



LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY EVIDENCE BASE

at

OVER ALDERLEY

for

OVER ALDERLEY PARISH COUNCIL

By

epd

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23/0023

Jan 2024

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY EVIDENCE BASE

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

THE PROJECT

- 1.1 Neighbourhood Development Plans (also called 'NDP's or 'Neighbourhood Plans') were introduced through the Localism Act 2011 to give local people a greater say in planning decisions that affect their area. NDPs are neighbourhood level planning policy documents with policies designed to reflect the needs and priorities of local communities. The planning policies in NDPs are used to help determine planning applications which may come forward for new development or changes of use of land and buildings.
- 1.2 NDPs can identify where development should take place, set out local design principles so that buildings respond positively to local character, and protect important facilities, historic buildings, the natural environment, and open spaces. They are an important part of our planning system because by law planning applications are determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Made (adopted) NDPs are part of the local statutory development plan for their area.
- 1.3 Over Alderley is a very quiet, rural parish in the local authority area of Cheshire East. The Parish lies between Macclesfield and Alderley Edge and has a picturesque arcadian landscape of mature trees and hedgerows, woodland, pasture and parkland. The Parish boundary is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.4 The Over Alderley Draft NDP takes into account the consultation responses to the Vision and Aims document, which proposed that the NDP has a strong focus on community facilities, access and design, reflecting the area's rural character and Green Belt location and its distinctive built heritage and landscape.
- 1.5 In July 2021 the Government updated the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Though the document has a strong development focus there are a number of paragraphs that give substantial weight to environmental issues and make clear that the planning system has a powerful and positive role to play in protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

- 1.6 At a local level Neighbourhood Planning has the potential to be a key factor in promoting landscape conservation, preserving visual amenity, and conserving biodiversity by identifying local priorities for nature conservation and ensuring these are taken into consideration in the planning process.
- 1.7 An ecological network is a group of habitat patches where species can move easily between them, maintaining ecological functionality and conserving biodiversity. Through appropriate habitat protection, restoration and re-creation, a mosaic of these green ecological networks can provide a connected collection of refuges for wildlife. Establishing, maintaining, and protecting the existing network will enable biodiversity to recover and reestablish from recent declines and create a more resilient natural environment. A network can consist of a series of sites of varying quality and type of habitats.
- 1.8 This report illustrates the core, high ecological value sites for nature conservation in Over Alderley as well as sites deemed to be of medium ecological value. The high value sites are recommended for protection through the neighbourhood planning process and the medium value sites should be considered as biodiversity opportunity areas subject to further evaluation. Medium and high value sites should also act as an alert in the planning system, triggering a full evaluation should future developments be proposed within them.
- 1.9 This report presents the evidence base used for identifying key local and regionally valued landscapes within the neighbourhood planning area and recommends protection through the neighbourhood plan.
- 1.10 Also, this report identifies key local and regional ecological networks within the neighbourhood planning area and recommends that these are protected through the neighbourhood plan.

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2. LANDSCAPE EVIDENCE BASE

2.1 The countryside of Over Alderley is defined by the characteristics of the landscape. The evidence to support the policies within the Neighbourhood Plan include the following sources of information:

- National and Local Landscape Character Assessments covering the Over Alderley Area
- Landscape, heritage and ecological designations
- Site Survey
- Key Views
- Landscape Amenity and accessibility
- Dark Skies
- Veteran Trees
- Aecom Design Code

NATIONAL AND LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENTS

2.2 At the National level the site falls within the National Character Area 61 – Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain according to Natural England’s National Landscape Character Assessment.

2.3 The Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain National Character Area (NCA) comprises most of the county of Cheshire, the northern half of Shropshire and a large part of north-west Staffordshire. It is an expanse of flat or gently undulating, lush, pastoral farmland. A series of small sandstone ridges cut across the plain and are very prominent features within this open landscape.

2.4 At a more local level, Over Alderley is covered by the Cheshire East Council’s Landscape Strategy (LUC, 2018) which divides East Cheshire into 14 Landscape Character Types (LCTs).

2.5 The Landscape Strategy is intended to be used as a basis for planning and the creation of future landscape strategies as well as raising public awareness of landscape character and creating a sense of place.

2.6 The Parish of Over Alderley is covered by two of Cheshire East’s Landscape Character Types as shown on Figure 6:

- LCT 5b - Wooded Estates and Meres - Capesthorne
- LCT 11b - Higher Wooded Farmland – Gawsworth

LCT 5B - WOODED ESTATES AND MERES - CAPESTHORNE

Key characteristics of Type 5 Wooded Estates and Meres

2.7 This type is defined by a concentration of historic estates and their associated features, including parkland and formal gardens, a high density of woodland and mosses and meres which are often utilised as ornamental lakes. The topography of the type ranges from flat ground, through broad undulations to occasional steeper slopes. Fields are varied in size and shape and are generally of medieval or post-medieval origin. Settlement is mainly dispersed with a limited number of small, nucleated villages and hamlets including Rostherne and Marbury.

Sub type 5b - Capesthorne Character Area.

2.8 The topography of the landscape is undulating, becoming steeper to the north, in proximity to the Edge, where a maximum elevation of 190m is reached. Historic estates and their mansion houses (such as Birtles) can be found in the character area, as well as formal gardens, landscaped parklands, woodland and water features. The landscape is generally well wooded, and there are narrow and smaller-scale sunken lanes located between steep tree-lined banks and linear woodlands following watercourses, leading to a high degree of enclosure. Nevertheless, areas of open ground allow extensive and panoramic

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views of the open landscape in many directions. Other glimpsed views are framed by trees and high hedges.

LCT 11B HIGHER WOODED FARMLAND – GAWSWORTH

Key Characteristics of Type 11 Higher Wooded Farmland

2.9 The Higher Wooded Farmland LCT is located between the foothills to the east along the boundary with the Peak District National Park and the flatter expanses of the Cheshire lowlands to the west extending from Poynton in the north to Alsager in the south of the Borough. This gently rolling landscape is dominated by dairy farming and valued for its rural character particularly given its proximity to urban areas and market towns. It is defined by a high density of woodland and veteran trees compared with much of the Borough, historic field patterns bounded by hedgerows, as well as small, isolated ponds, mosses and meres which are dotted across the landscape.

Sub type 11b - Gawsworth Character Area.

2.10 The landscape is gently undulating with post-medieval fields typical of agricultural improvement. There is widespread evidence of hedgerow loss, and trees are usually isolated elements within the field pattern. Woodland can take the form of isolated blocks that have a relevant impact on the surrounding landscape. There is some form of impact from urban development on the edge of Macclesfield, however settlement generally has a low density and mainly comprises dispersed farms connected by narrow country roads.

LANDSCAPE, HERITAGE AND ECOLOGICAL DESIGNATIONS

2.11 Local Planning designations are derived from Planning Documents provided by Cheshire East Council, supported by the National Planning Policy Framework. These are shown on Figures 2, 3, 5 and 8, policies include:

2.12 Cheshire East Local Plan Strategy 2010 - 2030

- PG 3 Green Belt
- SE 7 The Historic Environment
- CO 1 Sustainable Travel and Transport
- SD 1 Sustainable Development in Cheshire East
- SD 2 Sustainable Development Principles
- SE 1 Design
- SE 3 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- SE 4 The Landscape
- SE 8 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
- SE 9 Energy Efficient Development
- SE 12 Pollution, Land Contamination and Land Instability
- EG 2 Rural Economy

2.13 Cheshire East Local Plan Site Allocations and Development Policies Document:

- REC 1 Open space protection.
- INF1 Cycleways, bridleways and footpaths
- HER 1 Heritage assets
- HER 2 Heritage at risk

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- HER 3 Conservation areas
- HER 4 Listed buildings
- HER 5 Registered parks and gardens
- HER 6 Historic battlefields
- HER 7 Non-designated heritage assets
- HER 8 Archaeology
- ENV 1 Ecological network
- ENV 2 Ecological implementation.
- ENV 3 Landscape character
- ENV 5 Landscaping
- ENV 7 Climate change
- ENV 14 Light pollution
- ENV 16 Surface water management and flood risk
- HOU 12 Amenity
- RUR 7 Equestrian development outside of settlement boundaries
- RUR 14 Re-use of rural buildings for residential use
- RUR 10 Employment development in the open countryside

KEY VIEWS

2.14 Thirteen key views are detailed within the Design Codes provided by Aecom (Jan 2023) to support the Neighbourhood Plan. The views are open, often medium to long distance and some of them overlook the Peak District.

2.15 The locations of these key views are shown in Figure 5.

LANDSCAPE AMENITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

2.16 Footpaths, bridleways, and long-distance public rights of way are shown on Figure 4. This information is taken from the Ordnance Survey data.

DARK SKIES

2.17 Dark skies information as shown by www.gostargazing.co.uk is presented on Figure 7.

VETERAN TREES

2.18 Veteran Tree information is shown on Figure 3, as taken from the Woodland Trust Website (<https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/tree-search>)

AECOM DESIGN CODE

2.19 Landscape planning decisions should be undertaken in conjunction with the Aecom Design Codes document (Jan 2023). The raison d'etre of any decisions taken should align with its recommendations for;

- Preserving the landscape character;
- Respecting the open landscape setting;
- Development in an open setting;
- Respecting the enclosed setting;
- Development enclosed by the landscape including Parkland settings;
- Relationship to heritage assets;

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- Understanding and interpreting typical design features from heritage assets;
- Typical materials for consideration;
- Respecting the street hierarchy; and
- Respecting the environment: climate resilience.

2.20 Section 4 of the Aecom report details what is acceptable and unacceptable in terms of design principles for future development.

3. ECOLOGICAL EVIDENCE BASE

ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS

- 3.1 According to the Cheshire East Local Plan, Policy ENV1, an ecological network consists of core areas; corridors and stepping stones; restoration areas; sustainable land use areas; and the Meres and Mosses catchments (buffer zones).
- 3.2 Areas of ecological value may be designated within neighbourhood plans and where relevant, policies for them within neighbourhood plans can then be applied when considering planning applications that might affect them.
- 3.3 The ecological network for Cheshire East draws on 'Making Space for Nature' (Lawton et al 2010) and the methodology developed as part of the Life EConet project (1999-2003) for the Ecological Network for Cheshire (Clarke & Boothby, 1999) as presented in the Ecological Network for Cheshire East (Total Environment, 2017)
- 3.4 The ecological network for the borough (Diagram 1) is defined as having five main components:
- Core areas
 - Corridors and Stepping Stones
 - Restoration Areas
 - Buffers Zones
 - Sustainable Land Use Areas

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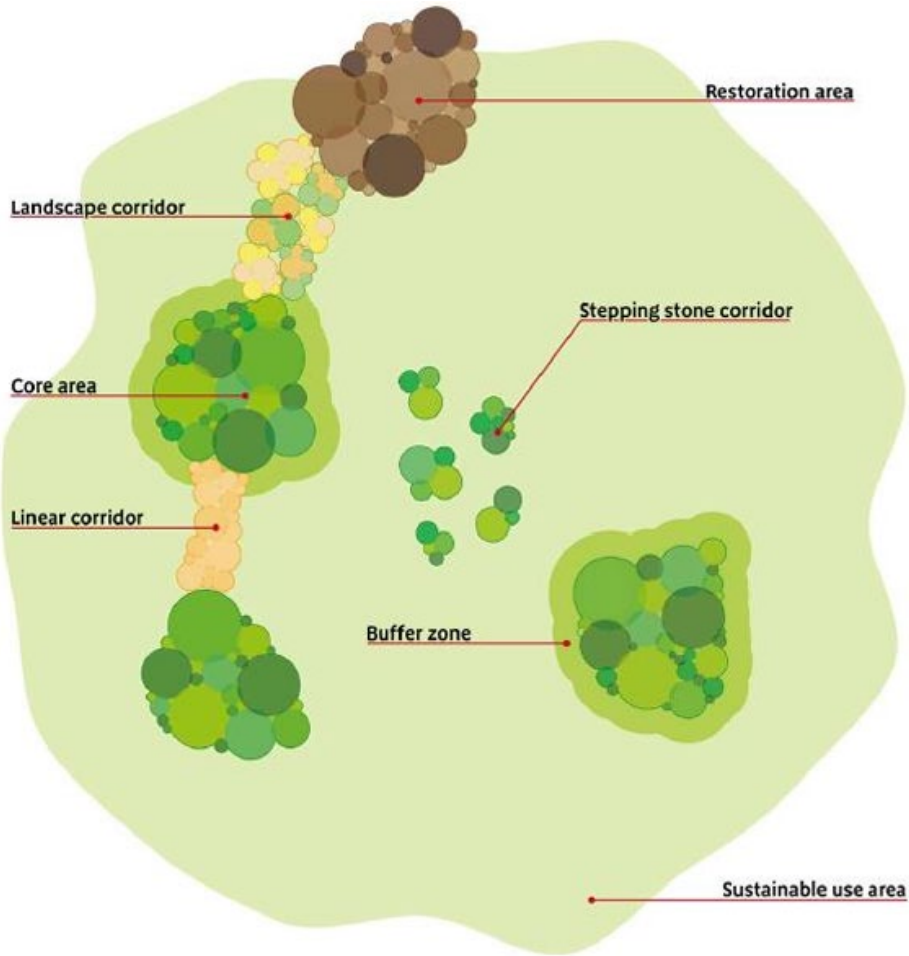


Diagram 1 - The components of ecological networks taken from 'Making Space for Nature'

METHODOLOGY

3.5 In line with current Defra methodologies to determine 'no net loss' in biodiversity, habitat data from the sources listed below was attributed to one of three categories listed in Table 1 below.

Habitat type band	Distinctiveness	Broad habitat type covered	Colour on map
High ecological value	High	Priority habitat as defined in section 41 of the NERC Act, Designated nature conservation sites (statutory and non-statutory)	Red
Medium ecological value	Medium	Semi-natural habitats and habitats with potential to be restored to Priority quality.	Orange
Low ecological value	Low	E.g. Intensive agricultural but may still form an important part of the ecological network in an area.	n/a

Table 1 - Habitat type bands (Defra March 2012)

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3.6 Several published data sets were used to produce the habitat distinctiveness maps:

- Priority habitat Natural England – High/ medium confidence coded as high distinctiveness, and low confidence coded as medium distinctiveness unless other data is available (Figure 9),
- Agricultural land classification, Natural England - grade 4 medium distinctiveness (Figure 10),
- Wildlife Designations (International Sites, European Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves), Natural England, CWT/CW&C Local Authority – coded as high distinctiveness (Figure 8),
- Ancient woodlands – Natural England – coded as high distinctiveness,
- Aerial photography (Microsoft Bing, Google Earth) was used to validate the results by eye,
- The Cheshire East Landscape Strategy (Figure 6) and Natural England’s National Habitat Network (Figure 11) categories were mapped and the results were used to inform the conclusions.

NATURAL ENGLAND NATIONAL HABITAT NETWORK

3.7 Natural England created maps to provide a national overview of the distribution of habitat networks with suggestions for future action to enhance biodiversity, with the hope that these maps will help to stimulate local engagement with partners and to agree local priorities and identify where action might help build more ecologically resilient ecosystems across landscapes. With the mapping Natural England has provided a framework for identifying such areas as well as identifying an overview of priority habitats.

3.8 Priority habitats include:

- Upland calcareous grassland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Reedbeds
- Lowland meadows
- Upland hay meadows
- Purple moor grass and rush pasture
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland heathland
- Upland heathland
- Upland fens, flushes & swamps
- Lowland fens
- Lowland raised bog
- Blanket bog
- Limestone pavements
- Coastal sand dunes
- Coastal vegetated shingle
- Maritime cliff and slope
- Saltmarsh
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Ancient woodland
- Wood-pasture & parkland
- Traditional orchards (draft map)

3.9 These are areas where we need to take opportunities to Restore and Create new habitats – helping to create a more joined up Nature Recovery Network.

- Primary Habitat - existing patches of priority habitat for each habitat network e.g. lowland heathland;
- Associated Habitats – other habitat types that form a mosaic or an ecologically coherent grouping;
- Habitat Created-Restored -habitat where restoration or creation of new habitat is underway
- Restorable Habitat – habitats that are currently degraded but have the potential to be restored;
- Network Enhancement Zones – These are areas that should be prioritised for actions to buffer priority habitat/habitat networks;
- Fragmentation Action Zone - smaller fragmented areas of habitat that have the potential to be enlarged or joined with other habitat patches;

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- Potential Network Joins - potential locations for action to create network links.

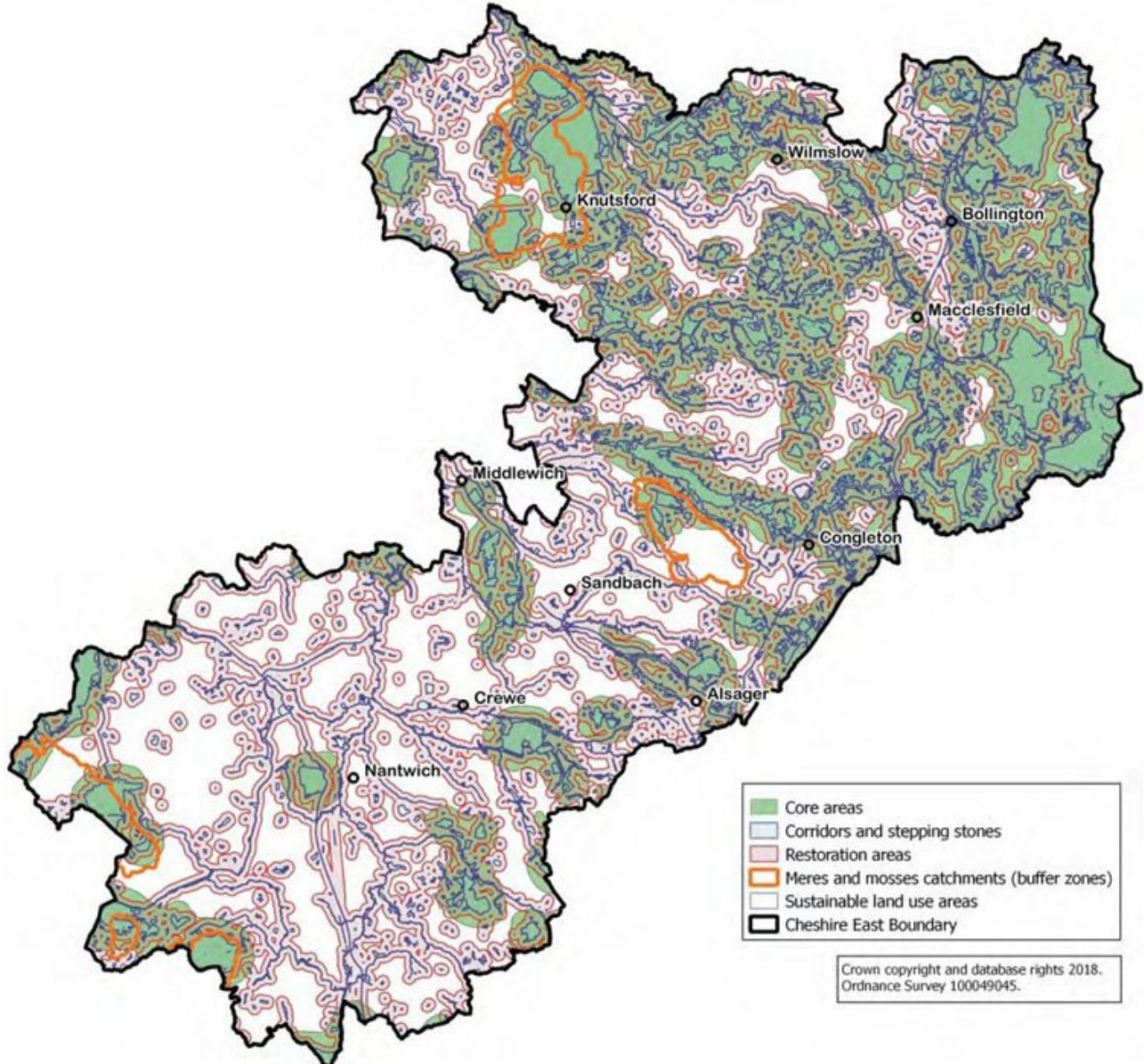
- 3.10 This data should be used along with local knowledge and supported with other data information such as those listed in Paragraph 3.6.
- 3.11 National Habitat Network Mapping has highlighted a large blocks of potential habitat networks from Alderley Edge SSSI/ LWS to Hare Hill Wood Pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat to Highlees Wood LWS. These three areas have the potential to create a diverse network forming a continuous wildlife corridor through the parish.
- 3.12 There are areas where the identified habitats could be extended into expansion areas, or where restoration can see the quality of the ecosystems improved as a priority. Areas of Dickens Wood, adjacent to Alderley Edge are identified as a restorable habitat. This could be through restoring degraded habitat, improved management or through expanding existing habitat.

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK FOR CHESHIRE EAST 2018

- 3.13 The council has produced an ecological network map for the borough, which incorporates existing protected sites and priority habitats and identifies areas to restore and buffer the network. The ecological network will assist in the provision of nature conservation and ecosystem services that are essential for sustainable development, including water management, carbon capture and access to nature with associated recreational and health benefits.
- 3.14 The Cheshire East Ecological Networks identify broad networks for the whole borough, whereas the wildlife corridors identified in this report are more specific to ecological networks that are important for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a local scale.

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Diagram 2: Ecological Network for Cheshire East



4. ECOLOGICAL FINDINGS

4.1 The high and medium distinctiveness habitat types worth distinction within the Parish are shown on Figure 12.

HIGH DISTINCTIVENESS HABITATS

4.2 This study has identified several major areas of **high** value (i.e. **high** distinctiveness) habitat within the Over Alderley boundary. The Site of Special Scientific Interest designated around Alderley Edge is primarily of geological importance, but the habitats formed locally are of biodiversity conservation interest. The local wildlife sites (LWS) at Dickens Wood, Alderley Edge, Alderley Park, Grassland at Hocker Lane, and Highlees Wood. Other significant areas include the Parkland at Hare Hill, Long Highlees Wood and Daniel Hill Wood which are areas considered ecological stepping stones or corridors. Areas of broadleaved woodland across the parish link to ancient semi-natural woodland at Alderley Park LWS, supporting a variety of wildlife including a rich variety of woodland birds. In addition, there are also 2 areas of Lowland Dry Acid Grassland within the Hare Hill Wood Pasture and Parkland BAP Habitat.

MEDIUM DISTINCTIVENESS HABITAT

4.3 Areas with the potential to be restored to priority quality have been identified as **Medium** Distinctiveness. This includes an area of enhancement and expansion around the Wood Pasture and Parkland at Hare Hill. This

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habitat is home to some of the oldest living trees in the UK - their myriad of micro-habitats support some of our most endangered species so the land around this area of **High** Distinction contributes and offers an area for expansion for some of the UKs most important habitats.

- 4.4 Often these areas are undesignated, yet still important habitats, which play an important role in linking together the wider ecological corridor network.

WILDLIFE CORRIDOR NETWORK

- 4.5 In summary, wildlife corridor, derived from the areas of distinctiveness, forms a network that is interconnected at both a local and regional level and incorporates the local and national ecologically designated. These areas primarily include Over Alderley's Local Wildlife Sites, SSSI, and BAP habitats, which consist mainly of Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland, Priority Wood Pasture and Parkland and Improved Grasslands.
- 4.6 The results of this study can be used as a guide for future decisions regarding planning policy and development control. The analysis has identified areas that act as a 'wildlife corridor network' (Figure 12) linking habitat areas of distinctiveness so areas of high ecological connectivity extend within and beyond Over Alderley.
- 4.7 It is highly recommended that the 'wildlife corridor network' in Figure 12 is explicitly identified and highlighted to be protected in the Neighbourhood Plan, so that the ecological networks set out in the Local Plan and the NPPF can be implemented at a local level.

PROTECTION OF THE WILDLIFE CORRIDOR AND OTHER HABITATS

- 4.8 Figure 12 incorporates an indicative boundary for the wildlife corridor network; however, this is likely to require refinement following more local detailed survey work such as carrying out Phase 1 habitat surveys. The corridor should be wide enough to protect the valuable local habitats and for this reason a 15-metre buffer zone is suggested around any high distinctiveness habitat. The buffer is necessary to help protect vulnerable habitats against external threats.
- 4.9 Areas which sit outside the wildlife corridor network, also contribute important wildlife habitats acting as ecological stepping stones. The extensive network of field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, provides habitat connectivity between these areas. As well as providing extensive ecological value collectively as a whole, hedgerows and mature trees, together with areas of woodland, provide key landscape features which help define the local landscape and heritage of Over Alderley's countryside.
- 4.10 It is recommended that a full ecological appraisal is carried out as part of any proposed development. Any proposals should demonstrate substantial mitigation and avoidance measures to not only lessen any impact on local wildlife but improve and increase the local ecology. This is of particular importance for the areas of medium distinctiveness, which have less statutory protection and as such are therefore more at risk from the typical 'costs effective' process of development. If, over time habitats are identified as being of greater distinction then they should be re-classified as such going forward thereby affording greater protection from development.
- 4.11 Across most development sites, recently adopted legislation requires developers to deliver a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of 10 per cent which requires a commitment to create or improve natural habitats lost through any building works. Developers must prioritise enhancing biodiversity on-site if damage to the habitat is unavoidable, where this cannot be achieved then off-site mitigation in consultation with the Local Authority can be agreed.
- 4.12 Not all sections of the wildlife corridor network provide high quality habitats and so measures to improve the ability of the corridor to support the movement of species is desirable. Again, enhancement of the corridor may be facilitated by opportunities arising through the planning process (BNG) or through the aspirations of the local community.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Using the evidence base as described earlier in this report and the Defra Biodiversity metric (Table 1), the landscape and ecology of Over Alderley has been reviewed.

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY EVIDENCE BASE

- 5.2 The landscape character and key views of Over Alderley have been scrutinised in the Landscape Strategy for Cheshire East, the Over Alderley Design Codes and is protected from inappropriate development by policies within the local plan, namely the Green Belt designation and by other policies which seek to protect the intrinsic character of the local landscape and heritage. This data has been used to reinforce the objectives and policies presented in the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.3 The wildlife of Over Alderley has been mapped at a national level by Natural England and designated locally within the local plan. This report combines the existing data in order to identify a corridor of habitats worthy of protection and enhancement within the Neighbourhood Plan. Using the areas of distinctiveness, a wildlife corridor network has been mapped across the Parish, as shown on Figure 12, which allows ecological connectivity across the Parish and beyond into the wider countryside. It should be identified within the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure protection from development and to reinforce the need to mitigate for any losses or damage which occurs within the network.
- 5.4 The identified wildlife corridor can be used when assessing planning proposals on a site-specific basis. Habitat surveys are advised to be undertaken to strengthen and enhance the findings of this report and to examine adjacent land which could form buffers to the habitats.
- 5.5 The Neighbourhood Plan should guide development proposals to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Over Alderley and avoid the fragmentation and isolation of, or disturbance to, wildlife, habitats, and species. This will ensure that the landscape qualities, character, and amenity of Over Alderley are maintained and enhanced.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK TO FURTHER PROTECT THE LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY OF OVER ALDERLEY.

- Carry out Phase 1 habitat mapping of the Parish
- Map and protect existing hedgerow network
- Carry out additional Landscape Capacity Assessment work looking at specific threats to the landscape of Over Alderley
- Improve and expand the quantity and quality of the existing and potential 'wildlife corridor network'
- Look to designate more Local Wildlife Sites
- Protect, enhance and connect areas of high/ medium value which lie outside the wildlife corridor.

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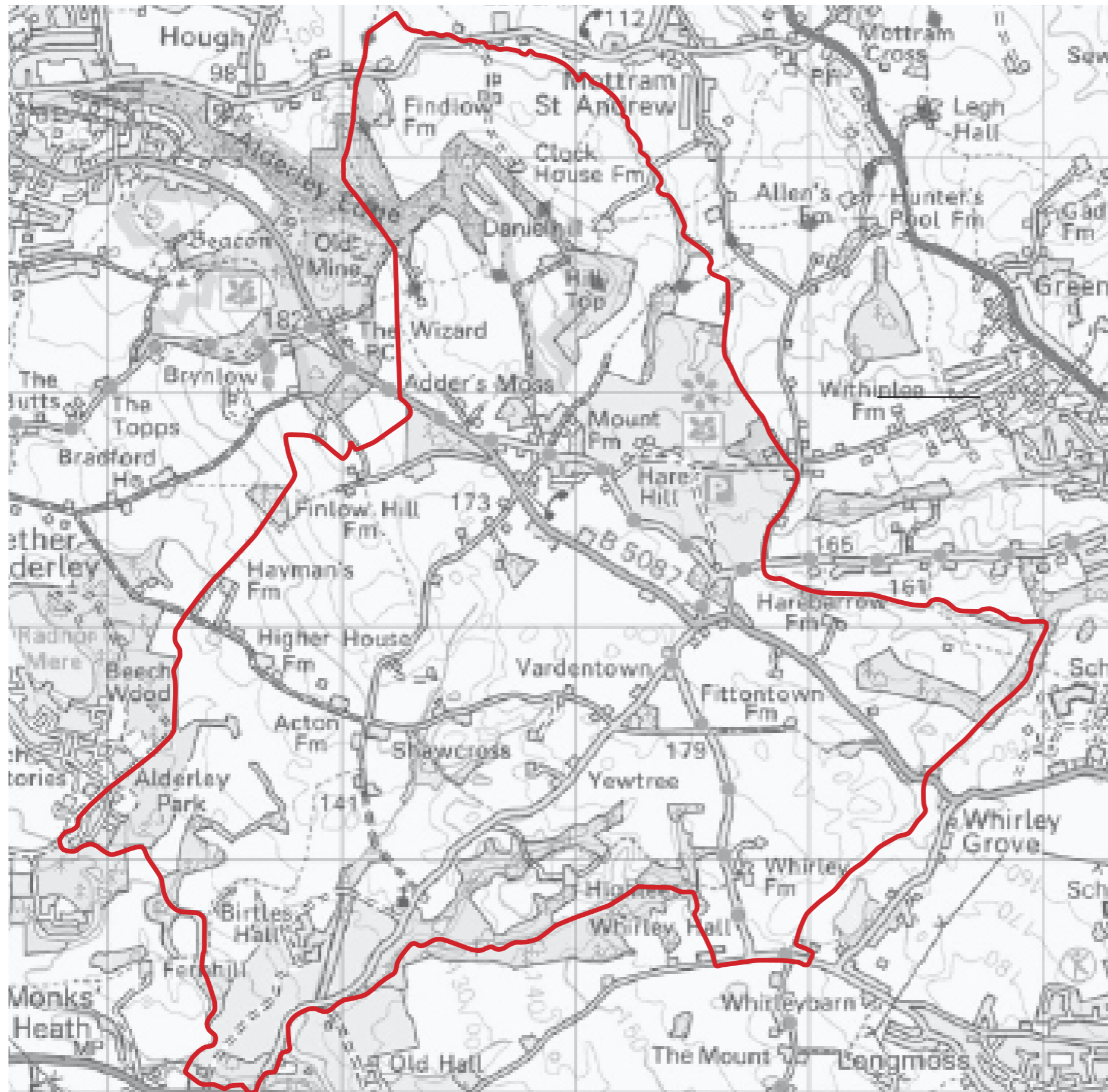
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APPENDIX A - FIGURES


Over Alderley, Cheshire

Appendix A: Figure 1 - Parish Boundary

Jan 24



KEY

 Parish boundary

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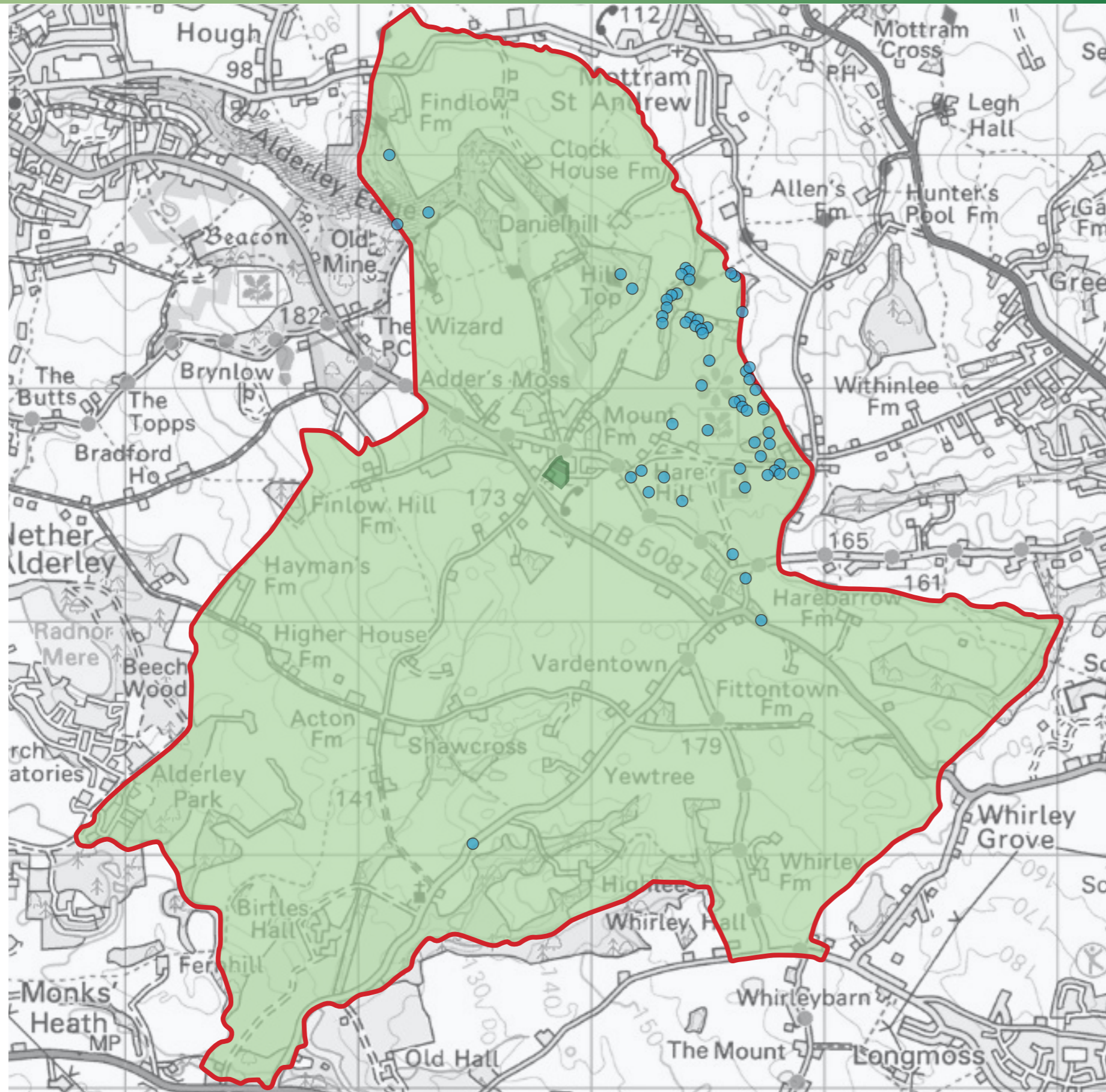


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The Stables
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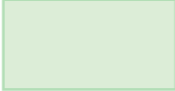

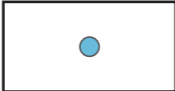
Over Alderley, Cheshire

Appendix A: Figure 3 - Green Space Designations

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KEY

-  Parish boundary
-  Green Belt
Policy PG 3
-  Protected Open Space
Policy REC 1
-  Veteran Tree - Woodland Trust

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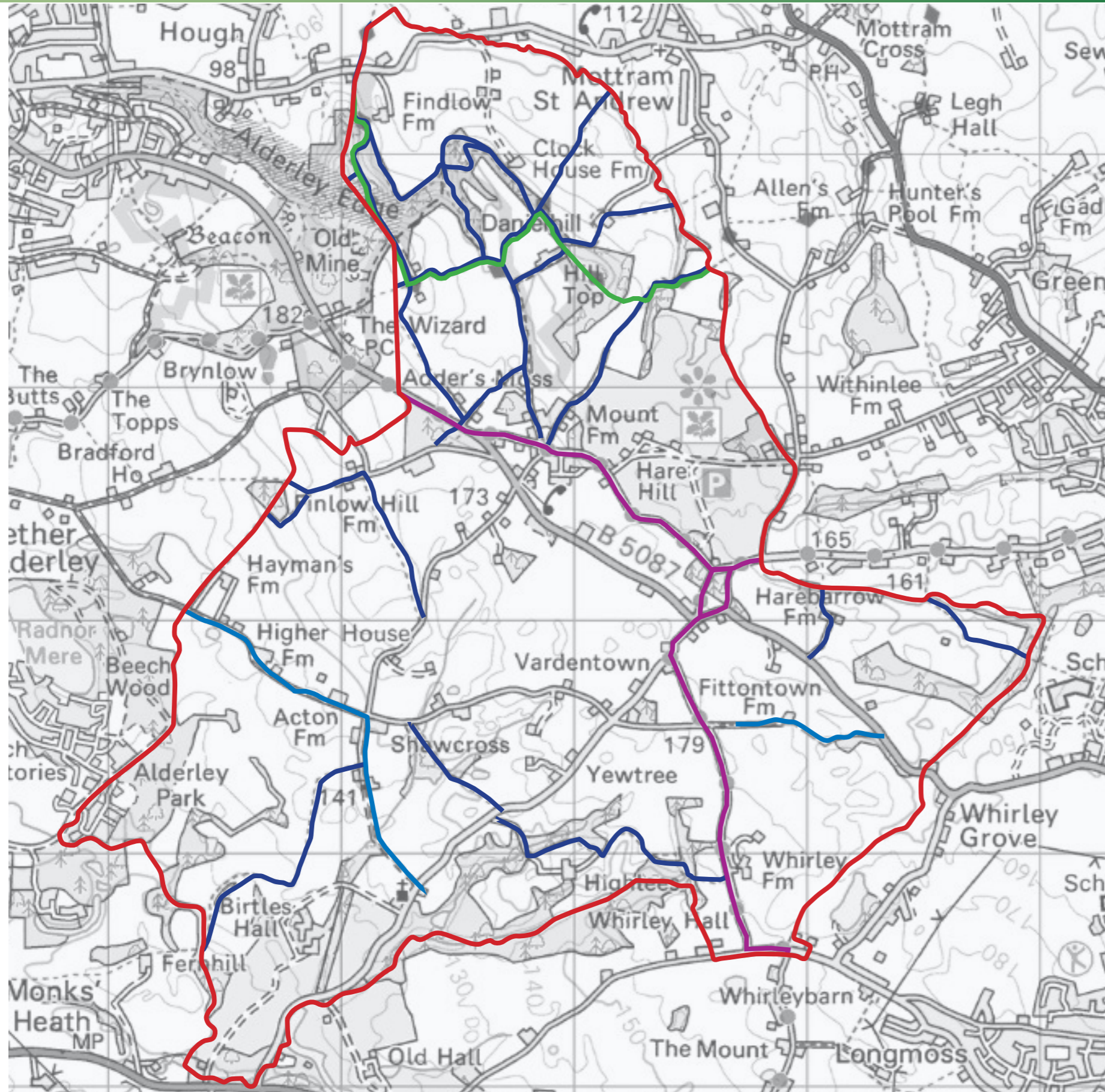


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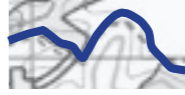


Over Alderley, Cheshire

Appendix A: Figure 4 - Public Rights of Way

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KEY

-  Parish boundary
-  Public Bridleway
-  Public Footpath
-  National Trail - North Cheshire Way
-  National Cycle Network - Route 55

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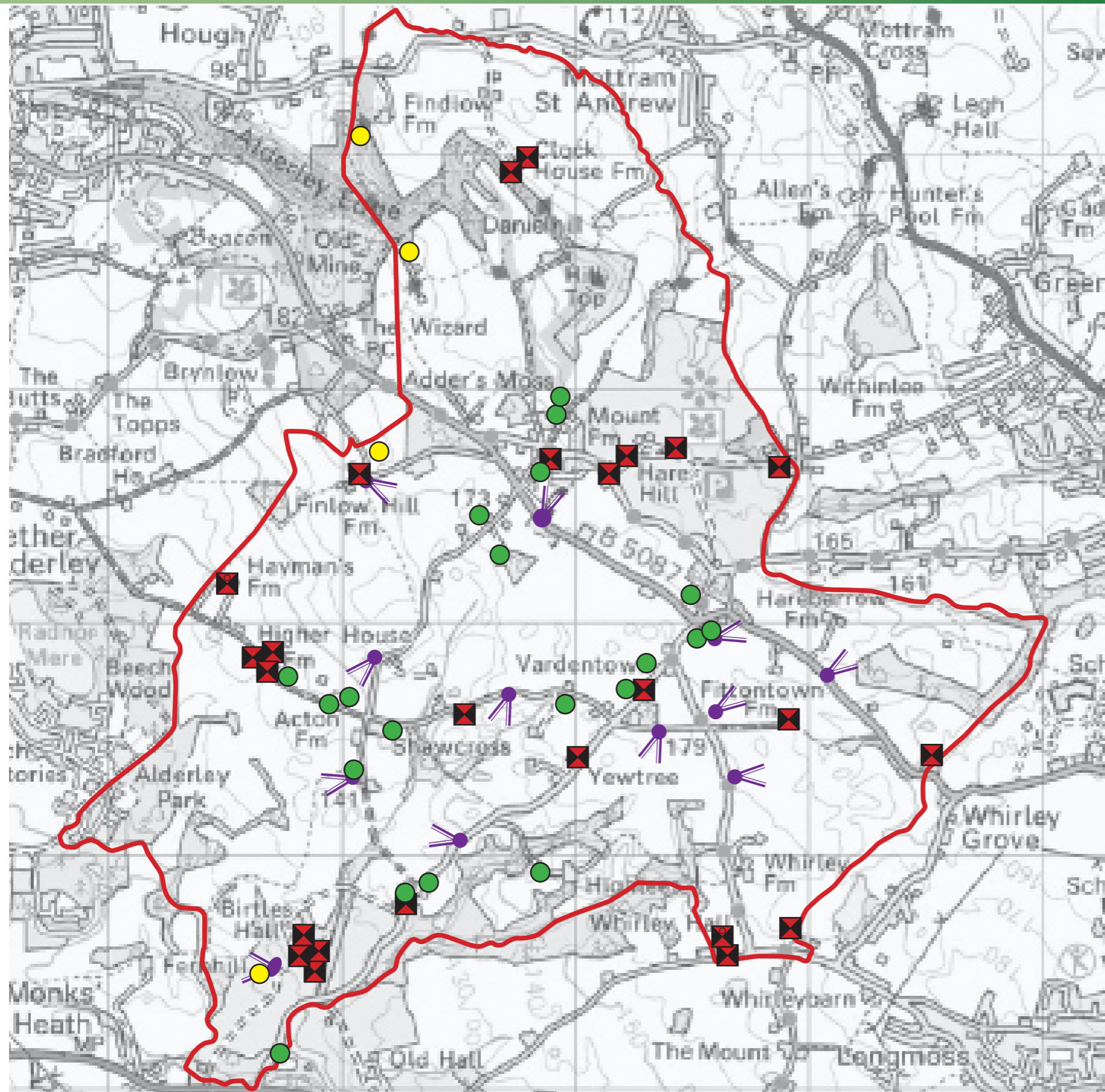


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Over Alderley, Cheshire

Appendix A: Figure 5 - Heritage Assets and Key Views of Over Alderley

Jan 24



KEY

-  Parish boundary
-  Grade II Listed Building (Special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them)
-  Grade II* Listed Building (Important buildings of more than special interest)
-  Scheduled Monuments
-  Key Views
-  Candidate Non Designated Heritage Assets

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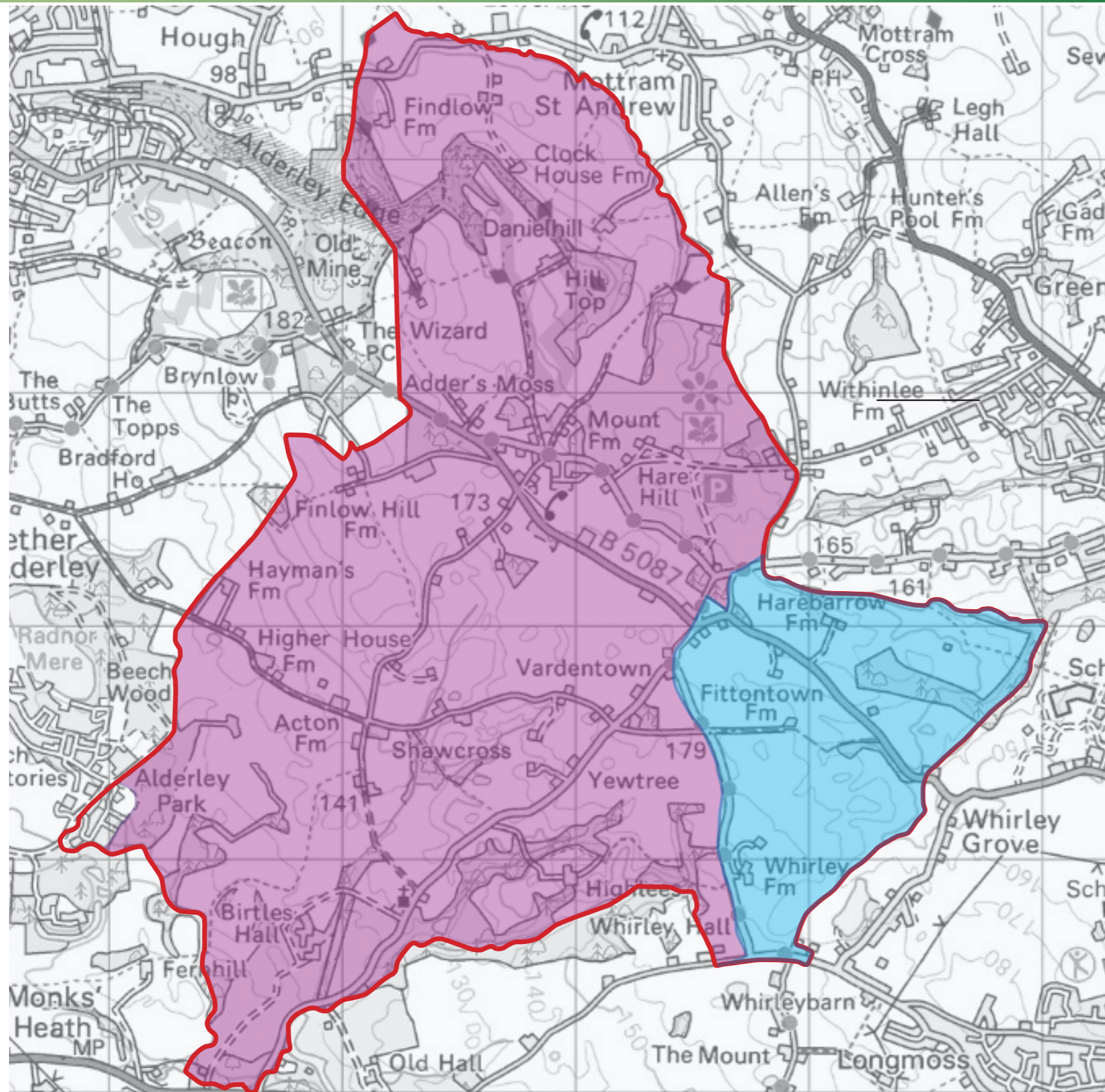


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Over Alderley, Cheshire

Appendix A: Figure 6 - Landscape Character

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 Parish boundary

Landscape Character Areas as designated in the Cheshire East Landscape Character Assessment

 Wooded Estates and Meres - Capesthorpe

 Higher Wooded Farmland - Gawsworth

The entirety of Over Alderley is a part of the National Character Area: 61 Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain

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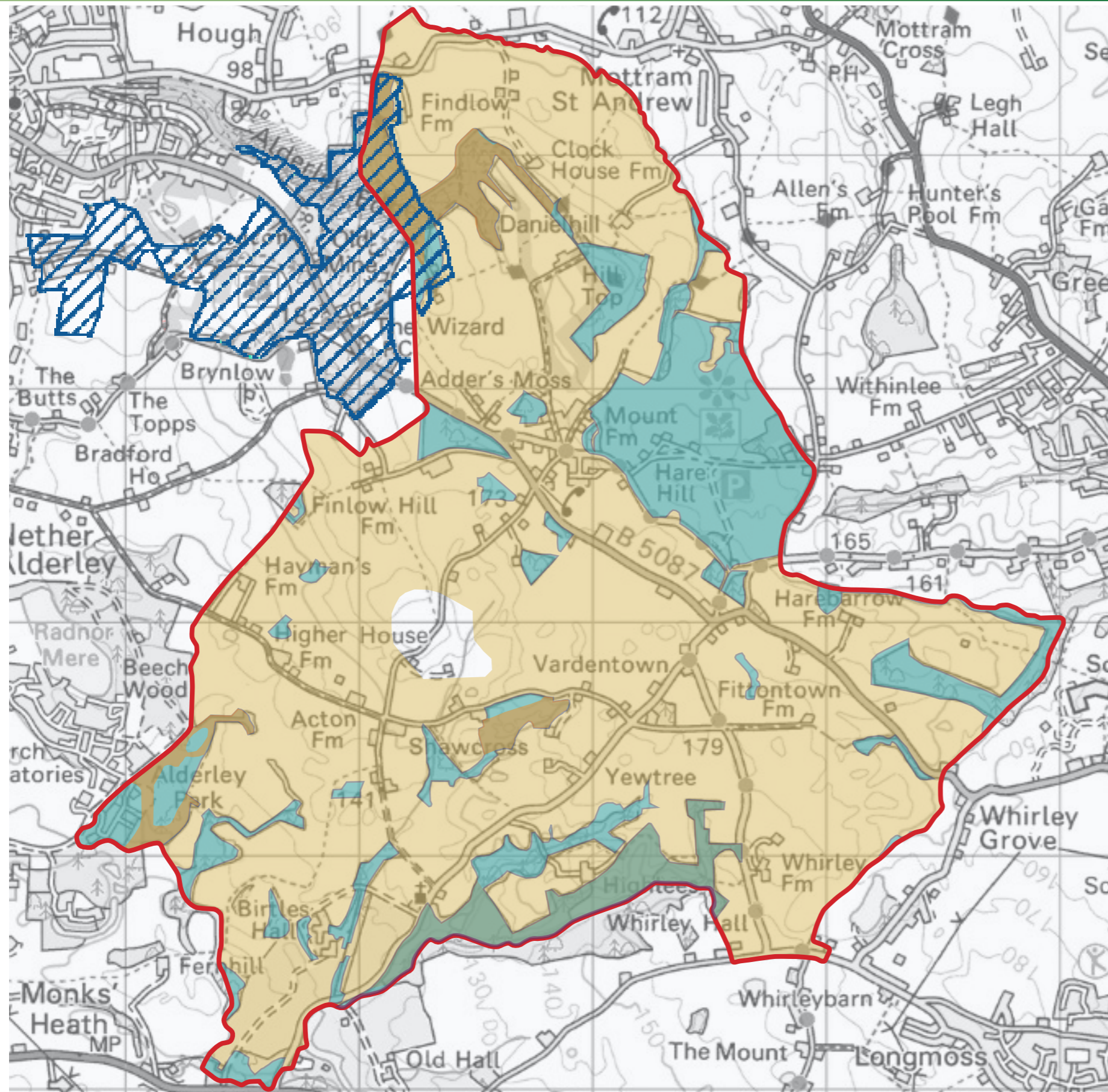


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Appendix A: Figure 8 - Wildlife Designations

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KEY

-  Parish boundary
-  Ecological Network Core Areas
Policy ENV 1
-  Ecological network Corridors and Stepping
stones. Policy ENV 1
-  Local Wildlife Sites
Policy SE 3
-  SSSI - England

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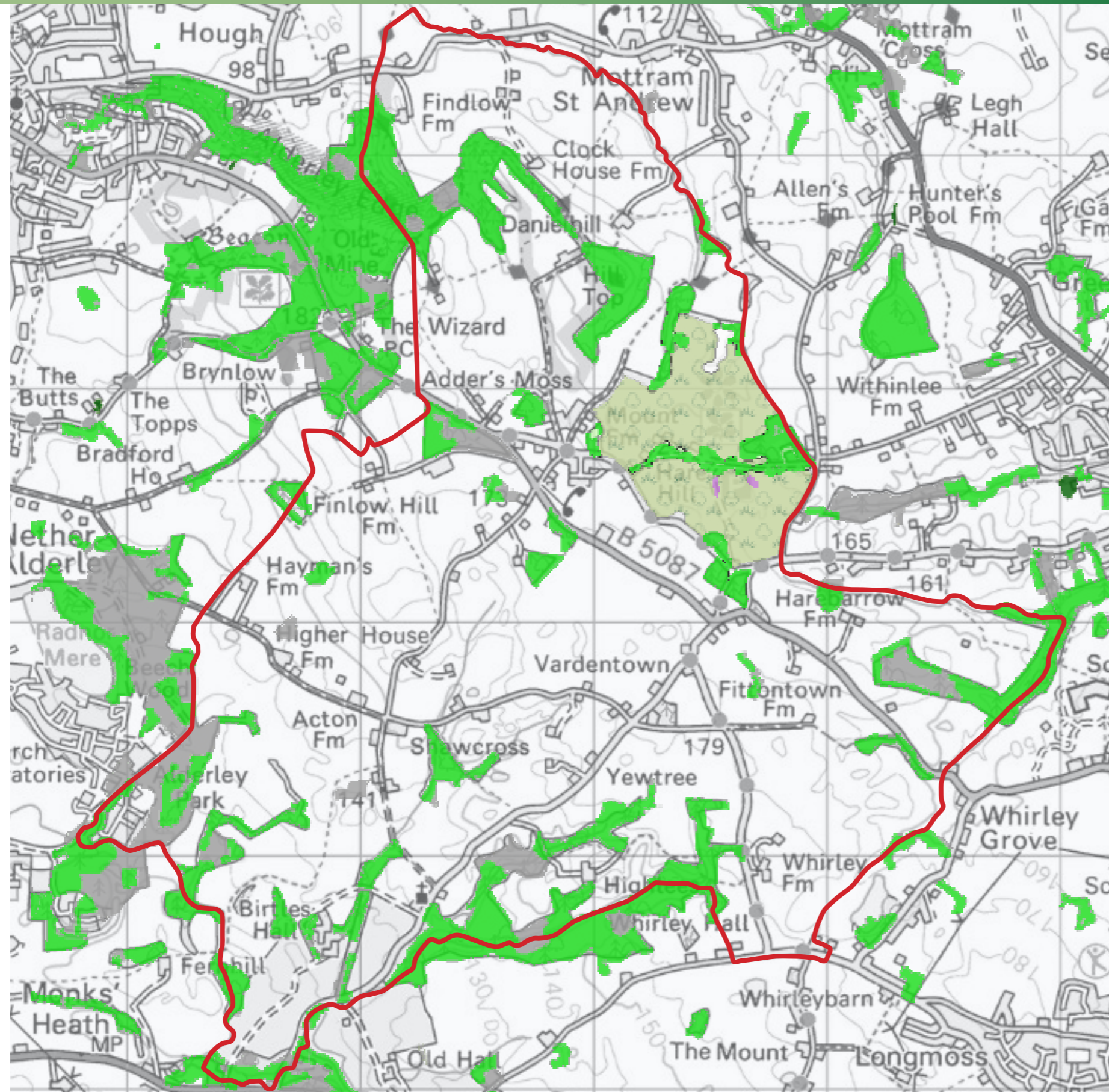


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Appendix A: Figure9 - Priority Habitats Natural England


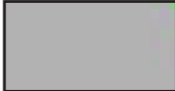



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 Parish boundary

Habitats Of Principal Importance

-  Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland (England)
-  Additional Habitats Present - National Forestry Inventory (GB)
-  Priority Habitat Inventory - Traditional Orchards (England)
-  Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat (England)
-  Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (England)

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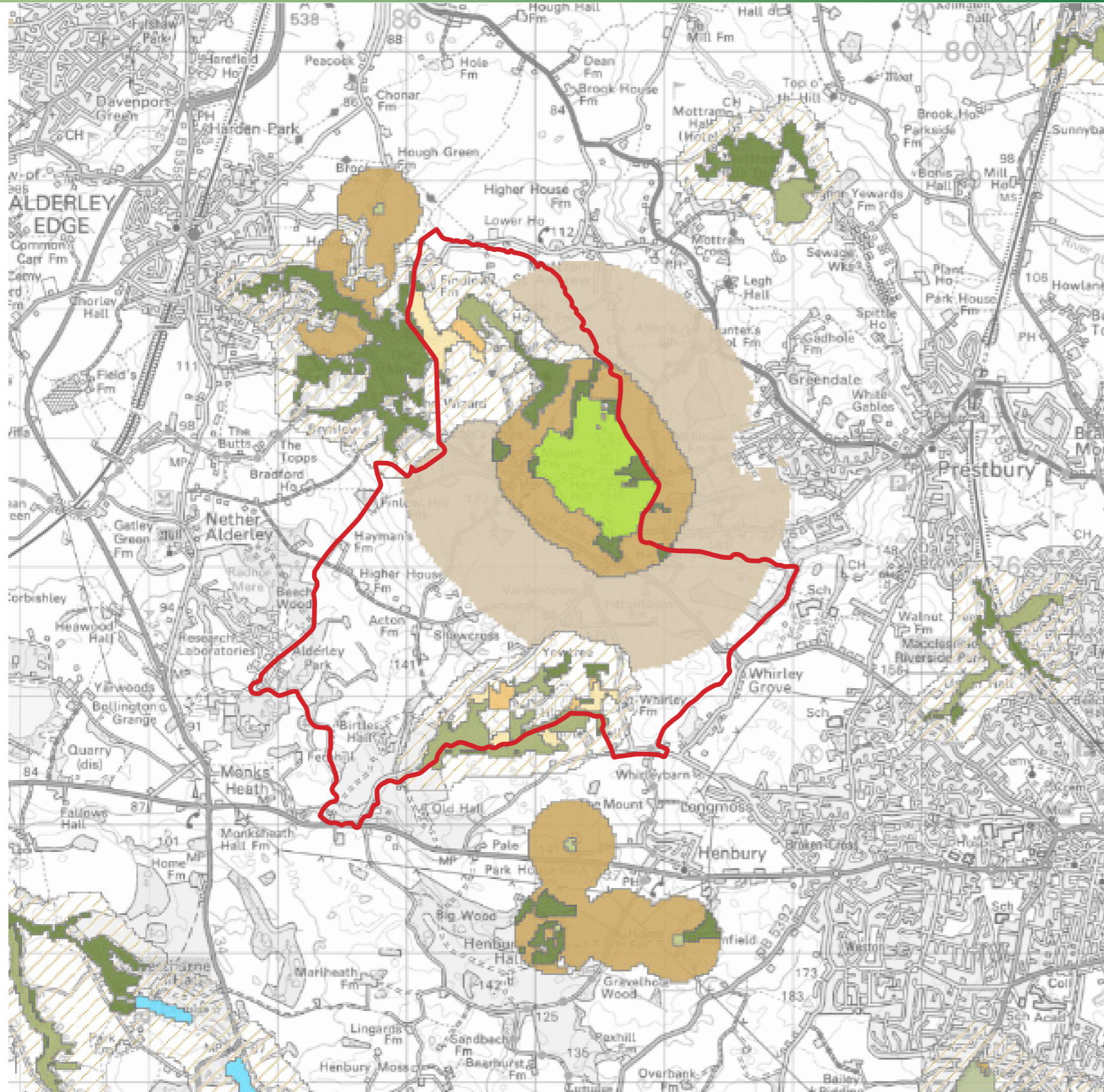


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Appendix A: Figure 11 - Natural England's National Habitat Network

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 Parish boundary

National Habitat Networks All Habitats Combined -Natural England 2023

 Network Enhancement Zone 1

 Network Enhancement Zone 2

 Network Expansion Zone


 Wood Pasture and Parkland

 Restorable Habitat

 Fragmentation Action Zone

 PHI_Other

 Ancient Woodland

 Traditional Orchard

 Lakes

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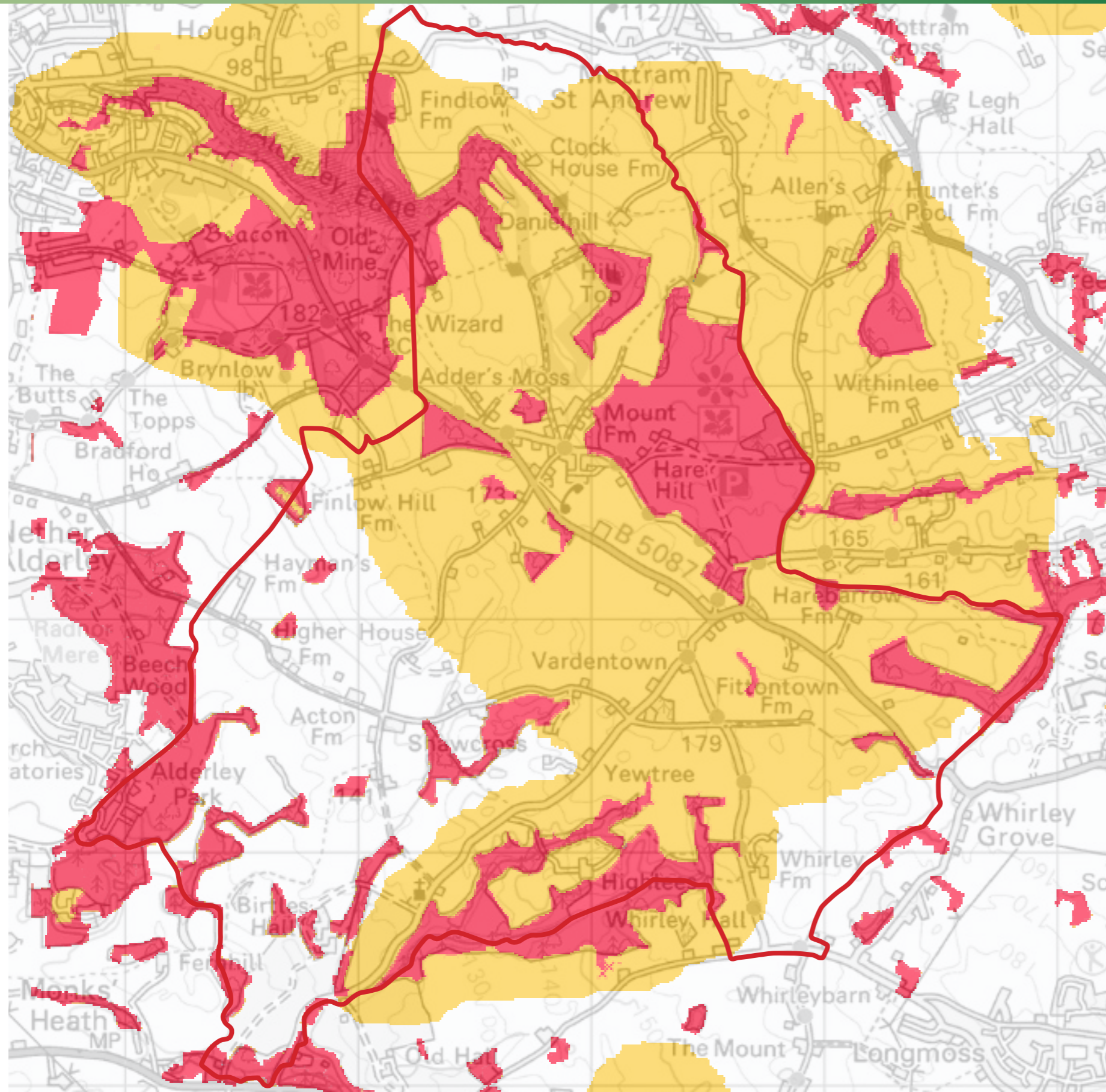


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Appendix A: Figure 12 - High and Medium Distinctiveness Habitats

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Habitat Distinctiveness Value

 High Value

 Medium Value

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