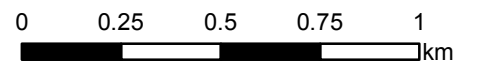


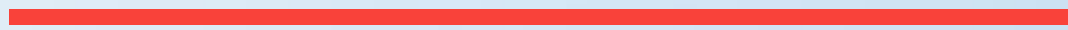
Key

- Survey Area
- 2km Search Area
- Birds 1km GR Record
- Mammals
- Birds
- Reptiles
- Amphibians
- Plants
- Invertebrate



<small>Client:</small>	DP9	
<small>Project:</small>	Bicester	
<small>Title:</small>	Species Records	
<small>Drawing No:</small>	Figure 5	<small>Drawn:</small> BW
<small>Date:</small>	February 2018	<small>Checked:</small> LR
<small>Scale:</small>	19,000 @ A3	<small>Approved:</small> AH

Appendix A



**RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND
PLANNING POLICY**

ENGLAND & WALES LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

This report has been compiled with reference to relevant wildlife legislation, planning policy and the UK Biodiversity Framework. An overview and context of relevant legislation is provided, with the relevant protection each species groups or species receives summarised in Table 1.

LOCAL POLICY - Policy ESD of the Cherwell Plan 2011 is of relevance to wildlife.

Policy ESD10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment (Cherwell Local Plan 2011)

Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment will be achieved by the following:

- In considering proposals for development, a net gain in biodiversity will be sought by protecting, managing, enhancing and extending existing resources, and by creating new resources
- The protection of trees will be encouraged, with an aim to increase the number of trees in the District.
- The reuse of soils will be sought if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for, then development will not be permitted.
- Development which would result in damage to or loss of a site of international value will be subject to the Habitats Regulations Assessment process and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no likely significant effects on the international site or that effects can be mitigated
- Development which would result in damage to or loss of a site of biodiversity or geological value of national importance will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm it would cause to the site and the wider national network of SSSIs, and the loss can be mitigated to achieve a net gain in biodiversity/geodiversity
- Development proposals will be expected to incorporate features to encourage biodiversity, and retain and where possible enhance existing features of nature conservation value within the site. Existing ecological networks should be identified and maintained to avoid habitat fragmentation, and ecological corridors should form an essential component of green infrastructure provision in association with new development to ensure habitat connectivity
- Relevant habitat and species surveys and associated reports will be required to accompany planning applications which may affect a site, habitat or species of known or potential ecological value
- Air quality assessments will also be required for development proposals that would be likely to have a significantly adverse impact on biodiversity by generating an increase in air pollution
- Planning conditions/obligations will be used to secure net gains in biodiversity by helping to deliver Biodiversity Action Plan targets and/or meeting the aims of Conservation Target Areas. Developments for which these are the principal aims will be viewed favourably
- A monitoring and management plan will be required for biodiversity features on site to ensure their long-term suitable management

NATIONAL POLICY

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, (as amended) (WCA)

Protected birds, animals and plants are listed under Schedules 1, 5, 8 and 9 respectively of the WCA, a description of these Schedules and their meaning is provided below.

Under the WCA (England and Wales) all birds, their nests and eggs (with exception of species listed under Schedule 2) are protected by the WCA. It is an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird,
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.
- damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird (whilst being built, or in use). Under the WCA the clearance of vegetation within the survey area boundary, or immediately adjacent to the survey area during the bird nesting season could result in an offence occurring by the disruption or destruction of nest sites. The bird breeding season can be taken to occur between March - August inclusive, although is subject to variations based on species, geographical and seasonal factors.

Schedule 1

Birds listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA⁶ are afforded additional protection with regard to intentional or reckless disturbance whilst nest-building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Schedule 5

Species listed in Schedule 5 can either be fully protected or be partially protected under Section 9, which makes it unlawful to intentionally:

- Part 1: kill, injure or take;
- Part 2: possess or control (live or dead animal, part or derivative);
- Part 4 (a): damage or destruct any structure used for shelter or protection;
- Part 4 (b): disturb them in a place of shelter or protection;
- Part 4 (c): obstruct access to place of shelter or protection;
- Part 5 (a): sell, offer for sale, possess or transport for the purpose of sale (live or dead animal, part or derivative);
- Part 5 (b): advertise for buying or selling.

Schedule 8

The Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade) any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, and prohibits the unauthorised intentional uprooting of such plants.

Schedule 9

Invasive species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild and the Act prohibits planting or “causing to grow” in the wild of any plant species listed in Schedule 9. It should be noted that certain bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA are also listed on Schedule 9 to prevent release of non-native and captive individuals, this includes barn owl, red kite, goshawk and corncrake.

Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act)

The CRoW Act has amended the WCA in England and Wales strengthening the protection afforded to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the legal protection for threatened species. It adds the word ‘reckless’ to the wording of the offences listed under Section 9(4) of the WCA. This alteration makes it an offence to recklessly commit an offence, where previously an offence had to be intentional to result in a breach of legislation.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance in England and Wales are listed under Section 41 and Section 42 respectively of the NERC Act. The Section 41 and 42 lists detail species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales, and should be used to guide decision-makers such as local and regional authorities when implementing their duty to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity in the exercise of their normal functions – as required under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/3/contents/enacted>) puts in place the legislation needed to plan and manage Wales’ natural resources in a more proactive, sustainable and cohesive way. Section 7 replaces the duty in Section 42 of the NERC Act 2006 and it places a duty on the Welsh Ministers to publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitats which they consider are of key significance to sustain and improve biodiversity in Wales. The species and habitat lists are identical to those in Section 42 but it should be noted it is currently under review (23.03.2017).

The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)

It is an offence to wilfully take, kill, injure, possess or ill-treat a badger. Under the Act their setts are protected against intentional or reckless interference. Sett interference includes damaging or destroying a sett, obstructing access to any part of the sett, or disturbance of a badger whilst it is occupying a sett. The Act defines a badger sett as ‘any structure or place, which displays signs indicating the current use by a badger’ and Natural England (NE) takes this definition to include seasonally used setts that are not occupied but that show sign of recent use by badgers (Natural England, 2009⁷).

⁶ To view the current list of Schedule 1 listed birds visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/1> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

If impacts to badgers or their setts are unavoidable then authorised sett disturbance requires a licence.

The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2011-2020) (JNCC and DEFRA, 2012)

This Framework lists the UK's most threatened species and habitats and sets out targets and objectives for their management and recovery. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) process is delivered nationally, regionally and locally and should be used as a guide for decision-makers to have regards for the targets set by the framework and the goals they aim to achieve. The UK BAP has now been replaced by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, however, it contains useful information on how to characterise important species assemblages and habitats which is still relevant (UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, 2012⁸).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)

The EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive is transposed into UK law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), referred to as the Habitats Regulations. All species listed under Annex IV of the Habitats Directive require strict protection and are known as European Protected Species (EPS).

Under Regulation 41 of the Habitats Regulations it is unlawful to:

- Deliberately kill, capture or disturb;
- Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of; and
- Damage or destroy the breeding site/resting place of any species protected under this legislation.

If the Ecologist determines that impacts to an EPS are unavoidable then the works may need to be carried out under a site specific mitigation licence from Natural England (NE) or Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Low Impact Class licences are also available in both England and Wales for bats and great crested newts. This enables Registered Low Impact Consultants to undertake certain low impact activities reducing the EPS application paperwork and process length.

Certain EPS are also listed under Annex II of the Habitats Directive and are afforded protection by the establishment of core areas of habitat known as Special Areas of Conservation. This means these species are a relevant consideration in a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

The Birds Directive seeks to maintain populations of all wild bird species across their natural range (Article 2). All bird species listed under Annex I⁹ of the Birds Directive are rare or vulnerable and afforded protection by the classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs), these are also designated under all regularly occurring migratory species, with regard to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). This means these bird species and communities are a relevant consideration in HRA.

⁷ Natural England, June 2009, Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended), Guidance on 'Current Use' in the definition of a Badger Sett WMLG17, Natural England, Peterborough.

⁸ JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group), July 2012, UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, Available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf [Accessed 12.02.2018].

⁹ To view birds listed under Annex I visit: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/threatened/index_en.htm [accessed 12.02.2018]

Table A:1: Key Species and National Wildlife Legislation, Policy and Biodiversity Framework Applicable in England & Wales

Species	Legislation, Planning Policy and UK Biodiversity Framework							
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), (WCA)				The Conservation of /Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (Habitats Regulations) - Regulation 41	Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 / The Environment(Wales) Act (2016)	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992	The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2011-2020 (JNCC and DEFRA, 2012)
	Schedule 1	Schedule 5	Schedule 8	Schedule 9	European Protected Species (Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive),			
Badger							✓	
Bats		✓ ¹⁰ (part)			✓ ¹¹	✓ ¹²		✓ ¹³
Hazel Dormouse		✓5(part)			✓	✓		✓
Otter		✓ 5(part)			✓	✓		✓
Water vole		✓ ¹⁴ (full)				✓		✓
Birds	✓			✓ ¹⁵		✓ ¹⁶		✓ ¹⁷

¹⁰ These species are partially protected under section 9(4)(b), (4)(c) and (5).

¹¹ Only Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) and lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) are listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive.

¹² Greater horseshoe bat, lesser horseshoe bat, Bechstein's bat, noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and barbastelle are listed as Species of Principal Importance in England with the addition of common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) in Wales listed under

Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

¹³ Barbastelle bat, Bechstein's bat, noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat, lesser horseshoe bat are listed as UK BAP species of bat.

¹⁴ Class Licences are available to Registered Consultants to intentionally disturb, damage or destroy water vole burrows or to displace water voles from their burrows in relation to a development proposal where the licensed action provides a conservation benefit for water voles. Certain displacement operations may be carried out under a Class licence by a registered person in England, however in Wales all displacement operations must be carried out under a site specific licence.

¹⁵ To view plants and animals listed on Schedule 9 Part 1 visit <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/9> [accessed 6 April 2017]

¹⁶ There are 49 species of birds listed as Species of Principal Importance in England in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 51 species in Wales under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

¹⁷ To view the current list of UK BAP priority birds visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5163> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

Reptiles	✓ 18(part)		✓ ⁹	✓ ¹⁹	✓ ²⁰	✓ ²¹
Amphibians	✓ 22(part)		✓ 23	✓ 24, 25	✓ ²⁶	
White-clawed Crayfish	✓ 27(partial)			✓ ²⁸	✓	✓
Invertebrates	✓ 29(full/part)		✓	✓ 30, 31	✓ ³²	✓ ³³

¹⁸ The four common reptile species, Adder (*Vipera berus*), Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) and Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) are offered partial protection under section 9(5). The rarer UK reptile species (Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*)) are partially protected under section 9(4)(b) and (c) and (5).

¹⁹ Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) are the only reptiles to be designated as European Protected Species.

²⁰ All 6 reptile species are listed as Species of Principal Importance in England listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 5 species, excluding smooth snake, listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

²¹ To view the current list of UK BAP priority herptile species visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5166> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

²² The four common reptile species, Adder (*Vipera berus*), Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) and Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) are offered partial protection under section 9(5). The rarer UK reptile species (Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*)) are partially protected under section 9(4)(b) and (c) and (5).

²³ Common frog (*Rana temporaria*), Common toad (*Bufo bufo*), Smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) and Palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*) are offered partial protection under section 9(5). Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and Natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*) are offered partial protection under section 9(4)(b) and (c) and (5). Pool frog (*Pelophylax lessonae*) is offered partial protection under section 9(4)(b) and (c)(1) only and with respect to England only.

²⁴ Great crested newt, Natterjack toad and Pool frog are the only amphibians to be designated European Protected Species.

²⁵ Great crested newt is the only amphibian listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive.

²⁶ Great crested newt, Natterjack toad and Common toad are listed as Species of Principal Importance in England in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

²⁷ Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act it is illegal to take or sell white clawed crayfish under the WCA. A licence is required to survey (hand net or trap) for the species. To undertake work within WCC inhabited rivers a Class Licence maybe issued by the relevant authority to move WCC away from harm prior to works. Although WCC are not protected from killing or injury Natural England state in their Class licence that due to declining numbers all efforts should be made to conserve the species.

²⁸ White clawed crayfish are listed under Annex II and V of the Habitats Directive.

²⁹ To view the current list of invertebrates that are protected under this Act either in part or full visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/5> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

³⁰ The Large blue butterfly (*Maculinea arion*), Fisher's estuarine moth (*Gortyna borelii lunata*) and Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) are the only invertebrates to be designated European Protected Species.

³¹ There are currently twelve invertebrates listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive; White-clawed crayfish (*Austroptamobius pallipes*), Southern damselfly (**Coenagrion mercuriale**), Marsh fritillary butterfly (**Eurodryas aurinia**), Violet click beetle (**Limoniscus violaceus**), Stag beetle (**Lucanus cervus**), Freshwater pearl mussel (**Margaritifera margaritifera**), Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (**Vertigo angustior**), Round-mouthed whorl snail (**Vertigo genesii**), Geyer's whorl snail (**Vertigo geyeri**), Desmoulin's whorl snail (**Vertigo moulinsiana**), Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) and Fisher's estuarine moth (*Gortyna borelii lunata*).

³² There are currently 379 invertebrate species (not including marine species) listed as Species of Principal Importance in England http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&ved=0ahUKEwivvu7J9trSAhXiCsAKHX4TBGcQFggvMAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fpublications.naturalengland.org.uk%2Ffile%2F6518755878240256&usq=AFQjCNEpiUWYuOghVcfSDvi_3iK2TJytfQ and 188 species in Wales http://www.eryri-npa.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/486156/SpeciesList.pdf listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and listed under Section 7 of the of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. [Accessed 12.02.2018]

³³ To view the current list of UK BAP priority invertebrates visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5169> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

Fish		✓ ³⁴ (full/part)		✓ ⁹	✓ 35 36 ,	✓ ³⁷		✓ ³⁸
Plants			✓ ³⁹	✓ ⁹	✓ 40 41 ,	✓ 42		✓ 43

³⁴ To view the current list of fish either part or fully protected under the Act visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/5> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

³⁵ Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) is the only fish to be designated a European Protected Species.

³⁶ There are eight fish species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. To view the current list visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1523> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

³⁷ There are 35 species of fish listed as Species of Principal Importance in England listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 10 species in Wales listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

³⁸ To view the current list of UK BAP priority fish visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5164> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

³⁹ To view the current list of Schedule 8 listed plants visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/8> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

⁴⁰ There are nine plant species designated as European Protected Species. To view the current list visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/schedule/5/made> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

⁴¹ To view the current list of plant species on Annex II of the Habitats Directive visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1523> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

⁴² There are currently 152 vascular plants listed as Species of Principal Importance in England listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 77 species in Wales listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.³¹ To view the current list of UK BAP priority plants visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5171> and <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5168> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

⁴³ To view the current list of UK BAP priority plants visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5171> and <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5168> [Accessed 12.02.2018].

Appendix B



**SUMMARY OF ECOLOGICAL DESK
STUDY DATA**

Table 1 - Protected and notable species (excluding birds) for which records have been identified within 2km

Taxon Group	Species common name	Species Latin name	No. of records	Distance and orientation from Site	Legal / Conservation Status ⁴⁴
Bats	Brown long-eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Roost	Within the Survey Area	HabDir-A4, HabReg-Sch2, W&CA -Sch5, NERC S41
	Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Roost	Within the Survey Area	HabDir-A4, HabReg-Sch2, W&CA -Sch5
Mammals (Exc. Bats)	Eurasian badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	5	521m E	Badger Act 1992
	Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	3	335m E	NERC S41
	Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	1	1630m NW	HabDir-A5, HabReg-Sch4, NERC S41
Reptiles	Grass snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	4	223m E	W&CA -Sch5, NERC S41
	Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	1	223m E	W&CA -Sch5, NERC S41
Amphibian	Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	82 (plus additional tadpoles)	223m E	HabDir-A5, W&CA -Sch5
	Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	3	223m E	W&CA -Sch5, NERC S41
	Smooth newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	1	308m E	W&CA -Sch5
Invertebrates	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	1	1322m W	NERC S41

⁴⁴ HabDir = Habitats Directive (1992), HabReg = Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), W&CA = Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), NERC = Schedule 41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), LBAP = Local Biodiversity Action Plan, RD1 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines, RD2 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing not based on IUCN guidelines (Nationally Rare and Scarce).

Plants	Corn mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	1	1322m W	RL-GB-post2001-NT
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Table 2 - Protected and notable birds for which records have been identified within 2km

Species common name	Species Latin name	No. of records	Legal / Conservation Status ⁴⁵
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	3	W&CA -Sch1, BOCC Amber
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	1	W&CA , NERC S41, BOCC Red
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	4	W&CA, BOCC Amber
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	2	W&CA NERC S41, BOCC Red
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	32 ⁴⁶	W&CA, BOCC Amber
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	600 ⁴⁷	W&CA, NERC S41, BOCC Red
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	4	W&CA, NERC S41, BOCC Red
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	33 ⁴⁸	W&CA, BOCC Amber
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	W&CA, BOCC Amber

⁴⁵ HabReg = Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), W&CA = Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), NERC = Schedule 41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), LBAP = Local Biodiversity Action Plan, RD1 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines, RD2 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing not based on IUCN guidelines (Nationally Rare and Scarce), BOCC = Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the Red List for Birds.

⁴⁶ 4-6 juveniles recorded on a number of occasions

⁴⁷ Circa 600 identified in 1 record

⁴⁸ Individual records, number of individuals not recorded

Table 3 – Incidental Fauna

Taxa	Common name	Latin name
Mammals	Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>
	Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Birds	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
	Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>
	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
	Long tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	

Appendix C



PLANT SPECIES RECORDED

Table 4 - Plant species recorded within Broadleaved Woodland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	BW1
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	A (U)
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	D (G)
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	R
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	D

Table 5 - Plant species recorded within Plantation Mixed Woodland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel	
Common name	Latin name	PMW1	PMW2
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		O
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	F	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O	
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O	F
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>		O
Cypress sp.	<i>Cyprinus sp.</i>	F	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O	
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	O	O
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>		LA
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	F	O
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	O	

Table 6 - Plant species recorded within Plantation Broadleaved Woodland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
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Common name	Latin name	PBW/SI (P)1*	PBW/S NG1* (formerly PBW/SI(P)2)	PBW/SI (P)3	PBW/SI (P)4	PBW1	PBW2	PBW3	PBW4
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O							
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.			O		O	O	O	O
Cherry sp.	<i>Prunus</i> sp.						O	O	O
Cleavers	<i>Galium</i>	O							
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	D	F	O		F			
Common mouse ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O		F					
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F							O
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>		F						
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	R							
Dogwood	<i>Cornus alba</i>								O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O							R
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	D	A						
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>						D	D	O
Geranium sp.	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	R							
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	O							
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>			O		D	F	F	
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>			F					

Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>					F			
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	O							R
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>								
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>					D	D	D	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	R							
Oak sp.	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	R							O
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>			F					
Perforate St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		O						
Pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>		R						
Red bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>		F						
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O	A			F			
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>								F
Upright hedge parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>		O						
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>			D		D			
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O	A	O					

* Subject to update botanical walkover

Table 7 - Plant species recorded within Scattered/Parkland Broadleaved Woodland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	Across Survey Area
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	F
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	F
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	F
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	O
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	O
Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	R
Silver birch	<i>Betulus pendula</i>	O
Willow sp.	<i>Salix</i> sp.	R

Table 8 - Plant species recorded within Scattered/Parkland Mixed Woodland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	Across Survey Area
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	O
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	F
Cypress sp.	<i>Cypressus</i> sp.	D
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	F
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	O
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	R
Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	R
Pine sp.	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	O
Silver birch	<i>Betulus pendula</i>	F
Willow sp.	<i>Salix</i> sp.	O

Table 9 - Plant species recorded within Scattered/Parkland Coniferous Woodland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each
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		habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	Across Survey Area
Cypress sp.	<i>Cypressus</i> sp.	A
Pine sp.	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	F

Table 10 - Plant species recorded within Dense Scrub

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	DS
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	A
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	R
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	F

Table 11 - Plant species recorded within Semi-improved Neutral Grassland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel			
Common name	Latin name	SNG1	SNG2	SNG3	SNG4*
Agrostis sp.	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.			A	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	O	O		
Bramble agg.	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O	O		
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>			O	
Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	F	F	R	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>			O	
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	D	D	F	F
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>				F
Common mouse ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>			O	
Creeping	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O	O		

buttercup					
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>			R	
Geranium sp.	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	O	O		
Hoary ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>				F
Lesser trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>				R
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	O	O		F
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>				D
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	A	A	A	F
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>			O	F
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	R	R		
Stone parsley	<i>Sison amomum</i>			R	
Vetch sp.	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	O	O		
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>				F
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>				A
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>			O	F

* Subject to update botanical walkover

Table 12 - Plant species recorded within Poor Semi-improved Grassland

Common name	Latin name	Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel		
		SI(P)1	SI(P)2	SI(P)3*
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O		
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	A	O	
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	D	O	
Common mouse ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>		O	
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>			R
False oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>			D

Geranium sp.	<i>Geranium sp.</i>		O	
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>		D	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>		A	O
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F		
Speedwell sp.	<i>Veronica sp.</i>		O	
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	O		
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>		A	

* Subject to update botanical walkover

Table 13 - Plant species recorded within Defunct Species Poor Hedgerow

Common name	Latin name	Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel	
		PH-1	PH-2
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		D
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		O
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	D	

Table 14 - Plant species recorded within Intact Species Poor Hedgerow

Common name	Latin name	Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
		PH1
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	D
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	R

Table 15 - Plant species recorded within Species Rich Hedgerow with Trees

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel		
Common name	Latin name	RHT1	RHT2	RHT3
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	F	R	O
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	R		
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>			O
Cherry sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	O		R
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	O		
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		D	F
Elm sp.	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>		R	
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	F	R	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	A	F	D
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>			
Rose sp.	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	O	R	O

Table 16 - Plant species recorded within Species Poor Hedgerow with Trees

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel		
Common name	Latin name	PHT1	PHT2	PHT3
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	R		
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	R	R	R
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>		O	O
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	D	D	D
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	F		

Table 17 - Plant species recorded within Amenity Grassland

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	AM1

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Perennial Rye	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	D
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	A
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	F

Table 18 - Plant species recorded within Bare Ground/Ephemeral Short Perennial

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	BG/ESP
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	A
Dock sp.	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	O
Geranium sp.	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	F
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	D

Table 19 - Plant species recorded within Tall Ruderal

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	TR1
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	D
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> sp.	A

Table 20 - Plant species recorded within Introduced shrub

		Frequency (DAFOR) within each habitat parcel
Common name	Latin name	IS
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	LD
Dogwood	<i>Cornus alba</i>	LA

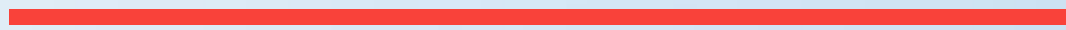
Appendix D

TARGET NOTES



- **Target Note 1** – Immature line of trees with tall ruderal vegetation groundcover.
- **Target Note 2** – Bunds of earth and spoil from recent excavation works and to create a screen from the motorway.
- **Target Note 3** – Log pile identified adjacent to waterbody (SW2).
- **Target Note 4** – Scattered mature and semi-mature trees, predominately willow and poplar around SW2.
- **Target Note 5** – Scattered trees over a wet ditch with a water depth of approximately 10cm.
- **Target Note 6** – Depression in the grassland containing water and rubble.
- **Target Note 7** – Rabbit warren.
- **Target Note 8** – Pond was dry towards south end with presence of rush species.
- **Target Note 9** – Rough, less managed margin with scattered scrub and higher species richness.
- **Target Note 10** – Mature willow tress surrounding waterbody.
- **Target Note 11** – Stands of Japanese knotweed.
- **Target Note 12** – Rubble pile with the potential to act as refugia.

Appendix E



PHOTOGRAPHS

Table 21 - Photographs

Habitat Parcel / Ecological Feature	Photograph
AM1	
B1	
B10	

B11	 A photograph showing a large green metal building with a smaller structure attached to its side. A dark-colored car is parked in a paved area to the right. A large, dense bush with reddish-brown leaves is in the foreground.
B3	 A photograph of a large green metal building with a concrete base. There are two windows visible on the concrete base. The building is situated in an open area.
BG3	 A photograph of a large, flat, open field with a light-colored, textured surface, possibly gravel or sand. The field is surrounded by trees and vegetation in the background.
DS2	 A photograph of a grassy field with tall, dense brush and trees in the background. The sky is overcast.

ESP/BG & S1	
IS1	
PBW1	
PBW1	

<p>PH1 & RW1</p>	
<p>PHT2</p>	
<p>PMW1</p>	
<p>RHT2</p>	

RHT3	
SBW/SI(P)1	
SI(P)1 & SW1	
SNG1	

SNG3	
SNG4	
SW1	
SW2	

SW3	
SW5	
SW6	
SW9	

TN11	
TN12	
TN13	
TN9	

TR1





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