

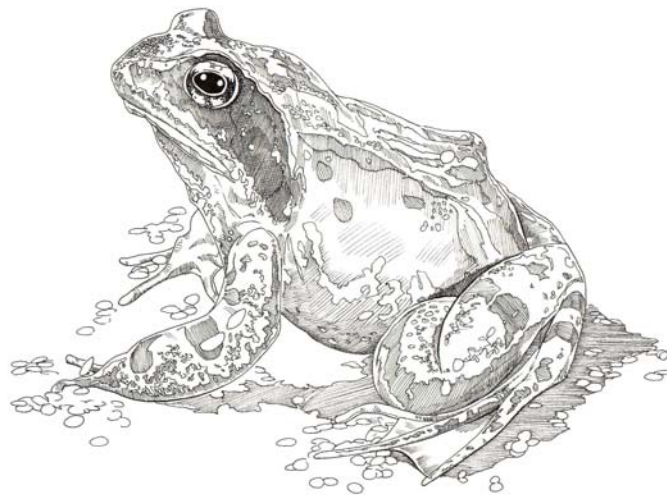


NORWICH
City Council

Biodiversity Action Plan for the City of Norwich

Aiming to make Norwich a Fine City for People and Wildlife

July 2002



Contents	Page
Introduction	2
Framework Objectives	5
Biodiversity Sites within the City of Norwich	7
Wildlife Highlights in the City	11
Action Plans – habitats and associated species	12
Habitat Action Plans – broad objectives	14
Biodiversity Projects – ongoing	15
Biodiversity Projects – proposed	18
Other potential projects	19
Links	20
Where to from here?	20
Appendix	21

Illustrations by Bryn Lewis

Introduction

The City of Norwich lies at the head of the navigable waters of the River Yare and the confluence of its major tributary the River Wensum. It is the largest settlement in the County of Norfolk and has been the regional capital of East Anglia since medieval times.

Under the 'Countryside Character Map of England' (English Nature & Countryside Commission), Norwich falls into three character areas: (1) the Broads, (2) Mid Norfolk and (3) Central North Norfolk. This leads to a variety of habitat types within the City. However, it should be remembered that the primary influence on the city is the 75% built-up nature.

The two main river valleys along with the smaller river valleys of the Tud and the Tas have had a significant influence on these habitats. The steep wooded ridges in the city are part of the natural river valley landscape. The narrow valley floors are characterised by the presence of grazing marshes typical of the lower river valleys of the Broads.

As well as the more unique habitat features of Norwich, which have mainly been influenced by the presence of physical features, the city has many of the typical habitats associated with urban areas in Britain. These include allotments, urban parks, formal gardens, churchyards, cemeteries and derelict land.

The medieval history of Norwich has also left its mark, with the remains of the city wall, the large number of medieval churches and their grounds as well as the cathedral and its environs.



What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity has been defined as the variety of life. In other words it is all living things from the earthworms you find in your garden to the otter you may be lucky enough to see swimming up the River Wensum. It includes plants, animals and micro-organisms. It includes not only the variation between species but also among species and ecosystems.

Why is biodiversity important?

Biodiversity is visible all around us but it is under threat. We have a responsibility to protect biodiversity for ourselves, our children and the generations that come after us. In the UK we have lost over 100 species during the last century. A biodiverse environment is a healthy environment, it is somewhere that people are happy to live, work and play.

At the Earth Summit held in Rio in 1992, over 150 countries, including the UK, signed the '*Convention of Biodiversity*'. Two years following the Summit the UK Government produced a document entitled '*Biodiversity – the UK Action Plan*' in response to the Convention.

In '*Biodiversity – the UK Action Plan*' the government sets out the responsibilities of local authorities in developing local biodiversity action plans (BAPs). Without effective action at local level it would be difficult to ensure the success of the national strategy. Local BAPs must try and ensure that national targets for species and habitats are attained throughout the UK. They must also focus on the local area and reflect the views and values of the local community.

In Norfolk, a biodiversity action group was set up in 1996 and includes representatives from Norfolk County Council, English Nature, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Norfolk Wildlife Trust, the Environment Agency and representatives from a number of district councils. Local action plans have been drawn up for Norfolk's priority species and habitat and they set key conservation targets. The City's action plan should be seen as part of the Norfolk plan. At the same time the City plan concentrates on habitats and species that are particularly important to Norwich.

Why does Norwich need a Biodiversity Action Plan?

Cities are generally not thought of as havens of wildlife. However, as more of the countryside comes under increasing pressure from intensive farming and suffers more habitat loss, urban areas, particularly urban fringes, are becoming increasingly important as wildlife havens.

The City of Norwich has many natural assets that make it a particularly good wildlife resource. There are the rivers, the river valleys and the wooded ridges. The City has eight Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and 33 county wildlife sites (CWS). These include marshes, woodland and grassland areas. The vast variety of urban and suburban gardens, allotments, churchyards and parks are also invaluable wildlife habitats for everything from frogs and hedgehogs, to birds and insects. Street trees also play an important role in the life of our city.

All this variety must be protected and enhanced if the City is to remain an attractive place for people and wildlife. There are many basic benefits to society of a wildlife friendly city. Trees and plants add to the health as well as the aesthetics of the City. A diverse city looks well and will attract tourists as well as business and therefore will benefit the economy.



Framework Objectives

- **To identify and document natural resources (habitats and species) present in the City.**

Many of the important habitats and species within the city are easily recognisable. However, species identification will require working with professional partners. Specific habitat plans will be drawn up for the City such as plans for allotments, parks and gardens and wildlife corridors. Norfolk Biological Records Centre will have an important role to play.

- **To establish effective local partnerships with interested groups to ensure that there is a co-ordinated approach to conservation efforts throughout the City.**

Each habitat and species plan will have a set of targets and objectives. These will need to be agreed by a broad range of partners (including conservation, community, business), as it will be up to all partners to implement them. For those habitats which already have Norfolk plans, these plans will be adopted but with emphasis on objectives that the City can meet.

- **To establish actions and targets for all partners in order to protect and enhance biodiversity within the City taking into account both national and local priorities.**

National priorities are documented in reports published by the UK Biodiversity Steering Group. Some local priorities have been published in 'Action for Wildlife', which highlights biodiversity action in Norfolk.

- **To raise awareness among local people about biodiversity and the importance of its conservation both at a local and national level.**

It is important that people are made aware of the existence of the biodiversity action plan and the importance of its implementation. Awareness raising should emphasise the relatively small things that everyone can do to make the city a more biodiverse place.

- **To propose and co-ordinate biodiversity projects, which will increase awareness of biodiversity in the City and hence the broader issues of sustainability as well as create a more biodiverse City.**

Projects should, where possible, involve local people including local children, as practical involvement is one of the best ways to raise awareness. Projects should contribute to a broad range of Biodiversity Action Plan targets including raising awareness and monitoring.

- **To monitor progress by establishing a long term monitoring and review programme.**

As well as the monitoring programme the plan itself should be reviewed at regular intervals to keep it up-to-date. The monitoring programme should also include possible indicator species.

- **To identify budgets and external funding sources and co-ordinate the use of resources.**

Resource costing is important. All organisations, be they councils or conservation bodies, are short of monetary resources. More efficient use of these resources can be made if these resources are combined and agreed actions are targeted. In addition, bids for external funding are usually more successful if there are a number of partners involved. Commercial/business sponsorship will be sought.

Habitat	Sites	Owned/ Managed	Designation	Notes
Churchyards, Cemeteries (continued)	St John the Baptist St John's All Saints St Julian's St Lawrence St Margaret's St Mark's, Lakenham St Martin at Oak St Martin at Palace Plain St Mary Coslany St Michael, Coslany St Michael at Plea St Peter Hungate St Peter Mancroft St Peter Parmentergate St Peter Southgate St Saviour St Simon & St. Jude St Stephens St Swithin Lower Cathedral Close Upper Cathedral Close Earlham Cemetery Rosary Cemetery	NCiC D&C/NCiC D&C/NCiC NCiC NCiC/FOR	CWS	
Derelict land/brown field sites/industrial sites	Carrow Abbey Marsh	Private	CWS	Also fen
Eutrophic standing water Ditches & Ponds	Pond at Earlham Park Woods Pond at Mile Cross Marsh Pond at Millennium Green Pond at Ryrie Court Ponds at Marston Ponds at Bowthorpe Southern Pk UEA Broad	NCiC NCiC NCiC NCiC NCiC NCiC UEA	LNR LNR CWS LNR CWS CWS	
Fen	Carrow Abbey Marsh Marsh, UEA	Private UEA	CWS CWS	
Floodplain grazing marsh	Bluebell Marsh Bowthorpe Marsh Bowthorpe Southern Park Earlham Marsh Eaton Street Meadow Hellesdon Mill Meadow Hellesdon Road Meadow Island Eaton Marshes Lodge Farm Marshes Marston Marsh Mile Cross Marsh	UEA/private NCiC NCiC NCiC Waitrose NCiC NCiC ? ? NCiC NCiC	CWS LNR/CWS CWS CWS CWS CWS CWS CWS CWS LNR/CWS LNR	*Some of these sites are probably important for otters. Water voles, orchids Orchids

Habitat	Sites	Owned/ Managed	Designation	Notes
Rivers	Wensum Yare	NCiC, BA, EA	CWS CWS	Otters Otters
Urban woodland (including wet woodland and scrub)	Bluebell Woods Bunkers Hill Wood Chapel Break tree belt Clapham Wood Clover Hill tree belt Danby Woods The Dell Earlham Park Woods Earlham Road Woods Fiddle Wood/Night plantation Lion Wood Marlpit Woods Mousehold Heath Netherwood/County Hall Woods Old House Plantation Sandy Lane Woods Sweet Briar tree belt Sycamore Crescent Wood Twenty Acre Wood Woodlands Park Wooded Ridges Wilderness (the) Train Wood Earlham Park Eaton Park St. James Hollow	NCiC NCC NCiC NCiC NCiC	CWS LNR LNR CWS LNR LNR CWS CWS CWS CWS CWS Geo SSSI	Bluebells Ancient Woodland/ Bluebells Wild Tulip Veteran trees
Urban/suburban gardens (including school grounds)	Pilling Park Pocket Garden 18 Colegate Bignold Middle School Blackdale Middle School Heartsease High School Heigham Park First School Larkman Middle School Northfields First School Norwich High School for Girls Ranworth First School St. Michaels VA Middle School Thorpe Hamlet Middle School Town Close School Gardens West Earlham Community First <i>Numerous private gardens</i>	NCiC BA/NCiC		Wildlife garden Wildlife garden School grounds School grounds School grounds School grounds School grounds School grounds School grounds Woodland School grounds School grounds School grounds School grounds/wildlife grd School grounds Wildlife gardens
Wildlife Corridors (including Hedgerows, river valleys, road verges)	Harford Hill, Ipswich Road Church Lane, Eaton Green Lane, Bowthrope Lakenham Way Marston Lane Yare Valley Wensum Valley	NCC NCiC NCiC BTCV/NCiC NCiC NCiC NCiC		Sandy Stilt Puffball

Wildlife Highlights in the City

The various habitats within the City encourage a host of wildlife. The value of the highlights listed below should not only be seen in terms of the relative biodiversity of the city but also how attractive these highlights make the City for its residents and visitors.

- Barn Owls, Coopers Wood (Various)
- Bat hibernation sites, Throwse, Whitlingham (x2), Eaton Chalk Pit (Winter)
- Bee orchids, Hall Road, Bowthorpe Park, Carys Meadow (Early summer)
- Butterflies, UEA Butterfly Meadow (Summer)
- Daffodils/Crocuses, Road verges (Early spring)
- Daffodils/Crocuses, Chapelfield Gardens (Spring)
- Dragonflies, Marston, River edge (Summer)
- Flowering heather, Mousehold (August)
- Hoary Mullein, Marriots Way, Eaton, Trowse (Summer)
- Marsh flowers, Mile Cross Marsh, Marston Marsh (Late spring and summer)
- Mating frogs, Vinegar Pond, Mousehold; Ryrie Court Pond (March)
- Mosses, two rare species (Starry thyme-moss and Beech Feather-moss) Earlham Hall Rockery
- Muntjac deer, Earlham Cemetery (Occasional)
- Naturalised bulbs, Rosary Cemetery (Early spring)
- Nesting Great Crested Grebe, City centre on River Wensum (Late spring)
- Nesting Kingfisher, City Centre on River Wensum (Late spring)
- Nesting Swans, Wensum Park (Summer)
- Orchids, Marston Marsh and Mile Cross Marsh (Early Summer)
- Otters, River Valleys (Year Round)
- Pied wagtail winter roost, City centre (Winter)
- Sandy Stilt Puffball, Ipswich road (Autumn)
- Sparrowhawks, Cathedral Close, (Various)
- Surviving mature trees Elm trees, Castle Gardens and Chapelfield (Year round)
- Tawny Owls, Newmarket Road area (Spring)
- Urban foxes, number of areas including Mousehold and Bowthorpe (Year round)
- Veteran trees, Earlham Park (Year round)
- Water Rail, UEA Broad (Winter)
- Water voles, Marston Marsh (Spring, summer)
- Wild crocus and tulips, County Hall Woods (Early spring)
- Wildflowers, Marston Marsh. Mile Cross Marsh, St Giles Church, Rosary Cemetery (Summer)
- Woodland flowers, Danby, Sycamore Wood, Rosary Cemetery and Netherwood Green (Spring)

Action Plans - Habitats and associated species

The Biodiversity Action Plan process aims to create both habitat and species action plans. Norfolk plans already exist for a number of these and they have been highlighted below. As well as a range of habitats there is also a range of species that occur within the City. These species are often associated with one or two habitat types. Further habitat and species action plans will be written to cover those listed below. Those in *italics* do not have existing Norfolk plans. (D) indicates a draft plan.

Habitat	Existing Norfolk plan	Associated species	Existing Norfolk plan
<i>Allotments & Orchards</i>		Song thrush Bullfinch	* *(D)
<i>Buildings / City wall</i>		<i>Bat species</i> <i>Swift</i> <i>House martin</i>	
<i>Churchyards, Cemeteries</i>		<i>Bat species</i> Song thrush Bullfinch	* *(D)
<i>Derelict land/brown field sites</i>		<i>Invasive species</i> <i>Butterflies</i> <i>Reptiles</i>	
Eutropic standing water, <i>ditches & ponds</i>		<i>Amphibians</i> Otter Water voles	* *
Fen	*	<i>Butterflies</i> <i>Amphibians</i>	
Floodplain grazing marsh	*	Water voles Reed bunting <i>Skylark</i>	* *(D)
Grassland habitats	*	<i>Butterflies</i>	
Lowland Heath Habitats	*	<i>Butterflies</i> <i>Reptiles</i>	

Habitat	Existing Norfolk plan	Associated species	Existing Norfolk plan
<i>Parks/formal gardens</i>		House Sparrow Song thrush Spotted Flycatcher <i>Starling</i> <i>Butterflies</i>	* (D) * * (D)
Reed beds	*	Reed bunting Otter Water vole	* (D) * *
<i>Rivers</i>		Otter	*
<i>Urban forest (including Wet Woodland and scrub)</i>		Spotted Flycatcher <i>Street trees</i> <i>Hedgehog</i>	* (D)
<i>Urban/suburban gardens (including School grounds)</i>		<i>Bat species</i> Bullfinch Song thrush Spotted flycatcher <i>House sparrow</i> <i>Hedgehog</i> <i>Butterflies</i>	* (D) * * (D)
<i>Wildlife Corridors (including Hedgerows, road verges and river walks)</i>		Song thrush Linnet Bullfinch Sandy stilt puffball <i>Hedgehog</i> <i>Butterflies</i>	* * (D) * (D) *



Habitat Action Plans – Broad Objectives

Habitats	Broad Objectives
Allotments & Orchards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing allotments and orchards • Increase wildlife value of allotments and orchards • Encourage organic methods • Increase local community involvement on sites where appropriate
Buildings/city wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage chemical free, wildlife friendly maintenance
Churchyards, Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing churchyards and cemeteries • Increase wildlife value of churchyards and cemeteries • Increase local community involvement on sites where appropriate
Derelict land / brown field sites/ industrial sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote wildlife friendly management of sites where appropriate • Encourage developers to maintain wildlife value of sites pre, post and during development
Eutropic standing water, ditches & ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing standing water, ditches and ponds • Increase local community involvement on sites where appropriate
Fen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing fen • Restoration of degraded fens • Raise awareness of fens in the City
Floodplain grazing marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing grazing marsh • Establish sustainable grazing where appropriate and monitor • Increase local community involvement on sites where appropriate
Grassland habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing grassland habitats • Improve wildlife value of grassland habitats • Increase local community involvement on sites where appropriate • Identify and restore degraded site with reference to butterflies where appropriate
Lowland Heath Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing lowland heath • Increase area of heath • Increase local community involvement on site • Improve educational value of heath
Parks/formal gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review management with view to improving sites for wildlife • Increase local community involvement on sites where appropriate
Reed beds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing reed beds • Restore degraded reed beds
<i>Rivers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve wildlife value of rivers
Urban wood (including wet woodland and scrub)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing urban woods • Increase wildlife value of urban woodland • Increase local community involvement on sites where appropriate
Urban/suburban gardens (including school grounds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage wildlife friendly gardening
Wildlife Corridors (including hedgerows, road verges and river walks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and protect existing wildlife corridors • Conduct audit of wildlife corridors

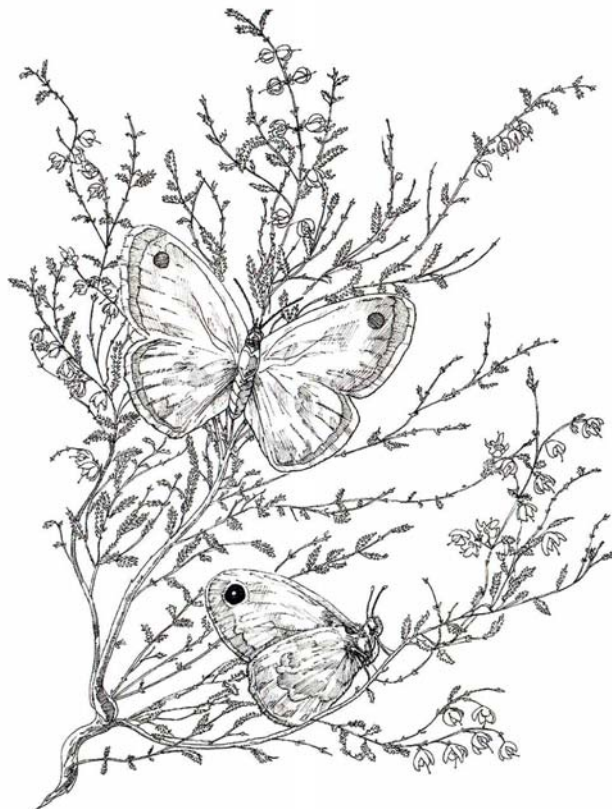
Biodiversity Projects – ongoing 2001/2002

The projects listed below indicate the range of biodiverse activities happening throughout the City. Some of these projects are a direct result of the action plan process while others have been running for some time.

Project	Lead organisation	Partners	Funding	Norwich BAP links	
				Habitats	Species
Allotment Bird Boxes	NCiC NFP	Communities and Nature Sub group Eco-Tech SNDC	Sponsorship from local business	Allotments	Song thrush Spotted flycatcher
Allotments – organic plots	NCiC			Allotments	Various
Angling and Wildlife	NCiC	EA BA NACA	NCiC EA	Rivers	Various
Aventis wildlife improvements	Aventis	NCiC	Aventis	Industrial site	Butterflies Bat species
Big Garden Birdwatch	RSPB		National project – sponsored	Urban/suburban gardens Parks/Formal gardens	Birds
Bowthorpe Southern Park	NCiC		Developers	Ponds Grassland	Amphibians Butterflies Otter Skylark
Charter Wood management	NCiC	NFP, BTCV, SNDC	RMC, SNDC	Urban wood	Various
Charter Wood – friends group	NFP	NCiC	?	Woodland	
Churchyards and wildlife	NWT	Diocese NCiC Volunteer surveyors	NWT	Grassland Habitats Churchyards & Cemeteries	Bat Species Butterflies Reptiles
Clapham Wood management	Friends of Clapham Wood	Sewell Community Forum BTCV John Boag House NCiC Local Business	NCiC Funding being sought	Woodland	Bat species Birds Hedgehog Butterflies
Coopers Wood restoration management	NFP	NCiC, BTCV, local community	NFP, BTCV	Reed beds Orchard Wildlife corridors	Water vole Otter Song thrush
Earlham and Bowthorpe Marshes Management	NFP	NCiC, BTCV, local community	ESA agreement	Floodplain Grazing marsh	Amphibians Otter Sky lark Water vole
Earlham Millennium Green	NCiC	CA, Local School NFP	CA, NCiC	Grassland habitats Ponds	Amphibians Butterflies

Project	Lead organisation	Partners	Funding	Norwich BAP links	
				Habitats	Species
Earlham Woods LNR management plan	NCiC	Student Easton College		Urban woods Ponds	Amphibians Bat species Hedgehog
Gardening for Wildlife Group	SE Community Forum	NCiC	New Horizon Fund	Gardens	Amphibians Birds Butterflies Hedgehog Reptiles
Great crested newt	NWT	BRC County Recorder Volunteers		Eutrophic standing water, ditches, ponds	Great crested newt
Lakenham Way improvements	NFP	BTCV Lakenham Way Conservation Way , NFP	Marsh Insurance	Wildlife corridors	Bat Species Hedgehog
Lion Wood	BTCV	NCiC Community	Barclays SiteSaver	Urban wood	Bat species Hedgehog
Lion Wood - management	Friends of Lion Wood	BTCV NCiC	Community Power	Urban Woodland	
LNR Interpretation and improved access	NCiC	EN	EN WildSpace grant	Lowland heath Urban woods Grazing marsh	Various
North Norfolk's Heathland Heritage Project	EN	EN/NWT/ NCC/NT/ NFP/NCiC	HLF/EN/ Countryside Stewardship	Lowland heath	Amphibians Butterflies Reptiles
Norwich 21 Biodiversity Project	Norwich 21	NCiC Norwich Arts Centre BTCV	SEED funding other funding being sought	Various	Various
Otters and Rivers Project	NWT	EA Other voluntary organisations working in river valleys			Otters Water voles
Pilling Park Pocket Garden	NCiC	BTCV Community Forum NFP YOT	NCiC Community Forum	Urban/suburban gardens	Butterflies
Promoting wildlife gardening	RSPB	NWT		Urban/suburban gardens Parks/Formal garden	Amphibians Birds Butterflies Hedgehog
Roadside Nature Reserves	NWT	EN, NCC, NCiC Volunteers		Wildlife Corridors	Sandy Stilt Puffball
Rosary Cemetery – management	Friends of the Rosary	NCiC CC	Volunteers	Cemetery	Birds Butterflies Reptiles

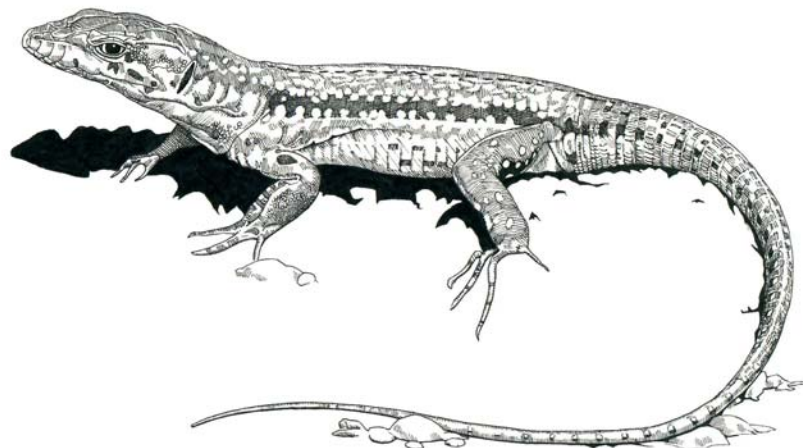
Project	Lead organisation	Partners	Funding	Norwich BAP links	
				Habitats	Species
Sloughbottom Eco-orchard – management work	NCiC	Blyth Jex School Community NFP Young offenders	Volunteers	Orchard	Amphibians Butterflies Song thrush
St. James Hollow - 'Facelift' project	EN	NCiC	EN	Urban wood	
Swan Census	RSPB	NCiC Volunteers			
Train Wood Management	WVP	WVP BTCV NCC	Barclays Landfill Tax WVP	Wet woodland	Amphibians Otter Water voles
Tree 2000	NCiC	Schools, local residents, Community Forum	NCiC Individuals	Urban woods	
Wensum Park wildlife area	NCiC	WVP EA	HLF	Urban woods	Amphibians
West End Street Gardens	NCiC		NCiC	Urban/suburban gardens	Birds Butterflies



Biodiversity Projects – proposed

(Subject to funding and other resources)

Project	Lead organisation	Partners	Funding	Norwich BAP links	
				Habitats	Species
Biodiversity Action Plan Species	EN	NCiC Others	EN		Various
Biodiversity Education Pack	Communities and Nature Norwich 21	Various	?	Various	Various
Bowthorpe Southern Park – establish 'Friends' group	NCiC Community		?	Grassland	
County Wildlife Sites	NWT		NCiC?	Various	Various
Deal Ground	NCiC	NWT	?		
Earlham Cemetery management plan update	NCiC		NCiC	Churchyards & Cemeteries	Song thrush Bat species Hedgehog
Hillfarm Allotments	Assist Trust	NCiC	Being Sought	Allotments	Various
Magpie Road Vacant Site	NCiC		NCiC	Garden/suburban garden	Various
Netherwood Green / County Hall Woods	NCiC	SE Community Partnership NFP BTCV	?	Urban wood	



Other potential projects

The projects listed below could be a way of increasing biodiversity awareness among the general public. There is currently no funding to run these projects.

- **Annual programme of wildlife events**

A programme of events for the city, which would include guided walks, fun days and possible workshops on wildlife issues.

- **Postcard project***

Produce postcard with animals such as hedgehogs, frogs etc. and get individuals to return with records of sightings.

- **Business pack**

A pack for local businesses with ideas on what they could do to improve their buildings/grounds for wildlife.

- **Urban wildlife photographic competition***

Competitors would be asked to submit photographs of wildlife and habitats taken within the city. A number of categories could be included including Under 12's, Under 18's, amateurs and professionals.

- **Wildlife garden competition**

This could be an annual competition possibly link to Norwich in Bloom, with prizes for the best school and private wildlife garden and the best wildlife allotment).

- **Norwich Wildlife Web site***

A web site, which would bring together all forms of wildlife information for the city and would include links to more general sites.

- **Green Award**

An award for the best community lead environmental project within the city.

- **Native Tree and Hedgerow Project**

Individual grants to encourage people to plant native trees and hedgerows.

*These project have been combined into one project by Norwich 21 and they are currently seeking funding.

Links

The biodiversity action plan will link to a number of other plans within the City Council.

These will include:

- River Valley Strategy
- Local Plan
- LA21/Community Strategies

Where to from here?

- **Community involvement**

The key to the success of the plan will be community involvement. Already a small number of projects have begun and these need to be continued and enhanced. Even the smallest of projects can have a beneficial impact on biodiversity.

- **Habitat action plans**

Habitat action plans are being prepared. It is hoped that action plans will be completed by December 2001.

- **Species action plans**

Species action plans will be developed once habitat plans are complete. Some species will be grouped together, for example, amphibians, as actions required will be similar for all. Species action plans will be developed over the next two years.

- **Review of plan**

The Biodiversity Action Plan is very much a working document. The projects, habitat action plans and species action plans will be reviewed on a regular basis.

- **Your views**

Your comments on the document would be welcome. Please forward any comments or suggestions to:

Wildlife and Ecology Officer,
Green Spaces, Norwich City Council
Gladstone House, 28 St. Giles Street,

Norwich, NR2 1TQ

APPENDIX

Abbreviations used in tables on page 6 and 12

(Listed in alphabetical order)

BA – Broads Authority
BAP – Biodiversity Action Plan
BTCV – British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
BRC – Biological Records Centre
CA – Countryside Agency
CC – CityCare
CWS – County Wildlife Site
D & C – Dean and Chapter
EA – Environment Agency
EN – English Nature
FOR – Friends of Rosary
LNR - Local Nature Reserve
Geo SSSI – Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest
NCC – Norfolk County Council
NCiC – Norwich City Council
NFP – Norwich Fringe Project
NT – National Trust
NWT – Norfolk Wildlife Trust
SNDC – South Norfolk District Council
UEA – University of East Anglia
WVP – Wensum Valley Project
YOT – Youth Offending Team

Explanation of terms used

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is variety of life, it includes all living things.

County Wildlife Sites

County Wildlife Sites are identified as sites of wildlife importance which together with statutory sites should be treated as the critical natural capital area. In other words, they represent the best wildlife habitat in a county aside from statutory sites, such as Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI's).

Local Nature Reserve

Local areas of nature conservation interest designated as reserves.