Title	**Proposed Access Improvement Works & Associated Parking Provision, Land at Ellesmere Road Farm, Whitchurch, Wrexham, SY13 3EU – Ecology Statement for Planning**
Date issued	**17th July 2026**
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1 Introduction

Background

1.1 This Ecology Statement considers a small development proposal at Ellesmere Road Farm, Whitchurch, Wrexham, SY13 3EU. It has been informed by completion of an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey in November 2025[1,2] which was undertaken for an unrelated One Planet Development (OPD) scheme[3].

1.2 The proposed development comprises '*widening & improving of the existing access, laying of hardcore, and construction of parking/ manoeuvring area*' at approximate NGR 350635, 340500. It is understood that this is to provide safe access to the land for the purposes of an agricultural business only. This Statement considers whether there may be any ecological constraints due to the proposal. The proposed works are largely located in an improved grassland field, and would necessitate removal of a short length of roadside hedge, as well as hedgerow ongoing management to achieve a required visibility splay. Ellesmere Road Farm is located in a rural/ agricultural landscape approximately 3.65 km to the southwest of the centre of Whitchurch; it lies to the immediate north/ west of Ellesmere Road.

1.3 A biodiversity statement is also provided. As such this report includes the following:

1. A description and assessment of the existing habitat/ (potential) protected species to be impacted by the proposed access improvement works/ parking provision.
2. Potential ecological constraints and recommendations.
3. Identification of locations and opportunities for potential ecological enhancements.
4. Demonstration of how net benefit for biodiversity (and ecosystem resilience) will be secured and maintained. Full details of the recommended ecological enhancements.

1.4 This Statement is to provide supporting information to a planning application submitted to Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC).

2 Proposed Development

2.1 The existing site and proposed development are indicated on a series of Roger Parry & Partners plans as follows:

[1] Marches Ecology (2025). *Land Adjacent to Ellesmere Road, Bronington, near Whitchurch, Wrexham, SY13 3EU – Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey*. Unpublished report prepared on behalf of David & Michelle Chetta.
[2] A copy of which is appended to this Statement.
[3] It is noted that an OPD scheme (and associated residency) is no longer being pursued at this site, nonetheless much of the report remains valid in informing this Statement.

- drawing no. 81547/26/01, dated June 2026, entitled '*Location Plan*',
- drawing no. 81547/26/02, dated June 2026, entitled '*Existing Block Plan*', and
- drawing no. 81547/26/03, dated June 2026, entitled '*Proposed Block Plan*',

2.2 Drawing no's. 81547/26/02&3 indicate the 'proposed development site' with a redline boundary. Interrogation of these plans indicates that an existing access point (currently a field gate) will be widened, which will necessitate the loss of approximately 17.5 m of roadside hedgerow. A fenced animal coral will also be lost. A hard-surfaced access apron will be constructed, which will be partly bounded by a post-and-rail fence and two lengths of new '*mixed native species hedgerow*' (approximately 23 m). The parking/ manoeuvring area will comprise approximately 20 x 20 m of '*permeable paving with recycled plastic grass paving grids...*'. Drawing no. 81547/26/03 also indicates that an approximately 96 m length of roadside hedgerow '*within visibility splay to be reduce down* [sic.] *to a maximum of 500 mm above the carriageway'* with a '*new mixed hedgerow* [approximately 95 m] *to be planted behind...*'.

3 Results

Statutory Protected Sites

3.1 Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) completed a Cofnod ecological background data search and concluded (*paragraph 4.2.1*) that '*There are no protected sites of particular relevance to the survey site*'.

Habitat and Flora

3.2 Reference should be made to Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) including *Figure 1* which provides the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Target Note locations. Those relevant to the proposed development/ this Statement (in terms of habitat and flora) are *Target Notes 1, 4e, 5/a* and *6.*

<u>The Proposed Development Site</u>

3.3 The Proposed Development Site is largely located in the corner of an improved agricultural grassland field.



Example of improved grassland within the Proposed Development Site. Photo taken from the existing access gate (Nov 2025).

3.4 Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) (*paragraph 3.2.12*) notes that this resource has '.... *been extensively grazed up to the recent past' and was 'not assessed in detail*'.

3.5 The immediate roadside hedge (a short length of which will be lost due to the proposals) is described by *Target Note 1* of Marches Ecology 2025 (*op. cit.*):

'Target Note 1. *A roadside hedgerow (surveyed from survey site side only). Unmanaged on top/ northern side in recent past. Variable height and width: 2 to 2.5 m and 1.5 to 3 m respectively. Internal fence frequently evident – either wooden or barb-wire. Locally gappy at base. The woody component is co-dominated by* Crataegus monogyna *(Hawthorn) and* Prunus spinosa *(Blackthorn), with associates including occasional* Rosa canina *agg. (Dog-rose) and* Fraxinus excelsior *(Ash) (saplings), and less amounts of* Sambucus nigra *(Elder).* Rubus fruticosus *agg. (Bramble) is abundant throughout and can dominate some sections. Where visible the base appears frequently bare, or being characterised by plants such as* Hedera helix *(Common Ivy),* Galium aparine *(Cleavers),* Urtica dioica *(Common Nettle),* Geum urbanum *(Wood Avens),* Alliaria petiolata *(Garlic Mustard), and various coarse-leaved grasses (many of which are indicative of eutrophication).*'



Roadside hedgerow at *Target Note 1* within the Proposed Development Site. Photo taken looking towards the existing access gate (Nov 2025).

3.6 An associated roadside hedge (which will be reduced in height due to the visibility splay requirements) is described by *Target Note 6* of Marches Ecology 2025 (*op. cit.*):

'Target Note 6. *A wide/ overgrown/ unmanaged roadside hedge. Located on a roadside bank and frequently growing out into the adjacent field – it can be 4-5 m wide and 3 m high. Occasional gaps are characterised by wooden fencing. The woody shrub component is dominated by Blackthorn, with frequent/ locally abundant Hawthorn, frequent Dog-rose, occasional* Ilex aquifolium *(Holly) and Hazel, and less amounts of Pedunculate Oak and Ash. Bramble can dominate sections. The base appears similar to that at* Target Note 1.'



Roadside hedgerow at *Target Note 6*. Photo taken from outside of Proposed Development Site looking south-west (Nov 2025).

3.7 The remainder of the Proposed Development Site comprises a narrow rough grassland road verge (not assessed in detail) or hard-standing (road: associated with proposed visibility splay).

Immediately Adjacent Land

3.8 To the north-east of the Proposed Development Site access footprint there is boundary hedgerow described by *Target Note 4e* of Marches Ecology 2025 (*op. cit.*):

'*There is a short defined section of dense/ unmanaged/ grown-out field hedge at* Target Note 4e*, this being dominated by Blackthorn and extending down a slope to the northeast to a width of over 3 m*.'

3.9 To the immediate north-east of this there is a defunct pond (*Target Note 5*):

'Target Note 5*. A defunct pond. The footprint of a pond is shown here on (OS) mapping – whilst the depression is visible it does not appear to function as a pond, with only a very small area of shallow standing water being present, and otherwise the depression being fully vegetated and damp underfoot only. The vegetation appears to have been extensively grazed and puddled until very recently. It is dominated by grasses including* Agrostis stolonifera *(Creeping Bent) and* Glyceria *sp. (a Sweet-grass), with frequent* Juncus effusus *(Soft-rush), with associates scattered throughout including plants indicative of seasonally wet/ damp habitats such as locally frequent* Veronica beccabunga *(Brooklime),* Epilobium hirsutum *(Great Willowherb),* Stellaria alsine *(Bog Stitchwort), and* Oenanthe aquatica *(Fine-leaved Water-dropwort), as well as plants indicative of eutrophication/ drying out such as occasional* Rumex obtusifolius *(Broad-leaved Dock), Common Nettle,* Taraxacum sect. Ruderalia *(Common Dandelion), and Willow saplings*.'



Defunct pond at *Target Note 5a* (Nov 2025).

Flora

3.10 One notable plant was recorded from the immediately adjacent land during the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey (*paragraph 4.2.4* of Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*)):

- '*Fine-leaved Water-dropwort was found to be scattered throughout the defunct pond at Target Note 5. It is described as 'Locally Near Scarce' in Williams (2021)[4], but of 'Least Concern' in Dines (2008)[5]. It is considered unlikely to be found elsewhere within the survey site.*'

3.11 No plants included on *Schedule 9* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981,* were recorded within the Proposed Development Site, or immediately adjacent land during the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey.

Fauna

3.12 Reference should be made to Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) including *Figure 1* which provides the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Target Note locations. Only those species/ species groups that might reasonably be expected to be present at this location or potentially be affected by the proposed development are considered here.

[redacted]

[4] Williams, D. (2021). *Denbighshire (VC50) Rare Plant Register*. Third Edition. BSBI & NRW.
[5] Dines, T. (2008). *A Vascular Plant Red Data List for Wales*. Plantlife International, Salisbury.

[redacted]

Bats

The Proposed Development Site

3.15 There are no potential bat roosting features within the/ immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development Site. The nearest tree with bat roost potential identified in Marches Ecology 2025 (*op. cit.*) is that at *Target Note 4d:*

'*The mature Pedunculate Oak at* Target Note 4d *is a significant tree with an approximate dbh of 0.8 m. The Oaks may provide potential for roosting bats, although no particular PRFs* [Potential Roosting Features] *were observed.*'

This is at least 20 m away.

3.16 With regards commuting/ foraging potential, Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) stated the following (*paragraph 4.2.11*):

'*The range and composition of the habitats that characterise the survey site provide potential moderate-high quality foraging/ commuting resources (largely restricted to boundary features).*'

3.17 Such boundary features include those within/ immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development Site at *Target Notes 1, 4e* and *6.*

Great Crested Newts

3.18 Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) includes the following with regards Great Crested Newts (Triturus cristatus) (*paragraph 3.3.10*):

'*The potential value of terrestrial habitats for Great Crested Newts (and other amphibians) (for example for foraging, refugia and hibernation) is variable throughout the survey site: for example the bases of hedgerows, field edges ... may be of moderate to high potential value (for example depending on how dense the base of the feature/ vegetation is). The potential value of the grassland fields is likely to depend on (past and future) management regimes, largely it is understood that these have been heavily grazed until the recent past which will have minimised their potential value*.'

3.19 The Proposed Development Site is dominated by improved grassland which, assuming it has been retained as frequently managed/ grazed, will be of negligible/ low potential value for this species (although animals would be able to traverse across it). The base of the hedges at *Target Notes 1* and *6* provide moderate-high potential value habitat.

3.20 However, the potential presence of Great Crested Newts in terrestrial habitat is governed more by the proximity of a suitable breeding pond than by the quality of the terrestrial habitat. Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) (*paragraph 4.2.13*) outlines the following:

'*The potential for Great Crested Newts to utilise terrestrial habitats within the survey site cannot be ruled out based on the information obtained to inform this report. Although there are no known records for the 1 km search area, this may be simply due to a lack of*

recording. There may be eight waterbodies within approximately 250 m of the survey site[6] *and further survey would be required to confirm the presence of these (and or any other) ponds and or assess their potential value to breeding Great Crested Newts*.'

3.21 When the Proposed Development Site is considered (not including existing areas of hardstanding/ road associated with the visibility splay) there maybe 4 no. waterbodies within 250 m: as follows

- A field pond (no open water visible on Google) at SJ 5053 4038, located approximately 130 m to the south-west (on the same side of the A495).
- A large lake at SJ 5034 4065 located approximately 220 m to the north-west.
- Two ponds on the southern side of Ellesmere Road/ A495, all associated with small blocks of woodland or scrub, the nearest of which is located approximately 65 m to the south, and the furthest 120 m to the south-west.

Reptiles

3.22 Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) (*paragraph 4.2.15*) concludes:

'*... individual Grass Snakes* [*Natrix helvetica*] *could include the survey site within their home range(s), although the lack of site based ponds/ likely associated potential amphibian prey will minimise this potential*.'

Birds

3.23 Nesting opportunities within the Proposed Development Site are limited to the hedges at *Target Notes 1* and *6.*

4 Potential Ecological Constraints and Recommendations

Introduction

4.1 The information provided in *Sections 1-4* of this report has been utilised to undertake a brief assessment of the potential ecological issues associated with the proposed development. Refer to *Appendix 1* for a summary of relevant species-specific legislation.

Habitats and Flora

4.2 Direct impacts (permanent or temporary) to vegetated habitats associated with the proposal will be limited to the loss of a short section (approximately 17.5 m) of hedgerow (*Target Note 1*), and a small area (approximately 568 m^2) of improved grassland. The grassland resource is considered to be of no more than site[7] value (due to its quality (disturbance *etc.*), and geographical location).

4.3 The following is taken from Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) (*paragraph 4.2.3*):

- '*Boundary and linear features/ hedgerows' is a priority habitat listed on* Section 7 *of the* Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. This priority habitat covers all hedgerows consisting predominantly (i.e. 80% or more cover) of at least one woody UK species (Biodiversity*

[6] For example: https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@52.9606702,-2.7351945,879m/data=!3m1!1e3?entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI2MDcwOC4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D

[7] In accordance with CIEEM (2018). *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

Reporting & Information Group, 2011)[8]*. .... otherwise, all the hedge lengths are likely to fit this simplistic definition. Those at* Target Notes 1...6*.... are at least locally moderately species-rich in terms of the woody component and could potentially qualify as being 'important' in accordance with the 'ecological criteria' established in the* Hedgerow Regulations 1997*. It should be noted that it is not possible to confirm whether any hedgerow could be considered important (using ecological criteria only) under the* Hedgerow Regulations 1997 *without further survey*.

- *The draft Wrexham Wildlife Sites selection criteria (WCBC 2015*[9]*) indicates a minimum length of 50 m for 'Ancient and/ or species-rich hedgerows' to be considered. Qualification for this definition is based on the species richness of the woody component (5+ woody species per 30 m length) and the presence of 'ancient woodland indicator' species (5+ per 30 m length). Further survey would be required to determine whether these criteria are met, and for which hedgerow lengths. Similarly, these features could qualify based on the species they support but further survey would be required to confirm this.*
- *In the absence of such survey data, it is considered that the overall hedgerow resource on the site, especially when considered as part of a functioning wider local network in the immediate landscape, is of local value*.'

4.4 Overall however, neither the loss of a short (approximately 17.5 m) section of the hedgerow at *Target Note 1* to facilitate the widened access point, or the reduction in height of the approximately 96 m length of hedgerow at *Target Notes 1* (to allow for the visibility splay) is deemed to be a significant impact. This is concluded in the context of retained sections of hedgerow elsewhere and further that, as an integral part of the proposed development, compensation hedgerow planting is proposed as follows:

- Approximately 23 m of new '*mixed native species hedgerow*' either side of the widened access point/ apron; and
- Approximately 95 m of '*new mixed hedgerow to be planted behind...*' the roadside hedgerow at *Target Notes 1 and* 6 which will be reduced in height.

Further information on hedgerow planting is provided in *Section 5* below.

4.5 No in/ direct impacts to the defunct pond/ Fine-leaved Water-dropwort resource *at Target Note 5* will result due to the proposed development.

4.6 No further survey with regards habitat/ flora is deemed necessary. Recommendations provided below (under 'General Avoidance and Mitigation Measures') include for temporary fencing of adjacent/ retained hedgerow lengths.

4.7 The general advice contained in the Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) leaflets produced by SEPA, EA and the Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland) should be adhered to, particularly the following:

- GPP1: Understanding Your Environmental Responsibilities – Good Environmental Practices.

[8] Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (ed. Maddock, A.) (2011). *UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Priority Habitat Descriptions*.
[9] Wrexham County Borough Council – WCBC (2015). *Wrexham Wildlife Sites – A System for their Selection and Designation*. Draft.

- PPG6: Working at Construction and Demolition Sites.

Biosecurity

4.8 As a precautionary approach, the implementation of basic/ standard best practice biosecurity measures[10] are recommended.

[redacted]

Bats

4.11 No further consideration regarding potential (in)direct impacts to roosting bats is required.

4.12 Potential (negative) impacts to foraging/ commuting bats (from habitat loss, for example the loss of a small area of improved grassland, short section of roadside hedgerow at *Target Note 1* and reduction in height of a length of hedge at *Target Notes 1/ 6*) are deemed to be not significant, and no further survey or specific (additional) mitigation measures are considered necessary. As detailed above/ *Section 5,* new lengths of native hedgerow form part of the proposals, with (once established) that associated with the new access apron resulting in a in a very limited gap of approximately 8 m (there is currently a field gate width gap in the hedgerow anyway). As such in the long-term no potential measurable impacts on foraging/ commuting resources/ bats are envisaged.

4.13 No external lighting proposals are understood to form part of the proposals. All external construction works should be completed in daylight hours only.

Great Crested Newts

4.14 Largely due to the small number of (potential) waterbodies within 250 m, and the negligible/ low potential value of the improved grassland habitat (assuming it has remained heavily grazed/ otherwise managed (mown) since the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken) which dominates the Proposed Development Site, the risk to individual Great Crested Newts due to the proposed development is considered to be negligible/ low. The greatest potential risk is afforded by the loss the short section of roadside hedge at *Target Note 1,* although despite this habitat being of moderate-high potential, it represents a short section which is not deemed to be likely to be part of any particular/ well-used dispersal corridor. Reduction in the height of the longer section of hedgerow at *Target Note 1/6* would not impact the base layer.

4.15 At the current time no further survey is considered necessary as there is sufficient data available with which to assess potential impacts. No particular (adverse) impacts on Great Crested Newts are anticipated.

4.16 However, as the presence of Great Crested Newts cannot be entirely ruled out, and as a precautionary approach, it will be necessary to implement non-licensed Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) both before and during the proposed site clearance/ construction works. The RAMs should be implemented by a suitably qualified ecologist in

[10] https://www.forestryengland.uk/sites/default/files/pdf/Biosecurity%20Policy.pdf

accordance with a RAMs Method Statement. The Method Statement will detail methods of working that will minimise any perceived risk to Great Crested Newts.

4.17 The implementation of the RAMs will be organised and overseen by a suitably qualified ecologist. The proposed RAMs will include a Toolbox Talk by a suitably qualified ecologist that would outline the responsibility of individual contractors (with regards Great Crested Newts and other valued ecological resources). Site clearance would be undertaken in conjunction with the ecologist, with controlled vegetation removal/ visual/ hand-/ destructive-searches[11] of the development footprint being supervised/ undertaken by the ecologist prior to commencement of the works. The contractors would then be required to maintain a 'watching brief' for the duration of the construction period.

4.18 Implementation of the Great Crested Newt (and reptile, refer below) RAMs should only be undertaken when the preceding and following night-time temperature does not fall below 5°C and the day-time temperature is warm.

4.19 The inherent risk (to the proposed development) with using such an approach would be that should a Great Crested Newt be found at any time during the preparatory or construction works then they would need to immediately cease and are unlikely to be able to recommence until a Natural Resources Wales 'development' licence had been obtained.

Reptiles

4.20 No particular impacts on (individual) reptiles are currently anticipated.

4.21 As a precautionary approach, the potential presence of Grass Snake within the site will be explained by the ecologist during the Toolbox Talk and will be included for at the same time as the Great Crested Newt RAMs. Contractors[12] will subsequently maintain a watching brief throughout the works. Should a reptile be found at any time, all works in this area should immediately cease and the ecologist be contacted for advice.

Birds

4.22 The destruction of any bird nests that are in use is illegal. The simplest option to avoid issues arising from the presence of nesting birds is to schedule work that affects nesting habitat (*e.g.*, clearance of hedge section at *Target Note 1,* reduction in height of a length of hedge at *Target Notes 1/ 6*) outside the nesting period (March to August inclusive). Should any occupied nests be found during the construction phase, a buffer zone (determined on the basis of the species concerned and the location of the nest in the context of the surrounding vegetation, but no less than 5 m) would be retained until it can be ascertained that the chicks have left the nest. The buffer zone will be appropriately fenced and signed.

4.23 If it is not possible to clear the hedge section at *Target Note 1/* reduce the height of the length of hedge at *Target Notes 1/ 6* outside the nesting season, these features should be subject to a check by a suitably qualified ecologist prior to commencement of works. If any active nests are found at this time, a buffer zone as detailed above would be provided.

[11] This will be based on a 'targeted/ sampling approach', whereby the extent and location of effort expended on actions such as controlled vegetation removal/ visual/ hand-/ destructive-searches will be determined by the ecologist – it would for example largely focus on supporting the hedgerow removal with likely significantly less effort expended on the improved grassland area. This will be further detailed in the Method Statement.
[12] Reference to 'contractors' here and elsewhere in this report is a generic term. It is however understood that the applicants will be undertaking all works as detailed throughout this Statement.

General Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

4.24 The potential risks to the various ecological resources detailed in *Section 4* above are generally considered to be low/ negligible. Given the nature of the survey site, likely scale and duration of the works, it is largely considered sufficient for a watching brief to be maintained by personnel throughout the works. As a precautionary approach the following general avoidance and mitigation measures should be adopted throughout preparatory/ construction phases:

1. Protection Measures for Retained Hedgerows. Due to the proximity of retained hedgerow lengths (for example *Target Notes 1* and *4e*) it is recommended that temporary protective fencing (*e.g.*, heras panels, or orange netlon) is installed prior to the start of any works/ after the breach in the hedge at *Target Note 1* has been made. This fencing should remain in place throughout the construction work. The aim of this fencing is to avoid inadvertent damage to retained hedgerow lengths. Site personnel should be made aware of the purpose of this fencing.
2. Implementation of Great Crested Newt RAMs. The recommendations as detailed above should be followed.
3. Nesting Bird Season. The avoidance measures as detailed above should be followed.

5 Enhancement Measures: Net Benefit for Biodiversity

Introduction

5.1 Technical Advice Note 5 (Nature Conservation and Planning) (Welsh Assembly Government, 2009)[13] and Wrexham County Borough Council (2011)[14] seek developments to achieve net biodiversity gain. The requirement to secure and maintain net benefit for biodiversity (NBB) (through enhancements) was reinforced in a letter issued by the Chief Planner (Welsh Government) to all planning departments in October 2019. NBB has been defined as '*the concept that development should leave biodiversity and ecosystems in a better state than before, through securing long term, measurable and demonstrable benefit, primarily on site*'[15].

5.2 This was reiterated in a letter from the Minister for Climate Change to the Heads of Planning dated October 2023. An Annex[16] attached to this letter provided text to update Planning Policy Wales (PPW), which has been adopted in PPW 12 (Welsh Government 2024[17]). . Chapter 6 of PPW was updated as of 11/10/23 (and is now included in PPW 12) which provides '*further clarity .... on securing net benefit for biodiversity through the application of the step-wise approach, including the acknowledgement of off-site compensation measures as a last resort, and, the need to consider enhancement and long-term management at each step*'.

[13] Welsh Government (2009). *Planning Policy Wales - Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning*. September 2009.
[14] Wrexham County Borough Council (2011). *Local Planning Guidance Note 32 Biodiversity and Development*. Adopted March 2011.
[15] https://www.gov.wales/targeted-policy-changes-planning-policy-wales-net-benefit-biodiversity-and-ecosystems-resilience
[16] *Annex to Heads of Planning Letter Dated 11 October 2023: Addressing the Nature Emergency through the Planning System: Updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales*.
[17] Welsh Government (2024). *Planning Policy Wales*. Edition 12, February 2024.

5.3 WCBC (2011, *op. cit.*) lists '*examples of how enhancements could be achieved on development sites*'. The options provided include for '*planting native trees and shrubs of local provenance*', '*connecting existing habitats with species-rich hedgerows*', and '*bird boxes*'. CIEEM (2022) states that '*a key requirement is that the measures put forward are suitable in the local context of the site*'[18]. As such it is proposed to plant a buffer of native trees, retain an existing defunct pond, establish and or sow areas of (wildflower) grassland, and install bird boxes[19].

Assessment of Required Level of Provision

5.4 Widening and improving the existing access, laying of hardcore, and construction of the parking/ manoeuvring area can be categorised as a small/ low impact proposal. This development would not result in a significant impact on any valued ecological resource at this location.

5.5 NBB provision '*should be proportional to the extent and impact of development* (CIEEM 2022, *op. cit.*). The proposed compensation/ enhancements will therefore target priority habitats (hedgerow (a priority habitat under *Section 7* of the *Environment (Wales) Act 2016*)), and priority species/ species of nature conservation interest likely to be present at the site (Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)[20]).

Biodiversity Enhancement Recommendations

5.6 The locations of the proposed compensation/ enhancements as detailed below are indicated on a Roger Parrry & Partners drawing no. 81547/26/04, dated June 2026, entitled '*Green Infrastructure Plan/ Biodiversity Enhancement Plan'* (a copy of which is attached to Statement).

5.7 Where possible planting will utilise native species of certified British origin and ideally local provenance (Local Seed Zone 304). All planting will be fenced off from livestock as required. Trees/ shrubs will need stakes and Rabbit guards.

Hedgerow Planting

5.8 It is proposed to plant approximately 23 m of native '*mixed native species hedgerow*' in association with the new access apron edge, as well as approximately 95 m '*new mixed hedgerow to be planted behind...*' an existing hedgerow which is to be reduced in height.

5.9 This resource will be planted as a staggered, double row with four to five plants per metre. A minimum of six native woody species will be planted to establish the hedgerow. Ideally the species composition will reflect nearby hedges (on the advice of an ecologist) and include: Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hazel, Elder, Holly, Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), and Dog-rose. An appropriate mix might be: 30%: 30%: 15%: 10%: 5%: 5%: 5%.

5.10 It may however be appropriate to source a 'hedgerow tree pack' from the Woodland Trust[21] in which case the 'traditional mix' would be a suitable option. This mix includes Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hazel, Crab Apple, with Elder in packs over 20 m+. These packs also include

[18] CIEEM (2022). *Welsh Government's Approach to Net Benefits for Biodiversity and the DECCA Framework in the Terrestrial Planning System. CIEEM Briefing Paper September 2022*. CIEEM, Romsey.
[19] Hedgerow planting is an integral part of the proposed development (compensation), not an enhancement *per se*. However associated details are nonetheless included for within the recommendations.
[20] Tree Sparrow is a priority species listed on *Section 7*
[21] https://shop.woodlandtrust.org.uk/traditional-hedgerow-tree-packs

the option of purchasing hedgerow trees: it is understood that trees are not to be planted in this hedgerow.

5.11 Bare-rooted forestry size transplants should be used with the individual plants being notch planted between November and March. They will be planted in accordance with the advice provided by the Woodland Trust[22].

Native Trees

5.12 A buffer zone of native tree planting, approximately 12 m wide, wand equating to approximately 900 m^2 will be planted to the rear of the hedgerow at *Target Note 6* (avoiding the defunct pond at *Target Note 5*). Treed to be planted are shown on drawing no. 81547/26/04 and comprise: *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash)[23] (5 no.), *Sorbus aucuparia* (Rowan) (5 no.), *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch) (5 no.), Oak sps. (3 no.), Hazel (5 no.), and *Castanea sativa* (Sweet Chestnut) (5 no.)

5.13 It is recommended that the largest/ most robust trees obtainable are planted. They will be planted with the advice provided by the supplier(s) and or an ecologist.

(Wildflower) Grassland

5.14 Three areas of (wildflower) grassland are to be established as follows:

A) A 5 m wide strip on the field side of the tree buffer zone;
B) An area buffering the defunct pond at *Target Note 5* – in total this corner (including the defunct pond) will comprise approximately 0.25 acres/ 0.1 hectares; and
C) A 5 m wide strip around a defunct pond at *Target Note 5b.*

5.15 A) and B) will either be established by leaving the existing grassland unmanaged, or by sowing with Emorsgate Seeds EM10 'Tussock Mixture'[24] (or the flower only mix EM10F). C) will be established with Emorsgate Seeds EM8 'Meadow Mixture for Wetlands' or similar[25]. Where seeding is used appropriate advice will be obtained from the supplier(s) on the best seed mix to use, ground preparation, how and when to sow.

5.16 Once established, tussocky grassland, requires little or no maintenance and will provide a potential good habitat for insects, small mammals, amphibians and birds. Emorsgate Seeds describes EM8 as containing '... *species suitable for seasonally wet soils and is based on the vegetation of traditional floodplain and water meadows*'.

Defunct Pond

5.17 The pond at *Target Note 5* (which supports Fine-leaved Water-dropwort) will be retained.

Bird Boxes

5.18 The proposed boxes as detailed below will be installed under the direction/ advice of a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure correct installation. On installation the location of each box will be photographed, and a record kept accordingly.

[22] https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/advice/how-to-plant/
[23] It is recommended that Ash saplings are obtained from the applicants wider land holding and that no Ash saplings are brought onto the site. This is due to the ongoing issues with Ash dieback disease.
[24] https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/meadow-mixtures-for-specific-soils/tussock-mixture/
[25] https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/meadow-mixtures-for-specific-soils/meadow-mixture-for-wetlands/

5.19 Two groups of bird boxes are to be provided as follows and as shown on drawing no. 81547/26/04:

- 16 no. Tree Sparrow boxes[26], to be installed in three clusters of four boxes on suitable mature trees.
- 6 no. general purpose (Tit) boxes[27] (three with 25 mm holes, and three with 28mm holes) to be installed suitable trees at least 20 m apart.
    - The bird boxes will be installed out of reach, 3 m or more off the ground (whilst remaining accessible by ladder), and at least 1 m apart.
    - They should be located somewhere between (facing) north through east to southeast; avoiding prevailing winds and direct sunlight where possible.
    - The boxes should ideally be installed utilising wire or similar (not nails) to facilitate easy maintenance.
    - These bird boxes should be subject to checking/ cleaning out on an annual basis; refer below.

Maintenance and Monitoring

5.20 The importance of securing long-term management/ maintenance and monitoring is central to the NBB approach (*e.g.,* CIEEM 2022, *op. cit.*). This should also be proportional to the scale and impact of the development.

All Planting

5.21 Once the trees and hedgerow lengths have been planted, an area of at least 1 m^2 around them should be kept weed-free. This will be achieved through the use of mulch mats (or equivalent) during the growing season. This maintenance operation should be undertaken once a year for the first 3 years. Watering may also need to be undertaken during establishment. Any losses will be replaced.

Hedgerows

5.22 The young plants within the hedgerows should be cut back in the first year to approximately one-third of their height to promote bushy growth.

5.23 A well-established hedge will require trimming from about the sixth year. Ideally maintained hedges should be shaped to be 1.8-2 m high and at least 1.8-2 m wide. Once established, the requirement for annual management should be reviewed. If possible, the top and sides of hedgerows could be left uncut every other year (this can also be undertaken for individual/ shorter lengths on rotation). Otherwise cutting should be undertaken after January but before March. Once established the hedges should be laid every 10-30 years between mid-November and early March. The best time to lay the hedge would be when stem growth reaches between 5-10 cm diameters at the base.

Native Trees

5.24 Once the tree resource is successfully established, no long-term management is likely to be required.

[26] for example: https://www.nestbox.co.uk/products/tree-sparrow-nest-box
[27] for example: https://www.nestbox.co.uk/products/small-bird-box

(Wildflower) Grassland

5.25 Once the tussocky grassland resource has established it will be left unmanaged in the long-term (except for example by hand-pulling of invading shrubs/ trees, or spot-treatment of problem 'weeds' (such as Thistles/ Docks). It will not be cut.

5.26 Emorsgate advises that the best results for EM8 grassland '*are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.*' Ongoing management will be reviewed in conjunction with advice from an ecologist as required.

Defunct Pond

5.27 Marches Ecology (2025, *op. cit.*) notes the following with regards the feature at *Target Note 5* (*paragraph 5.2.3, item 7*):

- '*Subject old pond footprint ... to low-intensity, seasonal grazing, ideally by Cattle, to maintain the open conditions/ encourage floristic diversity. Heavy trampling by Cows helps create poaching/ bare areas that benefit Fine-leaved Water-dropwort and other wetland plants. Avoid over- or under-grazing. Possible grazing strategy to be: spring/ early summer – light grazing, and late summer/ autumn – slightly heavier grazing to reduce biomass and open up the sward. Avoid winter grazing on saturated soils. Invading scrub should be cut and removed by hand. Encourage marginal bare ground creation. Avoid supplementary stock feeding at/ near this area*.'

Bird Boxes

5.28 All the bird boxes should be inspected annually and cleaned if necessary. All maintenance should be carried out when the last bird has left the nest-box; at least October. Nest-boxes should be cleaned in late-autumn (late October/ November). At least 2 to 3 weeks should be allowed after fledging before undertaking any cleaning. The *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*, as amended states that cleaning should only be carried out between 1st August and 31st January and that any eggs present should be destroyed immediately. All nest material should be completely removed and disposed of safely along with any other debris. To ensure that parasite build-up is controlled the inside of the nest-box should be cleansed with boiling water. Care should be taken when opening nest-boxes as it is possible that they could be inhabited by bees, wasps or even bats.

5.29 It is important to remember that once discovered, a bat roost is legally protected and must not be disturbed. If a bat roost is suspected to be present a suitably qualified bat consultant or the Clwyd Bat Group[28] should be contacted and may need to undertake the annual maintenance operations detailed above.

5.30 The use of the bird boxes should be recorded during the nesting season (March to August inclusive). Records of nesting birds should be submitted to Cofnod[29] (the Local Environmental Records Centre for North Wales).

[28] http://www.clwydbatgroup.com/
[29] https://www.cofnod.org.uk/Home

6 Appendix 1

Introduction

6.1 The species-specific legislation below is presented here due either to the actual or suspected/ possible presence of each species on the site or within the zone of influence and is therefore considered to be relevant for this study.

6.2 This sub-section provides a brief summary of key relevant species legislation. It should not be considered a comprehensive review and is not meant to be so. It is provided here for information only and is not intended to replace specialised legal advice. It does not replace the text of the legislation, but summarises the salient points.

Badger

6.3 The Badger is protected in Britain under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* and *Schedule 6* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). The legislation affords protection to Badger and Badger setts, and makes it a criminal offence to:

- wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a Badger, or attempt to do so;
- interfere with a sett by damaging or destroying it;
- to obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a Badger sett; or
- to disturb a Badger when it is occupying a sett.

Bats

6.4 All species of British bat are listed on *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), and receive full protection under *Section 9*. They are also listed as European Protected Species on *Schedule 2* of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* which gives them full protection under *Regulation 42(1)*. Protection was extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (the CRoW Act 2000).

6.5 Under the above legislation it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take an individual of such a species;
- possess any part of such species either alive or dead;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by such species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
- disturb such a species whilst using any place of shelter or protection; or
- sell or attempt to sell any such species.

6.6 Several species of bat are included on *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016*.

6.7 All species of British bat are also protected under *Schedule 6* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This protection relates specifically to trapping and direct pursuit of the species.

Great Crested Newt

6.8 Great Crested Newts are listed on *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), and receive full protection under *Section 9*. The 1981 Act was amended by the *CRoW Act 2000* which further extends the protection. They are also listed as European Protected Species on *Schedule 2* of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations*

2017 which gives it full protection under *Regulation 42(1)*. The legislation applies to all life stages of the Great Crested Newt, including eggs, larvae, juveniles and adults.

6.9 Under the above legislation it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take an individual of such a species;
- possess any part of such species either alive or dead;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by such species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
- disturb such a species whilst using any place of shelter or protection; or
- sell or attempt to sell any such species.

6.10 Great Crested Newts are included on *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016*.

Reptiles

6.11 Viviparous Lizard, Grass Snake, Slow-worm and Adder are all listed under *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), in respect of *Section 9(5)* and part of *Section 9(1)*. This protection was extended by the *CRoW Act 2000*.

6.12 Under the above legislation it is an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill or injure any individual of such a species; or
- sell or attempt to sell any part of the species alive or dead.

6.13 All four of the above listed reptiles are included on *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016*.

Birds

6.14 All species of bird are protected under *Section 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). The protection was extended by the *CRoW Act 2000*.

6.15 The legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

6.16 Certain species of bird are listed on *Schedule 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and receive protection under *Sections 1(4)* and *1(5)* of the Act. The legislation confers special penalties where the above mentioned offences are committed for any such bird and also make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- disturb any such bird, whilst building its nest or it is in or near a nest containing dependant young; or
- disturb the dependant young of such a bird.

6.17 *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016* includes several birds.



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Quality Assurance

Survey/ Assessment Work Schedule		
Survey/Assessment Type	**Surveyors/ Author**	**Date**
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	**Max Ellson**	**06/11/25**
Ecological background data search	**Max Ellson**	**October & November 2025**

Review Schedule				
Issue	**Date**	**Author**	**Reviewed by**	**Approved by**
1.0	**18/11/25**	**Max Ellson**	**Tom Knight**	**Tom Knight**

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The terms of this Contract have been fulfilled by Marches Ecology in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct.

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Figure 1 – Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Marches Ecology was commissioned by David and Michelle Chetta to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of land adjacent to Ellesmere Road, Bronington, near Whitchurch, Wrexham, SY13 3EU (approximate OS Grid Ref. SJ 5056 4064). An ecological background data search was also undertaken to provide contextual information. The survey/ data search is required to support a One Planet Development (OPD) (Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Welsh Government 2012) planning application to Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC). Specifically, it seeks to fulfil the requirements of *paragraph 3.4* of TAN 6 which states the following:

'*It should provide an audit of…..Biodiversity: Broad habitats present especially habitats identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan*[1] *and records of important flora and fauna (species) and their abundance on site and in the immediate vicinity, again especially those noted in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan….*'

1.1.2 As such this report has two key aims:

- to provide an ecological baseline of the survey site; and
- to provide an initial appraisal of the ecological value of the site and local ecological resource.

1.1.3 In addition, this report briefly considers potential biodiversity enhancement measures with regards the OPD process (*Section 5*).

1.1.4 It should be noted that this report does not include any assessment of any (potential) development and as such it does not consider potential further survey requirements, impacts or mitigation/ compensation measures. However, a brief summary of key legislation relevant to both ecology/ nature conservation, and species (potentially) associated with the site, is provided as *Appendix 1.*

1.2 Report Author

1.2.1 This report was prepared by Max Ellson of Marches Ecology. Max Ellson is an ecologist with over twenty years of consultancy experience and has undertaken Extended Phase 1 Habitat Surveys on a wide range of sites. His relevant academic qualifications and professional memberships are as follows:

- Chartered Environmentalist (Society for the Environment).
- Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).
- MSc Vegetation Survey and Assessment.
- BSc (Hons) Environmental Biology.

[1] The UK Biodiversity Action Plan was succeeded in 2012 by the 'UK Biodiversity Framework'. JNCC (https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap/) notes however that '*The UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain, however, important and valuable reference sources*'. For example they were used to draw up the statutory lists of priority species and habitats in Wales as required under *Section 7* of the *Environment (Wales) Act 2016.* The Wrexham Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) is equally no longer a live process, however the priority species and habitats that were established have been referred to in this report as appropriate.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1 A desk study was undertaken to provide background information on the ecological status of the survey site and its surroundings (a 1 km search area centred on the site was defined). Information was requested from Cofnod (North Wales Environmental Information Service)[2]. Information sought included protected (nature conservation) sites, Ancient Woodland/ other habitats, legally protected species and other species of nature conservation interest. In addition, contextual information available on the MAGIC environmental database (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/) was consulted.

2.1.2 Cofnod provide two sets of records – a 'Confidential' set which is not authorised for release into the public domain, and a 'Public Version' where the accuracy of some of the grid references has been reduced. The Confidential data set has been issued to the client as part of this study; 'Public Version' records are utilised in this document (the full report of which is provided as *Appendix 2*).

2.2 Field Survey

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

2.2.1 The Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was carried out on 06th November 2025 by Max Ellson of Marches Ecology. The Extended Phase 1 Habitat plan is provided as *Figure 1*. The survey focussed on land within the site boundary (henceforth referred to as the 'survey site', refer to *Figure 1*). Immediately adjacent habitat was considered where deemed appropriate and viewed from the survey site boundary where possible. The weather during the survey was dry and mild, with variable cloud cover. There had been rain in recent days and the ground was frequently damp underfoot.

2.2.2 Phase 1 Habitat Survey involves identifying areas or features of particular interest either in terms of their botanical interest, and/or habitat potential for protected or other notable species that are likely to occur in the region and within the survey site. The Phase 1 Habitat Survey has been adapted in this instance as an 'extended' Phase 1 Habitat Survey, where more information has been obtained to inform site assessment. The methods used centre on the Phase 1 Habitat Survey approach (JNCC 2010) as extended for use in Environmental Impact Assessment (Institute of Environmental Assessment 1995). Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey involves the following elements:

- Habitat mapping using a set of standard colour codes to indicate habitat types on a Phase 1 Habitat map.
- Description of features of ecological or nature conservation interest in notes relating to numbered locations on the Phase 1 Habitat map, called target notes.

2.2.3 In addition to the habitat map and target notes, a plant species list was compiled (provided in *Table 1, Section 8*). Plant nomenclature in this report follows Stace (2022). November is outside the accepted survey period for Extended Phase 1 Habitat Surveys. It is unrealistic to suppose that walk-through surveys can generate completely exhaustive species lists at any

[2] The 1 km search area extends into England, approximately 0.35km². Further to review of the Cofnod supplied data it was determined that extending the data search to this missing area was not deemed warranted to inform this report.

time of year. It is considered that the list in this report indicates the character of the vegetation and the ecological value of the area inspected.

2.2.4 Further information describing the assessment conducted during the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey for particular species is provided briefly below:

- [redacted]
- Bats. The potential value of the habitat for foraging/ commuting and roosting was assessed in accordance with *Table 4.1* provided in Collins (2016).
- Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*). The quality of terrestrial and aquatic habitat for Great Crested Newts was assessed. The assessment of aquatic habitat was based on the Habitat Suitability Index (Oldham, *et al*. 2000). A broader approach taking into account other amphibian species was also undertaken.
- Reptiles. A qualitative assessment of the habitat for reptiles was undertaken. The survey involved identifying potential basking areas, hibernation sites and foraging habitat. English Nature (2004) provides information on the distribution and ecology of the four widespread species. Habitat requirements differ between species but are summarised in Edgar *et al*. (2010).
- Birds. The habitat within the survey site was assessed for its potential value for breeding birds based on guidance provided in *e.g*. JNCC (2004).

2.3 Survey Constraints

2.3.1 The following may be considered survey constraints:

- It was frequently difficult to discern the actual survey site boundary, especially at *Target Notes 2/ 2a.* Assumptions/ further information is provided in the text/ target notes as deemed applicable.
- The hedgerow resources within the survey site frequently provide dense vegetation, which it was not possible to enter/ directly search. This may have obscured some signs of protected/ notable species.
- The fields within the survey site are understood to have been grazed intensively by livestock for many years, until the recent past (no animals were present during the survey). Grazing/ and the general presence of livestock may have resulted in signs of protected species being destroyed and also limited the above ground presence of flowering plants.
- No access permission to land beyond the survey site boundary was provided.

3 BASELINE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

3.1 Protected Sites

Statutory

3.1.1 There are no statutory protected sites within 1 km of the survey site. The closest such site is Fenn's, Whixall, Bettisfield, Wem and Cadney Mosses Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC), located approximately 1.5 km to the south at its closest point.

Non-statutory

3.1.2 There are three non-statutory protected sites (Wildlife Sites) within 1 km of the survey site: Iscoyd Brook (W417), Fenn's Rough (W504), and Bubney Moor (W502). The closest of these is Iscoyd Brook, this being located approximately 590 m to the northwest of the survey site; this is described in Safleol[3] (as provided by Cofnod) as follows: 'A *long series of diverse semi-natural habitats along the Iscoyd Brook, a tributary of the Wych Brook. The majority of the site is semi-improved grassland and marshes*.'

3.1.3 Several records of Areas of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland (ASNW), Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category, and Restored Ancient Woodland Site (RAWS) were provided by Cofnod. The nearest ASNW is associated with Iscoyd Brook Wildlife Site, approximately 690 m to the northwest.

3.2 Habitats and Flora

Context

3.2.1 The survey site is located in a rural/ agricultural landscape approximately 3.65 km to the southwest of the centre of Whitchurch. It comprises four agricultural grassland field units to the immediate north/ west of Ellesmere Road. The survey site equates to approximately 7.3 hectares.

3.2.2 The agricultural grassland fields are largely improved – there is a small stand of disturbed/ grazed/ enriched marshy grassland in the corner of one field unit (*Target Note 11*) and a defunct pond (*Target Note 5*). The field boundaries are largely either formed of hedges (some being defunct), scattered mature shrubs, fences, or a combination of all three. Many of these boundaries include mature trees. The northern/ northeastern boundary is formed by a double fenced narrow corridor supporting a line of trees and or scrub, with occasional remnants of a ditch-type feature present.

3.2.3 The survey site is largely surrounded by other agricultural land (both improved grassland and arable), although to the northwest it connects with broad-leaved plantation woodland which is located between the survey site and a lake. A domestic dwelling abuts the survey site in its southern corner; there is a corridor of mature scrub/ young mixed plantation woodland associated with this boundary as well which for the purposes of this report has been assumed to be outside the survey site. On the immediate opposite side of Ellesmere Road there are several farm buildings/ associated domestic houses associated with Oaks and Springfield Farms.

[3] A Local Sites System for Wales

Site Description

Introduction

3.2.4 The Extended Phase 1 Habitat map is provided as *Figure 1*. The Target Notes (numbered 1 through 13) are provided in *Section 6* and shown on *Figure 1*.

3.2.5 Phase 1 Habitat Survey data provided by Cofnod records the survey site as supporting 'B.4 – Improved Grassland'. A small stand of 'A.1.1.2 – Planted Broad-leaved Woodland' is recorded to the immediate northwest of the survey site. Cofnod also provides *Section 7* 'habitats of principal importance' records in the 1 km search area, for: lowland dry acid grassland, lowland fens and reedbeds, wood pasture and parkland, and traditional orchard. None of these habitats are shown from the survey site/ immediately adjacent land. The closest of these resources to the survey site are two small areas of 'traditional orchard', located approximately 210 m to the northeast. A single area of 'Peatland' is indicated in the 1 km search area – this being located over 500 m to the northeast.

Hedgerows, Scrub & Trees

3.2.6 Hedgerows are described at *Target Notes 1, 2b, 3, 4e, 6, 7, 8, 10* and *12.*



Roadside hedge at *Target Note 6.* Photo taken from northern end, looking southwest.



Field hedge at *Target Note 7.* Photo taken from eastern end, looking northwest.



Defunct field hedge at *Target Note 12.* Photo taken from southwest side.

3.2.7 The hedges largely appear to have been unmanaged in the recent past. They are of variable heights/ widths, some (sections) being to 4 m wide and/ or 4-5 m wide. Many are gappy/ open at the base, with a particularly gappy length (*Target Note 12*) mapped as 'defunct' on *Figure 1.* Some show evidence of having been 'laid' in the past (for example *Target Notes 3* and *10*). Woody species recorded include: *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn), *Rosa canina* agg. (Dog-rose), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash), *Corylus avellana* (Hazel), *Malus sylvestris* (Crab Apple), *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly), *Quercus robur* (Pedunculate Oak), *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder), *Salix cinerea (*Grey Willow), and *Sambucus nigra* (Elder). It is possible that some of the suites of woody species could be described as 'moderately species-rich'. *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble) is often abundant and can dominate some sections. The bases were however frequently found to be species-poor and or showing evidence of eutrophication.

3.2.8 Mature trees are associated with many of the hedges: *Target Notes 2c, 3a, 7a, 10a*/*b,* and *12a-c* – with the exception of a mature Crab Apple at *Target Note 3a* these are all mature Pedunculate Oak.

3.2.9 *Target Note 4* describes a gappy line of unmanaged mature shrubs along a field boundary, including Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, *Malus domestica* (Apple), and Bramble. There are associated trees at *Target Notes 4a*/*d* (2 no. semi-mature/ mature Pedunculate Oaks) and *4b*/*c* (2 no. mature Apple).

3.2.10 Scattered lines of mature shrubs are occasionally evident elsewhere, for example *Target Notes 9*/*a.*

3.2.11 *Target Notes 8a* to *8k* describe a 'double fenced line of trees (and or scrub)', comprising a narrow corridor of variable width (to 3 m). The tree resource frequently comprises (semi-)mature Alder and/ or Willow, with occasional Pedunculate Oak and *Salix* cf. *fragilis* (Crack Willow). Mature shrubs present include Hawthorn, Hazel, Elder and Blackthorn. There is a possible ditch on the other side of the double fenced corridor, this occasionally extends into the fenced corridor, for example west of *Target Note 8*, although it is not a defined feature, with no water observed.



Part of fenced tree scrub/ corridor at *Target Notes 8a* to *8k.*

Grassland

3.2.12 Grassland within the survey site is dominated by agriculturally improved fields. These fields have been extensively grazed up to the recent past. They were not assessed in detail. Occasionally narrow *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle) dominated field margins are present.



Example of an improved grassland field in the survey site. Taken from along hedge between *Target Notes 7a* and *8f*, looking towards *Target Note 12a* (large Oak on RHS of photo).

3.2.13 *Target Note 11* describes an area dominated by *Juncus effusus* (Soft-rush) mapped on *Figure 1* as marshy grassland. The vegetation appears to have been extensively grazed and puddled until very recently, it is species-poor overall with plants present indicative of eutrophication and disturbance. Common Nettle is abundant/ locally co-dominant. *Cirsium arvense* (Creeping Thistle) and *Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire-fog) are frequent throughout. Occasional associates include *Rumex crispus* (Curled Dock), *Cirsium vulgare* (Spear Thistle), *Epilobium* sp. (a Willowherb), *Cardamine pratense* (Cuckooflower), *Lycopus europaeus* (Gypsywort), *Galium* cf. *palustre* (Common Marsh-bedstraw), with plants at lower abundances including *Stellaria alsine* (Bog Stitchwort), *Stellaria media* (Common Chickweed), *Solanum dulcamara* (Bittersweet) and *Epilobium hirsutum* (Great Willowherb). Willow seedlings are occasional.



Marshy grassland at *Target Note 11.*

Other Habitats

3.2.14 Other habitats/ features in the survey site are limited to the following:

- A defunct pond at *Target Note 5*. The depression is fully vegetated and damp underfoot only. The vegetation appears to have been extensively grazed and puddled until very recently. It is dominated by grasses including *Agrostis stolonifera* (Creeping Bent) and *Glyceria* sp. (a Sweet-grass), with frequent Soft-rush, with associates scattered throughout including plants indicative of seasonally wet/ damp habitats such as locally frequent *Veronica beccabunga* (Brooklime), Great Willowherb, Bog Stitchwort, and *Oenanthe aquatica* (Fine-leaved Water-dropwort), as well as plants indicative of eutrophication/ drying out such as occasional *Rumex obtusifolius* (Broad-leaved Dock), Common Nettle, *Taraxacum* sect. *Ruderalia* (Common Dandelion), and Willow saplings.
- Another possible old pond footprint at *Target Note 5a*. The vegetation is characterised by Creeping Bent/ a Sweet-grass/ Soft-rush although with other no plants indicative of seasonally wet/ damp habitats recorded.
- The possible remnant of a defunct ditch in an improved field at *Target Note 5b.*
- A possible old ditch at the base (western side) of the hedge at *Target Note 7,* but it is not defined other than by a frequent line of Soft-rush.
- Fences.



Defunct pond at *Target Note 5.*

Immediately Adjacent Habitats

3.2.15 The boundary of the survey site in relation to habitats/ features on the ground is unclear in the region of *Target Notes 2* and *2a*. For the purposes of this report it is assumed that the survey site boundary comprises a barb-wire fence at the edge of an improved field, with an adjacent narrow zone (3 to 6 m wide) of mature scrub (*Targe Note 2*) and a wider zone (10 m+) of mature scrub/ mixed plantation woodland (*Targe Note 2a*), which characterise a narrow corridor of sloping land: there is a further fenced boundary separating the western edge of these features from an adjacent domestic property. Due to this uncertainty, lack of detailed mapping, these habitats/ features haven't been mapped on *Figure 1,* or the species contained therein included in *Table 1.*

- The scrub/ tree resource frequently leans over into the adjacent improved grassland field.
- At *Target Note 2* the mature scrub includes Hawthorn, Elder, *Prunus* sp. (possibly a Bullace or Damson), *Pyrus communis* (Pear) and *Salix* sp. (a Willow).
- At *Target Note 2a* the scrub resource widens and then is restricted to a line adjacent to the barb-wire fence, including *Prunus* sp., Hawthorn and Apple. The remainder of the area supports a small stand of mixed plantation woodland, including mostly young trees of, for example, *Tilia* x *europaea* (Common Lime), *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch), *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) and *Larix decidua* (European Larch).

3.2.16 There is broad-leaved plantation woodland, appearing to be dominated by Alder, immediately adjacent to the survey site at *Target Note 9.* Further to the immediate west there is a lake.

Flora

3.2.17 One notable plant was recorded during the survey: Fine-leaved Water-dropwort was found to be scattered throughout the defunct pond at *Target Note 5*.

3.2.18 No plants listed in *Schedule 9* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* were recorded during the survey.

3.2.19 No plant records provided by Cofnod are specifically from within the survey site or immediately adjacent habitat: although a small number are from SJ 5040 (this being the same 1 km grid square in which the survey site is located), none are of these are listed as notable in Williams (2021) or listed in in WCBC (2015) as being an LBAP species. Notable records elsewhere in the 1 km search area of potential relevance to the survey site include:

- a 2017 record for *Cicuta virosa* (Cowbane) ('Locally Near Scarce'[4]/ LBAP species) from a location approximately 550 m to the west of the survey site.
- a 2014 record for *Berberis vulgaris* (Barberry) ('Locally Rare[5]) from a location approximately 310 m to the northeast.
- a 2007 record for *Glyceria maxima* (Reed Sweet-grass) ('Locally Near Scarce') from a location approximately 730 m to the northeast.
- two 2014 records for *Cardamine amara* (Large Bittercress) ('Locally Near Scarce') from a location approximately 840 m to the north and an adjacent 1 km grid square.
- two (latest 2019) records for *Carex paniculata* (Greater Tussock Sedge) ('Locally Near Scarce') from an adjacent 1 km grid square.
- a 2017 record for *Salix purpurea* (Purple Willow) ('Locally Scarce'[6]) from a location approximately 660 m to the south.

3.2.20 Records of four species of plant listed in *Schedule 9* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* have been provided by Cofnod for the 1 km search area: *Cotoneaster simonsii* (Himalayan Cotoneaster), *Rhododendron ponticum* (Rhododendron), *Rosa rugosa* (Japanese Rose) and *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* ssp. *argentatum* (Variegated Yellow Archangel). None of these records are for the same 1 km grid square in which the survey site is located.

3.3 Species/ Species Groups

[redacted]

[4] present in 11 – 30 1km square sites in the Vice County.
[5] present in 1 – 3 1km square sites in the Vice County.
[6] present in 4 – 10 1km square sites in the Vice County.

grazing/ and the general presence of livestock may have resulted in signs of Badgers (such as paths/ footprints, *etc.*) being destroyed.

3.3.3 Potential sett construction opportunities are provided throughout the site, largely by hedge bases (especially where dense/ wide), but also field (edges). The agricultural improved grasslands which dominate the survey site provide potential high quality foraging habitat.

Bats

3.3.4 Cofnod provided records of seven species of bat for within the 1 km search area: 'Bat', Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), Noctule Bat (*Nyctalus noctula*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus*). There are no roost records. A 1999 'Bat' (*Chiroptera*) record is from the same 1 km grid square in which the survey site is located. There is a small cluster of records from a location several hundred meters to the north. Further details will not be provided here as they are contained within the Confidential Cofnod report.

3.3.5 No built structures are located within the survey site.

3.3.6 Individual trees were not assessed in detail for their potential to support roosting bats, however Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) were observed in individual mature trees at *Target Notes 2c, 3a, 4b, 4c, 8d, 8g, 8i, 8j, 8k, 10b* and *12c*. Other specific trees which may provide potential, although where no particular PRFs were observed, are located at *Target Notes 4a, 4d, 8b, 8c, 8e, 8f, 8h, 10a, 12a* and *12b.*



Example of a Crab Apple with bat roost potential at *Target Note 3a.*



Example of a Pedunculate Oak with bat roost potential at *Target Note 12c.*

3.3.7 The improved grassland fields that dominate the survey site are likely to be of limited potential value (for foraging bats). Greater value is provided by the boundary features (hedgerows/ with mature trees, tree lines *etc.*) and limited areas of slightly greater habitat structure such as the marshy grassland resource at *Target Note 11*/ defunct pond(s). These features are linked to the wider countryside (including immediately adjacent scrub/ woodland and a lake (refer to *Target Notes* 2/ *2a* and *9*)) and provide potential foraging/ commuting resources of moderate-high value (as per Collins 2023).

Amphibians and Reptiles

3.3.8 Cofnod did not provide any amphibian or reptile records for the 1 km search area. The nearest Great Crested Newt record on the NBN Gateway[7] is dated 2006, from a location just over 1 km away (in England/ outside the Cofnod search area). There are no other Great Crested Newt records within 2 km. There are no particular relevant reptile records on the NBN Gateway.

3.3.9 There are no extant ponds within the survey site. There is a feature at *Target Note 5*, which is deemed to be a defunct pond/ does not appear to function as a pond at the current time. There is another possible old pond footprint at *Target Note 5a*.

3.3.10 The potential value of terrestrial habitats for Great Crested Newts (and other amphibians) (for example for foraging, refugia and hibernation) is variable throughout the survey site: for example the bases of hedgerows, field edges and the marshy grassland resources may be of moderate to high potential value (for example depending on how dense the base of the feature/ vegetation is). The potential value of the grassland fields is likely to depend on (past and future) management regimes, largely it is understood that these have been heavily grazed until the recent past which will have minimised their potential value.

[7] https://species.nbnatlas.org/species/NHMSYS0000080156

3.3.11 With regards reptiles, the only species considered likely to be potentially present is Grass Snake (*Natrix helvetica*), whereby it is possible that individual Grass Snakes could include the survey site within their home range(s), although the lack of site based ponds/ likely associated potential amphibian prey will minimise any such potential.

3.3.12 The potential presence of Great Crested Newts in terrestrial habitat is governed more by the proximity of a suitable breeding pond than by the quality of the terrestrial habitat. An initial review of the OS map 1:25, 000 scale and relevant internet-based mapping including aerial photography[8] indicates that there may be eight waterbodies within approximately 250 m of the survey site, as follows:

- A large lake at SJ 5034 4065, located to the immediate west of the survey site.
- Three ponds on the southern side of Ellesmere Road, all associated with small blocks of woodland or scrub, the nearest of which is located approximately 65 m to the south, and the furthest 250 m to the southwest.
- A field pond (no open water visible on Google) at SJ 5053 4038, located approximately 70 m to the south.
- Two possible ponds in woodland at SJ 5025 4090, the nearest of which is located approximately 180 m to the northwest of the survey site.
- A pond within the curtilage of the Beeches – not visible on Google - located approximately 250 m to the northeast.



View of adjacent lake from survey site boundary.

3.3.13 A detailed pond scoping exercise has not been undertaken to confirm the presence of these ponds and or assess their potential value to breeding Great Crested Newts. In addition, the

[8] https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Whitchurch+SY13+3EU/@52.9604708,-2.7391298,718m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x487a9388591afeb1:0x8074cab48c2f767a!8m2!3d52.9589397!4d-2.7374745!16s%2Fg%2F1tfq_z6j?entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI1MTExMi4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D

potential presence of other waterbodies (including, for example, garden ponds) cannot be confirmed.

Birds

3.3.14 Cofnod provided a large number of bird records from within 1 km of the survey site, largely with four-figure grid references. There are no records from the survey site or immediately adjacent land. Records for SJ5040 (the same 1 km grid square in which the survey site is located) are limited to House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*) and Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*). Records provided for the wider 1 km search area include species which may utilise habitats within the survey site, including Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) and Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

3.3.15 Potential nesting bird habitat is scattered across the survey site: potentially suitable habitat features that could be used by nesting birds is largely restricted to boundaries (for example, trees, hedgerows, scattered scrub, and field edges) with the area of marshy grassland also providing potential further to the cessation of grazing disturbance. The marshy grassland resource at *Target Note 11* (dependant on management) could also, for example, be utilised by hunting Barn Owl (if they breed in the locality – no particular potential nesting features for this species were recorded within the survey site). Barn Owl is described as 'localised' in Wrexham (*Appendix 6* of WCBC, 2015).

Other Species

3.3.16 Cofnod provided one moth record and records of four 'other invertebrates' within 1 km of the survey site. One of the 'other invertebrate' records is within the same 1 km grid square in which the survey site is located, the record being for 'The Oaks Farm' for *Pilaria scutellata* (a crane fly) – this is however dated 1979 which is considered to be historic. This is listed as Red Data Book – Notable. This species is found in a variety of wetland habitats, such as wet meadows and marshy grassland, often near drainage ditches and overgrown hedgerows, habitats afforded by the survey site.

3.3.17 The individual mature trees within the survey site provide a potentially moderate to high value invertebrate resource, especially for saprophytes. Butterflies and a range of other invertebrates could utilise unmanaged field edges, hedgerows, and the area of marshy grassland (for example), although areas supporting nectar flowers appear to be limited. The hedgerows, defunct pond (*Target Notes 5*) and the marshy grassland at *Target Note 11* may be of particular potential value in the long-term should these features be retained and managed effectively.

3.3.18 A small number of lower plant records were provided for adjacent grid squares; there is not deemed to be any particular lower plant value within the survey site, although some of the older individual trees may be of some potential value (for example to lichens).

3.3.19 A small number of other mammal records were supplied by Cofnod; including for American Mink (*Neovison vison*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*) and Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibius*). None of these species/ records are considered relevant to the survey site.

4 EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As outlined in *Section 1.1*, this report seeks to provide an initial appraisal of the ecological value of the site and local ecological resource only. This is provided in turn for protected sites, habitats and flora, and specific species groups in the section below. No assessment of (potential) ecological issues (including *e.g.* further survey requirements and potential constraints/ associated mitigation measures) is provided.

4.2 Evaluation

Protected Sites

4.2.1 There are no protected sites of particular relevance to the survey site.

Habitat

4.2.2 The survey site includes the following habitat resources:

- Hedgerow lengths at *Target Notes 1, 2b, 3, 4e, 6, 7, 8, 10* and *12*;
- A gappy line of unmanaged mature shrubs at *Target Note 4*;
- Occasional scattered lines of mature shrubs, for example *Target Notes 9/a*;
- A 'double fenced line of trees (and or scrub)' at *Target Notes 8a* to *8k*;
- Individual mature trees at, for example, *Target Notes 2c, 3a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 7a, 10a*/*b,* and *12a-c*;
- A small stand of disturbed and species-poor marshy grassland at *Target Note 11*;
- Improved grassland;
- A defunct pond at *Target Note 5* and another possible old pond footprint at *Target Note 5a*; and
- The possible remnant of a defunct ditch at *Target Note 5b,* and a possible old ditch at the base (western side) of the hedge at *Target Note 7*.

4.2.3 When considered individually, some of the habitat resources, such as the improved grassland fields, the species-poor marshy grassland, lengths of scrub and features at *Target Notes 5a, 5b* and *7,* are considered to be of no more than site value[9]. A few are of potentially greater value, as follows:

- 'Boundary and linear features/ hedgerows' is a priority habitat listed on *Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. This priority habitat covers all hedgerows consisting predominantly (*i.e*. 80% or more cover) of at least one woody UK species (Biodiversity Reporting & Information Group, 2011). The length at *Target Note 12* is deemed to be defunct, otherwise, all the hedge lengths are likely to fit this simplistic definition. Those at *Target Notes 1, 2b, 3, 6, 7, 8* and *10* are at least locally moderately species-rich in terms of the woody component and could potentially qualify as being 'important' in accordance with the 'ecological criteria' established in the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997*. It should be noted that it is not possible to confirm whether any hedgerow could be considered important (using ecological criteria only) under the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997* without further survey.

[9] CIEEM (2017) recommends the use of geographical context as a frame of reference for identifying the importance (value) of ecological features. The frame of reference has the following categories: International/ European - National - Regional - Metropolitan/County/Vice-county/ other local-authority wide area - Local. Within this report Local is defined as relating to district or parish; less than local refers to features of value at a Site level.

- The draft Wrexham Wildlife Sites selection criteria (WCBC 2015) indicates a minimum length of 50 m for 'Ancient and/ or species-rich hedgerows' to be considered. Qualification for this definition is based on the species richness of the woody component (5+ woody species per 30 m length) and the presence of 'ancient woodland indicator' species (5+ per 30 m length). Further survey would be required to determine whether these criteria are met, and for which hedgerow lengths. Similarly, these features could qualify based on the species they support but further survey would be required to confirm this.
- In the absence of such survey data, it is considered that the overall hedgerow resource on the site, especially when considered as part of a functioning wider local network in the immediate landscape, is of local value.

- The survey site contains a number of individual mature trees. Large/ mature trees are not specifically recognised in *Section 7,* however overall, this resource may perhaps be considered to be of local value. Further assessment as to their age/ condition within the local context would likely be required to confirm this.
- 'Standing open waters and canals/ ponds' are listed on *Section 7* as priority habitats. The defunct pond at *Target Note 5* (and another possible old pond footprint at *Target Note 5a*) are not deemed to function as ponds and therefore do not meet the *Section 7* or draft Wrexham Wildlife Sites selection criteria. However the feature at *Target Note 5* supports a scarce plant (refer below), and as such, the feature itself could be considered to be of local value (at most).

Flora

4.2.4 One notable plant was recorded from the survey site:

- Fine-leaved Water-dropwort was found to be scattered throughout the defunct pond at *Target Note 5.* It is described as 'Locally Near Scarce' in Williams (2021), but of 'Least Concern' in Dines (2008). It is considered unlikely to be found elsewhere within the survey site.

It is not listed on *Section 7* or the Wrexham LBAP.

4.2.5 No links to *Section 7* or BAP priority lower plant species (for example) can be made with the current level of information.

Fauna

[redacted]

Bats

4.2.8 No bat roosts are known from the survey site.

4.2.9 Trees with recorded PRFs[10] within the survey site are as follows:

- *Target Notes 2c, 3a, 4b, 4c, 8d, 8g, 8i, 8j, 8k, 10b* and *12c*.

4.2.10 Trees which may provide bat roost potential (FAR)[11] within the survey site are as follows:

Target Notes 4a, 4d, 8b, 8c, 8e, 8f, 8h, 10a, 12a and *12b*.

4.2.11 The range and composition of the habitats that characterise the survey site provide potential moderate-high quality foraging/ commuting resources (largely restricted to boundary features).

4.2.12 Several species of bat are included on *Section 7* and as (local) priority species on the Wrexham LBAP.

Amphibians and Reptiles

4.2.13 The potential for Great Crested Newts to utilise terrestrial habitats within the survey site cannot be ruled out based on the information obtained to inform this report. Although there are no known records for the 1 km search area, this may be simply due to a lack of recording. There may be eight waterbodies within approximately 250 m of the survey site and further survey would be required to confirm the presence of these (and or any other) ponds and or assess their potential value to breeding Great Crested Newts.

4.2.14 Great Crested Newt and Common Toad (*Bufo bufo*) are included on *Section 7*; and along with Smooth Newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) and Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*) are listed as local priority species on the Wrexham LBAP.

4.2.15 It has been concluded that individual Grass Snakes could include the survey site within their home range(s), although the lack of site based ponds/ likely associated potential amphibian prey will minimise this potential. This species is included on *Section 7* and the Wrexham LBAP.

Birds

4.2.16 The bird resource of the survey site is unknown, although trees, hedgerows, scattered scrub and marshy grassland/ field edges provide potential nesting habitat. Should Barn Owl breed nearby some limited parts of the survey site are suitable for hunting by this species. Although *Section 7* includes several birds, no links to *Section 7* or BAP priority species can be made with this level of information (although Barn Owl is included as a local priority species on the Wrexham LBAP).

Other Species

4.2.17 No links to *Section 7* or BAP priority invertebrate species can be made with the current level of information.

[10] PRF – a tree with at least one PRF present – as per Collins (2023).
[11] FAR – further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree – as per Collins (2023).

4.3 Summary Conclusions

4.3.1 This report concludes the following:

- Most of the habitat resources which characterise the survey site are of site value only. Habitats of potentially greater than site value within the survey site are restricted to hedgerows, individual mature trees, and the defunct pond at *Target Note 5*.
- Scarce Fine-leaved Water-dropwort was found to be scattered throughout the defunct pond at *Target Note 5.* This is described as Locally Near Scarce in the Vice County of Denbighshire, but of 'Least Concern' in Wales.
- No direct evidence of faunal species included on *Section 7* or as (local) priority species within the Wrexham LBAP were recorded. Species (groups) which are potentially present include bats, amphibians (including Great Crested Newt), Grass Snake, a range of birds (including Barn Owl), and invertebrates.

5 POTENTIAL BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section briefly considers potential biodiversity enhancement measures with regards the OPD process. The measures are based on proposals illustrated on drawing file ref: '2025-10-13 - field - Redbrook - year 5 plan_flat'. This drawing has been considered, along with discussion with the client, to provide outline information with regards options:

1) to extend or create key habitats,
2) to '[maximise] *the biodiversity benefits that can be gained from the wildlife-friendly design of other functional needs on the site*, and
3) for appropriate habitat management.

It should be noted that the following does not comprise a detailed habitat creation and/ or management plan (or similar detailed document).

5.1.2 *Appendix 1* provides a summary of protected species legislation for Badger, bats, Great Crested Newts, reptiles and birds. Prior to the implementation of certain 'development', habitat enhancement/ creation and or management works as summarised on drawing file ref: '2025-10-13 - field - Redbrook - year 5 plan_flat', it may be necessary for further detailed consideration to be given to protected species by an ecologist.

5.1.3 As examples (not exhaustive): potential impacts on bats, Great Crested Newts and nesting birds from intrusive ground works (for example farm track/ driveway creation, building/ polytunnel construction, pond excavation, creation of crop beds, fencing), and subsequent (habitat) management works.

5.1.4 It may be appropriate that once a scheme is established for the site that it should be subject to a detailed protected species assessment or similar. It is also possible that further detailed survey may be required to inform any such assessment, and also that some actions may require licencing from Natural Resources Wales. Any such requirements should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

5.2 Biodiversity Enhancement Options

5.2.1 Proposals for habitat enhancements illustrated on drawing file ref: '2025-10-13 - field - Redbrook - year 5 plan_flat' are as follows:

- Several areas of 'grassland/ meadow' to be either grazed (by 1 no. Dexter Cow and 5 no. Sheep/ young) each year, or subject to a twice yearly cut ('activities meadow).
- Multiple stands of narrow corridors of native trees. These are often shown adjacent to / incorporating existing hedgerows. An accompanying species list is provided. It is also noted that '*woodland* [is] *to be fenced and grazed alternately and periodically by chickens and pigs*'.
- Multiple stands of orchard. An accompanying species list is provided.
- Multiple stands of Willow and Hazel coppice.
- 1.5 km of new hedgerows. An accompanying species list is provided, including for '*flowers as edging*'.
- Creation of 5 no. ponds (to be used for site irrigation).

- Provision of beehives, and bat/ bird and Owl boxes ('*to be installed in wooded areas*').

5.2.2 The extensive proposals also include for a market garden with both polytunnels and open-air crops, a farmstead and garden, roadways, a farm shop and agricultural buildings.

5.2.3 The above proposals have been reviewed and options for redesign and or additional features *etc.* have been further developed (in part consultation with the client). The following list should not be considered exhaustive, and is not provided in any perceived order of 'importance'. It is not proposed that all options are adopted. Further advice should be sought from an ecologist as deemed appropriate.

1) Grassland/ meadows. To be expanded in scope to include retention of marshy grassland at *Target Note 11,* and to ensure that grassland edges are provided to all proposed new ponds (minimum 10 m width) (to prevent overshading *etc.*).

   - Retention of marshy grassland at *Target Note 11*: include this area in rotational grazing by Cow(s)/ Sheep with aim of increasing biodiversity value – encouraging structural and floristic diversity to increase potential value to invertebrates and (nesting) birds. Possible grazing strategy to be: spring/ early summer – light grazing to reduce Rush vigour, and late summer/ autumn – slightly heavier grazing to reduce biomass and open up the sward. Avoid winter grazing on saturated soils. Ideally mixed livestock to include Cattle for trampling, Horses for Rush suppression, and Sheep for finer sward control. Avoid overgrazing, which causes poaching and nutrient enrichment, especially in wet conditions. Aim is to reduce the Rush density and then maintain a patchy cover (providing structural diversity for ground nesting birds). Both Common Nettle and invading scrub can be cut and removed by hand. Avoid supplementary stock feeding at/ near this area. Plug planting or green hay spreading from nearby species-rich sites could also be considered (for example to introduce target species like *Succisa pratensis* (*Devil's-bit Scabious*), *Silene flos-cuculi* (Ragged-robin), or Marsh-bedstraw).

   - In appropriate areas, for example around ponds, along field boundaries, create wildflower meadows with either plug planting, seeding with appropriate mixes[12], or green hay-spreading from nearby sites. To provide general habitat enhancement and provision of resources for pollinators (including proposed Honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) hives). Also see 6).

2) Woodland & coppice establishment. To include the creation of native scrub ecotones/ edges. To consider plug-planting of native shade tolerant woodland plants, especially in Hazel coppice. To include some areas of woodland which are not subject to animal grazing, but rather left to naturally generate.

3) Fruit Orchard. To use/ include varieties local to north Wales[13]. Consider, for example, intermingling fruit trees within silvopasture or native hedgerows.

4) Hedgerows – existing and created. Created hedgerows to be species-rich and be dominated by lengths which use native woody species only (similar suites to those hedgerows already on site/ in the local area); more varied mixes (including '*flowers as edging*' as detailed in the species lists accompanying drawing file ref: '2025-10-13 - field - Redbrook - year 5 plan_flat' to be limited to more 'formal' parts of the site. Appropriate ecological advice should be sought on a species-mix to be utilised. Could include fruit

[12] For example: https://wildseed.co.uk/
[13] For example: https://iansturrockandsons.co.uk/

trees (as a 'foraging hedge'). To consider plug-planting of native shade tolerant woodland plants.

- All retained/ created hedgerows should be managed appropriately for wildlife in the long-term. To include appropriate management of some retained hedgerows to ensure they are managed as hedgerows, as opposed to being left unmanaged. Rotational cutting at an appropriate time of year.

5) All planting. Trees/ shrubs should be of minimum British, ideally local, provenance and should be planted at the correct time of year.

6) Provision of un-/ in-frequently managed field margins/ 'rough' grassland. Where applicable, to be adjacent to hedgerows or woodland/ scrub and created ponds. Widths to be maximized. Of particular potential benefit to hunting Barn Owl.

7) Ponds. Water storage ponds can have a dual purpose and can be of value to a range of wildlife. All ponds to include fencing out of livestock where relevant. Allow ponds to naturally develop associated vegetation/ flora. Also see 1),6) above, and 8) below. Proposed pond which is on footprint of *Target Note 5* to be relocated to enable retention and management of existing habitat which supports Fine-leaved Water-dropwort.

   - Subject old pond footprint at *Target Note 5* to low-intensity, seasonal grazing, ideally by Cattle, to maintain the open conditions/ encourage floristic diversity. Heavy trampling by Cows helps create poaching/ bare areas that benefit Fine-leaved Water-dropwort and other wetland plants. Avoid over- or under-grazing. Possible grazing strategy to be: spring/ early summer – light grazing, and late summer/ autumn – slightly heavier grazing to reduce biomass and open up the sward. Avoid winter grazing on saturated soils. Invading scrub should be cut and removed by hand. Encourage marginal bare ground creation. Avoid supplementary stock feeding at/ near this area.

8) Hibernacula construction (in association with 7) to provide terrestrial refugia/ hibernation resources for amphibians.

9) Ditches. Possible enhancement of features at *Target Notes 5b* and *7* and or creation of new ditch lengths.

10) Provision of bird- and bat-boxes. To be mounted on mature trees. To include a Barn Owl box[14]. Where applicable to utilise woodcrete boxes for longevity. Advice to be sought from an ecologist on box types, locations/ installation and long-term maintenance/ monitoring.

[14] For example: https://www.barnowltrust.org.uk/barn-owl-nestbox/owl-boxes-for-trees/

6 TARGET NOTES

Target Note 1. A roadside hedgerow (surveyed from survey site side only). Unmanaged on top/ northern side in recent past. Variable height and width: 2 to 2.5 m and 1.5 to 3 m respectively. Internal fence frequently evident – either wooden or barb-wire. Locally gappy at base. The woody component is co-dominated by *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) and *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn), with associates including occasional *Rosa canina* agg. (Dog-rose) and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash) (saplings), and less amounts of *Sambucus nigra* (Elder). *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble) is abundant throughout and can dominate some sections. Where visible the base appears frequently bare, or being characterised by plants such as *Hedera helix* (Common Ivy), *Galium aparine* (Cleavers), *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle), *Geum urbanum* (Wood Avens), *Alliaria petiolata* (Garlic Mustard), and various coarse-leaved grasses (many of which are indicative of eutrophication).

Target Notes 2 and *2a.* The boundary of the survey site in relation to habitats/ features on the ground is unclear in the region of these target notes. It is assumed that the survey site boundary comprises a barb-wire fence at the edge of an improved field, with an adjacent narrow zone (3 to 6 m wide) of mature scrub (*Targe Note 2*) and a wider zone (10 m+) of mature scrub/ mixed plantation woodland (*Targe Note 2a*), which a characterise a narrow corridor of sloping land, being outside: there is a further fenced boundary separating the western edge of these features from an adjacent domestic property. Due to this uncertainty, lack of detailed mapping, these habitats/ features haven't been mapped on *Figure 1,* or the species contained therein included on *Table 1.*
The scrub/ tree resource frequently leans over into the adjacent improved grassland field.
At *Target Note 2* the mature scrub includes Hawthorn, Elder, *Prunus* sp. (possibly a Bullace or Damson), *Pyrus communis* (Pear) and *Salix* sp. (a Willow).
At *Target Note 2a* the scrub resource widens and then is restricted to a line adjacent to the barb-wire fence, including *Prunus* sp., Hawthorn and *Malus domestica* (Apple). The remainder of the area supports a small stand of mixed plantation woodland, including mostly young trees of, for example, *Tilia* x *europaea* (Common Lime), *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch), *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) and *Larix decidua* (European Larch).
Some of the larger/ older trees present (including Pear and Apple) may provide potential for roosting bats, although no particular Potential Roosting Features (PRFs) were observed.

Target Note 2b. Two short sections of field hedge separating the survey site from a residential garden (lawn). Double wire fenced. Unmanaged in recent past. To 3 m high and wide. Frequently gappy at base, which is open. Similar woody resource to that at *Target Note 1.*
At *Target Note 2c* there is a significant mature *Quercus robur* (Pedunculate Oak) tree along this boundary. It has an approximate diameter at breast height (dbh) of 1 m. There is Common Ivy growing up the trunk/ into the canopy. The tree appears to be exhibiting stag-horning. A possible PRF was observed: a single possible rot hole with approximate dimensions of 30 x 5-10 cm at the base of one of the large trunks at a height of approximately 3 m[15].

Target Note 3. A field hedge. Unmanaged in recent past. Approximately 2.5 m high and 1.5 m wide. Gappy/ open at base with frequent access through by stock, with occasional wooden fencing present – could be mapped on *Figure 1* as 'defunct'. Evidence hedge has been 'laid' in the past. The woody component is dominated by Hawthorn, with associates at low levels of abundance including Blackthorn, *Corylus avellana* (Hazel), Dog-rose, and *Malus sylvestris* (Crab Apple). Bramble is abundant throughout and can dominate some sections. Where visible the base appears frequently bare, or being characterised by Cleavers and Common Nettle.
At *Target Note 3a* there is a mature Crab Apple tree associated with this hedge. Possible PRFs were observed: multiple rot holes in the main trunk (although this appears open at the top which is likely to let in rain/ reduce the potential value).

Target Note 4. A gappy line of unmanaged mature shrubs along a field boundary, including Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Apple, and Bramble.
There are associated trees at *Target Notes 4a/d* (2 no. semi-mature/ mature Pedunculate Oaks) and *4b/c* (2 no. mature Apple). Possible PRFs were observed in the 2 no. mature Apples: possible small rot holes in main trunks. Some mature Blackthorns along this boundary may also possibly support

[15] A detailed inspection of trees with regards bat roost potential was not undertaken.

PRFs: cracks/ splits in main trunks/ branches. The mature Pedunculate Oak at *Target Note 4d* is a significant tree with an approximate dbh of 0.8 m. The Oaks may provide potential for roosting bats, although no particular PRFs were observed.
There is a short defined section of dense/ unmanaged/ grown-out field hedge at *Target Note 4e*, this being dominated by Blackthorn and extending down a slope to the northeast to a width of over 3 m.

Target Note 5. A defunct pond. The footprint of a pond is shown here on (OS) mapping – whilst the depression is visible it does not appear to function as a pond, with only a very small area of shallow standing water being present, and otherwise the depression being fully vegetated and damp underfoot only. The vegetation appears to have been extensively grazed and puddled until very recently. It is dominated by grasses including *Agrostis stolonifera* (Creeping Bent) and *Glyceria* sp. (a Sweet-grass), with frequent *Juncus effusus* (Soft-rush), with associates scattered throughout including plants indicative of seasonally wet/ damp habitats such as locally frequent *Veronica beccabunga* (Brooklime), *Epilobium hirsutum* (Great Willowherb), *Stellaria alsine* (Bog Stitchwort), and *Oenanthe aquatica* (Fine-leaved Water-dropwort), as well as plants indicative of eutrophication/ drying out such as occasional *Rumex obtusifolius* (Broad-leaved Dock), Common Nettle, *Taraxacum* sect. *Ruderalia* (Common Dandelion), and Willow saplings.
At *Target Note 5a* there is another possible old pond footprint. The vegetation is characterised by Creeping Bent/ a Sweet-grass/ Soft-rush although with no plants indicative of seasonally wet/ damp habitats recorded.
At *Target Note 5b* there is the possible remnant of a defunct ditch in an improved field.

Target Note 6. A wide/ overgrown/ unmanaged roadside hedge. Located on a roadside bank and frequently growing out into the adjacent field – it can be 4-5 m wide and 3 m high. Occasional gaps are characterised by wooden fencing. The woody shrub component is dominated by Blackthorn, with frequent/ locally abundant Hawthorn, frequent Dog-rose, occasional *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly) and Hazel, and less amounts of Pedunculate Oak and Ash. Bramble can dominate sections. The base appears similar to that at *Targe Note 1.*

Target Note 7. A field hedge. Unmanaged in recent past. Variable height and width: 2 to 4 m. Located on a slight bank. There is a possible old ditch at the base (western side) but it is not defined other than by a frequent line of Soft-rush. Occasionally gappy/ open at base with associated access through by stock, and occasional wooden fencing present. It supports a similar woody shrub mix to that at *Target Note 6*, with Hawthorn/ Blackthorn co-dominant, and Elder also recorded.
There is a mature Pedunculate Oak tree associated with this hedge at *Target Note 7a*; it is similar to that at *Target Note 4d.*

Target Note 8. An unmanaged field hedge to 3 m high and wide. There is a barb wire fence on the survey site side. The woody shrub resource is co-dominated by Hawthorn and Blackthorn, with associates including frequent *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder) (including occasional young trees), occasional *Salix cinerea* (Grey Willow), and less amounts of Holly and Dog-rose; Bramble is locally frequent The climber *Lonicera periclymenum* (Honeysuckle) is occasional. There is a possible ditch to the rear (outside the survey site) – water could be seen near the road edge but largely this feature couldn't be viewed properly.
Target Note 8a. Mapped on *Figure 1* as a 'double fenced line of trees (and or scrub)'. It is assumed that this narrow corridor (of variable width to 3 m) is within the survey site. The tree resource frequently comprises (semi-)mature Alder and/ or Willow, with occasional Pedunculate Oak and *Salix* cf. *fragilis* (Crack Willow). Mature shrubs present include Hawthorn, Hazel, Elder and Blackthorn. Too dense to directly access and base not characterised. There is a possible ditch on the other side of the double fenced corridor, this occasionally extends into the fenced corridor, for example west of *Target Note 8*, although it is not a defined feature, with no water observed.
Mostly the tree resource appears too young to provide potential for roosting bats, however the following specific trees are noted:
- specific trees with PRFs observed: *Target Note 8d* Alder (at least one possible rot hole in a branch), *Target Note 8g* mature Pedunculate Oak (multiple possible PRFs in main trunk/ branches), *Target Notes 8i/j* 2 no. mature Pedunculate Oak (multiple possible PRFs/ rot holes in main branches or trunk), *Target Note 8k* mature Alder with obvious rot (Woodpecker) hole/ PRF in main trunk.
- specific trees which may provide potential (although with no particular PRFs observed): *Target Note 8b* Crack Willow, *Target Note 8c* Crack Willow (large tree fallen into survey site, still growing), *Target*

Note 8e 2 no. mature Alder and 1 no. mature Pedunculate Oak, *Target Note 8f* 2 no. mature Alder, *Target Note 8h* mature Pedunculate Oak.

Target Note 9. Narrow line of mature scrub adjacent to boundary fence, mostly Blackthorn (Hawthorn at *Target Note 9a*).
On the opposite side of this fence (to the survey site) is broad-leaved plantation woodland, appearing to be dominated by Alder. Further west there is a lake.

Target Note 10. A field hedge similar to that recorded at *Target Note 3*, although with Elder and Holly, and no Crab Apple.
There are 2 no. mature Pedunculate Oak trees associated with this hedge at *Target Notes 10a/b.* The tree at *Target Note 10a* is similar to that at *Target Note 4d.* Three obvious possible PRFs (rot/ Woodpecker holes) were observed in the main trunk/ branches of the tree at *Target Note 10b.*

Target Note 11. An area dominated by Soft-rush mapped on *Figure 1* as marshy grassland. The vegetation appears to have been extensively grazed and puddled until very recently, it is species-poor overall with plants present indicative of eutrophication and disturbance. Common Nettle is abundant/ locally co-dominant. *Cirsium arvense* (Creeping Thistle) and *Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire-fog) are frequent throughout. Occasional associates include *Rumex crispus* (Curled Dock), *Cirsium vulgare* (Spear Thistle), *Epilobium* sp. (a Willowherb), *Cardamine pratense* (Cuckooflower), *Lycopus europaeus* (Gypsywort), *Galium* cf. *palustre* (Common Marsh-bedstraw), with plants at lower abundances including Bog Stitchwort, *Stellaria media* (Common Chickweed), *Solanum dulcamara* (Bittersweet) and Great Willowherb. Willow seedlings are occasional. There are small stands of open species-poor grass dominated vegetation scattered throughout.

Target Note 12. A defunct field hedge, similar in species composition to that at *Target Note 10.* Frequent large gaps with no wooden fencing.
There are 3 no. mature Pedunculate Oak trees associated with this boundary at *Target Notes 12a/b/c.* The trees at *Target Note 12a/b* are similar to that at *Target Note 4d.* One possible PRF (linear rot hole) was observed in a main branch of the tree at *Target Note 12c.*

[redacted]

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8 DATA

Table 1 – Vascular plant species recorded within the survey site during the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Plant Species	*Glyceria* sp. (a Sweet-grass)
Alnis glutinosa (Alder)	*Hedera helix* (Common Ivy)
Corylus avellana (Hazel)	*Heracleum sphondylium* (Hogweed)
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	*Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire-fog)
Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	*Jacobaea vulgaris* (Common Ragwort)
Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	*Juncus effusus* (Soft-rush)
Malus domestica (Apple)	*Lamium purpureum* (Red Dead-nettle)
Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	*Lolium perenne* (Perennial Rye-grass)
Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	*Lonicera periclymenum* (Honeysuckle)
Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	*Lycopus europaeus* (Gypsywort)
Rosa arvensis (Field Rose)	*Oenanthe aquatica* (Fine-leaved Water-dropwort)
Rosa canina agg. (Dog-rose)	*Matricaria discoidea* (Pineappleweed)
Sambucus nigra (Elder)	*Persicaria maculosa* (Redshank
Salix cinerea (Grey Willow)	*Phragmites australis* (Common Reed)
Salix cf. *fragilis* (Crack Willow)	*Phleum pratense* (Timothy)
Ulex europaeus (Gorse)	*Plantago major* (Greater Plantain)
	Poa annua (Annual Meadow-grass)
Agrostis capillaris (Common Bent)	*Polygonum aviculare* (Common Knotgrass)
Agrostis stolonifera (Creeping Bent)	*Ranunculus acris* (Meadow Buttercup)
Alliaria petiolata (Garlic Mustard)	*Ranunculus repens* (Creeping Buttercup)
Alopecurus geniculatus (Marsh Foxtail)	*Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble)
Alopecurus pratensis (Meadow Foxtail)	*Rumex crispus* (Curled Dock)
Anthriscus sylvestris (Cow Parsley)	*Rumex obtusifolius* (Broad-leaved Dock)
Calystegia sepium (Hedge Bindweed)	*Senecio vulgaris* (Groundsel)
Capsella bursa-pastoris (Shepherd's-purse)	*Silene dioica* (Red Campion)
Cardamine pratensis (Cuckooflower)	*Solanum dulcamara* (Bittersweet)
Cerastium fontanum (Common Mouse-ear)	*Solanum nigrum* (Black Nightshade)
Cirsium arvense (Creeping Thistle)	*Sonchus oleraceus* (Smooth Sow-thistle)
Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle)	*Stachys sylvatica* (Hedge Woundwort)
Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Dog's-tail)	*Stellaria alsine* (Bog Stitchwort)
Dactylis glomerata (Cock's-foot)	*Stellaria holostea* (Greater Stitchwort)
Digitalis purpurea (Foxglove)	*Stellaria media* (Common Chickweed)
Dryopteris filix-mas (Male-fern)	*Taraxacum* sect. *Ruderalia* (Common Dandelion)
Epilobium hirsutum (Great Willowherb)	*Trifolium pratense* (Red Clover)
Epilobium sp. (a Willowherb)	*Trifolium repens* (White Clover)
Equisetum arvense (Field Horsetail)	*Tripleurospermum inodorum* (Scentless Mayweed)

Festuca rubra (Red Fescue)	*Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle)
Galium aparine (Cleavers)	*Veronica beccabunga* (Brooklime)
Galium cf. *palustre* (Common Marsh-bedstraw)	*Vicia cracca* (Tufted Vetch)
Geum urbanum (Wood Avens)	

9 APPENDIX 1 – LEGISLATION

9.1 Ecology/ Nature Conservation

9.1.1 This sub-section provides a brief summary of key legislation relevant to ecology/ nature conservation and the site. It should not be considered a comprehensive review and is not meant to be so. It is provided here for information only and is not intended to replace specialised legal advice. It does not replace the text of the legislation but summarises the salient points. Further information on how this legislation affects the protection of particular species is provided in *Section 8.2*.

***The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (The Regulations)**

9.1.2 Transposes the *EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992* into UK law. The Regulations provide for the protection of sites in the UK that support habitats and species of European importance (*e.g*. Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)). The Regulations also provide full protection for certain species which are frequently referred to as European Protected Species (EPS). EPS of potential relevance to the site are restricted to bats.

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

9.1.3 The WCA strengthened protection for nature conservation sites of at least national importance and provides varying levels of protection for a number of species within the UK. This protection may include prohibition of some or all of: killing, injuring, disturbing, taking, sale/barter or possession of species and also protection of breeding/ sheltering places. The following species/ species groups that receive some level of protection under the WCA and are of potential relevance to the proposal include Badger (*Meles meles*), bats, reptiles and birds. The WCA also prohibits the spread of certain non-native invasive species.

***The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (The CRoW Act)**

9.1.4 The CRoW Act includes legislation in relation to the Biodiversity Action Plan; more stringent management, protection and consenting measures for SSSIs; greater penalties for wildlife crime; and greater protection for species listed in the WCA. Some of this legislation was superseded by the NERC Act.

***The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006* (The NERC Act)**

9.1.5 *Sections 40* to *42* of the NERC Act replace *Section 74* of the CRoW Act. *Section 40* of the NERC Act extends to all public authorities (including local planning authorities) the existing *Section 74* duty to have regard to biodiversity as far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions. In addition, *Sections 41* (England) and *42* (Wales) provide a list of species and habitats of principal importance for conservation of biological diversity. Government has a statutory duty to promote steps “to further the conservation” of habitats and species listed in *Sections 41* and *42*.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

9.1.6 The Environment Act enhances and replaces the current NERC Act (*Section 40*) duty to require all public authorities, when carrying out their functions in Wales, to seek to ‘maintain and enhance biodiversity’ where it is within the proper exercise of their functions. In doing so, public authorities must also seek to ‘promote the resilience of ecosystems’. *Section 7* of the Environment Act provides a list of the living organisms and habitats of principal

importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in Wales. This list replaces that previously provided in *Section 42* of the NERC Act.

***The Protection of Badgers Act 1992* (The Badgers Act)**

9.1.7 The Badgers Act provides for the protection of Badgers and their setts. This legal protection is provided for welfare rather than the conservation value of the species.

9.2 Species

9.2.1 The species-specific legislation below is presented here due either to the actual or suspected/ possible presence of each species on the site or within the zone of influence and is therefore considered to be relevant for this study.

9.2.2 This sub-section provides a brief summary of key relevant species legislation. It should not be considered a comprehensive review and is not meant to be so. It is provided here for information only and is not intended to replace specialised legal advice. It does not replace the text of the legislation, but summarises the salient points.

Badger

9.2.3 The Badger is protected in Britain under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* and *Schedule 6* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). The legislation affords protection to Badger and Badger setts, and makes it a criminal offence to:

- wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a Badger, or attempt to do so;
- interfere with a sett by damaging or destroying it;
- to obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a Badger sett; or
- to disturb a Badger when it is occupying a sett.

Bats

9.2.4 All species of British bat are listed on *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and receive full protection under *Section 9*. They are also listed as European Protected Species on *Schedule 2* of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* which gives them full protection under *Regulation 42(1)*. Protection was extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (the CRoW Act). Under the above legislation it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take an individual of such a species;
- possess any part of such species either alive or dead;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by such species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
- disturb such a species whilst using any place of shelter or protection; or
- sell or attempt to sell any such species.

9.2.5 Several species of bat are included on *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016*.

9.2.6 All species of British bat are also protected under *Schedule 6* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This protection relates specifically to trapping and direct pursuit of the species.

Great Crested Newt

9.2.7 Great Crested Newts are listed on *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), and receive full protection under *Section 9*. The 1981 Act was amended by the *CRoW Act 2000* which further extends the protection. They are also listed as European

Protected Species on *Schedule 2* of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* which gives it full protection under *Regulation 42(1)*. The legislation applies to all life stages of the Great Crested Newt, including eggs, larvae, juveniles and adults.

9.2.8 Under the above legislation it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take an individual of such a species;
- possess any part of such species either alive or dead;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by such species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
- disturb such a species whilst using any place of shelter or protection; or
- sell or attempt to sell any such species.

9.2.9 Great Crested Newts are included on *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016*.

Reptiles

9.2.10 Viviparous Lizard, Grass Snake, Slow-worm and Adder are all listed under *Schedule 5* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), in respect of *Section 9(5)* and part of *Section 9(1)*. This protection was extended by the *CRoW Act 2000*.

9.2.11 Under the above legislation it is an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill or injure any individual of such a species; or
- sell or attempt to sell any part of the species alive or dead.

9.2.12 All four of the above listed reptiles are included on *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016*.

Birds

9.2.13 All species of bird are protected under *Section 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). The protection was extended by the *CRoW Act 2000*. The legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use/ being built; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

9.2.14 Certain species of bird are listed on *Schedule 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and receive protection under *Sections 1(4)* and *1(5)* of the Act. The legislation confers special penalties where the above mentioned offences are committed for any such bird and also make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- disturb any such bird, whilst building its nest or it is in or near a nest containing dependant young; or
- disturb the dependant young of such a bird.

9.2.15 *Section 7* of the *Environment Act 2016* includes several birds.

10 APPENDIX 2 – DATA SUPPLIED BY COFNOD (PUBLIC VERSION)

Cofnod

Cartref data bywyd gwyllt ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru
The home of wildlife data for North Wales

Cofnod Environmental Information Search (PUBLIC VERSION)

Our Reference	CO/E14415
Your Reference	C579
Requested By	Max Ellson, Marches Ecology LLP
Data Users	Max Ellson, Partner, Marches Ecology LLP; Tom Knight, Partner, Marches Ecology LLP; David and Michelle Chetta
Search Date	30/10/2025 11:28
Expiry Date	30/04/2026 (may be extended on request)
Search Type	Chargeable

- PUBLIC VERSION -

Important Information

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- Please contact us if you have any questions about using the data or wish to add further Data Users.

Notes

- Records with 1km, 2km, 5km, 10km or 100km grid references (where present) are highlighted with, for example, (1km) next to the distance to indicate that the distance should not be considered to be exact given the vague nature of the grid reference.
- Records shown in **bold** typeface are sensitive species records, and some details have been restricted in this public version of the report.

Verification Levels

- **UA:** Unassessed
- **PC:** Probably Correct
- **KC:** Known Correct
- **NA:** Not Required

Species Categories

- **All Other Species:** Any species not included in other categories
- **Category 1 Species:** Species with European and/or UK Legal Protection, Section 7 (Environment Act Wales 2016) Priority Species
- **Category 2 Species:** Global Red List, British Red Data Book, Nationally Rare & Scarce, Welsh Red & Amber Birds, Welsh Red Data Lists, Welsh SSSI Invertebrate Features, not identified in Category 1
- **Category 3 Species:** Locally Important species as specified by local experts, Grassland fungi (CHEGD) species, not identified under Categories 1 & 2

Status List Abbreviations

BAP - UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species, **BDir2.1** - EU Birds Directive Annex 2.1 - Birds which may potentially be hunted, **BDir2.2** - EU Birds Directive Annex 2.2 - Birds which may potentially be hunted within certain member states, **Bern2** - Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Appendix 2 - Strictly protected fauna species, **Bern3** - Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Appendix 3 - Protected fauna species, **Bonn2** - Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Appendix 2 - Migratory Species to be the subject of agreements, **CHS2** - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, Schedule 2 - European Protected Species of Animals, **CITES-A** - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Annex A - Species threatened with extinction, **GBNNSIP** - Great Britain Non-native Species Inventory Portal Checklist of Non-native Species, **HDir2** - Habitats Directive, Annex II - Species requiring designation of Special Areas of Conservation, **HDir4** - Habitats Directive, Annex IV - Species in need of strict protection, **INNS** - Invasive Non-native Species, **INNS-W** - Invasive Non-native Species (INNS) of Interest to Wales, **LI-BR-48[LR]** - Bryophyte Rarity List for Vice-County 48: Merionethshire (Locally rare), **LI-BR-49[LR]** - Bryophyte Rarity List for Vice-County 49: Caernarvonshire (Locally rare), **LI-BR-51[EX]** - Bryophyte Rarity List for Vice-County 51: Flintshire (Locally extinct), **LI-BR-52[LR]** - Bryophyte Rarity List for Vice-County 52: Anglesey (Locally rare), **LI-VP-48[LE]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 48: Merionethshire (Locally Extinct), **LI-VP-48[LR]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 48: Merionethshire (Locally Rare), **LI-VP-48[LS]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 48: Merionethshire (Locally Scarce), **LI-VP-49[LR]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 49: Caernarvonshire (Locally Rare), **LI-VP-49[LS]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 49: Caernarvonshire (Locally Scarce), **LI-VP-50[LNS]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 50: Denbighshire (Locally near scarce), **LI-VP-50[LR]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 50: Denbighshire

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(Locally rare), **LI-VP-50[LS]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 50: Denbighshire (Locally scarce), **LI-VP-51[LR]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 51: Flintshire (Locally rare), **LI-VP-51[LS]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 51: Flintshire (Locally scarce), **LI-VP-52[LR]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 52: Anglesey (Locally Rare), **LI-VP-52[LS]** - Rare Plant Register for Vice-County 52: Anglesey (Locally Scarce), **PBA** - Protection of Badgers Act 1992, **RDB-N** - Red Data Book listing (not based on IUCN guidelines) - Notable, **RDB-NR** - Red Data Book listing (not based on IUCN guidelines) - Nationally Rare, **RDB-NS** - Red Data Book listing (not based on IUCN guidelines) - Nationally Scarce, **RL-DD** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Data Deficient, **RL-EN** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Endangered, **RL-NT** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Near Threatened, **RL-VU** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Vulnerable, **S7** - Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (Section 7), **UKBA** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber list (not based on IUCN criteria), **UKBR** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern - Red list (not based on IUCN criteria), **WBA** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales - Amber list (not based on IUCN criteria), **WBR** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales - Red list (not based on IUCN criteria), **WCA1.1** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 1.1 - Birds which are protected at all times, **WCA1.2** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 1.2 - Birds which are protected during the close season, **WCA5** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 - Animals which are protected, **WCA8** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 8 - Plants which are protected, **WCA9** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 9 - Animals and plants which may not be released/planted or allowed to escape/grow in the wild, **WRL-TM[DD]** - IUCN compliant Red List for Britain's Terrestrial Mammals (Data Deficient), **WRL-TM[EN]** - IUCN compliant Red List for Britain's Terrestrial Mammals (Endangered), **WRL-TM[VU]** - IUCN compliant Red List for Britain's Terrestrial Mammals (Vulnerable), **WRL-VP[EN]** - Vascular Plant Red Data List for Wales (Endangered), **WRL-VP[NT]** - Vascular Plant Red Data List for Wales (Near Threatened), **WRL-VP[VU]** - Vascular Plant Red Data List for Wales (Vulnerable)

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Data Description

Distance	Indicates the distance, in metres, between the grid reference of the record (using the central point of the grid square) and the search location. For any Sensitive Species Records, this should not be released into the Public Domain.
Species Name	Name of the taxon (usually identified to species level) using the binomial system.
Grid Reference	Grid reference based on the Ordnance Survey grid system.
Date	Date on which the record was made. In some cases this might be a date range, or a vague date such as 'Summer 2010'.
Abundance	Number of individuals recorded. Where not specified it is assumed that at least one was present (with the exception of records with Yes in the 'Negative Record' column).
Record Type	A description of the type of record.
Site Name	The site name (if one has been supplied). For any Sensitive Species Records, this cannot be released into the Public Domain.
Notes	Any additional notes about the sighting. For any Sensitive Species Records, this cannot be released into the Public Domain.
Dataset ID	ID of this dataset. See 'Important Issues' for more details.
Lists	Any local, national or international conservation statuses or legal protection which apply to this species and whether it is included in any Local Biodiversity Action Plans. See 'Abbreviations' for more details.
V	An indicator showing the level of confidence held in the record's correct identification.

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Dataset Information

The records in these results are drawn from the following datasets. Use the Dataset ID next to each record to find its dataset.

[redacted]			
D0216/001/03	Miscellaneous species records held by Denbighshire County Council (records to 2004)	Cyngor Sir Ddinbych/Denbighshire County Council	Species
D0217/001/05	Welsh Invertebrate Database (WID) - Records from within the Cofnod boundary	Natural Resources Wales. (2024) Welsh Invertebrate Database (WID). NBN Atlas occurrence download at https://nbnatlas.org accessed on 06 March 2024.	Species
D1078/001/02	Cranefly (Diptera; Tipuloidea) records for Britain to 2016	Biological Records Centre & Cranefly Recording Scheme (NBN Download, 20/12/2018)	Species
D1117/001/01	ad hoc Cofnod Online Recording System records	Individual Recorder(s)	Species
D1169/004/05	Vice-County dataset - Vascular plant records from Denbighshire Vice-county (50). - Complete dataset	Delyth Williams (BSBI Vice County Recorder)	Species
D1201/001/02	British Arachnological Society/Spider and Harvestman Recording Schemes dataset	Spider Recording Scheme	Species
D1285/001/03	Vice-County dataset - Moth records from Denbighshire and Flintshire Vice-counties (50 and 51)	Justin Williams	Species
D1290/001/01	Water vole records resulting from a water vole survey organised by Wrexham County Borough Council, & incidental records of other species recorded. - Water vole records	Cyngor Bwrdreistref Sirol Wrecsam/Wrexham County Borough Council and Individual Recorders.	Species
D1297/025/01	BirdTrack records - 2004-2018 data from Vice-Counties 50 & 51 (Denbighshire & Flintshire)	Ian M. Spence and British Trust for Ornithology	Species
D1297/042/01	BirdTrack records - 1900-2003 records for Vice-County 50 Denbighshire	Ian M. Spence and British Trust for Ornithology	Species
D1297/047/01	BirdTrack records - 2021 records from within the Cofnod boundary (excluding Meirionnydd)	Julian Hughes & British Trust for Ornithology	Species
D1297/050/01	BirdTrack records - 2022 records for Vice-County 50 (Denbighshire)	Ian M. Spence & British Trust for Ornithology	Species
D1297/051/01	BirdTrack records - 2023 records from within the Cofnod boundary (excluding Meirionnydd)	Julian Hughes & British Trust for Ornithology	Species
D1297/055/01	BirdTrack records - 2024 records from within the Cofnod boundary (excluding Meirionnydd)	Julian Hughes & British Trust for Ornithology	Species

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D1462/001/01	Miscellaneous species records collected by Gerald Longley Ecological Consultants on behalf of various clients - Records collected between 05/05/2010 - 07/07/2011	Gerald Longley Ecological Consultants	Species
D1486/001/01	Natural Resources Wales North Wales Bat Roosts	Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales	Species
D1518/001/01	Miscellaneous plant records collated by Paul Day	Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru	Species
D1558/001/01	Records from the 5th Otter Survey of Wales, 2009-2010	Individual Recorders & Natural Resources Wales	Species
D1638/002/06	iRecord data from the Cofnod area (Unassessed records) - Records passing automatic checks	iRecord and individual recorders	Species
D1844/005/08	iRecord data for the Cofnod area (Verified records) - Records verified on iRecord	iRecord and individual recorders	Species
D1852/001/01	RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch winter sightings in the UK in 2008 - 2008 records	RSPB (NBN Download, 16/01/2019)	Species
D1852/002/01	RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch winter sightings in the UK in 2008 - 2009 records	RSPB (NBN Download, 16/01/2019).	Species
D1907/001/02	Shropshire Ecological Data Network database	Shropshire Ecological Data Network (NBN download, 24/11/2020)	Species
D1966/001/01	KiEco Freshwater Ecology: River Macrophytes	Natural Resources Wales (NBN download, 16/06/2020)	Species
D2200/001/01	Bryophyte data for Great Britain and Ireland from the British Bryological Society held by BRC - Records from the Cofnod area	Blockeel TL, Bosanquet SDS, Hill M , Preston C (eds) 2014. Atlas of British and Irish bryophytes. Newbury: Pisces Publications. (data up to 2013) and Records provided by British Bryological Society, accessed through NBN Atlas website (post-2013 data). Occurrence dataset accessed through the NBN Atlas.	Species
D0220/013/05	GIS Datasets for Protected Sites in Wales - Listed Buildings	Designated Historic Asset GIS Data, The Welsh Historic Environment Service (Cadw), 2025.	Sites
D0229/001/04	Wrexham Wildlife Sites data - GIS layer	Cyngor Bwrdreistref Sirol Wrecsam/Wrexham County Borough Council	Sites
D2175/001/01	Important Curlew Areas	Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and Database Right. All rights Reserved. Contains Ordnance Survey Data. Ordnance Survey Licence number AC0000849444. Crown Copyright and Database Right. © RSPB 2023. © Denbighshire County Council. © Copyright Brecon Beacons National Park. © 2023 Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust © Copyright 2023 Elan Valley Trust. © Welsh Ornithological Society.	Sites
D0157/002/01	Phase 1 Habitat Survey of Wales 1979-1997 - GIS layer showing habitats as polygons and using the phase 1 codes to identify the habitat category	Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and Database Right. All rights Reserved. Contains Ordnance Survey Data. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019741. Crown Copyright and Database Right.	Habitats

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D1006/004/04	Ancient Woodland Inventory 2021 - 2021	Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and Database Right. All rights Reserved. Contains Ordnance Survey Data. Ordnance Survey Licence number AC0000849444. Crown Copyright and Database Right.	Habitats
D2082/001/02	Environment (Wales) Act Section 7 Terrestrial Habitats of Principal Importance - WELSH GOVERNMENT, 2016: "Environment (Wales) Act 2016: Section 7 List of Habitats of Principal Importance".	Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and Database Right. All rights Reserved. Contains Ordnance Survey Data. Ordnance Survey Licence number AC0000849444. Crown Copyright and Database Right.	Habitats
D2202/001/01	Peatlands of Wales - ANON, 2022: "Production of the Peatlands of Wales Map (Soil Policy Evidence Programme 2020-2021). Report code SPEP2020-21/03.". Welsh Government	© Crown copyright. Mapping derived from soils data © Cranfield University (NSRI) and for the Controller of HMSO 2020 © Crown copyright 2020. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and Database Right. Contains data from BGS © UKRI. All rights Reserved.	Habitats

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Search Location	Grid Reference
Land adjacent to Ellesmere Road, SY13 3EU	SJ50564064

Category 1 Species									
Species Name	**Grid Reference**	**Date**	**Abundance**	**Record/Sample Type**	**Site Name**	**Notes**	**Dataset ID**	**Lists**	**V**
Alauda arvensis (Skylark / Ehedydd)	SJ5041 *(Approximate)*	23/03/2000	1		Bubney Moor	Singing.	D1297/042/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S7, UKBR, WBA	PC
Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole / Llygoden Bengron y Dwr)	SJ5074139691	June 2008		Dung/Droppings/Frass/Pellet, etc.			D1290/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[EN]	UA
Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole / Llygoden Bengron y Dwr)	SJ5074939691	June 2008		Dung/Droppings/Frass/Pellet, etc.			D1290/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[EN]	UA
Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole / Llygoden Bengron y Dwr)	SJ5074639696	June 2008		Dung/Droppings/Frass/Pellet, etc.			D1290/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[EN]	UA
Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole / Llygoden Bengron y Dwr)	SJ5073139682	June 2008		Tracks/Trail			D1290/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[EN]	UA
Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole / Llygoden Bengron y Dwr)	SJ5074139690	June 2008		Tracks/Trail			D1290/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[EN]	UA
Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole / Llygoden Bengron y Dwr)	SJ5074839697	June 2008		Feeding damage, etc.			D1290/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[EN]	UA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole / Llygoden Bengron y Dwr)	SJ5074739693	June 2008		Feeding damage, etc.			D1290/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[EN]	UA
Chiroptera **(Bat / Ystlum)**	SJ5040	**30/12/1999**			**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1486/001/01	**Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, WCA5**	**NA**
Falco tinnunculus (Kestrel / Cudyll Coch)	SJ4939	19/02/2010	1		Bronington, E	Birdtrack:	D1297/025/01	Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-VU, S7, UKBA, WBR	PC
Falco tinnunculus (Kestrel / Cudyll Coch)	SJ5041 *(Approximate)*	17/06/2021	2		Redbrook Maelor		D1297/047/01	Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-VU, S7, UKBA, WBR	UA
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell / Clychau'r Gog)	SJ509413	13/09/2007			Hadley Farm, Whitchurch		D1907/001/02	WCA8	NA
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell / Clychau'r Gog)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	WCA8	NA
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell / Clychau'r Gog)	SJ4941	17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	WCA8	NA
Lutra lutra **(Otter / Dyfrgi)**	SJ5141	**15/10/2009**	**Spraint**		**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1558/001/01	**BAP, Bern2, CHS2, CITES-A, HDir2, HDir4, S7, WCA5, WRL-TM[VU]**	**NA**

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
[redacted]									
Muscicapa striata (Spotted Flycatcher / Gwybedog Mannog)	SJ4939	29/05/2012	1		Bronington, E	BirdTrack. Activty: H	D1297/025/01	BAP, Bern2, Bonn2, S7, UKBR, WBR	PC
Myotis daubentonii **(Daubenton's Bat / Ystlum y Dwr)**	SJ5041	**02/08/2010**		**Bat detector (Anabat)**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1462/001/01	**Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, WCA5**	**PC**
Myotis mystacinus **(Whiskered Bat / Ystlum Barfog)**	SJ5041	**2 records, between 02/08/2010 and 17/08/2010**		**Bat detector (Anabat)**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1462/001/01	**Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, RL-DD, WCA5, WRL-TM[DD]**	**PC**
Nyctalus noctula **(Noctule / Ystlum Mawr)**	SJ5041	**07/08/2010**		**Bat detector (Anabat)**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1462/001/01	**BAP, Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, S7, WCA5**	**PC**
Passer domesticus (House Sparrow / Aderyn y To)	SJ5040	26/01/2008 to 27/01/2008			Whitchurch Flintshire	Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000567-BGBW2008-22125876-139638113	D1852/001/01	BAP, S7, UKBR, WBA	PC

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Passer domesticus (House Sparrow / Aderyn y To)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16454937-106609094	D1852/002/01	BAP, S7, UKBR, WBA	PC
Passer domesticus (House Sparrow / Aderyn y To)	SJ4939 *(Approximate)*	3 records, between 29/05/2012 and 06/08/2022	5+		Bronington, E	BirdTrack. Activty: N; BirdTrack	D1297/025/01, D1297/050/01	BAP, S7, UKBR, WBA	PC, UA
***Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Common Pipistrelle)**	SJ5041	**3 records, between 02/08/2010 and 17/08/2010**		**Bat detector (Anabat)**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1462/001/01	**Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, S7, WCA5**	**PC**
***Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (Soprano Pipistrelle)**	SJ5041	**3 records, between 02/08/2010 and 17/08/2010**		**Bat detector (Anabat)**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1462/001/01	**BAP, Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, S7, WCA5**	**PC**
***Plecotus auritus* (Brown Long-eared Bat / Ystlum Hirglust)**	SJ5041	**2 records, between 02/08/2010 and 07/08/2010**		**Bat detector (Anabat)**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D1462/001/01	**BAP, Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, S7, WCA5**	**PC**
Prunella modularis (Dunnock / Llwyd y Gwrych)	SJ4939 *(Approximate)*	06/08/2022	1		Bronington, E		D1297/050/01	BAP, Bern2, S7, UKBA, WBA	UA
Scotopteryx chenopodiata (Shaded Broad-bar / Rhesen Lydan Dywyll)	SJ5041	2 records, both on 30/05/1992	1 Adult; 1		Bubney moor;Bubney Moor	Habitat: Scrub. Method: Daytime observation	D1285/001/03, D0217/001/05	BAP, S7	NA
Sturnus vulgaris (Starling / Drudwen)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16455348-106878505	D1852/002/01	BAP, BDir2.2, RL-VU, S7, UKBR, WBR	PC
Turdus philomelos (Song Thrush / Bronfraith)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16454937-106817366	D1852/002/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S7, UKBA	PC

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Tyto alba (Barn Owl / Tylluan Wen)	SJ511412	11/01/2008	1		Redbrook	**-Withheld-**	D1117/001/01	Bern2, CITES-A, WCA1.1, WCA9	PC
Tyto alba (Barn Owl / Tylluan Wen)	SJ5141 *(Approximate)*	22/12/2002	1		Redbrook Maelor		D1297/042/01	Bern2, CITES-A, WCA1.1, WCA9	PC
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing / Cornchwiglen)	SJ4939	29/05/2012	1		Bronington, E	BirdTrack. Activty: H	D1297/025/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S7, UKBR, WBR	PC
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing / Cornchwiglen)	SJ5041 *(Approximate)*	23/03/2000	6		Bubney Moor		D1297/042/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S7, UKBR, WBR	PC

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Category 2 Species									
Species Name	**Grid Reference**	**Date**	**Abundance**	**Record/Sample Type**	**Site Name**	**Notes**	**Dataset ID**	**Lists**	**V**
Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard / Hwyaden Wyllt)	SJ4939	30/05/2009	3		Bronington, E	Birdtrack. Activty: H	D1297/025/01	BDir2.1, Bonn2, RL-NT, UKBA	PC
Anser anser (Greylag Goose / Gwydd Wyllt)	SJ5039 *(Approximate)*	24/06/2024			Fenn's Bank		D1297/055/01	BDir2.1, Bonn2, UKBA, WCA1.2	UA
Arion (Arion) ater (Large Black Slug)	SJ5041	30/05/1992	3		Bubney Moor		D0217/001/05	RL-DD	NA
Buxus sempervirens (Box / Pren Bocs)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer	Planted	D1169/004/05	RDB-NR, RL-DD	NA
Chloris chloris (Greenfinch / Llinos Werdd)	SJ4939	06/07/2013	1		Bronington, E	BirdTrack	D1297/025/01	Bern2, RL-EN, UKBR, WBR	PC
Cicuta virosa (Cowbane / Buladd)	SJ498408	31/07/2017			The Chequer	Pond by footpath on S side of A525 at Broad Oak Farm	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-50[LNS], LI-VP-51[LR], RDB-NS	NA
Cirsium heterophyllum (Melancholy Thistle / Ysgallen Fwyth)	SJ4939 *(Supplied by Original Recorder)*	1956			Bronington, near Whitchurch		D1518/001/01	LI-VP-48[LE], LI-VP-49[LR], LI-VP-50[LR], WRL-VP[EN]	PC
Columba oenas (Stock Dove / Colomen Wyllt)	SJ4939 *(Approximate)*	06/08/2022	1		Bronington, E		D1297/050/01	BDir2.2, UKBA	UA
Columba palumbus (Woodpigeon / Ysguthan)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16455348-106987206	D1852/002/01	BDir2.1, UKBA	PC
Columba palumbus (Woodpigeon / Ysguthan)	SJ4939 *(Approximate)*	4 records, between 19/02/2010 and 06/08/2022	50+		Bronington, E	Birdtrack:; BirdTrack. Activty: H; BirdTrack	D1297/025/01, D1297/050/01	BDir2.1, UKBA	PC, UA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Columba palumbus (Woodpigeon / Ysguthan)	SJ5040	18/09/2014	1		Painter's Green	BirdTrack	D1297/025/01	BDir2.1, UKBA	PC
Corvus frugilegus (Rook / Ydfran)	SJ4939	29/05/2012			Bronington, E	Birdtrack. 9 nests. Activty: ON	D1297/025/01	BDir2.2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBR	PC
Corvus frugilegus (Rook / Ydfran)	SJ5039 *(Approximate)*	06/04/2023	19		Long Lane	Nineteen active nests in two trees.	D1297/051/01	BDir2.2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBR	UA
Corvus frugilegus (Rook / Ydfran)	SJ5040 *(Approximate)*	13/04/2023	21		Bowkers Lane 1	21 active rooks nests	D1297/051/01	BDir2.2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBR	UA
Delichon urbicum (House Martin / Gwennol y Bondo)	SJ4939 *(Approximate)*	3 records, between 29/05/2012 and 06/08/2022	1		Bronington, E	BirdTrack. Activty: H; BirdTrack	D1297/025/01, D1297/050/01	Bern2, RL-VU, UKBR, WBA	PC, UA
Diogma glabrata	SJ4939	25/07/2015			Fenn's Wood	Occurrence ID: 360825	D1078/001/02	RDB-N	NA
Fringilla coelebs (Chaffinch / Ji-Binc)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16454937-105771480	D1852/002/01	WBA	PC
Fringilla coelebs (Chaffinch / Ji-Binc)	SJ4939	29/05/2012			Bronington, E	BirdTrack. Activty: S	D1297/025/01	WBA	PC
Fulica atra (Coot / Cwtiar)	SJ4939	30/05/2009	2		Bronington, E	Birdtrack. Activty: P	D1297/025/01	BDir2.1, RL-NT, WBA	PC
Gallinula chloropus (Moorhen / Iar Ddwr)	SJ4939	30/05/2009	3		Bronington, E	Birdtrack. Activty: FL	D1297/025/01	BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-VU, UKBA	PC
Malva neglecta (Dwarf Mallow / Corhocysen)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-51[LS], LI-VP-52[LR], WRL-VP[NT]	NA
Pardosa saltans	SJ5041	2 records, both on 30/05/1992			Bubney Moor N.R. (MIXED WOODS);Bubney Moor	BRC RECNO: 374810; BRC RECNO: 471739	D1201/001/02	RDB-NS	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Periparus ater (Coal Tit / Titw Penddu)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16455348-106179771	D1852/002/01	Bern2, WBA	PC
Pica pica (Magpie / Pioden)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16455348-105771484	D1852/002/01	BDir2.2, WBA	PC
Pica pica (Magpie / Pioden)	SJ4939 *(Approximate)*	3 records, between 19/02/2010 and 06/08/2022	1; 2; 3		Bronington, E	Birdtrack:; BirdTrack	D1297/025/01, D1297/050/01	BDir2.2, WBA	PC, UA
Pilaria scutellata	SJ5040	3 records, all on 18/08/1979	1; 1 Male		The Oaks Farm, Redbrook;Redbrook ,The Oaks Farm	Occurrence ID: 123774; Near pond. Occurrence ID: 46710	D1078/001/02, D0217/001/05	RDB-N	NA
Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine / Pinwydden yr Alban)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	RDB-NS	NA
Pulmonaria longifolia (Narrow-leaved Lungwort / Llysiau'r Ysgyfaint)	SJ51004115	18/04/2015			Painters Green	1 plant on shaded bank of lay-by. Photo + diagnostic characters supplied	D1169/004/05	RDB-NS	NA
Sinapis arvensis (Charlock / Mwstard Gwyllt)	SJ4939	04/11/2013			Bronington East		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, WRL-VP[VU]	NA
Streptopelia decaocto (Collared Dove / Turtur Dorchog)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16454937-106179770	D1852/002/01	BDir2.2, GBNNSIP, RL-NT	PC
Troglodytes troglodytes (Wren / Dryw)	SJ5039	24/01/2009 to 25/01/2009				Occurrence ID: NBN-GA000656-BGBW2009-16454937-106817365	D1852/002/01	Bern2, UKBA	PC

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Troglodytes troglodytes (Wren / Dryw)	SJ4939 *(Approximate)*	2 records, between 29/05/2012 and 06/08/2022	1		Bronington, E	BirdTrack. Activty: S	D1297/025/01, D1297/050/01	Bern2, UKBA	PC, UA

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Category 3 Species									
Species Name	**Grid Reference**	**Date**	**Abundance**	**Record/Sample Type**	**Site Name**	**Notes**	**Dataset ID**	**Lists**	**V**
Acer campestre (Field Maple / Masarnen Fach)	SJ5041	2 records, between 14/07/2012 and 10/09/2019			Painters Green	roadside verge	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Acer campestre (Field Maple / Masarnen Fach)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer	Planted	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Acer campestre (Field Maple / Masarnen Fach)	SJ5141	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Acer campestre (Field Maple / Masarnen Fach)	SJ5039	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Avena fatua (Wild-oat / Ceirchen Wyllt)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-49[LR]	NA
Avena fatua (Wild-oat / Ceirchen Wyllt)	SJ5141	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-49[LR]	NA
Berberis vulgaris (Barberry / Pren Melyn)	SJ508409	19/06/2014			Painters Green	Field hedge on W side of road S of Redbrook Hotel	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-50[LR], LI-VP-51[LR], LI-VP-52[LR]	NA
Bryum algovicum (Drooping Thread-moss)	SJ5039	1950 to 1988			Fenn's Bank		D2200/001/01	LI-BR-49[LR], LI-BR-51[EX]	NA
Bryum caespiticium (Tufted Thread-moss)	SJ5039	1950 to 1988			Fenn's Bank		D2200/001/01	LI-BR-48[LR], LI-BR-49[LR], LI-BR-52[LR]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Cardamine amara (Large Bitter-cress / Berwr Chwerw Mawr)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-50[LNS], LI-VP-51[LS]	NA
Cardamine amara (Large Bitter-cress / Berwr Chwerw Mawr)	SJ50764153	17/05/2014			Painters Green	bank of stream	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-50[LNS], LI-VP-51[LS]	NA
Carex acutiformis (Lesser Pond-sedge / Hesgen-y-Dwr Fach)	SJ5139	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-50[LNS]	NA
Carex paniculata (Greater Tussock-sedge / Hesgen Rafunog Fawr)	SJ5041	2 records, between 14/06/1889 and 10/09/2019			Bubney Moor;Painters Green		D1907/001/02, D1169/004/05	LI-VP-50[LNS], LI-VP-51[LS]	NA
Carex rostrata (Bottle Sedge / Hesgen Ylfinfain)	SJ5041	14/06/1889			Bubney Moor		D1907/001/02	LI-VP-51[LS]	NA
Crepis paludosa (Marsh Hawk's-beard / Gwalchlys y Gors)	SJ5041	1905			Bubney Moor		D1907/001/02	LI-VP-50[LNS], LI-VP-51[LR], LI-VP-52[LR]	NA
Cruciata laevipes (Crosswort / Llysiau'r Groes)	SJ4941	17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Dryopteris carthusiana (Narrow Buckler-fern / Marchredynen Gul)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-51[LS]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Epilobium parviflorum (Hoary Willowherb / Helyglys Lledlwyd)	SJ5039	06/11/2014			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48	NA
Equisetum telmateia (Great Horsetail / Marchrawnen Fawr)	SJ5041	2 records, between 27/08/2012 and 17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Equisetum telmateia (Great Horsetail / Marchrawnen Fawr)	SJ50054130	17/05/2014			Painters Green	woodland stream	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Equisetum telmateia (Great Horsetail / Marchrawnen Fawr)	SJ499403	31/07/2017			The Chequer	Bowkers Lane, frequent NW of Peartree House	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Equisetum telmateia (Great Horsetail / Marchrawnen Fawr)	SJ5040	12/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Fallopia convolvulus (Black-bindweed / Y Glymog Ddu)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Festuca filiformis (Fine-leaved Sheep's-fescue / Peiswellt Meinddail)	SJ5041	14/06/1889			Bubney Moor		D1907/001/02	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-49[LR]	NA
Ficaria verna subsp. verna	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Ficaria verna subsp. verna	SJ5141	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Ficaria verna subsp. verna	SJ4941	17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Geranium pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill / Pig-yr-Aran Fân-Flodeuog)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Geranium pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill / Pig-yr-Aran Fân-Flodeuog)	SJ5141	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Geranium pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill / Pig-yr-Aran Fân-Flodeuog)	SJ4941	17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Geranium pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill / Pig-yr-Aran Fân-Flodeuog)	SJ50774118	17/05/2014			Painters Green	pull in by junction	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Geranium pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill / Pig-yr-Aran Fân-Flodeuog)	SJ51004119	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Geranium pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill / Pig-yr-Aran Fân-Flodeuog)	SJ5039	06/11/2014			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Geranium pusillum (Small-flowered Crane's-bill / Pig-yr-Aran Fân-Flodeuog)	SJ500411	31/07/2017			Painters Green	Whitewell Road nr N of Broad Oak	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Glyceria maxima (Reed Sweet-grass / Melyswellt y Gamlas)	SJ509413	13/09/2007			Hadley Farm, Whitchurch		D1907/001/02	LI-VP-49[LR], LI-VP-50[LNS]	NA
Hypericum humifusum (Trailing St John's-wort / Eurinllys Ymdaenol)	SJ5041	14/07/2012			Painters Green	roadside verge, around War Memorial	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-51[LR]	NA
Juncus inflexus (Hard Rush / Brwynen Galed)	SJ5040	12/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR]	NA
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. montanum	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Matricaria chamomilla (Scented Mayweed / Amranwen Bêr)	SJ5041	2 records, between 27/08/2012 and 10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Matricaria chamomilla (Scented Mayweed / Amranwen Bêr)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Matricaria chamomilla (Scented Mayweed / Amranwen Bêr)	SJ5141	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Matricaria chamomilla (Scented Mayweed / Amranwen Bêr)	SJ5040	12/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Oenanthe aquatica (Fine-leaved Water-dropwort / Cegiden-y-Dwr Fanddail)	SJ502396	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank	Locally frequent on pond margin	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-51[LS]	NA
Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern / Rhedyn Cyfrdwy)	SJ5041	1905			Bubney Moor		D1907/001/02	LI-VP-48, LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-50[LR], LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Persicaria amphibia (Amphibious Bistort / Canwraidd y Dwr)	SJ502396	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48	NA
Persicaria hydropiper (Water-pepper / Y Dinboeth)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-51[LS]	NA
Persicaria lapathifolia (Pale Persicaria / Canwraidd y Dom)	SJ506415	10/09/2019			Painters Green	Sandy area beside footpath	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Populus tremula (Aspen / Aethnen)	SJ4939	04/11/2013			Bronington East		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Prunus padus (Bird Cherry / Coeden Geirios yr Adar)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Puccinellia distans (Reflexed Saltmarsh-Grass / Gwellt-y-Morfa Atblygedig)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer	A525 verge	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LR], LI-VP-52[LR]	NA
Ranunculus aquatilis	SJ502396	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Ranunculus sceleratus (Celery-leaved Buttercup / Crafanc yr Eryr)	SJ5124141218	22/09/2010	<0.1 Percentage Cover		Red Brook Bridge - Red Brook		D1966/001/01	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Ranunculus trichophyllus (Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot / Crafanc-y-Frân Feinddail)	SJ510400	1979			Bronington		D0216/001/03	LI-VP-48[LR], LI-VP-49[LS], LI-VP-50[LS], LI-VP-51[LS]	KC
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia (Rusty Willow)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-52	NA
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia (Rusty Willow)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-52	NA
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia (Rusty Willow)	SJ5040	12/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-52	NA
Salix purpurea (Purple Willow / Helygen Gochlas)	SJ505397	22/07/2017			Fenn's Bank	Pond nr Fenn's Old Hall	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-50[LS], LI-VP-51[LR]	NA
Scrophularia auriculata (Water Figwort / Gwrnerth y Dwr)	SJ509413	13/09/2007			Hadley Farm, Whitchurch		D1907/001/02	LI-VP-48[LR]	NA
Senecio sylvaticus (Heath Groundsel / Creulys y Rhos)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-51[LS]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Silene latifolia (White Campion / Gludlys Gwyn)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Silene latifolia (White Campion / Gludlys Gwyn)	SJ5141	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Silene latifolia (White Campion / Gludlys Gwyn)	SJ4941	17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Spergularia marina (Lesser Sea-spurrey / Troellig Arfor Bach)	SJ5141	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Spergularia marina (Lesser Sea-spurrey / Troellig Arfor Bach)	SJ5040	12/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Spergularia marina (Lesser Sea-spurrey / Troellig Arfor Bach)	SJ5039	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank	Works site	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-49[LS]	NA
Stellaria neglecta (Greater Chickweed / Gwlyddyn-y-Dom Mawr)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS], LI-VP-51[LR]	NA
Tanacetum parthenium (Feverfew / Y Wermod Wen)	SJ4941	04/11/2013			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Tanacetum parthenium (Feverfew / Y Wermod Wen)	SJ5039	06/11/2014			Fenn's Bank	Flore-penno	D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48	NA
Tragopogon pratensis (Goat's-beard / Barf y Bwch)	SJ5041	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Tragopogon pratensis (Goat's-beard / Barf y Bwch)	SJ5141	17/05/2014			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Trifolium medium (Zigzag Clover)	SJ500411	31/07/2017			Painters Green	Whitewell Road nr N of Broad Oak	D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Tripleurospermum inodorum (Scentless Mayweed / Amranwen Ddi-Sawr)	SJ5041	14/07/2012			Painters Green	roadside verge	D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Tripleurospermum inodorum (Scentless Mayweed / Amranwen Ddi-Sawr)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Tripleurospermum inodorum (Scentless Mayweed / Amranwen Ddi-Sawr)	SJ5141	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Ulmus procera (English Elm / Llwyfen Lloegr)	SJ5039	06/11/2014			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Ulmus procera (English Elm / Llwyfen Lloegr)	SJ5141	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Urtica urens (Small Nettle / Danhadlen Fach)	SJ4941	17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Urtica urens (Small Nettle / Danhadlen Fach)	SJ5039	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Viburnum opulus (Guelder-rose / Gwifwrnwydden y Gors)	SJ5041	08/05/2016			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48, LI-VP-52[LS]	NA
Viola arvensis (Field Pansy / Trilliw'r Tir Âr)	SJ4941	17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, LI-VP-48[LS]	NA
Viola odorata (Sweet Violet / Fioled Bêr)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	LI-VP-48[LR]	NA

- PUBLIC VERSION -

Designation List - INNS									
Species Name	**Grid Reference**	**Date**	**Abundance**	**Record/Sample Type**	**Site Name**	**Notes**	**Dataset ID**	**Lists**	**V**
Cotoneaster simonsii (Himalayan Cotoneaster / Cotoneaster Simons)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum (Variegated Yellow Archangel)	SJ5039	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Neovison vison (American Mink / Minc)	SJ513413	15/10/2009	1 scat		Wych Brook/Emeral Brook, Redbrook	Site number: DE 29	D1558/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel / Coeden Lawrgeirios)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W	NA
Rhododendron ponticum / Rhododendron Wyllt	SJ5041	2 records, between 14/07/2012 and 17/05/2014			Painters Green	roadside verge	D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Rhododendron ponticum / Rhododendron Wyllt	SJ4941	2 records, between 04/11/2013 and 17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Rhododendron ponticum / Rhododendron Wyllt	SJ501413	31/07/2017			Painters Green	Wood N of Broad Oak	D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose / Rhosyn Japan)	SJ5039	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA

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Designation List - INNS-W									
Species Name	**Grid Reference**	**Date**	**Abundance**	**Record/Sample Type**	**Site Name**	**Notes**	**Dataset ID**	**Lists**	**V**
Buddleja davidii (Butterfly-bush / Y Gynffon Las)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS-W	NA
Cotoneaster simonsii (Himalayan Cotoneaster / Cotoneaster Simons)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum (Variegated Yellow Archangel)	SJ5039	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Neovison vison (American Mink / Minc)	SJ513413	15/10/2009	1 scat		Wych Brook/Emeral Brook, Redbrook	Site number: DE 29	D1558/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce / Sbriwsen Sitca)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS-W	NA
Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel / Coeden Lawrgeirios)	SJ5041	10/09/2019			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W	NA
Rhododendron ponticum / Rhododendron Wyllt	SJ5041	2 records, between 14/07/2012 and 17/05/2014			Painters Green	roadside verge	D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA

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Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Rhododendron ponticum / Rhododendron Wyllt	SJ4941	2 records, between 04/11/2013 and 17/05/2014			Whitewell		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Rhododendron ponticum / Rhododendron Wyllt	SJ501413	31/07/2017			Painters Green	Wood N of Broad Oak	D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose / Rhosyn Japan)	SJ5039	24/10/2019			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS, INNS-W, WCA9	NA
Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock-spruce / Sbriwsen-Hemlog y Gorllewin)	SJ5041	08/05/2016			Painters Green		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS-W	NA
Vinca major (Greater Periwinkle / Perfagl Fawr)	SJ4940	04/11/2013			The Chequer	Established	D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS-W	NA
Vinca major (Greater Periwinkle / Perfagl Fawr)	SJ5039	06/11/2014			Fenn's Bank		D1169/004/05	GBNNSIP, INNS-W	NA

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Sites - 11 records	
Listed Buildings intersecting 1000m buffer	Redbrook House (1671) (387m), Redbrook Bridge (partly in Whitchurch Urban Civil Parish, Shropshire) (1743) (895m), 1 Iscoyd Cottages (85441) (771m), 2 Iscoyd Cottages (85445) (767m), Crofts Bank (85453) (835m), Gate Lodge (85460) (909m), Whitewell parish hall (85509) (984m)
Important Curlew Areas intersecting 1000m buffer	ICA 7 Fenn's and Whixhall Moss **(0m)**
Wildlife Sites for Wrexham intersecting 1000m buffer	Iscoyd Brook (W417) [Adopted] (791m), Bubney Moor (W502) [Adopted] (795m), Fenn's Rough (W504) [Adopted] (813m)

Listed Buildings

Site Code	Site Name	Grade	Classification	Location	Unitary Authority	Link
1671	Redbrook House	II	Domestic	Bronington	Wrexham	More Information
1743	Redbrook Bridge (partly in Whitchurch Urban Civil Parish, Shropshire)	II	Transport	Bronington	Wrexham	More Information
85441	1 Iscoyd Cottages	II		Bronington	Wrexham	More Information
85445	2 Iscoyd Cottages	II		Bronington	Wrexham	More Information
85453	Crofts Bank	II		Bronington	Wrexham	More Information
85460	Gate Lodge	II		Bronington	Wrexham	More Information
85509	Whitewell parish hall	II		Bronington	Wrexham	More Information

Wildlife Sites for Wrexham

Site Code	Site Name	Habitats	Description	Link
W417	Iscoyd Brook [Adopted]		A long series of diverse semi-natural habitats along the Iscoyd Brook, a tributary of the Wych Brook. The majority of the site is semi-improved grassland and marshes. The dry slopes are dominated by grasses such as sweet vernal grass, yorkshire fog, crested dog'stail and rough meadow-grass. Other species found in these swards include tormentil, betony, devil's-bit scabious and spring sedge. The marshes are dominated by lesser pond sedge, rushes, marsh horsetail and meadowsweet. Also present here are ragged robin, marsh marigold, common spotted orchid and bog pimpernell. There are three woods within this site. They have all suffered disturbance from planting of various mixes. Canopy species include beech, pedunculate oak, sycamore and conifers. The ground flora is well developed is some areas with some cover by ancient woodland species, e.g. bluebell, wild garlic, wood-sorrel and wood anenome.	More Information

- PUBLIC VERSION -

Site Code	Site Name	Habitats	Description	Link
W502	Bubney Moor [Adopted]		The largest of the Iscoyd Commons, this site consists of mainly wet woodland along the Red Brook with some semi-improved grassland. The northern half of the wet woodland has a mature alder canopy, the southern half has been planted with poplars. The ground flora throughout is rich with plants such as marsh marigold, meadowsweet, valerian, reed canary-grass, water mint, bogbean and great tussock sedge. The dryer ground supports ground flora such as moschatel, bluebell, black currant, ramsons and wood meadow-grass. The grassland is marshy in some patches. Species present include ragged robin, bird'sfoot trefoil, cat'sear and cowslip.	More Information
W504	Fenn's Rough [Adopted]	Running water, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, Standing water	Woodland along banks and flood plain of a brook. On the flat ground there is wet alder woodland. This is marshy and diverse with raspberry, marsh marigold, valerian, stinging-nettle and sedge species. The slopes are dryer with pedunculate oak, ash and sycamore in the canopy. The main understorey species are hazel, elder and blackthorn. The ground flora is grassy in some places and has patches of bracken and bramble, but is still fairly diverse. Other species present include anenome, bluebell, dog's-mercury, wild garlic and soft grass. There are two small areas of neutral grassland with a good herb content. This includes pignut and wood horsetail. At the the north end of the site there is a recently created pond.	More Information

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Ancient Woodland				
Habitat	Distance	Area	Coverage	At Search Location
Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	864m - 950m	3.969ha	1.264%	No
Restored Ancient Woodland Site	595m - 655m	3.087ha	0.983%	No
Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category	501m	0.257ha	0.082%	No

Phase 1 Habitat Survey				
Habitat	Distance	Area	Coverage	At Search Location
B.4 - Improved Grassland	0m - 921m	184.304ha	58.689%	Yes
J.1.1 - Arable	190m - 953m	53.849ha	17.147%	No
J.3.6 - Buildings	172m - 967m	9.963ha	3.173%	No
A.1.1.1 - Semi-natural Broad-leaved Woodland	361m - 956m	6.865ha	2.186%	No
B.2.2 - Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	256m - 959m	3.431ha	1.093%	No
J.1.5 - Gardens	344m - 980m	2.429ha	0.774%	No
A.1.2.2 - Planted Coniferous Woodland	335m - 832m	2.189ha	0.697%	No
A.1.1.2 - Planted Broad-leaved Woodland	176m - 972m	1.888ha	0.601%	No
A.1.3.2 - Planted Mixed Woodland	401m - 894m	1.879ha	0.598%	No
G.1 - Standing Water	148m - 908m	1.202ha	0.383%	No
C.1.1 - Bracken	815m - 923m	0.768ha	0.245%	No
N/A	317m - 912m	0.573ha	0.183%	No
F.1 - Swamp	610m	0.345ha	0.11%	No
A.2.1 - Dense Scrub	364m - 809m	0.207ha	0.066%	No
J.3.4 - Caravan Site	628m	0.186ha	0.059%	No
B.1.2 - Semi-improved Acid Grassland	500m	0.136ha	0.043%	No
C.3.1 - Tall Ruderal Herb	774m	0.096ha	0.03%	No

Section 7 Habitats of Principal Importance				
Habitat	Distance	Area	Coverage	At Search Location
Wood-pasture and parkland	912m	2.222ha	0.708%	No
Lowland fens and reedbeds	610m	0.345ha	0.11%	No
Traditional orchard	324m - 986m	0.15ha	0.048%	No
Lowland dry acid grassland	500m	0.136ha	0.043%	No

Peatlands of Wales

- PUBLIC VERSION -

Habitat	Distance	Area	Coverage	At Search Location
Peatland	704m	0.832ha	0.265%	No

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Documents - spatially referenced documents found within the search area

- PUBLIC VERSION -

North

Drain

CYM197425

Springfield F

Pond

ELLESMERE ROAD

10 m 0 60 m
1: 1,250

Base mapping provided by the client.

- Individual broad-leaved tree
- Double fenced line of trees (and or scrub)
  Indicative only.
- Hedgerow
- Defunct hedgerow
- Scattered scrub
- Marshy grassland
- Improved grassland
- Fence
- Target Note
- Survey site boundary
  Inset.

C579 Land Adjacent to Ellesmere Road, Bronington, near Whitchurch, Wrexham, SY13 3EU - Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

***Figure 1* - Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey**

Date: 11/11/2025

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