited were regarded as having a medium to high biodiversity value. This equates to nearly 25% of the Borough's land area. The habitats represented were also remarkably varied, including grassland, heathland, scrub, woodland, freshwater and estuarine habitats. Many are well connected to the wider ecological network through existing wildlife corridors.

A number of sites have been classed as low biodiversity value, many of which are defined as Category 1. However, there may still be features of wildlife interest present supporting species of local interest. Although the presence or potential for these species was included in this project the necessary rapidity of survey means these may have been overlooked, and more detail surveys are recommended as a precursor to any future development proposals.

#### **4.3 Wildlife corridors within Ipswich Borough and links to the wider ecological network**

Linear features such as the River Gipping and River Orwell and the railway lines and embankments of the Ipswich-London and Ipswich-Felixstowe routes provide well-defined corridors for wildlife across the Borough. The value of sites is increased where they border such features. Other wildlife corridors are formed from series of linked open spaces such as parks and other green spaces. Examples include along Belstead Brook in the south, along the east bank of the Orwell estuary through Piper's Vale and into central Ipswich via Landseer and Holywells Park. These corridors also largely incorporate and link the main concentrations of wildlife sites within the Borough.

The well defined wildlife corridors within the Borough link with the main concentrations of wildlife sites that surround the Borough. The maintenance of these is therefore of particular importance in ensuring the current accessibility of the urban landscape of the Borough to wildlife from the surrounding countryside, and the transfer of wildlife between sites within the Borough.

The wildlife corridors of the Borough form important links to the wider ecological network, including designated sites within the following landscapes:

1. The Gipping Valley with north-west Ipswich via the the River Gipping corridor;
2. The Fynn Valley with sites in north-east Ipswich via the Felixstowe railway line corridor;
3. The Mill River and Sandlings heaths with sites along the heathland fringe of eastern Ipswich;
4. The Orwell estuary and its hinterland with the River Orwell and central Ipswich via the corridors either side of the river: a) through Bridge Wood, Piper's Vale and Landseer Park, and b) along the railway line towards London;
5. The Shotley Peninsula via the London railway line and Belstead Brook.

Ecological networks are protected through Ipswich Borough Council Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan. Development Plan Document, consultation draft January 2014).

#### **4.4 Habitats within Ipswich Borough**

##### **Waterways and wetlands**

The River Gipping and adjacent Alderman Canal, with their fringing aquatic vegetation and associated patches of scrub provide both habitat and a key wildlife corridor through the Town. Belstead Brook similarly links important wildlife sites in the south of the Town,



connecting eventually with the River Orwell at Ostrich Creek. The estuarine habitats of the River Orwell are recognised for their significant wildlife value with the areas south of Cliff Reach having international designations (Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site), particularly for their overwintering bird assemblages.

Springs and wet flushes rise and flow across parts of the Town, such as in Holywells, Christchurch, Gippeswyk and Stonelodge Parks as well as many of the allotments (Spring Road, Back Hamlet, Holywells, Castle Hill and Hayhill Allotments new open space). These provide additional ecological niches and support a range of wetland plants and invertebrates.

In addition, there are large areas of reedbed and swamp in the south of the Borough at Bourne Park reed bed and Bobbits Lane Meadows. There are also smaller reedbeds at Bixley Heath and fringing Beech water at Chantry Park.

### **Historic parkland**

Chantry, Christchurch and Holywells Parks are particularly notable for their historic parkland, with veteran trees interspersed with large tracts of rough grassland. These sites have a significant biodiversity value, particularly for their flora, birds, bats and invertebrates.

### **Grassland**

Grassland is found across the parks and recreation areas, but much is seeded as amenity grassland and therefore of low value for wildlife. Much of the grassland across these sites is subject to regular management and is therefore also of limited value. However, mowing has been relaxed in recent years across many areas, including within the larger parks, which will significantly increase the wildlife interest of these areas.

Wharfedale Road CWS is a tiny block of species rich grassland, notable for its pyramidal and bee orchids. Grassland south of Alderman Canal also includes a dense stand of southern marsh orchids in an area where drainage is impeded.

### **Heathland including dry acid grassland**

The largest tracts of heather dominated heathland can be found on Rushmere Heath CWS and Bixley Heath SSSI. Ransomes Europark Heathland CWS is also a small but very important heathland notable for its population of silver studded blue butterflies. There are also significant areas with acid grassland, including Christchurch Park, Pipers Vale, St Clements Golf Course and Broom Hill. The Ipswich Cemetery also contains dry grassland with acidic characteristics.

### **Woodlands**

Spring Wood, Brazier's Wood and Bridge Wood, on the southern edge of Ipswich, are all ancient woodland CWSs of very high wildlife value and part of a much larger and diverse habitat unit. All the historic parks, particularly Chantry, Holywells and Christchurch include areas of woodland as part of their habitat mosaic (also CWS). The Dales woodland (CWS), in the north-east of the Town, includes a flora that indicates that there is a long history of woodland presence, such as bluebell, pignut and yellow archangel.

There are also several small, largely broadleaf woodlands, with the Former Convent on Woodbridge Road having one of the largest areas. Others include Bishops Hill Wood, Cordale Spinney, Little Gipping Street Wood, Spring Road Allotments Wood, Spring Road

Tree Belt and Stoke Tunnel Cutting (northern site). Five Acre Wood lies on the north-western edge of the Town, beyond the A14 and contributes to the wildlife corridor formed by the road embankments, along with more wooded parts of the Lovetofts Drive Open Spaces and Olympus Close Wood (not surveyed). Woodland is also represented as linear strips along a number of roads, particularly in the southern part of the Town.

### **Scrub**

This habitat is well represented within many of the parks and semi-natural green spaces. It represents a successional stage from more open habitats towards woodland, but is important habitat in its own right. Scrub, in conjunction with a grassland mosaic provides excellent habitat for birds, including breeding and wintering migrant species and will support a good diversity of invertebrates. This habitat is also excellent for reptile species such as slow worm and common lizard and provides terrestrial habitat for amphibians such as toads. Although unsurveyed, scrub forms the principal habitat along most of the railway embankments and is part of this habitat resource.

### **Ponds**

A number of waterbodies are present across the Borough, particularly associated with the historic and larger parks, such as Beechwater in Chantry Park and the string of ponds within Holywells Park. These play an important role in enhancing the biodiversity of the locality for their waterfowl, invertebrates and providing foraging habitat for bats. Three small sites are specifically pond-related features: Sproughton Road Pond, Grove Farm Pond and Garrods Pond. These are all located in areas where there are no other water features, so have a local importance.

### **Allotments**

Most of the allotments were not included in previous surveys and the site visits revealed that these are an important addition to the list of Audit sites. Most included high quality boundary hedgerows and tree belts. Several had community wildlife areas (Castle Hill, Colchester Road & Northgate) with woodland and pond(s) and several had mature hazel coppice plots for growing their own pea sticks (Back Hamlet and Whitton). There was considerable interest by the allotment holders in wildlife and a good knowledge of species observed. Reptiles, particularly slow worm, were frequently observed in good numbers on several sites (Spring Road 1 and 2, Castle Hill) and are likely to be present on most of the other allotments. Toad and other amphibians are also frequently seen and allotments are likely to provide important habitat for hedgehog, if the boundary fences are not impenetrable to them.

## **4.5 Comparison with the findings of the 2000 Wildlife Audit**

The details are provided in Appendix 1. Of the 153 sites relating to this Audit, 72 could not be compared with the previous 2000 Audit as they either could not be surveyed or were not included in the 2000 Audit. 50 sites scored the same in terms of their biodiversity value. 19 sites scored slightly higher in this Audit and 12 sites scored slightly lower. Two sites could not be directly compared: Stoke tunnel was given the highest score (one) in 2000 in recognition that this is a geological SSSI, but this does not reflect the biodiversity value of the site. Sproughton Road Pond was surveyed in 2000 in conjunction with a large area of grassland which has subsequently developed, leaving the pond. The Category 1 site to the north was treated separately.

Overall it can be considered that there has been little change across the sites that could be compared.

#### **4.6 Recommendations to the County Wildlife Site Panel**

The following recommendations are made with regards to amendments to CWS or proposals for the panel to assess against the CWS designation criteria.

- 1** Alderman Canal: Recommend the CWS boundary should be amended to include the area of rough grassland containing the southern marsh orchids (currently Category 2).
- 6** Pond Hall Meadow: Recommend the upper parts of the slopes should be included within the CWS designation for Braziers Wood Meadow and Carr (currently Category 2).
- 7** Bridge Wood: Review CWS eastern boundary to exclude area of log cabins outside wood.
- 8/74** Chantry Park: Amend boundary of CWS to include remainder of park (Site 74- currently Category 2).
- 14** Ransomes Way Verges: Recommend this site is assessed against the CWS designation criteria.
- 16** River Orwell: Amend boundary of CWS to include stretch of river that passes through the Town (currently Category 2).
- 21** Volvo Raeburn Road South/Sandy Hill Lane. Recommend this site is assessed against the CWS designation criteria.
- 67** Broom Hill: Recommend this site is assessed against the CWS designation criteria.
- 78** Cliff Quay Grassland and Ash Tip: Recommend this site is assessed against the CWS designation criteria.

## Appendix 1 Catalogue of sites

Audit Ref	Code	Site Name	Category	2013 Ranking	2000 Ranking	Change
1	W1	Alderman Canal (2 reports)	CWS/Category 2	2	2	=
2	W2	Ashground Plantation & Bobbits Lane	CWS/Category 2	2	2	=
3	W3	Bixley Heath	SSSI	1	1	=
4	W4	Bourne Bridge grassland	CWS	2	2	=
5	W5	Bourne Reedbed	CWS	2	2	=
6	W6	Braziers Wood, Meadow & Carr	CWS	2	2	=
7	W7	Bridge Wood	CWS	2	2	=
8	W8	Chantry Park	CWS	2	2	=
9	W9	Christchurch Park	CWS	2	2	=
10	W11	Holywells Park	CWS	2	2	=
11	W12	Landseer Park	CWS	2	2	=
12	W13	Pipers Vale including Elm Hill	CWS	2	2	=
13	NEW	Ransomes Europark heathland	CWS	2	Not surveyed	N/A
14	W14	Ransomes Way Verges	CWS	5	4	-
15	W15	River Gipping	CWS	2	2	=
16	W16	River Orwell (2 reports)	CWS	2	2	=
17	W17	Rushmere Heath	CWS	2	2	=
18	W18	Spring Millennium Woods and Kiln Meadow	CWS	2	2	=
19	W20	Stoke Park Wood	CWS	2	2	=
20	W10	The Dales / Dales Road Woodland	CWS	2	2	=
21	W21/ IP058	*1 Volvo Raeburn Road South / Sandy Hill Lane	Category 1& CWS	4	5	+
22	W22	Wharfedale Road	CWS	2	2	=
23	UC269	Airport Farm Kennels, north of A14	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
24	IP083	Banks of river, Upriver of Princes Street	Category 1	4	4	=
25	UC148	Builders Yard, Vermont Crescent	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
26	W58	Cliff Quay Power Station Scrub & part Hog Highland	Category 1	Not surveyed	3	N/A
27	UC010	Co-op Depot, Felixstowe Road	Category 1	5	5	=
28	UC062	Elton Park Industrial Estate	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
29	W60	Elton Park wasteground	Category 1	5	4	-
30	UC068	Former 405 Club, Bader Close	Category 1	3	Not surveyed	N/A
31	UC070	Former British Energy Site, Cliff Quay	Category 1	Not surveyed	3	N/A
32	W67	Former Norsk Hydro and part Hog Highland	Category 1	3	4	+
33	UC005	*2 Former Tooks Bakery, Old Norwich Road	Category 1	6	Not surveyed	N/A
34	UC209	Front of Pumping Station, Belstead Road	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
35	UC069	J J Wilson, White Elm Street	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A

36	UC033	King George V Field , Old Norwich Road	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
37	UC080	Land at Yarmouth Road	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
38	IP081	Land north of Ranelagh Road	Category 1	5	5	=
39	UC257	Land north of Whitton Lane	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
40	UC113	Part former Volvo site, Raeburn Road South	Category 1	5	5	=
41	UC030	Opposite 674-734 Bramford Road	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
42	UC263	Ransomes Europark (undeveloped areas)	Category 1	3	4	+
43	W83	Ransomes Europark (all apart from CWS's)	Category 1	4	4	=
44	UC132	Rear of 601-655 Bramford Road - part	Category 1	6	Not surveyed	=
45	UC064	School site, Lavenham Road	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
46	UC267	South of Ravenswood	Category 1	3	Not surveyed	N/A
47	W38/ UC034	Sproughton Road Pond and Stocks Land (two reports)	Category 2 & Category 1	4	2	N/A
48	W35/ UC185	St Clements Hospital Grounds	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
49	IP003	Waste tip north of St Alf Ramsay Way	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
50	W43	Airport Perimeter Track Tree Belt	Category 2	4	5	+
51	NEW	Alexandra Park	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
52	NEW	Allenby Road Open Space	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
53	W44	Arthur's Terrace Scrub	Category 2	4	5	+
54	NEW	Aster Road Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
55	W45	Aster Road Open Space	Category 2	4	4	=
56	NEW	Back Hamlet Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
57	NEW	Belstead Allotments	Category 2	4 or 3	Not surveyed	N/A
58	NEW	Belstead Brook Hotel Grounds	Category 2	3	Not surveyed	N/A
59	W88	Belstead Road tree belt	Category 2	4	5	+
60	W24	Birkfield Drive	Category 2	4	3	-
61	W25	*3 Bishops Hill Wood (including 39 Bishop's Hill)	Category 2	4	3	-
62	W49	Bourne Park	Category 2	3	4	+
63	W111	Bramford lane Allotments	Category 2	4	4	=
64	NEW	Bramford Lane Open Space	Category 2	3	Not surveyed	N/A
65	W50	Bramford Lane Recreation Ground	Category 2	4	4	=
66	NEW	*4 Braziers Wood Road corridor	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
67	W26	Broom Hill	Category 2	2	2	=
68	W74	Brunswick Recreation Ground	Category 2	5	6	+
69	NEW	Castle Hill Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A

70	W54	Castle Hill Recreation Ground	Category 2	5	5	=
71	W27	Cemetery	Category 2	4	4	=
72	W55	Cemetery Cutting (Hayhill slow worm site)	Category 2	4	4	=
73	NEW	Chantry Green	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
74	NEW	Chantry Park (outside CWS)	Category 2	2	Not surveyed	N/A
75	NEW	Cherry Lane Recreation Ground	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
76	W29	Chesterton Open Space	Category 2	4	3	-
77	W56	Clapgate Lane & Nacton Road tree belt	Category 2	4	5	+
78	W57	Cliff Quay Grassland & Ash Tip (AW jetty)	Category 2	2	4	+
79	NEW	Cobham Road Recreation Ground	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
80&112	NEW	*5 Colchester Road & Northgate Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
81	W30	Cordale Spinney	Category 2	4	4	=
82	W72	Dumbarton Recreation Ground	Category 2	4	4	=
83	W31	Ellenbrook Open Space	Category 2	3	4	+
84	NEW	Felixstowe Road Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
85	W61	Five Acre Wood (Bramford)	Category 2	4	4	=
86	W52	Former Convent, Woodbridge Road	Category 2	3	2	-
87	W62	Garrods pond	Category 2	4	5	+
88	W32	Gippeswyk Park	Category 2	3	2	-
89	W63	Gippeswyk Park Spinney	Category 2	4	4	=
90	NEW	Glamorgan Road Green Area	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
91	W64	Grove Farm Pond	Category 2	4	4	=
92	W112	Halifax Road Maidenhall Allotments	Category 2	4	4	=
93	W113	Hayhill Allotments (new open space)	Category 2	3	4	-
94	W66	Henley Road Verges	Category 2	5	5	=
95	W33	Henniker Road Wildlife Meadow	Category 2	4	4	=
96	NEW	Holywells Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
97	NEW	Land around 86 Sandy Hill Lane	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
98	NEW	Land at Pond Hall Farm south of A14	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
99	NEW	Landseer Park (outside CWS)	Category 2	3	Not surveyed	N/A
100	W73	Little Gipping Street Wood	Category 2	4	5	+
101	NEW	London Road Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
102	NEW	London Road Tree Belt	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
103	W75	Lovetofts Open Spaces	Category 2	4	4	=
104	W42	Maryon Road Wildlife Corridor	Category 2	4	5	+
105	W100	Millennium Cemetery	Category 2	3	4	+
106	W77	Montgomery Sports Ground	Category 2	5	4	-
107	W114	*6 Morland Road Allotments	Category 2	4	4	=

108	NEW	Murray Road Recreation Ground	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
109	NEW	Nacton Road Wildlife Corridor	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
110	NEW	Netley Close Open Space & Tree Belt	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
111	NEW	Newbury Road Recreation Ground	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
112	NEW	Northgate allotments	Category 2	Included with Site 80	Not surveyed	N/A
113	NEW	Norwich Road Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
114	W80	Olympus Wood	Category 2	Not surveyed	4	N/A
115	W34	Poorhill Shelter Belt	Category 2	4	3	-
116	W82	Ranelagh Road amenity area	Category 2	5	5	=
117	NEW	Ransome Road / Shackleton Road open space	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
118	NEW	Ravenswood Open Spaces	Category 2	3	Not surveyed	N/A
119	NEW	Redhouse Park	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A
120	W59	Riverside Road Meadow	Category 2	4	4	=
121	NEW	Robin Drive Open space	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
122	NEW	Sandy Hill Lane Scrub	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
123	W89	Sherrington Road Recreation Ground	Category 2	4	5	+
124	W115	Sidegate Lane Allotments	Category 2	4	4	=
125	W90	Sidegate Lane Recreation Ground	Category 2	5	6	+
126	NEW	Spring Road 1 Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
127	NEW	Spring Road 2 Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
128	W37	Spring Road Allotments Wood	Category 2	4	4	=
129	W79	Spring Road Tree Belt	Category 2	4	5	+
130	UC262	St Clement's Golf Course	Category 2	3	3	=
131	W36	St Marys Churchyard	Category 2	4	4	=
132	W19	*7 Stoke Tunnel Cutting	Category 2/part geological SSSI	4	1	-
133	W40	Stonelodge Park	Category 2	3	3	=
134	W101	Tuddenham Road Tree Belt	Category 2	5	4	-
135	NEW	Valley Road/Constitution Hill gardens and meadow	Category 2	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	N/A
136	W41	Valley Road Wood and amenity area	Category 2	4	3	-
137	NEW	Westwood Avenue	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
138	W109	Whitehouse Park	Category 2	4	5	+
139	NEW	Whitton Church Lane Allotments	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
140	NEW	Whitton Open Space	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
141	NEW	Whitton Road Recreation Ground	Category 2	5	Not surveyed	N/A

142	NEW	Land adjacent to The Grove	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
143	IP179	Land surrounding Thurleston Lane (part Option A)	Category 2	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	N/A
144	IP181	Land west of Westerfield Road (part of Option C)	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
145	IP180	Land east of Henley Road, North of railway (part Option B)	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
146	IP185	Ipswich School Playing Field	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
147	IP186	Land opposite 289-299 Henley Road	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
148	IP182	Land east of Westerfield Road (part option D)	Category 1	3	Not surveyed	N/A
149	IP183	Land north of Millenium Cemetery (part Option E)	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
150	IP184	Land adjacent to Humber Doucy Lane (part Option F)	Category 2	4	Not surveyed	N/A
151	UC264	Land between railway junction and Hadleigh Road	Category 1	5	Not surveyed	N/A
152	IP165	Eastway Business Park	Category 1	4	Not surveyed	N/A
153	IP090	Europa Way	Category 1	3	Not surveyed	N/A

\*1 Site 21 has been included in the above list as it is a CWS as well as a Category 1 site.

\*2 Site 33 Former Toaks Bakery, Old Norwich Road was surveyed from boundary only due to Heras fencing

\*3 Site 61 Bishops Hill Wood was only surveyed from the boundary as there was no access due to being a privately owned site

\*4 Site 66 Braziers Wood Road corridor was only surveyed from the boundary as there was no access due to Heras fencing.

\*5 Site 80 includes both Colchester Road Allotments and 112 Northgate Allotments as they are functionally the same site

\*6 Site 107 Morland Road Allotments was surveyed from boundaries only.

\*7 Site 132 Stoke Tunnel Cutting was surveyed from boundaries only, due to difficulties with access

The following sites were not surveyed:

Site 26 Cliff Quay Powerstation Scrub and Part Hog Highland – no access

Site 31 Former British Energy Site Cliff Quay – no access


Site 114 Olympus Close Wood – no access

Site 135 Valley Road/Constitution Hill Gardens and Meadows – private gardens

Site 143 Land south of Thurleston Lane – no access



## Key to phase 1 Maps

 <p>BosqMap Limited Website: www.bosqmap.co.uk</p>		<p>Extended Phase 1 habitat survey - key to habitats Contract no: Ipswich Wildlife Audit</p>			
	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural		Introduced shrub		Scrub - scattered
	Broadleaved woodland - plantation		Bare ground		Broadleaved Parkland/scattered trees
	Mixed woodland - semi-natural		Buildings		Coniferous Parkland/scattered trees
	Mixed woodland - plantation		Bare ground - hardstanding		Bracken - scattered
	Scrub - dense/continuous		Improved grassland		Marginal and inundation - marginal vegetation
	Acid grassland - semi-improved				Running water
	Neutral grassland - semi-improved				Dry ditch
	Poor semi-improved grassland				Fence
	Bracken - continuous				Wall
	Other tall herb and fern - ruderal				Intact hedge - native species-rich
	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid				Intact hedge - species-poor
	Lichen/bryophyte heath				Defunct hedge - native species-rich
	Dry heath/acid grassland				Defunct hedge - species-poor
	Swamp				Hedge with trees - native species-rich
	Standing water - eutrophic				Hedge with trees - species-poor
	Cultivated/disturbed land - arable				Boundary removed
	Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland				Earth bank
	Cultivated/disturbed land - ephemeral/short perennial				