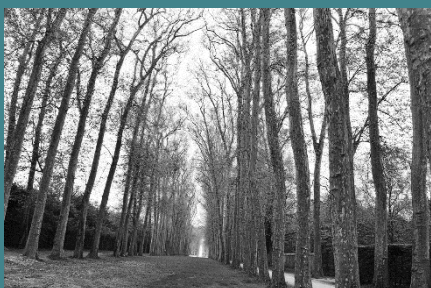


FPCR | environment
& design



Appendix 7.1: Legislation and Desk Study

Applicant

Hallam Land Management Limited

Project

**Land East of Knowsley Lane,
Knowsley**

Date

August 2025

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1.0 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The Environment Act 2021

1.1 Relevant elements in the Act include:

- All new developments to deliver 10% increase in biodiversity (biodiversity net gains), to be managed for at least 30 years (reviewable by the Secretary of State)
- Biodiversity Gain Site Register to be implemented and maintained for at least 30 years after the Site scheme has completed, subject to review
- Introduction of Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSs) – new spatial strategies to cover the entirety of England – led by a “responsible authority” in each area. Statutory guidance to be given to Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) explaining how they should take account of the LNRSs
- Introduction of a new Species Conservation Strategy – which places a duty on LPAs to cooperate with Natural England and other LPAs etc to safeguard the future of ‘at risk’ species
- Introduction of the 5 Principles to which organisations must have regard: (i) Integration (environmental protection should be integrated into the making of policies); (ii) Prevention (preventative action should be taken to avert environmental damage); (iii) Precautionary (a precautionary approach should be taken to the possibility of environmental harm); (iv) Rectification At Source (where possible any environmental harm should be rectified at source); and (v) Polluter Pays (the person(s) who causes the harm must suffer the financial penalty both in terms of mitigation and compensation)
- Long-term (at least 15 years, starting in 2022) legally binding targets on air quality, biodiversity, water, resource efficiency and waste reduction

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

- 1.2 The Regulations ensure that the habitat and species protection and standards derived from EU law as per “The Habitat Regulations” Amendment will continue to apply after Brexit.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

European Protected Species

- 1.3 The Habitats Regulations includes a list of animals and plant species taken from the Annex IV of the Habitats Directive that have a natural range in Great Britain. These are collectively known as European Protected Species (EPS). The regulations make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, take or destroy eggs of, or damage or destroy a breeding or resting place of animals listed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations, and to pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy wild plants listed in Schedule 5 of the Regulations. They also protect these species alive or dead and parts thereof from various forms of possession and trade.
- 1.4 These actions may be made lawful in certain circumstances through the granting of licences by the appropriate authority (Natural England). Licences must only be granted after the appropriate authority is satisfied that no satisfactory alternatives are available. In most circumstances, licences are only applied for and granted following full planning permission.

1.5 In determining whether or not to grant a licence Natural England must apply the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012 (amendment) and, in particular, the three derogation tests:

- Test 1: A licence can be granted for the purposes of “preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment”.
- Test 2: The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence unless they are satisfied “that there is no satisfactory alternative”.
- Test 3: The appropriate authority shall not grant a licence unless they are satisfied “that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

1.6 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) (as amended) is the principal legislation providing protection for wildlife in the UK. It prescribes legislation for wild birds, other animals, wild plants and non-native species. In addition, it provides for the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in England.

Birds

1.7 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) 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 (also [take, damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1] under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006); or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

1.8 For birds listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, protection extends to offences relating to the intentional or reckless disturbance of these birds while at their nests or their dependent young.

Other animals

1.9 The WCA (as amended) makes it an offence to (subject to exceptions) intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take wild animals listed on Schedule 5 of the Act. For some species, the protection extends to interference with places used for shelter or protection, or disturbing animals occupying or obstructing access to such places. These species are regarded as “fully protected” and as well as the EPS species listed above include the mammal species water vole *Arvicola terrestris*, pine marten *Martes martes* and red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris* as well as selected others from a range of species groups including, fish, butterflies, hemipteran bugs, beetles, crickets, dragonflies, moths, spiders, crustaceans, sea-mats, molluscs, Annelid worms and sea anemones (and allies).

1.10 There are seven species on Schedule 5 of the Act that not fully protected but are still protected against killing and injuring these include the common reptile species slow worm *Anguis fragilis*, viviparous lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, grass snake *Natrix helvetica* and adder *Vipera berus*.

- 1.11 The Act prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals, and numerous species are protected against as well as other variations for example Atlantic stream (white-clawed) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* are protected against taking and sale.

Non-native species

- 1.12 The Act contains measures for preventing the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the release of animals and planting of plants listed in Schedule 9 in England and Wales.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- 1.13 Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This act is based on the need to protect badgers from persecution by baiting and deliberate harm or injury.
- 1.14 The act makes it an offence to:
- intentionally capture, kill or injure a badger;
 - damage, destroy or block access to their setts;
 - disturb badgers in setts;
 - treat a badger cruelly;
 - deliberately send or intentionally allow a dog into a sett; and
 - bait or dig for badgers.
- 1.15 A sett is defined as: "Any structure or place that displays signs indicating current use by a badger".
- 1.16 Licences are granted by Natural England to interfere with badger setts for development purposes. Licences are not normally issued during the breeding season, which is between 30th November and 1st July, and cannot be issued retrospectively.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

- 1.17 Section 41 (S41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) places a duty on the Secretary of State to publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitat in England that are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving English biodiversity, and to consult Natural England before doing so.
- 1.18 The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

- 1.19 Under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996, it is an offence to kill or injure any wild mammals by various means, including crushing and suffocating; therefore, consideration must be given to the humane exclusion or destruction of foxes and rabbits before work starts.

Hedgerow Regulations Act 1997

- 1.20 This legislation protects hedgerows defined as 'important' in accordance with the criteria given in the Regulations. The criteria relate to the value of hedgerows from an archaeological, historical, landscape and wildlife perspective. Only the wildlife criteria are considered here.

Local Nature Reserves

- 1.21 Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, by principal local authorities.
- 1.22 Local authorities have the powers to acquire, declare and manage LNRs. Parish and town councils can declare LNRs providing power is given by the district or county council. LNRs may or may not have other statutory designations such as SSSI status. LNRs must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner. The main aim must be to care for the natural features which make the site special. LNRs are of local, but not necessarily national, importance.
- 1.23 LNRs are usually owned by local authorities, with management often passed onto other organisations such as County Wildlife Trusts etc. They often have good public access and facilities. There is no legal necessity to manage an LNR to any set standard but management agreements and plans often exist. Protection of LNRs is usually provided through local planning policy and through local bylaws.

Non-Statutory Protected Local Sites

- 1.24 Non-statutory Designated Sites are sites designated by local authorities which fall outside the statutory criteria for designation. They are policy protected and included in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as "Local Sites". Local Planning Authorities should set criteria-based policies against which proposals for developments on or affecting protected wildlife sites should be judged. Non-statutory sites are given various names including Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). to this end Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) sites are also considered non-statutory sites.

UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans

- 1.25 Although the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has now been superseded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework¹ and Biodiversity 2020² the former UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) lists of priority habitats and species continue to be regarded as conservation priorities under the Framework, and they have been used to compile the statutory lists of priority species and habitats as required under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (also referred to as Habitats and Species of Principal Importance). Whilst different planning authorities across the country are likely to take differing approaches with regard to delivery of biodiversity within their areas, Local BAPs remain a key element for

¹ JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group) (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. July 2012.
² DEFRA (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services.

securing the requirements of the NPPF at a local level, consequently this assessment has taken due consideration of the East Riding of Yorkshire BAP priority habitats and species.

Birds of Conservation Concern

- 1.26 Leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations in the UK have reviewed the population status of 244 bird species regularly found in Britain and, using standardised criteria, have assessed and assigned all bird species onto lists of conservation concern³.
- 1.27 Birds are placed into one of three lists - Red, Amber or Green and although these listings offer no further legal protection, they are meant to guide conservation action for the individual species. The listings reflect an individual species' global and European conservation status as well as that within the UK and additionally measure the importance of the UK population in international terms.

³ Eaton et al (2015), Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. British Birds 108, 708-746. <https://britishbirds.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/BoCC4.pdf>

2.0 DESIGNATING FEATURES OF INTERNATIONALLY DESIGNATED SITES.

Site name and distance	Justification / Interest feature
The Mersey Estuary SPA 10.7km SSW	Qualifying Features: • A048 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck (Non-breeding) • A052 <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding) • A054 <i>Anas acuta</i>; Northern pintail (Non-breeding) • A140 <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding) • A149 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding) • A156 <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding) • A162 <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank (Non-breeding) Waterbird assemblage
The Mersey Estuary Ramsar 10.7km SSW	<u>Criterion 5</u> Designated for the numbers of wintering waterfowl it supports. <u>Criterion 6</u> The following species/populations occur at levels of international importance: Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: • Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> • Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> Species with peak counts in winter: • Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i> • Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i> • Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> Species currently occurring at levels of national importance: Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: • Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> • Eurasian curlew, <i>Numenius arquata Arquata</i> (breeding) • Spotted redshank, <i>Tringa erythropus</i> • Common greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i> Species with peak counts in winter: • Eurasian wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i>
Liverpool Bay SPA 10.7km W	Qualifying Features: • Red-throated diver <i>Gavia stellata</i> (Non-breeding) • Little gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Non-breeding) • Little tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i> (Breeding) • Common tern <i>Sterna Hirundo</i> (Breeding) • Common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> (Non-breeding) Waterbird assemblage
The Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA 11.2km SW	Qualifying Features: • A157. <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit (non-breeding) • A177. <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>; Little gull (non-breeding) • A143. <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>; Knot (non-breeding) • A193. <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (non-breeding) • A193. <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (breeding) • Waterbird assemblage
The Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore Ramsar 11.2km SW	<u>Criterion 4</u> Designated for the numbers of non-breeding little gulls and common terns. <u>Criterion 5</u> Designated for the numbers of wintering waterfowl it supports. <u>Criterion 6</u> The following species/populations occur at levels of international importance: • <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>; Knot • <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit
The Ribble and Alt estuaries SPA	Qualifying Features:

Site name and distance	Justification / Interest feature
11.8km NW	• A037 <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>; Bewick's swan (Non-breeding) • A038 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>; Whooper swan (Non-breeding) • A040 <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>; Pink-footed goose (Non-breeding) • A048 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck (Non-breeding) • A050 <i>Anas penelope</i>; Eurasian wigeon (Non-breeding) • A052 <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding) • A054 <i>Anas acuta</i>; Northern pintail (Non-breeding) • A130 <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>; Eurasian oystercatcher (Non-breeding) • A137 <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>; Ringed plover (Non-breeding) • A140 <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding) • A141 <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>; Grey plover (Non-breeding) • A143 <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot (Non-breeding) • A144 <i>Calidris alba</i>; Sanderling (Non-breeding) • A149 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding) • A151 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff (Breeding) • A156 <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding) • A157 <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit (Non-breeding) • A162 <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank (Non-breeding) • A183 <i>Larus fuscus</i>; Lesser black-backed gull (Breeding) • A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding) • Waterbird assemblage • Seabird assemblage
The Ribble and Alt estuaries Ramsar 11.8km NW	<u>Criterion 2</u> This site supports up to 40% of the Great Britain population of natterjack toads <i>Bufo calamita</i>. As plant species: <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> (Conservation status: European Red List: Vulnerable; EC Habitats Directive: Annex II). <u>Criterion 5</u> Designated for the numbers of wintering waterfowl it supports. <u>Criterion 6</u> The following species/populations occur at levels of international importance: Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: • Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> • Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> • Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> • Red knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> • Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> • Sanderling, <i>Calidris alba</i> Species with peak counts in winter: • Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i>, • Eurasian oystercatcher, <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> • Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i> • Eurasian wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i> • Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i> • Pink-footed goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> • Tundra swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> • Whooper swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
The Dee Estuary SAC 12.1km W	Primarily designated because of the following Annex I habitats: • Mudflats/sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide (1140). • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand (1310). • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) (1330). The estuary also supports a number of other habitats listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive which are present as a qualifying feature but not a primary reason for selection of this site: • 1130 Estuaries • 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts • 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"

Site name and distance	Justification / Interest feature
	2130 "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")" * Priority feature 2190 Humid dune slacks Annex II species present as a qualifying feature but not as a primary reason for site selection: 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> 1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> 1395 Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
Sefton Coast SAC 12.3km NW	The qualifying features of the Sefton Coast SAC are: - Embryonic shifting dunes - Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes') - Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') - Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) - Humid dune slacks Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection: - Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection: 1395 Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Martin Mere SPA 18.8km N	Qualifying Features: - A037 <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>; Bewick's/Tundra swan (Non-breeding) - A038 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>; Whooper swan (Non-breeding) - A040 <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>; Pink-footed goose (Non-breeding) - A052 <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding) - A054 <i>Anas acuta</i>; Northern pintail (Non-breeding) - Waterbird assemblage
Martin Ramsar 18.8km N	<u>Criterion 5</u> Designated for the numbers of wintering waterfowl it supports. <u>Criterion 6</u> The following species/populations occur at levels of international importance: Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: - Pink-footed goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> Species with peak counts in winter - Tundra swan, <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>, - Whooper swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>, - Eurasian wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i>, - Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>,
The Dee Estuary SPA 22km SW	Qualifying Features: - A048 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck (Non-breeding) - A052 <i>Anas crecca</i>; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding) - A054 <i>Anas acuta</i>; Northern pintail (Non-breeding) - A130 <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>; Eurasian oystercatcher (Non-breeding) - A141 <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>; Grey plover (Non-breeding) - A143 <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot (Non-breeding) - A149 <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding) - A156 <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding) - A157 <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit (Non-breeding) - A160 <i>Numenius arquata</i>; Eurasian curlew (Non-breeding) - A162 <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank (Non-breeding) - A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Non-breeding) - A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)

Site name and distance	Justification / Interest feature
	• A195 <i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding) • Waterbird assemblage
The Dee Estuary Ramsar 22km SW	<u>Criterion 1</u> Extensive intertidal mud and sand flats (20 km by 9 km) with large expanses of saltmarsh towards the head of the estuary. Habitats Directive Annex I features present (see SAC information below). <u>Criterion 2</u> Supports breeding colonies of the vulnerable Natterjack Toad, <i>Epidalea calamita</i>. <u>Criterion 5</u> Designated for the numbers of wintering bird species it supports. <u>Criterion 6</u> The following species/populations occur at levels of international importance: • Teal, <i>Anas crecca</i> • Shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> • Oystercatcher, <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> • Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i> • Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i> • Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> • Knot, <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> • Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> • Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica</i> • Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i>

3.0 SPECIES DATA SEARCH RESULTS SUMMARY.

Species	Conservation Status	Total Number of Records within 2km	Location / Minimum distance of records from site boundary
Amphibians			
Common Frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA5/9.5a	22	2004-2022 . Widespread records. The closest is within Knowsley Park, 176m to the east.
Common Toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>	WCA5/9.5a NERC S.41	15	2003-2021 . The closest is within Knowsley Park, 737m to the east.
Great Crested Newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc/9.5a, NERC S.41, LBAP	7	1938-1970. All records use a 4 fig grid reference located over 1km from the Site to the south east.
Smooth Newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	WCA5/9.5a	11	1998-2021 . The closest are approximately 1kmW and 1kmS.
Birds			
Schedule 1 species			
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	WCA1i	7	1 breeding barn owl record 956m SE within Knowsley Park dated 2002.
Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		2	
Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		1	
Hobby Falco <i>Subbuteo</i>		1	
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>		2	
Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	WCA1i, BoCC	2	The rest are low resolution grid references dated from 1997-1999.
Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Amber	1	
BoCC Red List			
Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	BoCC Red, NERC S.41, LBAP	5	Low resolution grid references dated from 1997-2002.
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>		9	
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>		11	
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		10	
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>		12	
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		9	
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	BoCC Red, NERC S.41	6	
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>		6	
Lesser Redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>		6	
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dryobates minor</i>		4	
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>		6	
Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>		8	
Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>		3	
Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		6	
Willow Tit <i>Poecile montanus</i>		5	
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>		5	
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		5	
House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	BoCC Red, LBAP	8	
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>		8	
Bocc Amber List			
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	BoCC Amber, NERC S.41, LBAP	10	Low resolution grid references dated from 1997-2000.
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	BoCC Amber, NERC S.41	8	
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		8	
Barnacle Goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	BoCC Amber	2	
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		7	

Flowering Plants			
Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	WCA8	62	(1981-2020) Closest record is 87m W within Akers Pits woodland.
Invertebrates			
White-letter Hairstreak <i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	WCA5/9.5a	1	Both low res records over 1km from the Site.
Stag Beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>		1	
Migrant Hawker Aeshna mixta	LBAP	3	100mW 2019-2020
Southern Hawker Aeshna cyanea		12	
Reptiles			
Common Lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	WCA5/9.1ki, 9.5a	1	240m E (2000)
Slow-worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i>	WCA5/9.1ki, 9.5a	1	low resolution record from Knowsley Park (1959)
Terrestrial Mammals			
Bats			
Bat <i>Chiroptera</i>	HabRegs2	13	2002 – 2020, the closest are 0.9km NW.
Bats <i>Vespertilionidae</i>		1	
Brown Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	18	2002 – 2015. One record is onsite. However the comments on the record state it is a roost of 5 bats in a building on Knowsley Hall estate i.e. offsite.
Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	174	2002 – 2021. Two records appear onsite but refer to adjacent locations offsite: - a young bat was found within a property adjacent to the north boundary in 2021. - a day roost was present at a building on Knowsley Hall estate to the west.
Daubenton's Bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	53	1989 – 2016. The majority of records are from Knowsley park over 1km SE. The closest is 0.35km N – identified from eDNA of droppings.
Myotis Bat species <i>Myotis</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	11	2014 - 2016. All are to the SE within Knowsley Park, the closest are 1.06km from the Site.
Nathusius's Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	6	1.59km SW dated 2015 from trapping survey.
Natterer's Bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	3	1.59km SW dated 2015 from trapping survey.
Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	73	2012- 2022. Mostly from within Knowsley Park. One record 0.15km East of the Site, the remainder are over 1km.
Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	26	2015 – 2019. Mostly from within Knowsley Park. One record 0.1km

			East of the Site, the remainder are over 1km.
Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	55	Fairly widespread across the north and east. The closest is 0.06km north of the site boundary
Whiskered Bat <i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	4	2014-2015. To the SE – the closest is 0.72km from the Site.
Whiskered/Brandt's Bat <i>Myotis mystacinus/brandtii</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5/9.4bc,9.5a	4	1989-1997 To the North, the closest is 0.35km from the Site.
Other Mammals			
Red Squirrel <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	WCA5/9.1kit, WCA5/9.2, WCA5/9.4.ab	21	1970 – 2017. Fairly widespread records. The closest is 0.27km SE within Knowsley Park.
Water Vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	WCA5/9.4.ac, 9.4b	22	1979 – 2022. The closest is 0.88km N from the Site.

Key to conservation Status Abbreviations

HabRegs2: The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 Schedule 2- European protected species of animals.

WCA1i Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1): Birds and their young, for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb at, on or near an active nest. They are protected by special penalties at all times.

WCA5 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 / 9.1ki: Animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring / 9.1t: Animals which are protected from taking / 9.2: Animals which are protected from being possessed or controlled (live or dead) / 9.4b: Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection / 9.4c: Animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed / 9.5a: Animals which are protected from being sold, offered for sale or being held or transported for sale either live or dead, whole or part.

WCA8 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8): Plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) for buying or selling (Section 13 2b).

PBA Protection of Badgers Act (1992) The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 protects badgers from taking, injuring, killing, cruel treatment, selling, possessing, marking and having their setts interfered with, subject to exceptions.

NERC S.41: Species of Principal Importance in England under the Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006 (section 41)

LBAP North Merseyside BAP species

BoCC Red/BoCC Amber: Birds of Conservation Concern Red list and Amber list.

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