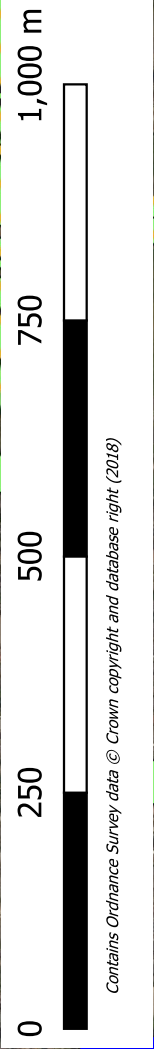
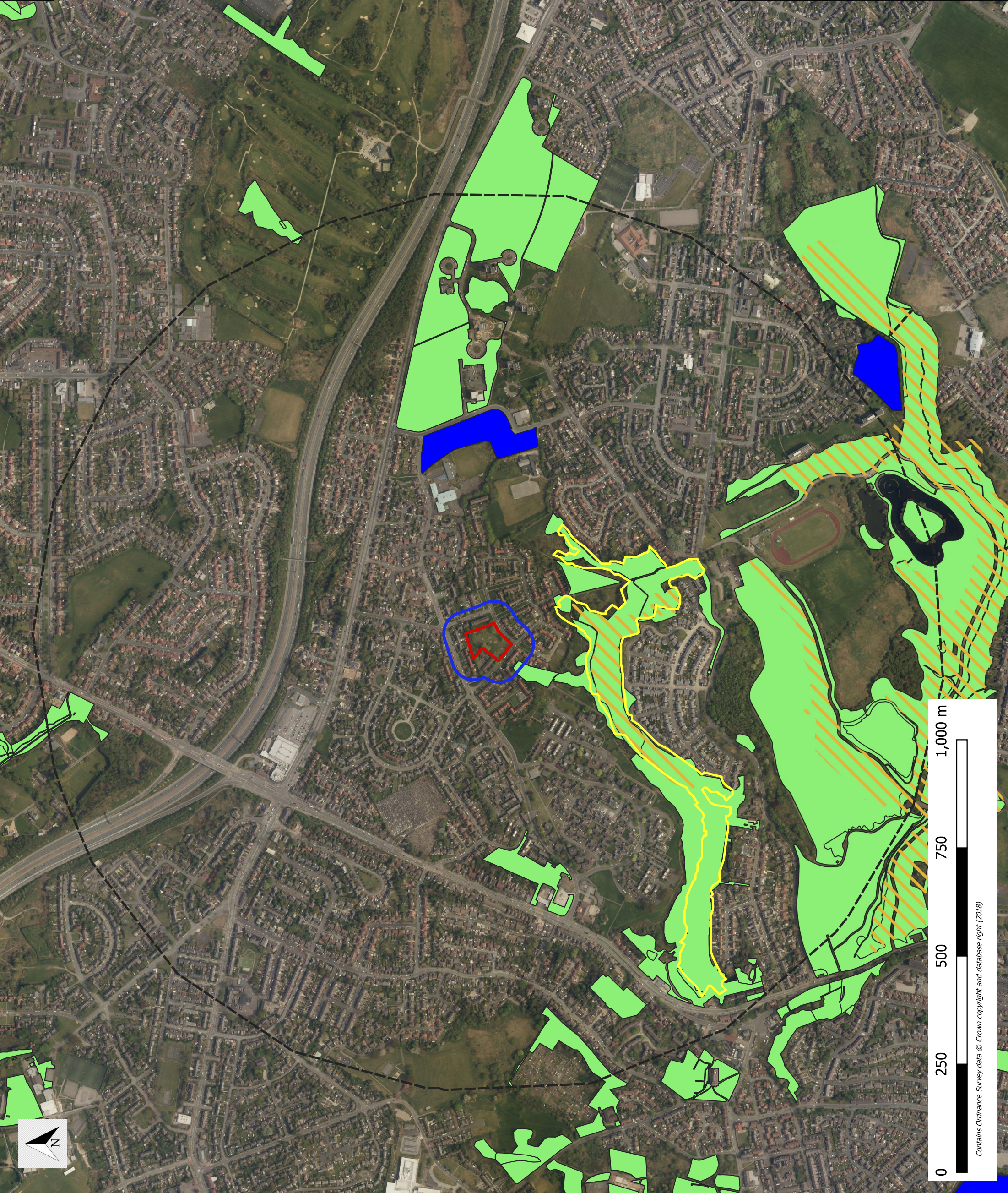




-  Survey Area
-  1 km Buffer
-  Site Boundary
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land
-  Deciduous woodland
-  Baileys Wood Site of Biological Interest



Atkins Limited © Chadwick House Birchwood Park Warrington England WA3 6AE				Project: Former Whitemoss Day Care			
Client: Guinness Partnership							
Title: Priority Habitats and SBIs							
Drawing number: TBC							
Original scale				1:8,000			
PAGE 1/1							
Drawn by: GW	Checked by: NC	Reviewed by: LG	Approved by:	Date: Dec 21	Date: Dec 21	Date:	

Target Notes

Table B-1 – Summary of Target Notes

Target note	Description	Photograph
TN1	Site overview photograph. The most frequent species within the Site include pointed spear-moss (<i>Calliergonella cuspidate</i>), springy turf moss (<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>), field horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>), meadow buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) and spreading meadow grass (<i>Poa humilis</i>). Other species present include dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i> sect. <i>Taraxacum</i> and <i>Taraxacum</i> sect. <i>Hamata</i>), black medick (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), broadleaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), common mouse ear (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>), crested dogs tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>) and dog rose agg. (<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.). A full species list is provided in Appendix D.	
TN2	Willow tree (<i>Salix</i> sp) which may have potential to support roosting bats, a knot hole and rotten branch were present. Further inspection is required.	

TN3	Wild strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>) present within the Site, this species is Near-threatened in England.	
TN4	Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>) on Site.	

TN5	Group of mature Lombarday poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica') trees within the Site, which possess negligible suitability for roosting bats.	
TN6	Area of scrub within the Site provides suitable habitat for nesting birds and reptiles. May also provide some foraging habitat for bats. The most dominant species present was bramble agg. (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.). Other species present include raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i>), smooth sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) and willowherb species (<i>Epilobium</i> sp).	

Appendix C. Legislation table

Species	Legislation	Offences	Licensing procedures and guidance
Bats <i>European protected species</i>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) Reg 43	Deliberately ⁴⁵ capture, injure or kill a bat; deliberate disturbance ⁴⁶ of bats; or damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by a bat. [The protection of bat roosts is considered to apply regardless of whether bats are present.]	A Natural England (NE) licence in respect of development is required. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>European Protected Species: Mitigation Licensing- How to get a licence (NE 2013)</i> <i>Bat Mitigation Guidelines</i> (English Nature 2004) <i>Bat Workers Manual</i> (JNCC 2004)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9	Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection or disturb ⁴⁷ a bat in such a place.	Licence from NE is required for surveys (scientific purposes) that would involve disturbance of bats or entering a known or suspected roost site.
Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Wilfully kill, injure or take a badger; or intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett or disturb a badger in its sett. [It is not illegal to carry out disturbance activities in the vicinity of setts that are not occupied.]	Where required, licences for development activities involving disturbance or sett interference or closure are issued by Natural England (NE). Licences for activities involving watercourse maintenance, drainage works or flood defences are issued under a separate process. Licences are normally not granted from December to June inclusive because cubs may be present within setts. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>Badgers & Development</i> (NE 2007)

⁴⁵ Deliberate capture or killing is taken to include “accepting the possibility” of such capture or killing

⁴⁶ Deliberate disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely a) to impair their ability (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or (ii) in the case of animals of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

⁴⁷ Lower levels of disturbance not covered by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) remain an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) although a defence is available where such actions are the incidental result of a lawful activity that could not reasonably be avoided.

Birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.1	Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird; intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; intentionally take or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a Schedule 1 species while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; intentionally or recklessly disturb dependent young of such a species [e.g. most birds of prey, kingfisher, barn owl, black redstart, little ringed plover].	No licences are available to disturb any birds in regard to development. Licences are available in certain circumstances to damage or destroy nests, but these only apply to the list of licensable activities in the Act and do not cover development. General licences are available in respect of 'pest species' but only for certain very specific purposes e.g. public health, public safety, air safety. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i>
Great crested newt <i>European protected species</i>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) Reg 43	Deliberately ⁴⁵ capture, injure or kill a great crested newt; deliberate disturbance ⁴⁶ of a great crested newt; deliberately take or destroy its eggs; or damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by a great crested newt.	Licences issued for development by Natural England. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>European Protected Species: Mitigation Licensing- How to get a licence</i> (NE 2013) <i>Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines</i> (English Nature 2001)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9	Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection or disturb ⁴⁷ a great crested newt in such a place.	Licences issued for science (survey), education and conservation by Natural England.
Adder Common lizard Grass snake Slow worm	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9(1) and S.9(5)	Intentionally kill or injure any common reptile species.	No licence is required. However, an assessment for the potential of a site to support reptiles should be undertaken prior to any development works which have potential to affect these animals. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i>
Plants <i>Invasive species, e.g. Japanese knotweed, hybrid knotweed,</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.14	It is illegal to plant or otherwise cause these species to grow in the wild.	Any contaminated soil or plant material is classified as controlled waste and should be disposed of in a suitably licensed landfill site, accompanied by appropriate Waste Transfer documentation, and must comply with section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Guidance documents: <i>The Knotweed Code of Practice</i> (Environment Agency, 2013 version 3) <i>Managing Invasive Non-native Plants</i> (Environment Agency 2010)

Guidance on Section 14 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981* (Defra 2010)

giant knotweed,
giant hogweed,
rhododendron,
Himalayan
balsam

Site Designation	Legislation	Protection	Guidance
Local Sites (e.g. County Wildlife Sites, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation)	There is no statutory designation for local sites.	Local sites are given protection through policies in the Local Development Plan.	Development proposals that would potentially affect a local site would need to provide a detailed justification for the work, an assessment of likely impacts, together with proposals for mitigation and restoration of habitats lost or damaged. Guidance documents: The <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (Department for Communities and Local Government, July 2021), with particular reference to Policy 15, and the joint Circular.

Appendix D. Plant Species List

English name	Scientific name	DAFOR	Comments
Pointed spear-moss	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	F	
Springy turf-moss	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	F	
Dilated scalewort	<i>Frullania dilatata</i>	R	
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	F	
a dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> sect. <i>Taraxacum</i>	O	
a dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> sect. Hamata	R	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	R	
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	LF	
Bramble agg.	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	O	
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O	
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	R	
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	R	
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	R	
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O	
Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	R	
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	R	
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	R	
Compact rush	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	R	
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	R	
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	R	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O	
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	O	
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	R	
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	R	
Dog rose agg.	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	R	
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	O	
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	R	
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	LF	
Hairy sedge	<i>Carex hirta</i>	R	
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	R	
Himalayan giant	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	R	
Hybrid birch	<i>Betula x aurata</i>	R	
Japanese knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	R	Schedule. 9 INNPS
Lombarday poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	R	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	F	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	R	
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	R	
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	R	

Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	R	
Perennial sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	R	
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	R	
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	R	
Red bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	R	
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	F	
Red fescue agg.	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	O	
Reed canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	R	
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	R	
Smooth sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	R	
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O	
Spreading meadow-grass	<i>Poa humilis</i>	F	
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	R	
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	R	
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	O	
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	R	
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	R	Near-threatened in England. Locally important
Willowherb sp.	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	R	
Wilson's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	R	
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O	

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