



ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Woodland Management Plan (WMP) Version 3 updated

Halsnead – Lickers lane
RESERVED MATTERS APPLICATION 23/02378/REM

Prepared for: Nuvu Developments

Prepared by Simon Brain *Chartered arboriculturist*

15.01.2023

Version 3

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Woodland Management Plan

Prepared by ATC Ltd on behalf of Nuvu Developments

Contact details for Owner/Occupier	Contact details for ATC Ltd	
Nuvu Developments	Mr Simon Brain, Willow Hill Cottage, School Lane, Burwardsley, Chester, CH3 9NX. 01829 770075	
Date Woodland visited: 22 nd September 2022	Weather Conditions: Blustery sunshine	
Address of Wood	Approx Grid Reference	Revision status
Land to south of Lickers Lane	SJ 47270 90512	Version 3
Administrative Boundary	Total Area of woodland (app)	Area Soil type
Knowsley	2.5 acres	Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils
Woodland Management Plan Period	Review dates	Public Access
Thirty years to commence upon the start of development on site.	(2, 5 and 10,20 and 30 year intervals prescriptive).	Yes
Site Designations/Constraints LWS		
European Protected Species All EPS and priority 1 species require confirmation of absence or presence and impact / mitigation details if required before any tree works can commence.		

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

This preliminary Woodland Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared for Nuvu Developments to support the management and development of the woodland areas located at Lickers Lane, Halshead as required by planning condition 30 which states;

“ Any subsequent reserved matters application shall be accompanied by a Woodland Management Plan setting out the management and maintenance proposed for the woodlands within the site boundary for the written approval of the Local Planning Authority. The Plan shall include details for dealing with habitat damage, how recreation pressures on the woodland will be dealt with and details of information boards. The approved details shall be implemented in full and maintained thereafter.

My name is Simon Brain; I have twenty years professional experience as an arboricultural and woodland consultant and have attained Chartered status with the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

2.0 Site location and description

2.1 Location

The site is located across the area of land as shown in Appendix one.

2.2 Descriptions

The total study area consists of approximately 2.5 acres of semi natural broadleaf woodland. The site consists generally of an even aged high canopy tree species dominated by Sycamore. Oak, Sycamore and Ash are also present in the high canopy and in addition, Hawthorn are present in smaller numbers. Natural regeneration occurs in the area, occasional *Ilex aquafolium* (Holly) and *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) are present. There are several ‘honorary’ native species such as *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore) that have developed in the high canopy. An herb / ground vegetation layer is present exhibiting numerous woodland plants.

2.3 Local Wildlife Site (LWS) designations

There are two LWS designations relevant to the WMP which are identified in The Environmental Statement dated 09.08.2023. The table below lists the LWS habitat type and potential risk to LWS including the proposed control measures to avoid habitat degradation.

LWS Title	Distance to site	Habitat type	Potential applicable risks from development given habitat type	Proposed methods to control potential impacts / reasons for lack of impact considered unlikely
Lickers Lane Wood	On site at Lickers Lane	Woodland	Direct damage to asset. Indirect contamination to asset	The submitted Woodland Management plan must be always followed including silvicultural and non-native vascular plant controls. The submitted AIA must install tree protection fencing to act as a physical barrier which can eliminate instances of direct damage in the construction phase. Silt fencing around the LWS boundary is required and shall be monitored. Waste stream monitoring to avoid debris and rubbish being deposited and degrading habitat. Annual monitoring suggested.
Woodland Sandfield Park	Immediately adjacent to Lickers Lane	Woodland with a pond, acidic grassland and scrub.	Indirect contamination to asset	The submitted AIA must install tree protection fencing to act as a physical barrier which will eliminate instances of direct damage in the construction phase. Silt fencing around the LWS boundary is required for remaining listed habitat and shall be monitored. Waste stream monitoring to avoid debris and rubbish being deposited and degrading habitat. Annual monitoring suggested.

A review of the LRC data including citations and maps (included in Appendix 2) for each LWS which has identified features of the LWS that require consideration.

Lickers Lane Wood

The features within the citation (Plants) are as follows.

- English Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*)
- Smaller Cat's-tail (*Phleum bertolonii*)

These plants are the designated species that are responsible for the LWS designation and must under all circumstances be protected by the following means.

- A site walkover shall be carried out by the ecologist to identify the locations of these plants which shall be subsequently mapped

- Non native Bluebell shall be removed from site and a compliance report shall be produced to demonstrate this. Non native eradications shall be monitored throughout the 30 year lifespan of the WMP.
- Expansion of these 2no. native plants shall be carried out by planting of bulbs and reseeded of the identified grass as shown on landscape plans within the following identified areas Bulb mixes B1-B8 shall contain native Bluebell and WF3 / WF1 / AG3 shall contain smaller cats tail
- This shall be carried out following plant mapping and an identification of suitable receptor site for new planting. Emorsgate Seeds shall be the nominated provider of the Smaller Cats tail seed and Naturescape shall provide Bluebell bulbs. The aim of the plant introductions shall be to ensure the viability of the species within the woodland and to increase their respective coverage.

Sandfield Park LWS is located off site but its designation features are the same plants as Lickers Lane.

2.4 Development proposals

Within the LWS woodland on site the development proposals contain the following:

- WF3 shade tolerant wildflower grass mix.
- WF1 Wildflower treasure trove mix
- Bulb mixes B1-B8
- AG3 supreme shade

It is noted that these proposals will contain bluebell and smaller cats ear as detailed in section 2.3

The development proposal for these areas does include the provision of a new footpath. The footpath shall not be installed until bluebell and small cats ear has been identified and mapped on the site. At this point the footpath will be installed to avoid the positions of these plants and edge railings along route of the footpath to prevent additional informal pathways being created which will create damage to ground flora. All retained trees shall have at least a 500mm

separation from the new footway to allow for future growth in accordance with BS5837:2012. The footway shall be positioned to avoid any tree removal. The footway shall be constructed to APN1 no dig footway construction. The precise siting of the path and a method statement for its construction is to be secured by a condition attached to the reserved matters approval.

3.0 Woodland Survey – Species, Habitat, Landscape

3.1 Species

Those tree species listed below have been identified in the woodland.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Code	Group (Broadleaf, Conifer)
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp	AR	B
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	AH	B
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	BE	B
Birch (downy/silver)	<i>Betula pubescens/pendula</i>	BI	B
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	BCH	B
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	PSP	B
Common alder	<i>Alnus gultinosa</i>	CAR	B
Common lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	CLI	B
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp	EM	B
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	GWL	B
Hawthorn species	<i>Crataegus</i> spp	HAW	B
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	HAZ	B
Holly species	<i>Ilex</i> spp	HOL	B
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	HCH	B
Large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	LLI	B
Lime	<i>Tilia</i> spp	LI	B
Oak (robur/petraea)	<i>Quercus</i> spp	OK	B
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	ROW	B
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	SP	C
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	SBI	B
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	SC	B
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SY	B
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	WHI	B
Wild cherry/gean	<i>Prunus avium</i>	WCH	B

4.0 Proposed development

4.1 Description

Reserved matters approval to include layout, scale, appearance, and landscaping in relation to the erection of dwellings on the site. Indicative locations for the information boards are shown on the approved landscape plans. However, their detailed location alongside the siting of the path through the woodland and location of the litter bins are matters to be agreed with the local planning authority by way of condition.

5.0 Stakeholder engagement and woodland protection

5.1 Stakeholder / interested party engagement

It is envisaged that there shall be a number of operations available to interested parties such as tree planting, brash and timber stacking, bat box installation, small tree felling and wildlife monitoring (passive and static animal and plant surveys). It is hoped that local species-specific bodies can be approached such as the South Lancs Group.

5.2 Woodland protection - Threats to the Woodland

Plant Health

The only notable tree disease present in the woodlands is Ash dieback. This is a disease that is defoliating several Ash trees across the UK and specific management of dying ash trees is required over the management plan length. In addition, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv *aesculi*, is also present even though the number of *Aesculus hippocastanum* trees present in the study area is very limited.

Mammal predation, particularly Grey Squirrels is however a significant threat to the extent of natural regeneration. Planting is therefore required for the future sustainability of the woodland. Tree damage from predation is present throughout the woodland and a control programme is preferred to maintain the viability of introduced woodland trees and plants. A control programme of Grey Squirrels needs to consider a ratio of <5 per Ha, prior to April which is

maintained by trapping or poisoning in baited cages throughout the active period when damage is caused (Apr-Jul).

Detrimental environmental change caused by pollution; flooding / soil erosion is considered unlikely. There was no evidence of anti-social behaviour across the site.

The CES LWS Impact Assessment Rev July 2020 identifies Japanese Knotweed in the woodland. The following RAMS are required: Three-year chemical treatment shall apply including monitoring for a further 2 years from which any future control will be assessed.

Climate change has proven to very recently challenged traditional forest management techniques largely due to the identification of an extensive list of new tree disease and pest outbreaks in the UK (FC England Managing Risk Fig 9)

Practical advice to combat climate change in this woodland shall consist of:

- Planting a wider range of species for future tolerance of climate change but also to reduce a reliance what is a small species range in the UK (72% of hardwood forest are reliant on five species FC Managing Risk 2014)
- Tree species selection capable of resilience based on future climatic predictions

6.0 Outline and detailed Woodland Management Plans to include original baseline and proposed enhancements from The CES LWS Impact Assessment Rev July 2020 9Appendix 10.18) and CES Halsnead EP1 2020 (Appendix 10.11)

6.1 Aims and Objectives.

The following outline objectives shall apply:

- To engage the landowners and local community in active woodland management

- Improvement of species abundance and species richness within those areas of unaffected semi natural woodland
- Accounting for the needs of species associated (or potentially associated) with the woodland that require a mosaic of habitats
- Maintenance of a woodland that is suitably safe for pedestrian access
- Maximise woodland structure by selective intervention

The following specific aims shall apply:

- Arboricultural management for individual trees to create niche habitat
- Control of undesirably invasive species throughout the site to include Japanese Knotweed
- Development and protection of veteran trees
- Tree planting using species to create woodland structure throughout the site
- Progressively re-structuring of the even aged areas to achieve an improved range of age classes
- Re-structuring by coupe felling, this shall apply to selected areas of low-quality natural regeneration.
- Establish monitoring intervals to allow repeatable data gathering to allow analysis for change in local distribution of species
- Maintain stakeholder partnership programme and volunteer involvement

The techniques by which these specific aims shall be delivered are:

- Natural regeneration of sycamore predominately covers the woodland scrub layer. Such regeneration shall be removed in the initial year of works in and replanted with suitable native plant species in order to create a graduated strip of vegetation providing eco tones and niche habitat.

- The Control of undesirably invasive species throughout the site shall focus on the monitoring of these species for the WMP duration as per section 7 of the Outline Management Strategy details.
- Veteran trees are to be created in the woodland and they shall undergo individual management aimed at improving the longevity of these trees and their contribution to biodiversity. Many exhibits arboricultural defects such as deadwood, cavity, decay etc and because of non-intervention exhibit subsiding limbs, deadwood and broken parts that require removal / management for safety. All such works require consultation with ecologists and cannot be undertaken until formal permission from the ecologist has been approved. The installation of bird and bat boxes is provided on veteran trees.
- Woodland structure shall be reinforced and improved by installing suitable plants that form an intermediate layer in the woodlands structure such as *Sorbus*, *Corylus* and *Crataegus*.
- The review dates for the woodland management plans are specified Outline Management Strategy details in section 7.
- A stakeholder partnership with the local community is envisaged in the form of volunteer assistance during the implementation of aspects of the works, for example tree planting.
- Introduction of native bulb plants in compliance to the Stantec Landscape GA plans (B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7 and B8. See Plant schedule for mixes).

6.2 Detailed Woodland Management Plans to include original baseline and proposed enhancements from CES reporting.

The CES LWS impact assessment covers protective measures for the woodland in paragraph 6 for the construction phases. The measures that are proposed for the Lickers Lane woodland protection are:

- Installation of the Construction Exclusion Zone as specified within the AIA
- Appropriate lighting scheme adjacent to the LWS

Indirect impacts on Sandfield Brook LWS

- Appropriate lighting scheme adjacent to the LWS

Indirect impact on Big Water and Big Water Wood

- Silt fencing will be installed to avoid any run off into drainage ditches

In reference to appropriate lighting in the LWS. This could be achieved by:

- Ensuring lights are only erected where they are needed, illuminated only during the time period that they will be used, and at levels that enhance visibility.
- Using narrow spectrum bulbs, to lower the range of species affected by lighting, and avoiding the use of light sources that emit ultraviolet.
- Ensuring that there are no bare bulbs or lights that point upwards.
- Ensuring that the spread of light is kept near to or below the horizontal plane.
- Reducing the height of the lighting columns since light at a low level reduces ecological impact.
- Ensuring only low level lighting that is as directional as possible is provided and that light emitted from these fixtures is below 3 lux at ground level.
- LED lighting, ideally amber LED (bat-lamps) that have a negligible UV component may be a preferred option since these show a low

insect attractiveness comparable to low pressure sodium lamps and they are more directional, thus reducing light spill

- Where possible, external lights should comprise sensor activated lamps) so that lights are only operational when they are needed.
- Avoiding the illumination of habitat features used by bats, notably the boundary tree and linear hedgerows.

During tree works the creation and management of log piles and hibernacula in retained areas of woodland (WMP) is recommended.

Six information boards for Lickers Lane Wood shall be installed at all entry and exit points to highlight the important features of Lickers Lane Wood LWS. The boards shall highlight the presence of native bluebell to bring to the attention of the general public the importance of protecting the ground flora within this LWS and sticking to the designated footpaths. The public should be discouraged from allowing dogs to roam freely through the woodland.

The management of new hedgerows in the woodland shall be managed as per the HMP and landscape plans. Hedges shall be inspected annually until they are established and trimmed for maintenance.

The strategy for the monitoring of fly-tipping in public open space (including the woodland) shall be for annual monitoring of the site in relation to this issue. It will be the clear responsibility of the developer and management committee to undertake.

The installation and maintenance of litter and dog waste bins in appropriate locations near to areas of public green space and within the woodland shall occur and be part of management through the appointed management company. Indicative locations for the litter bins are shown on the approved landscape plans. However, their detailed location alongside the siting of the path through the woodland and location of the information boards are matters to be agreed with the local planning authority by way of condition.

Formal footpath through Lickers Lane Woodland LWS will consist of edging rails, to prevent additional informal pathways which would damage ground flora following the current route of paths in the woodland as closely as possible. I would note that the details of the precise siting of the path and a method statement are proposed to be secured by condition.

Bat boxes (8no Schwegler generalist boxes) shall be installed in woodland and shall be inspected annually, replacing if damaged.

The management of non-native species (Non-native bluebell, Japanese knowweed, cotoneaster and rhododendron) in woodland shall be carried out by a supervising EcOW. The EcOW shall identify the locations of these plants and oversee their physical manual hand dug removal by providing a compliance report. The CES LWS Impact Assessment Rev July 2020 identifies Japanese Knotweed in the woodland. It is present on the wider site and its eradication from site will be the subject of an eradication plan.

New residents should each be provided with a Wildlife Information Pack, that educates them on the importance of the retained green spaces, the reasons for designation (LWSs), and the actions that they can take to minimise impacts upon these important areas.

7.0 Outline Woodland Management Plans

7.1 Outline Management Strategy details.

W1 Woodland – Individual woodland work programme

Activity, scope and Specification	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	15	20
Control and Monitor of undesirably invasive species using EcOW compliance reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes monitor	Yes monitor	Yes monitor	Yes monitor	Yes	Yes
Appropriate lighting scheme adjacent to the LWS to be monitored by EcOW	Yes								
Installation of CEZ around protected habitats by AcOW	Yes	Yes	Yes						
During tree works the creation and management of log piles and hibernacula in retained areas of woodland	Yes		Yes monitor			Yes monitor			
monitoring of fly-tipping in public open space		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Management and maintenance of attenuation ponds and surrounding habitats		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes
Bat boxes (8no Schwegler generalist boxes) shall be installed in woodland and shall be inspected annually, replacing if damaged	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Six information boards for Lickers Lane Wood (WMP) shall be installed at all entry and exit points. The installation and maintenance of litter and dog waste bins in appropriate locations near to areas of public green space	Yes								
Progressive re-structuring of honorary native species such as Sycamore to create wider glade areas. This shall consist of a 10% thinning ratio of all standing trees. Halo thinning for any existing conifer. Remove and replace low quality regeneration with native trees and shrubs		Yes			Yes 10%		Yes 10%		Yes 10%
Tree planting shall be undertaken as follows: In areas dominated by Sycamore intermediate layer species shall be introduced at approximate 2m intervals with adequate rabbit and stem protection and Beech and Oak will be planted at 5m intervals throughout the Woodland. Native conifer shall be planted throughout and intermediate layer planting of hazel, mountain ash and thorn The planted areas shall be inspected and 'beaten up' / failed trees replaced		Yes Yes		Yes (monitor) Yes (monitor)		Yes (monitor) Yes (monitor)		Yes (monitor) Yes (monitor)	Yes (monitor) Yes (monitor)
Development and protection of veteran trees There are no veterans in the woodland however several large over mature trees are suitable for veteranisation techniques. For example, has several examples of trees that are likely to be lost over the next twenty years due to their condition but if pruned the deadwood resource could be extended significantly. Where veteran trees can be identified halo thinning shall be undertaken around the tree very gradually and throughout the WMP		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (monitor)			Yes
Coupe felling. It is intended that several small areas (20m square) can be created by coupe felling a cluster of tree stems. Given the resultant development of ground vegetation bulb introduction of native plants shall be paused until year 5	Yes	Yes (monitor veg. types)		Native bulb planting	Yes (dep on monitoring result)		Yes (dep on monitoring result)	Yes	Yes (monitor veg. types)
Removal of natural regenerating, suppressed and malformed trees throughout of woodland areas (max 20% of overall woodland to include 10% standing tree thinning)	Yes	Yes			Yes (monitor)				Yes

Activity, scope and Specification	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	15	20
Volunteer involvement in planting, supervised tree felling's, timber stacking, vegetation and animal surveys and habitat improvements. Bird and Bat boxes to be installed in trees in accordance with local bat/bird group advice.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monitoring of vascular plants by survey specifically of smaller cats ear and bluebell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

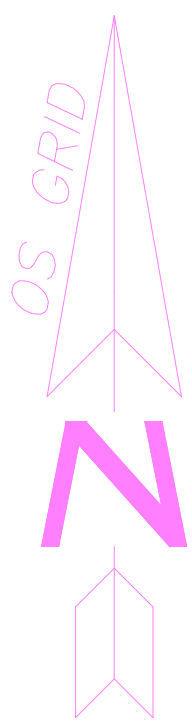
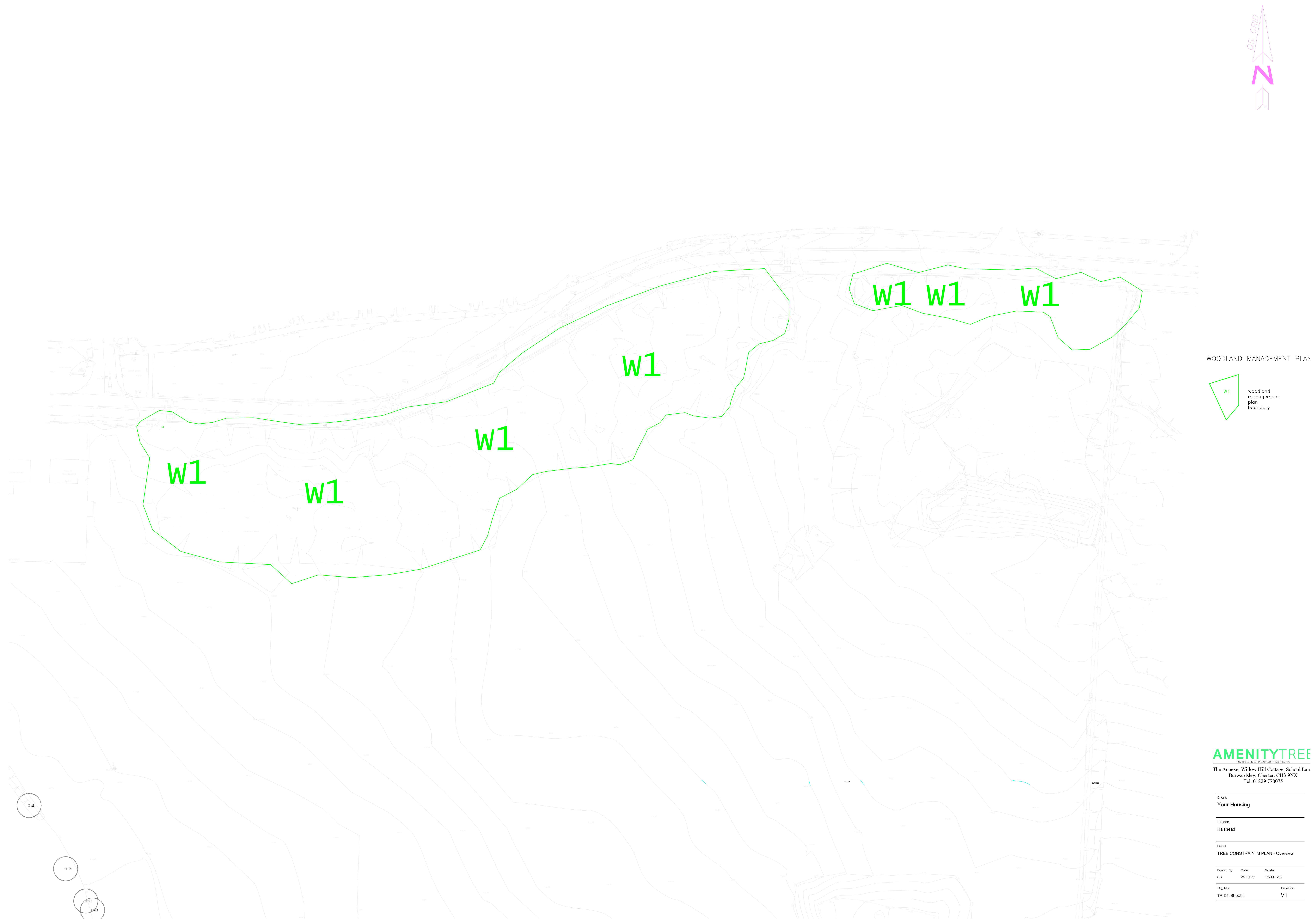
8.0 Funding

- 8.1 A residential management company would be established by the developer whom shall be solely responsible for the funding of the WMP for the lifetime of the development. The land manager will be established by the developer and that organisation shall be responsible for the implementation of the development.

9.0 Conclusions

- 9.1 The woodland area is small being only 2.5 acres in total. It is an even aged semi natural broadleaf woodland containing a small number of conifer species. It exhibits good levels of natural regeneration, scrub, and field layers with a variety of woodland plants growing within the study areas. It has attained a some conservation value status by virtue of size, species, and habitat range as well as for its significant wider amenity value in the landscape.
- 9.2 As a result of the existing high levels of biodiversity it is generally accepted that minimal intervention will be used as a management strategy. Such minimal intervention is aimed at increasing the overall biodiversity of the woodland through simple woodland management techniques as expressed in section 6

Appendix 1 - WMP areas



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN



AMENITYTREE
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS
The Annex, Willow Hill Cottage, School Lane
Burwardsley, Chester, CH13 9NX
Tel. 01829 770075

Client:		
Your Housing		
Project:		
Halshead		
Detail:		
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - Overview		
Drawn By:	Date:	Scale:
SB	24.10.22	1:500 - A0
Dwg No:	Revision:	
TR-01-Sheet 4	V1	

SBI 13. Lickers Lane Wood
Scale 1:5000

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Compiled by EAS 30th August 2003



Environmental
Advisory Service



Site Name: Lickers Lane Wood, Whiston

Site Area: 1.11 hectares

National Grid Reference: SJ472905

Date of Designation: 1995

District: Knowsley

Date of Last Revision: July 2003

SBI Number: 13

CITATION: A long, narrow broadleaf woodland with a dense canopy and associated neutral grassland.

APPRAISAL: This site has been evaluated against the guidelines approved by the Council for selection of Sites of Biological Interest. The site's evaluation against the guidelines is set out below.

Guideline		Comment
HABITATS		
H1; H2; H3; H4.	Rarity Diversity Nearness Isolation	2 Priority BAP Habitats, 2 regionally important. 11 habitats recorded. 22 sites within 1 Km.
PLANTS		
SP1; SP2; SP3; SP4.	Rarity Diversity Naturalness Nationally Rare	1 WCA Schedule 8; 1 species of conservation concern; 1 regionally important; 1 locally rare species. Total of 81 plant species. 86.4% of the plants are native to North Merseyside. Colonisation has been unaided by man and the site has been physically altered. --
ANIMALS		
General SP5; Birds B1; B2; B3; B4; B5. Dragonflies Od1; Od2. Butterflies Bf1; Bf2. Amphibians A1; A2. Reptiles R2; Bats Bat1; Bat2. Mammals Mam1.	Rare/priority Non-breeding population Breeding population Regional rare/scare Breeding assemblage Assemblage, breeding, wintering, passage. Breeding Regional rare/scarse Region rare breeding Breeding assemblage Rarity Exceptional populations Exceptional population Roost Assemblage Breeding	-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

SUMMARY: The combination of these factors has led to this site being identified as a Site of Biological Interest.

NOTE: Validated data from 1981 to July 2003 have been used in this assessment. Other data may become available to support this designation.

Lickers Lane Wood

Status of features of nature conservation importance

Habitats

2 Priority BAP habitats	Unimproved acid grassland Unimproved neutral grassland
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2 Regionally Important Habitats (North West Biodiversity Audit)	Unimproved acid grassland Unimproved neutral grassland
--	---

Plants

1 Wildlife and Countryside Act - Schedule 8 species	English Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)
--	---

1 Species of Conservation Concern	English Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)
--	---

1 Regionally important species (North West Biodiversity Audit)	English Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)
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1 Locally rare species	Smaller Cat's-tail (<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>)
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SBI 14. Woodland, Sandfield Park
Scale 1:5000

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Compiled by EAS 30th August 2003



Environmental
Advisory Service



Site Name: Woodland, Sandfield Park

Site Area: 1.65 hectares

National Grid Reference: SJ475905

Date of Designation: 1995

District: Knowsley

Date of Last Revision: July 2003

SBI Number: 14

CITATION: A mature, predominantly broadleaf woodland with a pond, acidic grassland and scrub.

APPRAISAL: This site has been evaluated against the guidelines approved by the Council for selection of Sites of Biological Interest. The site's evaluation against the guidelines is set out below.

Guideline		Comment
HABITATS		
H1; H2; H3; H4.	Rarity Diversity Nearness Isolation	1 regionally important. 12 habitats recorded. 23 sites within 1 Km.
PLANTS		
SP1; SP2; SP3; SP4.	Rarity Diversity Naturalness Nationally Rare	1 WCA Schedule 8; 1 species of conservation concern; 1 regionally important; 1 locally rare species. Total of 95 plant species. 87.4% of the plants are native to North Merseyside. Colonisation has been aided by man and the site has been physically altered. --
ANIMALS		
General SP5; Birds B1; B2; B3; B4; B5. Dragonflies Od1; Od2. Butterflies Bf1; Bf2. Amphibians A1; A2. Reptiles R2; Bats Bat1; Bat2. Mammals Mam1.	Rare/priority Non-breeding population Breeding population Regional rare/scare Breeding assemblage Assemblage, breeding, wintering, passage. Breeding Regional rare/scarce Region rare breeding Breeding assemblage Rarity Exceptional populations Exceptional population Roost Assemblage Breeding	-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

SUMMARY: The combination of these factors has led to this site being identified as a Site of Biological Interest.

NOTE: Validated data from 1981 to July 2003 have been used in this assessment. Other data may become available to support this designation.

Woodland Sandfield Park

Status of features of nature conservation importance

Habitats

1 Regionally Important Habitats (North West Biodiversity Audit)

Plants

1 Wildlife and Countryside Act - Schedule 8 species	English Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)
--	---

1 Species of Conservation Concern	English Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)
--	---

1 Regionally important species (North West Biodiversity Audit)	English Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)
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1 Locally rare species	Smaller Cat's-tail (<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>)
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