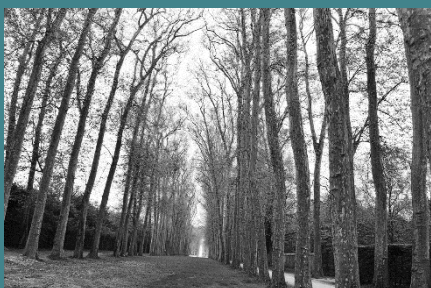


FPCR | environment
& design



Appendix 7.2: Great Crested Newt Report

Client

Hallam Land Management Limited

Project

Land East of Knowsley Lane, Knowsley

Date

August 2025

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	YK/17/06/25	ET/25/06/25

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Report Scope and Methodology

FPCR were commissioned by Hallam Land Management Limited to undertake great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) surveys at the Land East of Knowsley Lane, Knowsley, to provide an ecological baseline for the application Site and to determine the presence or likely absence of great crested newts.

The Site proposals include the loss of the majority of habitats within the Site boundary to facilitate the creation of 700 dwellings with associated public open space, landscaping, vehicular access junctions, active travel links, sustainable urban drainage systems and other infrastructure. Habitat loss predominantly comprises arable land and modified grassland currently occupying the majority of the Site, with the more optimal on-Site woodland and pond habitat to be retained.

GCN surveys were undertaken in April 2025 in accordance with good practice guidelines.

Survey Results

The Merseyside BioBank (MBB) Local Records Centre returned seven historical great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) records within a 2km radius from the Site boundary. All records give a 4 fig grid reference referring to a 1km grid square located over 1km from the Site to the south east.

Examination of the 1:25000 OS map identified a total of sixteen waterbodies within 250m of the Site. Four ponds to the south east (P9, P10, P15 and P16) were not surveyed due to the presence of a 2.5m solid stone wall at the Site boundary which was considered to provide a significant barrier to GCN dispersal towards the Site from these ponds.

Four surveying visits were conducted on the remaining twelve ponds and a combination of bottle trapping, netting, torching, egg searching and hibernacula searching methods were employed to identify any potential amphibians. During these surveys, no evidence of GCN was observed and GCN likely absence within the waterbodies was confirmed.

Based on the findings of the surveys, and the reduction of water levels and/or complete drying of ponds during the newt breeding season, the limited aquatic and marginal vegetation observed, and the HSI assessments undertaken, it is concluded that the on-Site ponds and surveyed off-Site ponds within 250m of the red-line boundary offer limited suitability for GCN. It is therefore unlikely that GCN utilise the Site, and will not be impacted or pose a constraint to the development proposals of the Site.

Discussion and Recommendations

It is concluded that great crested newts are likely absent from the Site and it is considered that they do not pose a constraint to the proposals.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Hallam Land Management Limited, to accompany an outline planning application for the redevelopment of the Land East of Knowsley Lane, Knowsley (Central OS grid reference: SJ 436 947), hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.
- 1.2 This report has been prepared to support the Ecology Chapter for the Environmental Statement (ES) for the proposals. This report should therefore be read in conjunction with the ES Ecology Chapter 7.

Site Context

- 1.3 The Site is approximately 33.75ha, with the northern and western Site boundaries formed by Home Farm Road and Knowsley Lane respectively, with Knowsley village located adjacent to the north and Knowsley Park adjacent to the east and south.
- 1.4 The Site is comprised of large arable fields, grassland, hedgerows, and two parcels of woodland in the central site area.
- 1.5 A total of eight ponds with interconnecting ditches were identified within the central Site woodlands, and an additional eight ponds were identified within a 250m radius of the Site red line boundary.

Site Proposals

The Site proposals include the loss of the majority of habitats within the Site boundary to facilitate the creation of 700 dwellings with associated public open space, landscaping, vehicular access junctions, active travel links, sustainable urban drainage systems and other infrastructure. Habitat loss predominantly comprises arable land and modified grassland currently occupying the majority of the Site, with the more optimal on-Site woodland and pond habitat to be retained.

Survey Objectives

- 1.6 The report has been prepared to achieve the following objectives:
- Summarise the survey and assessment methodologies employed in order to assess the importance of the Site for great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN);
 - Provide records of GCN from the MBB Local Records Centre within a 2km radius of the Site;
 - Provide the results of GCN surveys undertaken;
 - Assess the likelihood of GCN being present onsite;
 - Provide recommendations for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement to mitigate impacts of the proposals on GCN.

2.0 LEGISLATION

- 2.1 Great crested newts are afforded full protection as a species listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 2.2 Under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) it is illegal to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species (EPS);
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (affecting ability to survive, breed or rear young) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young;
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (impairing ability to migrate or hibernate) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability in the case of hibernating or migratory species to hibernate or migrate;
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (affecting local distribution and abundance) – disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong;
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS (whilst occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection) – intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; and
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild animal an EPS.
- 2.3 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to:
- Recklessly or intentionally injure or take any wild animals included in Schedule 5.
 - Recklessly or intentionally damage or destroy, or obstruct access to any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection,
 - Recklessly or intentionally disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.
- 2.4 Great created newts are also included on the list of species which are of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biodiversity in England as required under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The S41 list is used to guide decision makers, including local planning authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Desktop Study

3.1 In order to compile existing baseline information, relevant ecological information was requested from both statutory and non-statutory nature conservation organisations, including:

- Local Biodiversity Records Centre for North Merseyside (2022);
- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)¹

3.2 Further inspection, using colour 1:25,000 OS base maps (www.ordancesurvey.co.uk) and aerial photographs from Google Earth (www.maps.google.co.uk), was also undertaken in order to provide additional context and identify any features of potential importance for nature conservation in the wider countryside.

Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Assessment

3.3 The habitats within the survey area were assessed for their potential to support GCNs during both their breeding and terrestrial phases, including an assessment of waterbodies. In addition, access was sought to assess waterbodies within a 250m radius of the survey area which had suitable connective habitat to site.

3.4 All accessible waterbodies were evaluated using a Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)². The HSI incorporates ten suitability indices, all of which are factors known to affect this species:

- Geographic location
- Pond area
- Frequency of pond drying
- Water quality
- Shade
- Presence of waterfowl
- Presence of fish
- Number of linked ponds
- Quality of surrounding terrestrial habitat
- Macrophytic coverage

3.5 A score is assigned for each attribute and a total score calculated of between 0 and 1. Pond suitability is then determined according to the scale shown in Table 1.

Table 1: HSI Scale

HSI Score	Pond Suitability
<0.5	Poor
0.5-0.59	Below average
0.6-0.69	Average
0.7-0.79	Good
>0.8	Excellent

Pond Surveys

3.6 Pond surveys were completed in April 2025, where access was possible. Eight waterbodies located within the Site red line boundary were surveyed, as well as four additional ponds

¹ MAGIC - <http://magic.defra.gov.uk> [Accessed: 09/06/2025]

² Oldham, R.S., Keeble, J., Swan, M.J.S. and Jeffcote, M. (2000) Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*). Herpetological Journal 10(4), 143-155pp

located to the west and north west of the Site within 250m of the red line boundary (see Figure 7.2.1).

- 3.7 Surveys were completed according to guidelines³ by suitably trained and licenced ecologists (class licence numbers from Natural England: 2022-10439-CL08-GCN, 2022-10532-CL08-GCN, 2015-16965-CLS-CLS) during suitable weather conditions (Table 2).

Table 2: Pond Survey Dates and Weather Conditions

Date	Air Temperatures		Rain	Wind (Beaufort Scale)
	Bottles In	Bottles Out		
1 st -2 nd April 2025	16-18°C	5-7°C	None	1
7 th -8 th April 2025	10°C	5°C	None	0-1
22 nd -23 rd April 2025	12°C	9°C	None	0
29 th -30 th April 2025	22°C	18°C	None	0

- 3.8 Four surveys were completed on each pond. Three of four possible techniques were used until presence of GCN was confirmed, after which only bottle-trapping and torching were required:
- Bottle-trapping – Traps are set within the waterbody, where feasible, in the evening and left overnight (no more than 17 hours) to be collected the following morning. These are partially submerged in the water with an air bubble and secured with a cane.
 - Netting – Long-handled sweep nets are used to sample the pond for GCN, where possible, with approximately 15 minutes of netting per 50m of shoreline.
 - Torching – 1,000,000 candle power torches are used after dusk to scan the pond for newts.
 - Egg search – Submerged vegetation is examined and folded leaves are gently opened to find GCN eggs, which are distinguishable from other newt species by their size, shape and colour. Once a GCN egg is identified in a pond, the egg search ceases to minimise further disturbance.

Population Assessment

- 3.9 Following pond surveys, an assessment of the population size-class is based on the peak count of adult GCNs within ponds likely sharing connectivity observed on any one survey occasion (Table 3).

Table 3: Population Size Classes

Population Size Class	Peak Counts
Small	0-10 Individuals
Medium	11-100 Individuals
High	> 100 Individuals

Limitations

- 3.10 Due to the transient and complex nature of ecosystems, no investigation can provide a complete representation or prediction of the natural environment present, however every

³ English Nature (2001) *Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

effort has been made to ensure an accurate description of the Site in presented following best practice guidance, experience and professional judgement.

- 3.11 Data provided by third party sources collated during the desktop study is generally made up from a wide range of sources including (but not limited to) those submitted by ecological consultancies, wildlife conservation organisations and Volunteers. As such, this data is typically focused on areas of known nature conservation, is reliant upon formal surveys having been undertaken within an area or the presence of an expert within the locality and as such this data can never be fully relied upon as a complete ecological dataset for any given area. Rather, this data is used as a guide to likely presence of notable ecological features and can never be relied upon for likely absence.
- 3.12 Prolonged warm and dry weather conditions during the April survey period resulted in a noticeable reduction in water levels across the ponds. Pond 2 was found to be dry throughout the surveying period. As the surveys progressed, ponds P1, P3, P6, P8 and P14 were also fully dry. Reduction in water levels also restricted the number of bottles deployed as part of surveys due to the shallow conditions, namely in ponds P1, P3 P6, and P8.
- 3.13 During the surveys, it was noted that approximately 50% of the pond edges for P5, P7 and P8 were inaccessible due to dense vegetation, which limited surveying methods.
- 3.14 However, a sufficient number of waterbodies were surveyed to give a reliable indication of the population size-class in the area. Therefore, the information provided in this report allows for a suitable assessment of the potential impacts on the local GCN population as a result of the development
- 3.15 No other specific limitations influenced this assessment.

4.0 RESULTS

Desktop Study

- 4.1 The MBB Local Records Centre returned seven great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) records within a 2km radius from the Site boundary. All records give a 4 fig grid reference referring to a 1km grid square located over 1km from the Site to the south east. The records associated with Knowsley Park are all dated pre-1970 – due to their historical nature, the records cannot be relied upon for the current GCN assessment. In addition, the Site is separated from Knowsley Park, by a 2.5m tall, cemented stone wall. This provides a significant barrier to dispersal from these locations towards the Site.
- 4.2 No ponds within 2km from the Site were identified on Magic.gov.uk as having conducted GCN sampling or having had licence returns.
- 4.3 No statutory or non-statutory sites occur within the search area which include GCN populations as part of their designating features.
- 4.4 It should also be noted that the MBB Local Records Centre returned seventeen negative records for GCN dated between 2009 and 2015, in which the species was actively searched but no evidence was found.
- 4.5 Eleven smooth newt records were identified, the majority of which are separated from the Site by the M57 motorway to the west. The motorway is also considered a significant barrier to dispersal from the Site. The nearest record is located within the Knowsley Oak Plantation off Knowsley Lane, which is located 1km south of the Site. Other amphibian records identified within the Site vicinity include the common toad and the common frog.

Habitat Assessment

- 4.6 The on-Site ponds P1-P8 are located within woodland areas located in the central Site area. The wider habitats are arable land and modified grassland.
- 4.7 While arable farmland and modified grassland on Site is of low suitability for GCN due to the lack of sheltering and foraging opportunities, woodland habitat, field margins and surrounding hedgerows offer suitable conditions for GCN in their terrestrial phase. It should be noted however, that the ponds offered limited aquatic and marginal vegetation, influencing their suitability for breeding.
- 4.8 In addition, terrapin and large fish were noted within the P4 during the pond surveys undertaken. Both are known predators of amphibians, which reduces pond suitability for GCN as this will significantly impact breeding success if present.

Great Crested Newt Survey

- 4.9 From review of OS maps and aerial images of the area, a total of sixteen ponds were identified both on-Site and within 250m of the red-line boundary. It should be noted that FPCR did not survey ponds P9, P10, P15 and P16, which are located to the south and south east of the Site, as these are separated from the Site by a 2.5m tall, cemented stone wall, which was considered to provide a significant barrier to dispersal for GCN towards the Site.

- 4.10 Assessments for ponds P1-P8 and P11-P14 were undertaken during the surveying visits, dated 1st-2nd, 7th-8th, 22nd-23rd, and 29th-30th April 2025.
- 4.11 Pond P2 was found to be dry throughout the surveying period. As the surveys progressed, ponds P1, P3, P6, P8 and P14 were also fully dry. In ponds that retained water and did not dry out over the surveying period, a total of four surveys for each pond were undertaken to prove absence of GCN.
- 4.12 Where possible with sufficient water levels, bottles were deployed to trap any potential GCN utilising the ponds. In addition, a combination of netting, torching, egg searching and hibernacula searching methods were employed to identify any potential amphibians (as shown in table 5).
- 4.13 No GCN were encountered during the surveys. However, single common frogs were identified during the second surveys of ponds P4, P8 and P12, and frogspawn was present in P8.
- 4.14 Table 4 provides a description of each surveyed waterbody, along with the results of the HSI assessment. The HSI results in full can be viewed in Appendix 1.
- 4.15 Table 5 provides the results of the pond surveys, including the survey dates and methods for each pond, and peak amphibian count.

Table 4: Pond Descriptions and HSI Scores

Ref.	Photo References	Pond Description	HSI Score	Approx. Distance from Site Boundary	Suitability for GCN
P1		Shallow pond located within woodland area in the central area of the Site. Substrate comprises silt and mud with limited vegetation. During the second survey, the pond was too shallow for bottling and was completely dry by the fourth survey. Leaf litter and overhanging vegetation present, with limited light penetration noted.	0.62	On-Site	Average
P2		Pond located within shaded woodland area in the central area of the Site. The pond was dry throughout the entire survey period. Leaf litter and limited marginal ground flora present.	N/A	On-Site	N/A

Ref.	Photo References	Pond Description	HSI Score	Approx. Distance from Site Boundary	Suitability for GCN
P3		Small shallow pond located within woodland area in the central area of the Site. Vegetation such as grass tussocks and brambles were recorded within the pond basin, with limited marginal ground flora present. The pond was too shallow to bottle during the first survey, and was completely dry by the second survey.	0.74	On-Site	Good
P4		Large pond located within woodland area in the central area of the Site. Some aquatic and marginal vegetation observed during the surveys. Pond is moderately shaded due to canopy cover. Major waterfowl presence noted during the fourth survey. In addition, terrapin and large fish were noted within the pond during the surveys.	0.72	On-Site	Good
P5		Large pond located within woodland area in the central area of the Site. Approximately 50% of the pond was inaccessible during the third survey due to dense undergrowth and poor terrain. Limited aquatic and marginal vegetation recorded. Pond is moderately shaded due to canopy cover.	0.74	On-Site	Good
P6		Small shallow pond located within woodland area in the central area of the Site. Substrate showed heavy leaf litter coverage. During the first survey, the pond was too shallow for bottling and was completely dry by the second survey.	0.66	On-Site	Average

Ref.	Photo References	Pond Description	HSI Score	Approx. Distance from Site Boundary	Suitability for GCN
P7		Shallow pond located within woodland area in the central area of the Site. Substrate comprised silt and mud. Approximately 50% of the pond edge was inaccessible due to dense overgrowth of vegetation, limiting access for torching, bottling and netting. Water levels within the pond were insufficient for bottling during the third and fourth surveys.	0.59	On-Site	Below Average
P8		Shallow pond located within woodland area in the central area of the Site, surrounded by dense rhododendron. Substrate comprises silt and mud, with decaying leaf litter. No aquatic vegetation observed, although frogspawn was present during the surveys. Pond is heavily shaded. Pond was too shallow to bottle during surveys, and by fourth survey was completely dry.	0.51	On-Site	Below Average
P11		Off-Site pond located within an arable field surrounded by young trees and scrub. Moderately shaded due to bordering trees.	0.63	160m to North West	Average
P12		Large off-Site pond situated at a woodland edge. Bordered by trees providing moderate cover. Some grass tussocks observed within pond basin, however no aquatic vegetation and limited marginal vegetation present.	0.65	95m to West	Average

Ref.	Photo References	Pond Description	HSI Score	Approx. Distance from Site Boundary	Suitability for GCN
P13		Pond located off-Site at the edge of a large woodland. Surrounding trees provide moderate cover. Some grass tussocks observed within pond basin, however no aquatic vegetation and limited marginal vegetation present. Surrounded by heavy leaf litter.	0.62	105m to West	Average
P14		Shallow pond located off-Site at the edge of a large woodland area. Pond was surrounded by heavy leaf litter. No aquatic vegetation and limited marginal vegetation observed. The pond was noted to be split into two due to shallow conditions, limiting the number of bottles deployed. By the fourth survey, the pond was completely dry.	0.62	120m to West	Average

Table 5: Pond Survey Results

Ref.	Survey Dates	All Survey Methods	Survey Occasion			
			1	2	3	4
			Peak Count of Amphibians Recorded per Survey Occasion			
P1	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Bottle trapping	None	None	None	Dry
P2	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025	N/A	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry
P3	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Hibernacula search	None	Dry	Dry	Dry
P4	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg searching, Bottle trapping	None	Common frog	None	None
P5	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Bottle trapping	None	None	None	None
P6	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Hibernacula search	None	Dry	Dry	Dry
P7	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Bottle trapping	None	None	None	None

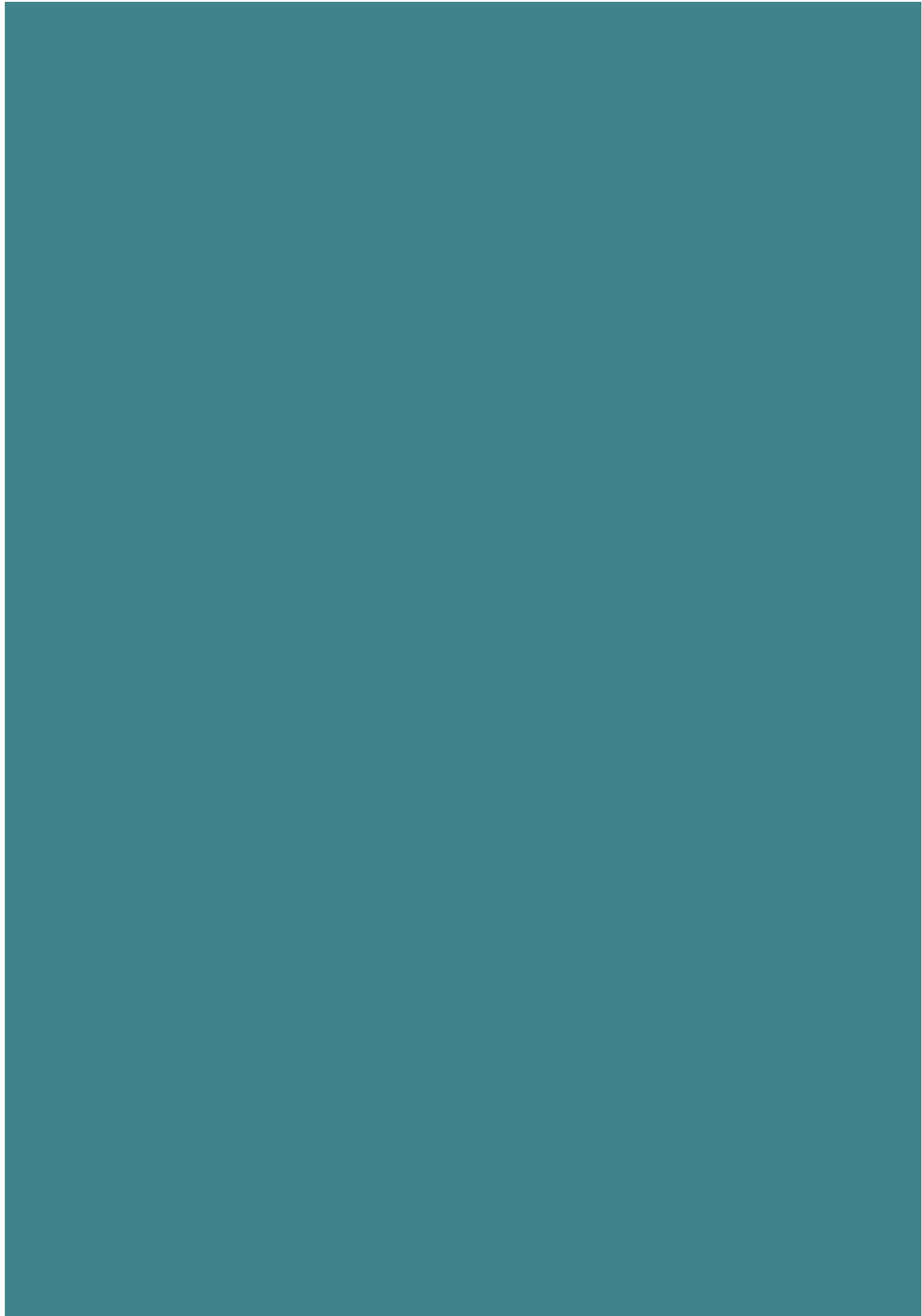
Ref.	Survey Dates	All Survey Methods	Survey Occasion			
			1	2	3	4
			Peak Count of Amphibians Recorded per Survey Occasion			
P8	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Netting	None	Common frog	None	Dry
P11	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Bottle trapping	None	None	None	None
P12	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Bottle trapping	None	Common frog	None	None
P13	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Bottle trapping	None	None	None	None
P14	01/04/2025 07/04/2025 22/04/2025 29/04/2025	Torching, Egg search, Bottle trapping	None	None	None	Dry

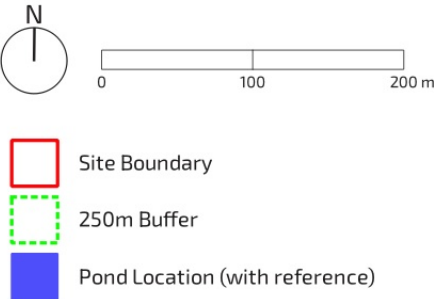
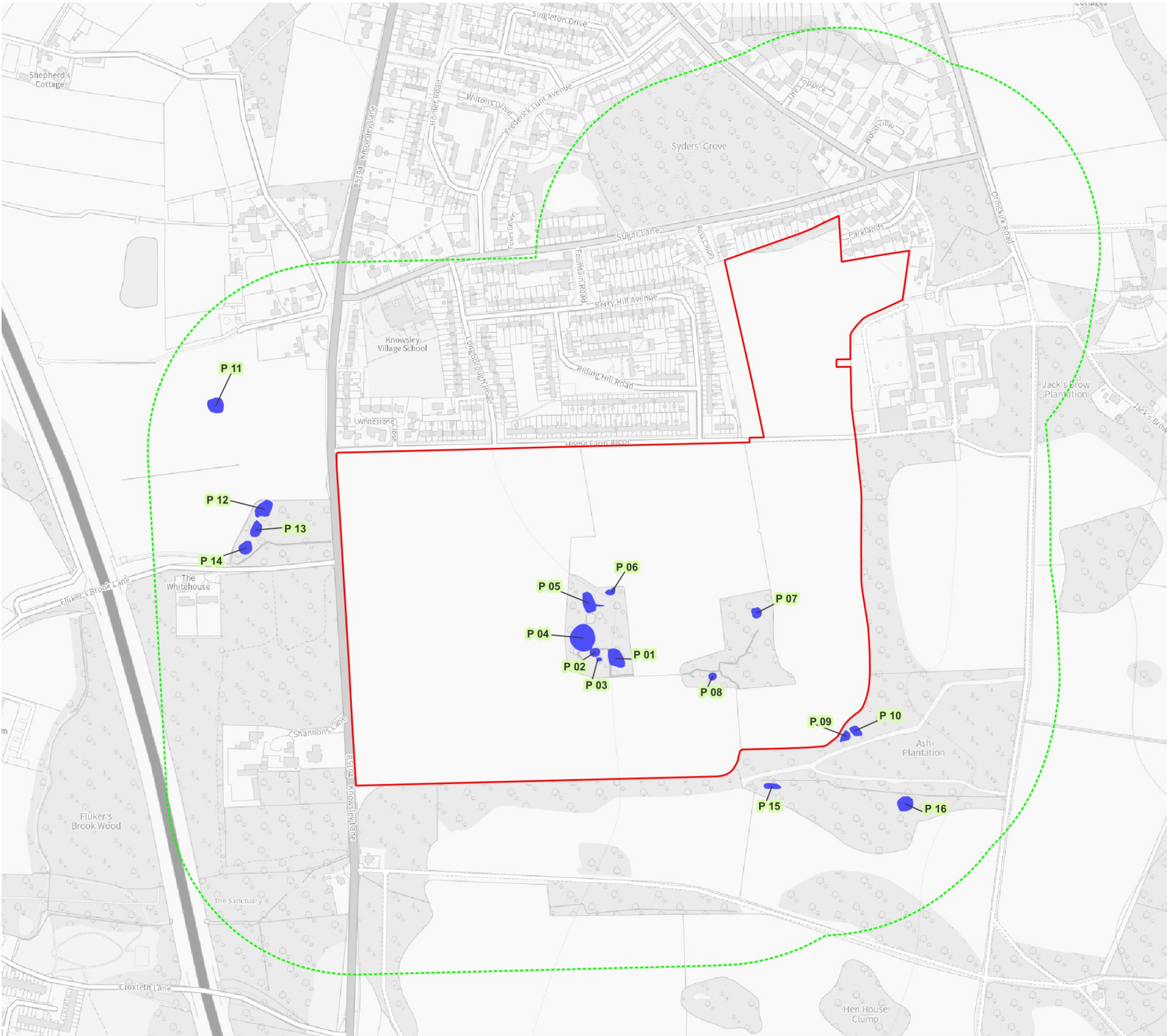
5.0 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The MBB Local Records Centre returned seven historical great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (GCN) records within a 2km radius from the Site boundary. All are over 1km from the Site and the most recent record is dated 1970.
- 5.2 A total of 16 ponds were identified both on-Site and within 250m of the Site boundary. In April 2025, FPCR undertook surveys on ponds P1-P8, located on-Site, and P11-P14, the nearest of which is located approximately 95m west. Ponds P9, P10, P15, and P16, located to the south and south west of the Site, were not included within the surveys as these are separated from the Site by a 2.5m tall, cemented stone wall, which provides a significant barrier to dispersal for GCN. During these surveys, no evidence of GCN was observed and GCN likely absence within the waterbodies was confirmed.
- 5.3 Due to the weather conditions, water levels across the ponds reduced, with ponds P1, P2, P3, P6, P8 and P14 completely drying up across the survey visits, indicating that a number of the ponds are ephemeral and do not retain water for the full duration of the GCN breeding season. As a result, these are considered generally unsuitable for successful breeding and larvae development. Many ponds were moderately to heavily shaded as a result of surrounding woodland trees, further reducing suitability by limiting sunlight penetration and aquatic plant growth. Most ponds exhibited a lack of aquatic and marginal vegetation, which is necessary for egg-laying. In addition, terrapin and large fish were noted within the P4 during the pond surveys undertaken, which are known to predate GCN and larvae if present, thereby reducing pond suitability for GCN.
- 5.4 Based on the survey findings and the HSI assessments for the on-Site ponds and accessible off-Site ponds within 250m of the red-line boundary, the waterbodies are considered to offer limited suitability for GCN.
- 5.5 Based on the above, it is considered unlikely that GCN utilise the Site, and will not be impacted or pose a constraint to the development proposals of the Site.

APPENDIX 7.2.1: HSI RESULTS

Pond	SI -1		SI -2		SI -3		SI -4		SI -5		SI -6		SI -7		SI -8		SI -9		SI -10		HSI score	Pond suitability
	geographi cal location		pond area		pond drying		water quality		shade (perimeter)		fowl		fish		ponds		terrestrial habitat		macrophytes			
	Field result (A, B, C)	SI score	Field result (m ²)	SI score	Field result	SI score	Field result	SI score	Field result (% cover)	SI score	Field result	SI score	Field result	SI score	Density per km	SI score	Field result	SI score	Field result	SI score		
P1	A	1	118	0.2	Sometimes	0.5	Poor	0.33	90	0.4	Minor	0.67	Absent	1	15	1	Moderate	0.67	10	0.40	0.62	Average
P2	Pond recorded as dry during entire survey period.																					
P3	A	1	8	0.05	Sometimes	0.5	Poor	0.33	80	0.6	Absent	1	Absent	1	15	1	Good	1	60	0.9	0.74	Good
P4	A	1	295	0.6	Never	0.9	Moderate	0.67	70	0.8	Minor	0.67	Major	0.01	15	1	Good	1	20	0.50	0.72	Good
P5	A	1	412	0.8	Sometimes	0.9	Poor	0.33	80	0.6	Minor	0.67	Possible	0.67	15	1	Good	1	10	0.40	0.74	Good
P6	A	1	13	0.05	Sometimes	0.5	Poor	0.33	90	0.4	Absent	1	Absent	1	15	1	Good	1	0	0.3	0.66	Average
P7	A	1	118	0.2	Annually	0.5	Poor	0.33	80	0.6	Minor	0.67	Possible	0.67	15	1	Moderate	0.67	0	0.30	0.59	Below Average
P8	A	1	118	0.2	Annually	0.1	Poor	0.33	100	0.2	Minor	0.67	Possible	0.67	15	1	Moderate	0.67	0	0.30	0.51	Below Average
P11	A	1	118	0.2	Sometimes	0.5	Moderate	0.67	100	0.2	Minor	0.67	Absent	1	15	1	Moderate	0.67	10	0.4	0.63	Average
P12	A	1	236	0.5	Sometimes	0.5	Poor	0.33	90	0.4	Minor	0.67	Possible	0.67	15	1	Good	1	10	0.4	0.65	Average
P13	A	1	118	0.2	Sometimes	0.5	Poor	0.33	90	0.4	Minor	0.67	Possible	0.67	15	1	Good	1	10	0.4	0.62	Average
P14	A	1	113	0.2	Sometimes	0.5	Poor	0.33	70	0.8	Minor	0.67	Possible	0.67	15	1	Moderate	0.67	5	0.35	0.62	Average





date		drwn/chkd	
08/08/25		DV / ER	
client			
Hallam Land Management Ltd			
project			
Land east of Knowsley Lane, Knowsley			
title		scale	
POND LOCATION PLAN		1:5,000 @ A3	
number		rev	
FIGURE 7.2.1		-	