



# **Caravan Club corporate Biodiversity Action Plan (cBAP) Main Report**

Prepared for:  
**The Caravan Club**

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### **Notice to Readers**

The advice contained in this report is based on the information available and/or collected during the period of study and within the resources available for the project. We cannot completely eliminate the possibility of important ecological features being found through further investigation and/or by survey at different times of the year or in different years. Reference to sections or particular paragraphs of this document taken out of context may lead to misrepresentation. JUST ECOLOGY takes care to ensure that balanced advice is provided, based on the information available at the time.

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This report was commissioned to coincide with The Caravan Club's 100 year Centenary. Along with those who saw the need for this work, the authors hope that this report, and the Biodiversity Action Plans which accompany it, will enable The Caravan Club to manage, enhance and safeguard the biodiversity of its sites for the next 100 years.

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### Supporting documentation

Biodiversity audit questionnaire;

Biodiversity audit introduction letter;

Caravan Club site-wide biodiversity audit report 2006;

Over-arching Biodiversity Action Plan;

Twenty individual feature Biodiversity Action Plans.

## **1 Executive summary**

Biodiversity is a shortened version of the term 'biological diversity', and is often defined as the totality of genes, species, and ecosystems within a region, or area. Conserving biodiversity, and all the complicated natural systems which support it, is vital to the survival of the planet, and can only serve to enrich human life.

Biodiversity Action Planning is an internationally recognized program addressing threatened or important species and habitats, and is designed to protect and restore biological systems.

The corporate Biodiversity Action Plan (or cBAP) presented in this documentation has been prepared by JUST ECOLOGY for the Caravan Club. It is supported by the biodiversity site audit carried out for the Club by JUST ECOLOGY in late 2006.

Twenty Biodiversity Action Plans (or BAPs) have been prepared for the Club. These encompass eight habitats, or habitat groups, and twelve species, or species groups. Each BAP contains the information required to begin the Biodiversity Action Planning process. However, these should not be considered as 'static' documents, and should be revised following systematic monitoring and review, as part of a rolling programme.

It is recommended that the Caravan Club appoint a BAP officer, in order to coordinate the Biodiversity Action Planning process. Although this officer should 'lead' on BAP implementation, support will be required from the Caravan Club sites team, Site Wardens, Head Office staff, and most importantly, from the Club members themselves.

## **2 Introduction**

### **2.1 The Caravan Club**

Since 2002, The Caravan Club has been working to improve the biodiversity on the sites in its ownership by employing JUST ECOLOGY to carry out Ecological Audits. To date, 50 Club Sites in the UK have been surveyed, with 10 more planned for 2007.

In addition to this work, The Caravan Club is also an RSPB Species Champion for the Song Thrush, in a partnership which is set to run until 2007.

Several of the currently operational Caravan Sites within Caravan Club ownership contain SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest; a Glossary of terms is presented in Annex 1), and others have areas of nature conservation interest.

In order to continue their efforts to improve the way the company affects biodiversity, The Caravan Club have asked JUST ECOLOGY to produce a corporate Biodiversity Action Plan (cBAP).

### **2.2 Biodiversity Action Plan**

A Biodiversity Action Plan is a document which sets objectives and actions for the conservation of biodiversity, with measurable targets.

The Action Plan developed by JUST ECOLOGY for the Caravan Club covers 148 Caravan Club owned sites in England, Scotland, and Wales. Although the Caravan Club does own sites in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (Eire), data for these locations were not provided to JUST ECOLOGY by The Caravan Club. Moreover, the analysis, results, and plans presented do not cover sites owned and managed by others (including Certified Locations and Commercial Sites), though such sites may still benefit from the plan, and through generic guidance and information arising from it.

The development of the Caravan Club Biodiversity Action Plan has been achieved using a recognised process of six key stages<sup>1</sup>, as outlined below:

1. Undertaking an **audit**, to identify the state of the biodiversity;
2. Establishing **priorities** – the species and habitats that are the highest priority for conservation action;
3. Setting clear, quantifiable **objectives and targets** for specific species and habitats, with an end point against which progress can be measured;
4. Preparing **action plans** to set out the work required for each species and habitat;
5. Coordinating the **implementation** of action plans.

These stages are discussed in turn, in the following sections.

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<sup>1</sup> From: *Sustaining biodiversity: revitalising the Biodiversity Action Plan process* (RSPB, 2004).

### **3 Biodiversity audit**

The biodiversity audit is a vital element of the Biodiversity Action Planning process, as it effectively defines the parameters within which the rest of the process can operate.

As outlined above, the objective of the biodiversity audit was therefore to identify as much as possible about the state of the biodiversity resource held by the Caravan Club within its existing Club Site network.

The audit was conducted between October and December 2006 and combined two different approaches, in order to capture the diverse types of information as efficiently as possible: a questionnaire survey sent out to all Site Wardens, and a GIS (Geographical Information System) examination of national designations (SSSIs, etc.), existing national habitat inventories (Ancient Woodland Inventory, etc.), and existing species records.

#### **3.1 Questionnaire**

The aim of the questionnaire survey was twofold: (i) to obtain the views of Site Wardens on the subject of biodiversity generally, and; (ii) to gather any existing biological data. The questionnaire was divided into four sections:

##### **3.1.1 Section 1 – Site description**

The first section, asked Site Wardens a series of questions designed to assess what work is already undertaken to promote biodiversity across The Caravan Club site network. Specifically, these questions covered:

- Existing wildlife management;
- Existing information for visitors about on-site wildlife;
- Adjacent features of interest;
- Existing wildlife recording;
- Existing community & visitor involvement;
- Limitation for wildlife and wildlife management;
- Priorities and preferences for wildlife management.

### **3.1.2 Section 2 - Habitats**

The second section aimed to gather information on the habitats already present across Caravan Club sites, which offer an *in-situ* resource for wildlife both on-site and in adjacent areas. This section was subdivided into: (i) habitat areas; (ii) linear habitats, and (iii); isolated features. The habitat list from which Site Wardens could select comprised the following:

Habitat areas:

- Woodland:
  - Broadleaved woodland;
  - Coniferous woodland;
  - Mixed woodland;
  - Wet woodland;
  - Scrub;
- Improved grassland;
- Semi-natural grassland:
  - Rough grass (e.g. verges);
  - Wet meadow;
  - Acid grassland;
  - Calcareous grassland;
- Wetland habitats:
  - Fen;
  - Marsh;
  - Swamp;
- Water habitats:
  - Lakes;
  - Ponds;
- Heathland:
  - Lowland;
  - Upland;
- Coastal habitats:
  - Sand dunes;
  - Shingle;
  - Coastal cliff edge;

- Garden habitats.

Linear habitats:

- Boundaries:
  - Species-rich hedgerows;
  - Species-poor hedgerows;
  - Stone walls;
- Water bodies:
  - Streams;
  - Rivers;
  - Canals;
- Banks;
- Ditches.

Isolated features:

- Veteran trees (i.e. alive);
- Standing dead trees;
- Fallen trees or branches;
- Piles of coarse stone and rubble left permanently as wildlife shelters.

### **3.1.3 Section 3 - Species**

The third section aimed to determine which non-plant species currently make use of Caravan Club sites. The section covered the following species groups: Amphibians, Birds (Birds of prey, Coastal / sea birds, Farmland/Meadow birds, Woodland birds, Water birds, and Wading birds), Insects, Mammals, and Reptiles.

Although most of the species listed were, of necessity, more obvious (Site Wardens were not assumed to be expert entomologists), the species in each group were selected to cover common, rarer, threatened, and protected species.

### **3.1.4 Section 4 - Additional Information**

The final section asked each Site Warden to provide a brief site description, to provide details of any existing wildlife reports for their site, and to rate the concept of encouraging wildlife to their site.

A full version of the questionnaire, along with the letter sent out to all Site Wardens, is presented in the supporting documentation.

### **3.2 GIS examination**

Ordnance Survey grid references were provided by The Caravan Club for the locations of each of their sites. These were translated into easting and northing coordinates in metres and then mapped as points in GIS.

Whilst these points represented the location of the Caravan Club site, they did not represent its extent. It was assumed that each point was the centroid of the site. Each point was then buffered by 1 km, creating circles 2 km in diameter, with the site assumed to be located in the centre. These buffers were then used as site location polygons for subsequent intersect queries.

Coincidence analysis with the site location polygons was carried out for a number of datasets, as listed in Annex 2, Table A2.1. Each site location polygon was attributed with the area in hectares of each of these datasets that overlapped with the site location polygon, using an intersect query. Because some datasets only covered certain areas each site was also attributed with the country it was within.

The hectad (the name given to a 10 km by 10 km square) was then determined for each site. A large amount of species data was downloaded from the NBN Gateway<sup>2</sup>, as listed in Annex 2, Table A2.2. These data were available at hectad resolution, so each site could be cross-referenced with the distribution of each species, based upon coincidence of hectad names. Usually a date range was available for each species, so the most recent date was always used, as this should represent the most recent record of each species within a particular hectad.

### **3.3 Audit output**

The first element of the audit presents information on existing wildlife-focused management occurring on sites, information on existing wildlife recording on sites and limitations on wildlife and wildlife management.

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<sup>2</sup> National Biodiversity Network (2007) <http://www.nbn.org.uk/>

The second element of the audit is a list of species/habitats (hereafter known as 'features') occurring on Caravan Club sites, with approximate data on occurrence, if available. These results are presented in the supporting documentation 'Caravan Club site-wide biodiversity audit report 2006'. This report delivers information on biodiversity by country (England, Scotland, and Wales), as well as for the site network as a whole.

## 4 Conservation priorities

For practical reasons, the number of Biodiversity Action Plans which could be prepared, for the features identified during the audit, was limited to 20. In consequence, it was necessary to identify the features which were considered to be the highest priority for conservation action. Priorities for conservation were based upon:

- National BAP for species and habitats;
- Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPS), where appropriate;
- Protection status of individual species;
- Rarity status;
- Flagship species;
- Probable achievability of conservation aims.

As a result of this process, a shortlist of 37 features was drawn up by JUST ECOLOGY. This shortlist is presented in Annex 3.

The shortlist of features and recommendations was then sent to The Caravan Club, to enable key members of the organisation to make a final decision on the composition of the list. The final list of agreed cBAP features is presented in Table 1, below.

**Table 1.** Features selected for inclusion in the Caravan Club cBAP.

Feature group	No.	Feature	Feature group	No.	Feature
Habitat areas	1	Broad leaved woodland	Isolated habitats	8	Veteran trees
	2	Scrub	Amphibians	9	Great crested newt
	3	Wet woodland	Birds of prey	10	Kestrel
	4	Grouped plan for grasslands: - Lowland calcareous grassland - Upland calcareous grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland - Lowland meadows - Upland hay meadows - Purple moor grass/rush pasture - Rough grassland	Farmland birds	11	Grouped plan for Swallows / Swifts / Martins
			Woodland birds	12	Bullfinch
				13	Song thrush
			Insects	14	Grouped plan for bumble-bee & Large garden bumble-bee
			Mammals	15	Common dormouse
			Reptiles	16	Slow worm
			Plants	17	Autumn lady's tresses
Linear habitats	5	Ditches & banks		18	Cornflower
	6	Rivers & streams		19	Green-winged orchid
	7	Species rich hedges		20	Southern marsh orchid

## 5 Objectives and targets

The Biodiversity Action Planning process relies upon the establishment of realistic objectives and targets. These must be clear, quantifiable targets for specific species and habitats, with an end point against which progress can be measured.

SMART<sup>3</sup> targets have therefore been prepared for each feature sub-plan. For a given feature these may include:

- Increasing the amount known about the distribution or extent of a feature;
- Increasing the amount of positive management taking place for a particular feature;
- Increasing the frequency or extent of a certain feature;
- Increasing the recording of a feature (number of records of feature, number of visits by specialist recorders).

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<sup>3</sup> Specific Measurable Achievable Realistic Time-bound

## 6 Action Plans

Action plans have been prepared which set out the work required for each species and habitat, as well as an over-arching general action plan for issues which span all habitats and species. These plans provide all the necessary background information for the objective and targets set. Plan elements include:

In the features sub-plans:

- Description of the feature, its importance and rationale for inclusion;
- Current factors affecting the feature, including site management;
- Current status of the feature within the Caravan Club Site network overall, and within individual regions;
- General management guidance for the feature;
- A bibliography for further information;
- Existing schemes, initiatives, organisations partnerships and grants affecting the feature;
- Objectives and targets.

In the over-arching plan:

- Overview of features within the sites network;
- Existing wildlife-focused management occurring on sites;
- Existing wildlife recording on sites (including recent ecological audits);
- Existing wildlife interpretation information for visitors;
- Existing community & visitor involvement;
- Limitations on wildlife and wildlife management raised during the audit;
- Existing schemes, initiatives, organisations partnerships and grants affecting the habitat/species or feature;
- Objectives and targets.

### 6.1 Implementation

For successful delivery of the Caravan Club BAP, it is essential that the coordination and implementation of action plans is carried out effectively. This can be done most efficiently by allocating particular actions and ensuring clear lines of responsibility.

It is strongly recommended that a Caravan Club BAP officer should be appointed to take forward the action and monitoring outlined in the cBAP documentation. The officer should be based at Caravan Club Head Office. *The work involved in coordinating BAP implementation should not be underestimated.*

In order to facilitate delivery, each action sub-plan includes a timescale for the work needed to implement the Action Plan, with information on the best way in which it might be done. Recommended implementation tasks outlined in individual BAPs include:

*Within the Sites network*

- Preparation and circulation of appropriate management advice to Site Wardens and Managers;
- Increased wildlife recording;
- Partnerships with other organisations;
- Community & visitor involvement;
- Wildlife interpretation information for visitors, including welcome packs and information boards.

*Caravan Club Head Office*

- Incorporation of the Biodiversity Action Plan into existing meetings and committee structure;
- Allocation of responsibility for implementation;
- Centralisation of wildlife records and updating BAP audit;
- Community & visitor involvement;
- Warden involvement;
- PR/promotion;
- Funding sources and grant aid;
- Actions to link into existing initiatives and partnerships;
- Formation of new partnerships;
- Rolling programme of ecological surveys.

## **6.2 Monitoring and review**

Monitoring and reviewing is crucial to the success of the Biodiversity Planning process. It should provide the information which will be necessary to assess progress towards targets, action, and the deployment of resources.

The schedule for monitoring & review will depend on how the Caravan Club intend to implement the actions outlined in the BAP documentation. It will also depend on internal Caravan Club management structures & approved methods of working. In consequence, it is recommended that the Caravan Club BAP officer develop a schedule for monitoring and review which will enable the action plan to be reviewed and progress assessed.

Once the feature BAPs have been agreed by the Caravan Club, linkage to the existing UK BAP recording process will be provided via BARS (Biodiversity Action Reporting System) <http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp>, the UKBAP on-line national database.

## Annex 1 Glossary of terms

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
AWI	Ancient Woodland Inventory.
BRC	Biological Records Centre.
cBAP	Corporate Biodiversity Action Plan.
GIS	Geographical Information System.
JNCC	The Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
LBRC	Local Biological Records Centre.
LNR	Local Nature Reserve; Site containing wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Natura 2000	European network of important sites, including SAC and SPA sites.
NNR	National Nature Reserve; Reserve containing nationally important example of a particular habitat or species.
Ramsar site	Wetland of international importance (especially as a Waterfowl Habitat), established by the Ramsar Convention.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation; Site internationally important for wildlife, established by the EC Habitats Directive.
SPA	Special Protection Area; Site internationally important for rare or vulnerable bird species, established by the EC Birds Directive.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest; Site containing one or more natural feature (biodiversity or geological) of scientific importance.

## Annex 2 GIS datasets

**Table A2.1.** List of datasets on which coincidence analysis with site location polygons was carried out.

Type	Dataset	Data owner	Coverage		
			England	Wales	Scotland
Nature Conservation Designation	Ramsar sites	JNCC/Natural	X	X	X
	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	JNCC/Natural	X	X	X
	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	JNCC/Natural	X	X	X
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in England	Natural England	X		
	SSSI's in Wales	CCW		X	
	SSSI's in Scotland	SNH			X
National Habitat Inventory	Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) Scotland	SNH			X
	AWI England	Natural England	X		
	Lowland Calcareous Grassland inventory	Natural England	X		
	Upland Calcareous Grassland inventory	Natural England	X		
	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland inventory	Natural England	X		
	Lowland Meadows inventory	Natural England	X		
	Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture inventory	Natural England	X		
	Fens inventory	Natural England	X		
	Lowland Raised Bog inventory	Natural England	X		
	Reedbeds inventory	Natural England	X		
	Coastal Floodplain and Grazing Marsh inventory	Natural England	X		
	Maritime Cliffs and Slope inventory	Natural England	X		
	Coastal Sand Dunes inventory	Natural England	X		
	Coastal Vegetated Shingle inventory	Natural England	X		
	Mudflats inventory	Natural England	X		
	Lowland Heathland inventory	Natural England	X		
	Upland Heathland inventory	Natural England	X		
	Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland inventory	Natural England	X		
	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland inventory	Natural England	X		
	Upland Mixed Ashwoods inventory	Natural England	X		
	Upland Oakwoods inventory	Natural England	X		
Wet Woodland inventory	Natural England	X			

**Table A2.2.** Species data downloaded from the NBN Gateway, available at hectad resolution. Data owners are listed in Table A2.3, below.

Common name	Latin name	Status/reason for selection
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Priority species
Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Priority species
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Priority species
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Priority species
Water Vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	Priority species
Barbastelle Bat	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Priority species
Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	Priority species
Mouse-eared Bat	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	Priority species
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Priority species
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Priority species
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Priority species
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Priority species
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Priority species
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Priority species
Natterjack Toad	<i>Bufo calamita</i>	Priority species
Great Crested Newt	<i>Tritis cristata</i>	Priority species
Sand Lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Priority species
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanea</i>	Priority species
Scottish Scurvy-grass	<i>Cochlearia scotica scotica</i>	Priority species
Deptford Pink	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Priority species
Purple Ramping-fumitory	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Priority species
Small Cow-wheat	<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Priority species
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Priority species
Southern Wood-ant	<i>Formica rufa</i>	Priority species
Large Garden Bumblebee	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>	Priority species
Carder Bumblebee	<i>Bombus humilis</i>	Priority species
Common Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	Selected with other <i>Cicindela</i> species
Dune Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela maritima</i>	Priority species
Heath Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela sylvestris</i>	Priority species

Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Priority species
Southern Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Priority species
Hornet Robber-fly	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Priority species
Dotted Bee-fly	<i>Bombylius discolor</i>	Priority species
Early Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Distribution limited
Green-winged orchid	<i>Orchis morio</i>	Distribution limited
Fly Orchid	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Distribution limited
Autumn Lady's-tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Distribution limited
Southern Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Distribution limited
Northern Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Distribution limited
Narrow-leaved Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineri</i>	Distribution limited
Bird's-nest Orchid	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Distribution limited
Lady Orchid	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Nationally Scarce, but common in Kent
Burnt Orchid	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Distribution limited

**Table A2.3.** Owners of data downloaded from the NBN Gateway.

Bees, Wasp and Ants Recording Society

The Biological Records Centre

Bristol Regional Environmental Records Centre

Botanical Society of the British Isles (BSBI)

Countryside Council for Wales

Dorset Environmental Records Centre

Glasgow Museums Biological Records Centre

Highland Biological Recording Group

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Natural England

Scottish Borders Biological Records Centre

Take a Pride in Fife Environmental Information Centre

Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre

## **Annex 3 Feature shortlist**

The feature short-list for habitats and species is presented in Tables A3.1 and A3.2. The short-list is made up of 8 habitats, and 29 species, resulting in a short-list of 37 features. Due to financial constraints, only 20 features (habitats and species) could be selected from this short-list.

### **Habitat short-list**

The short-list for habitat groups is given in Table A3.1, overleaf. The rationale for inclusion of these habitats is that: (i) they are each widespread across the site series; (ii) they are easily identified by both Site Wardens and Club Members; (iii) they are very important at a UK-wide level, and; (iv) if well managed, have the potential to provide an excellent resource for an extensive range of species, including the very many important species which will not be covered explicitly by the cBAP. The selection of a range of habitats thus allows the cBAP a much wider scope, enabling The Caravan Club work for the benefit of biodiversity found across, and adjacent to, their entire site network.

**Table A3.1.** Habitats short-list. Table headings: Questionnaire Sites = No. of Questionnaire respondent sites in which habitat is present ( $n = 98$  Questionnaire respondents). Data Sites = No. of sites in which habitat is present, as assessed using national inventory data ( $n = 148$ ; full site series).

No.	Habitat	Questionnaire Sites	Data Sites	Website
1	Broad leaved woodland	40	61 <sup>†</sup> / 36 <sup>‡</sup>	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=46">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=46</a>
2	Wet woodland	20	20	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ukplans.aspx?id=4">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ukplans.aspx?id=4</a>
3	Scrub	38	n/a	No national BAP
4	Grouped plan for grasslands:	n/a	n/a	National BAP broken down into Priority Habitats:
	- Lowland calcareous grassland	4	7	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=12">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=12</a>
	- Upland calcareous grassland	n/a	2	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=13">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=13</a>
	- Lowland dry acid grassland	1	9	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=14">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=14</a>
	- Lowland meadows	n/a	6	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=10">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=10</a>
	- Upland hay meadows	n/a	n/a	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=11">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=11</a>
	- Purple moor grass and rush pastures	n/a	5	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=17">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=17</a>
	- Rough grassland	48	n/a	No national BAP
5	Species rich hedges (> 6 woody species)	45	n/a	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=7#1">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=7#1</a>
6	Ditches & banks	20 / 19*	n/a	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=48">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=48</a>
7	Rivers & streams	13 / 12 <sup>§</sup>	n/a	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=59">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=59</a>
8	Veteran trees	44	n/a	No national BAP. For more information, see: <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/handbooks/upland.asp?id=6">http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/handbooks/upland.asp?id=6</a>

<sup>†</sup> Combination of Ancient Woodland Inventory data for England & Scotland only.

<sup>‡</sup> Combination of Inventories of Lowland mixed deciduous woodland and Lowland beech and yew woodland.

\* Combination of Ditch & Bank questionnaire categories.

<sup>§</sup> Combination of River & Stream questionnaire categories.

## Species short-list

The species short-list contains 29 species, drawn from 8 species groups. Accepting the rationale for inclusion of the 8 habitats listed in the habitats short-list, this left only 12 species available for inclusion in the cBAP. The 12 cBAP species were selected from the short-list (given in Table A3.2), based on an assessment of: (i) occurrence across the Caravan Club site series; (ii) rarity; (iii) importance; (iv) interest to Club members (potential flagship species); (v) a consideration of conservation effort being employed elsewhere (e.g., species such as Red kite, and Red squirrel); (vi) the potential of the site network to support these species, and; (vii) a selection from each of the species groups (reptiles, insects, plants, etc.) present in the short-list.

**Table A3.2.** Species short-list, presented by species group.

No.	Group	Species	No.	Group	Species
9	Mammals	Common dormouse *	24	Amphibians	Great crested newt *
10		Lesser horseshoe bat	25	Insects	Stag beetle
11		Red squirrel	26		Grouped plan for Bumble-bee & Large garden bumble-bee *
12	Raptors	Kestrel *	27	Reptiles	Slow worm *
13		Red kite	28	Plants	Autumn lady's tresses *
14	Farmland birds	Grouped plan for Swallows / Swifts / Martins *	29		Birdsnest orchid
15		Linnet	30		Burnt-tip orchid
16		Skylark	31		Cornflower *
17	Woodland birds	Bullfinch *	32		Early marsh orchid
18		Goldcrest	33		Green-winged orchid *
19		House sparrow	34		Lady orchid
20		Marsh tit	35		Northern marsh orchid
21		Mistle thrush	36		Purple rampion fumitory
22		Song thrush (RSPB Species champion species) *	37		Southern marsh orchid *
23		Woodlark			

\* Species or species group included in the final cBAP.

For further information, a breakdown of species occurrence and status, is given below (Tables A3.3-A3.5).

**Table A3.3.** Species occurrence data. Source: Q, Questionnaire; W, Added by Site Wardens; D, Data extracted from national databases; A, Added. Re = No. of Regions in which species is present. Si = No. of Sites in which species is present. Only dated records for 1980 onwards have been used. Sample sizes are given in parentheses. In common with tables A3.4 & A3.5, grey shading indicates species groups for which data was collected in the Questionnaire, but for which BAPs will not be prepared (e.g. 'Beetles'); in each case data for specific species (e.g. Stag beetle) are given immediately below. Tan shading indicates the species to be included in a proposed grouped action plan.

Group	Species	Latin name	Source	Questionnaire		Data (1980+)	
				Re (14)	Si (98)	Re (14)	Si (148)
Amphibians	Great crested newt *	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	W/D	n/a	n/a	12	51
Insects	Beetles	n/a	Q	14	84		
Insects	Stag beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	D	n/a	n/a	1	1
Insects	Bees *	n/a	Q	14	92		
Insects	Large garden bumble-bee *	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>	D	n/a	n/a	0	0
Reptiles	Slow worm *	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Q	10	23	n/a	n/a
Mammals	Common dormouse *	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Q/D	12	30	6	26
Mammals	Lesser horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	D	n/a	n/a	5	20
Mammals	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	B	6	14	6	20
Birds of prey	Kestrel *	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Q	14	42	n/a	n/a
Birds of prey	Kites	n/a	Q	8	18		
Birds of prey	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	W	1	1	n/a	n/a
Farmland birds	Swallows / Swifts / Martins *	n/a	Q	14	81	n/a	n/a
Farmland birds	Barn swallow *	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Farmland birds	Common swift *	<i>Apus apus</i>	A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Farmland birds	House martin *	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Farmland birds	Linnet	<i>Acanthus cannabina</i>	W	2	2	n/a	n/a
Farmland birds	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Woodland birds	Bullfinch *	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Q	14	52	n/a	n/a
Woodland birds	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Q	8	31	n/a	n/a
Woodland birds	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Q	13	61	n/a	n/a
Woodland birds	Marsh tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>	W	4	4	n/a	n/a
Woodland birds	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	W	3	4	n/a	n/a
Woodland birds	Song thrush *	<i>Turdus philomelas</i>	Q	14	76	n/a	n/a
Woodland birds	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	D	n/a	n/a	5	6
Plant	Autumn lady's tresses *	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	D	n/a	n/a	5	29
Plant	Birdsnest orchid	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	D	n/a	n/a	9	24
Plant	Burnt-tip orchid	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	D	n/a	n/a	4	7
Plant	Cornflower *	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	D	n/a	n/a	9	30
Plant	Early marsh orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	D	n/a	n/a	11	29
Plant	Green-winged orchid *	<i>Orchis morio</i>	D	n/a	n/a	9	35

Group	Species	Latin name	Source	Questionnaire		Data (1980+)	
				Re (14)	Si (98)	Re (14)	Si (148)
Plant	Lady orchid	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	D	n/a	n/a	2	2
Plant	Northern marsh orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	D	n/a	n/a	9	37
Plant	Purple ramping fumitory	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	D	n/a	n/a	4	4
Plant	Southern marsh orchid *	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	D	n/a	n/a	11	55

\* Species or species group included in the final cBAP.

**Table A3.4.** Selection criteria for species. PSA bird species = Public Service Agreement indicator species<sup>4</sup>. IUCN bird Red/Amber list = (Red) Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; (Amber) unfavourable conservation status in Europe<sup>5</sup>. Grey shading indicates species groups for which data was collected in the Questionnaire, but for which BAPs will not be prepared (e.g. 'Beetles'); in each case data for specific species (e.g. Stag beetle) are given immediately below. Tan shading indicates the species to be included in a proposed grouped action plan.

Group	Species	Status/reason for selection
Amphibians	Great crested newt *	Priority species. Endangered. Listed in the EC Habitats Directive and Bern Convention. Protected by the Cons Regulations and the WCA.
Insects	Beetles	
Insects	Stag beetle	Priority species. Rare. Listed in the EC Habitats Directive.
Insects	Bees	
Insects	Large garden bumble-bee *	Priority species. Nationally scarce.
Reptiles	Slow worm *	Protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act.
Mammals	Common dormouse *	Priority species; declining. Listed in the Bonn Convention EC Habitats Directive. Protected by the Cons Regulations and the WCA.
Mammals	Lesser horseshoe bat	Priority species. Vulnerable and rare in UK. Listed in Bern Convention and EC Habitats and Species Directive. Protected by the Cons Regulations and the WCA.
Mammals	Red squirrel	Priority species. Listed in the Bern Convention. Protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act.
Birds of prey	Kestrel *	PSA Farmland bird. Serious cause for concern; (25-49%) decline in breeding pop last 25 yrs.
Birds of prey	Kites	
Birds of prey	Red kite	Protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(Schedule 1). IUCN bird Amber list. Pop increasing; outlook good.
Farmland birds	Swallows / Swifts / Martins *	
Farmland birds	Barn swallow *	IUCN bird Amber list. Some declines.
Farmland birds	Common swift *	Recent steep decline.
Farmland birds	House martin *	PSA bird (other). IUCN bird Amber list. Apparently stable.
Farmland birds	Linnet	PSA Farmland bird. IUCN bird Red list. Seriously declining.
Farmland birds	Skylark	PSA Farmland bird. IUCN bird Red list. Declined by 54% between 1969 and 1991.
Woodland birds	Bullfinch *	PSA Woodland bird. IUCN bird Red list. Seriously declining.
Woodland birds	Goldcrest	PSA Woodland bird. IUCN bird Amber list. Seriously declining.
Woodland birds	House sparrow	PSA bird (other). IUCN bird Red list. Severely declining - rapid fall over last 25 yrs.
Woodland birds	Marsh tit	IUCN bird Red list. Declining.
Woodland birds	Mistle thrush	PSA bird (other). IUCN bird Amber list. Declining.
Woodland birds	Song thrush *	PSA Woodland bird. IUCN bird Red list. Serious losses. Rapid decline over last 25 yrs.
Woodland birds	Woodlark	Priority species. Protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1). IUCN bird Red list.
Plant	Autumn lady's tresses *	Distribution limited. Near threatened. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Decreasing.
Plant	Birdsnest orchid	Distribution limited. Near threatened. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Plant	Burnt-tip orchid	Distribution limited. Nationally scarce. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Rare and decreasing.
Plant	Cornflower *	Priority species. Endangered. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Plant	Early marsh orchid	Distribution limited. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Has declined markedly in central and south-east England over the last century.

<sup>4</sup> BTO (2006) <http://www.bto.org/research/indicators/index.htm>

<sup>5</sup> RSPB (2006) [http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/Bocc2\\_tcm5-44622.pdf](http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/Bocc2_tcm5-44622.pdf)

Group	Species	Status/reason for selection
Plant	Green-winged orchid *	Distribution limited. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Plant	Lady orchid	Nationally Scarce, but common in Kent. Endangered. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Plant	Northern marsh orchid	Distribution limited. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Plant	Purple rampion	Priority species. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Plant	Southern marsh orchid *	Distribution limited. General protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

\* Species or species group included in the final cBAP.

**Table A3.5.** Further species information. Grey shading indicates species groups for which data was collected in the Questionnaire, but for which BAPs will not be prepared (e.g. 'Beetles'); in each case data for specific species (e.g. Stag beetle) are given immediately below. Tan shading indicates the species to be included in a proposed grouped action plan.

Group	Species	N BAP?	Website
Amphibians	Great crested newt *	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=619">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=619</a>
Insects	Beetles	N	
Insects	Stag beetle	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=425">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=425</a>
Insects	Bees	N	
Insects	Large garden bumble-bee *	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=154">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=154</a>
Reptiles	Slow worm *	N	<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/wildfacts/factfiles/281.shtml">http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/wildfacts/factfiles/281.shtml</a>
Mammals	Common dormouse *	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=462">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=462</a>
Mammals	Lesser horseshoe bat	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=551">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=551</a>
Mammals	Red squirrel	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=565">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=565</a>
Birds of prey	Kestrel *	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/k/kestrel/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/k/kestrel/index.asp</a>
Birds of prey	Kites	N	
Birds of prey	Red kite	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/r/redkite/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/r/redkite/index.asp</a>
Farmland birds	Swallows / Swifts / Martins *	N	
Farmland birds	Barn swallow *	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/s/swallow/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/s/swallow/index.asp</a>
Farmland birds	Common swift *	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/s/swift/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/s/swift/index.asp</a>
Farmland birds	House martin *	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/h/housemartin/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/h/housemartin/index.asp</a>
Farmland birds	Linnet	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=188">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=188</a>
Farmland birds	Skylark	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=80">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=80</a>
Woodland birds	Bullfinch *	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=542">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=542</a>
Woodland birds	Goldcrest	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/g/goldcrest/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/g/goldcrest/index.asp</a>
Woodland birds	House sparrow	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/h/housesparrow/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/h/housesparrow/index.asp</a>
Woodland birds	Marsh tit	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/m/marshtit/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/m/marshtit/index.asp</a>
Woodland birds	Mistle thrush	N	<a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/m/mistlethrush/index.asp">http://www.rspb.org.uk/birds/guide/m/mistlethrush/index.asp</a>
Woodland birds	Song thrush *	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=621">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=621</a>
Woodland birds	Woodlark	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=426">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=426</a>
Plant	Autumn lady's tresses *	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=18&amp;SHC=21&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=18&amp;SHC=21&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>
Plant	Birdsnest orchid	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=15&amp;SHC=33&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=15&amp;SHC=33&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>
Plant	Burnt-tip orchid	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=52&amp;SHC=37&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=52&amp;SHC=37&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>
Plant	Cornflower *	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=198">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=198</a>
Plant	Early marsh orchid	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=39&amp;SHC=7&amp;PSD=2&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=39&amp;SHC=7&amp;PSD=2&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>
Plant	Green-winged orchid *	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=51&amp;SHC=19&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=51&amp;SHC=19&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>
Plant	Lady orchid	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=53&amp;SHC=35&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=53&amp;SHC=35&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>
Plant	Northern marsh orchid	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=45&amp;SHC=29&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=45&amp;SHC=29&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>
Plant	Purple ramping fumitory	Y	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=316">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=316</a>
Plant	Southern marsh orchid *	N	<a href="http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=44&amp;SHC=27&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c">http://www.britainsorchids.fieldguide.co.uk/?PP=species_account&amp;SPID=44&amp;SHC=27&amp;PSD=1&amp;PHPSESSID=66968da1aefcdae7dddb68b8e591538c</a>