

The Scarborough BAP

Contents

What area does the BAP cover?

Who prepared the BAP?

Criteria for the selection of Local Priority Habitats.

Criteria for the selection of Local Priority Species.



Scarborough Headland:
(Photograph by SBC)



Filey Brigg:
(Photograph by Steve Wilson)

The Scarborough BAP

What area does the BAP cover?

The BAP covers an area the same as that of the Borough Local Plan, a plan of which is shown in Appendix 2. It does not cover the North York Moors National Park, which has its own BAP.

Who prepared the BAP?

The first task was to set up a steering group (see Appendix 3 for a list of participants) whose aim was the preparation of a wildlife audit (Megson ⁴) covering all habitats and species within the area. Following the completion of the audit, both habitats and species were prioritised for conservation action. For the purpose of this report the priority habitats and species identified have been termed as Local Priority Habitats (LPH) and Local Priority Species (LPS). The habitats and species included have been chosen following a criterion based selection exercise. The criteria involved the following:

Criteria for the selection of Local Priority Habitats

- Any habitat that occurs in the Scarborough Borough for which a UK BAP has been prepared (excluding the National Park).
- Any semi-natural habitat that occurs in the Scarborough Borough.
- Any habitat that is characteristic of the Scarborough Borough.
- Any habitat that is locally distinctive within the Scarborough Borough.
- Any habitat that supports a priority species and occurs in the Scarborough Borough.

Criteria for the selection of Local Priority Species

Species requiring national conservation action, such as the Water Vole, have been selected as UK BAP priority species. UK BAP species that occur in the Scarborough BAP area have been included in the Scarborough BAP, either as Species Action Plans or within the Habitat Action Plans.

Exceptions are:

- Very old records where the species is now extinct in the Borough, including Basking Shark (1937);
- Allis Shad fish (1940), Twaite Shad fish (1940), Burbot (1956) and Sturgeon (1987);
- Vagrant or passage species such as turtles, whales, dolphins and birds including Bittern, Roseate Tern, Red-necked Phalarope, Wryneck and Marsh Warbler;
- The grouped species action plan Commercial Marine Fish; and
- Individual marine fish, including Cod, Mackerel, Whiting, Plaice, Herring and Common Skate.

The following table lists the UK BAP priority species that occur in the Scarborough BAP area and which are included in the BAP.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Brown hare | 10. Linnet |
| 2. Otter | 11. Reed bunting |
| 3. Harbour porpoise | 12. Spotted flycatcher |
| 4. Pipistrelle bat | 13. Skylark |
| 5. Water vole | 14. Song thrush |
| 6. Bullfinch | 15. Tree sparrow |
| 7. Corn bunting | 16. Turtle dove |
| 8. Great crested newt | 17. White-clawed crayfish |
| 9. Grey partridge | |

- Any species (not including vagrants) that has recently occurred in Scarborough, and for which a UK BAP has been prepared.
- Any species recognised to be of conservation concern (such as Red Data Book listing, Nationally Scarce or red / amber listed birds) and has recently occurred in Scarborough.
- Any species that has statutory protection under European Directives or the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and has recently occurred in Scarborough.
- Any species occurring in the Borough that is considered by experts to be regionally rare.
- Any species that is considered to be locally valued or distinctive.
- Any species that is considered likely to make a good flagship species for promoting action plans.