



Jaguar Land Rover

Eastlands Car Park

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report





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Executive summary

WSP UK Ltd. (WSP) was commissioned by Jaguar Land Rover (JLR) (the 'client') to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report (PEA) to support full planning permission to replace the existing temporary permission currently in place at Eastlands Car park within JLR Halewood, Liverpool L24 9BJ. A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) was also carried out in conjunction with the PEAR (where access was permissible).

The 'Site' as referred to in this report is located at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SJ 45587 84249.

The proposed works involve the clearance and development of the land within the Site for use as a car storage area and will consist of works to ground level only (no new built structures). A separate Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) report will accompany this PEA report.

A UKHab habitat survey and GLTA were conducted on 2nd December 2025 and updated on 26th March 2026, to provide baseline habitat information for the Site. An assessment was also undertaken to determine the potential for legally protected / notable species or habitats to be present or likely to be present. A background data search for protected notable species records was undertaken as part of a desk study review.

The desk study showed that two Internationally Designated sites were present within 2km of the Site: Mersey Estuary sites (SPA & Ramsar), located 2km south of the Site.

Habitats and species associated with the internationally designated sites listed above are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works due to the distance of the proposed works from the sites, the lack of functionally linked land, and the sites' unsuitability to support the qualifying features of interest.

One Nationally Designated site is present within 2km of the Site; Mersey Estuary SSSI is located 2km south of the Site. Habitats and species present within this SSSI are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works. One Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and three non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are located within 2km of the Site's approximate central grid reference.

Millwood and Alderwood LNR is located 0.3km south of the proposed works, and Crab Tree Rough and Hopyard Rough LWS 0.2km east, within the wider site area. Noise, lighting, ground disturbance, and water runoff from building materials (sand, concrete, etc.) generated by the works have the potential to affect protected species and habitats within these locally designated sites.



The majority of habitats within the Site were of low ecological value, comprising urban developed land, with areas of scrub at perimeters. The habitat with the highest ecological value is willow scrub central to the Site.

Current proposals are at the design stage but will include making good of the Site by levelling out and removing scrub and grassland to create an open area of developed sealed land to maximise car storage.

Further survey and mitigation measures have been prescribed to mitigate the effects of the Proposed Development and ensure compliance with relevant legislation and planning policy referenced in this PEA. Recommendations include implementing good construction practice measures to minimise impacts on habitats and protected species, pre-construction hedgehog and nesting bird checks, and avoiding work during the breeding bird season.

Gary Allwood

INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 WSP UK Ltd. (WSP) was commissioned by JLR (the 'client') to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) to support a full planning permission to replace existing temporary permission currently in place at Eastlands Car Park within JLR Halewood, Liverpool L24 9BJ. A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) was also carried out in conjunction with the PEA (where access was permissible).
- 1.1.2 The 'Site' is defined by the red line boundary as shown on **Figure 1** and is located at Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference SJ 45587 84249. The entirety of the Site (5.13 ha) was surveyed as well as immediate areas to 30m outside of the Site boundary, the 'Survey Area' (8.45 ha).
- 1.1.3 It is understood that the proposed works involve the clearance and development of the land within the existing temporary car parking Site for use as a permanent car storage area and will consist of works to ground level only (no built structures above ground). A separate Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) report will accompany this PEA report.

ECOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1.4 The Site is situated within the JLR Halewood manufacturing complex. This is a heavily industrialised complex consisting primarily of commercially developed land. The Site is located to the east of the JLR Halewood complex, adjacent to one of the limited vegetated areas within the JLR complex. Ecological reports were completed in 2016 and 2017 by Arcadis to support previous temporary planning applications. These have been used to inform the results of this report, where appropriate.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.2.1 WSP was commissioned to complete a PEA of the Site in December 2025. The brief was:
- To provide baseline ecological information about the Site with particular reference to whether legally protected and/or notable sites, species or habitats are present or likely to be present.
 - To identify and map habitats within the Site using UK Habitat (UKHab) classification.
 - To complete a Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) to assess the potential suitability of trees for bat roosts within the Site.

- To provide recommendations to enable compliance with relevant nature conservation legislation and planning policy; and
- If necessary, to identify the need for avoidance, mitigation, compensation or enhancement measures and/or further ecological surveys.

1.3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY

1.3.1 This appraisal has been compiled with reference to the following relevant nature conservation legislation, planning policy and the UK Biodiversity Framework from which the protection of sites, habitats and species is derived in England. The context and applicability of each item is explained as appropriate in the relevant sections of the report and additional details are presented in **Appendix A**.

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species 2017 (as amended).
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA).
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2011-2020) (JNCC and DEFRA, 2012).
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011);
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)¹;
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024 (Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government, December 2024).
- Environment Act 2021; and
- Knowsley Council Local Plan 2025 – 2030.

¹ The UK BAP has now been replaced by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, however, it contains useful information on how to characterise important species assemblages and habitats which is still relevant.

2 METHODS

2.1 OVERVIEW

- 2.1.1 This appraisal has been prepared with reference to current good practice guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2018), and guidance contained in the British Standard - Code of Practice for Biodiversity and Development BS42020:2013 (British Standards Institute, 2013).
- 2.1.2 This PEA is based on the following data sources:
- An ecological desk study.
 - A UKHab habitat survey.
 - A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) to assess the potential suitability of trees for bat roosts within the Site.
 - A protected/notable species assessment.

2.2 ECOLOGICAL DESK STUDY

- 2.2.1 The desk study was undertaken in December 2025 to review existing ecological baseline information available in the public domain and to obtain information held by relevant third parties. A suitably experienced ecologist carried out the desk study. For the desk study exercise, records were collated within various radii around the Site. This approach is consistent with current good practice guidance published by CIEEM (2018). To provide baseline data for the ecological desk study, the following information was requested from the Merseyside Biobank and Lancashire Environment Record Network (LERN):
- Records of legally protected and notable species within 2km of the Site; and
 - Records of non-statutory sites² designated for nature conservation value within 2km of the Site.
- 2.2.2 Freely downloadable datasets (available from Natural England) were consulted for information regarding the presence of statutory designated sites³ within 2km of the Site. This included internationally designated sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites). Habitats of principal importance (HPI) and priority habitats within 1km of the Site were also located and recorded.

² e.g., Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS), Local Biodiversity Sites (LBS), Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) and Local Wildlife Sites (LWS).

³ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR).

- 2.2.3 In addition, open source 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey mapping and Google Earth were used to identify any mapped water bodies and watercourses within 500m of the Site.
- 2.2.4 Previous ecology reports for the Site have been provided by the Client. These reports were reviewed as part of the desk study.
- 2.2.5 The findings of the desk study have been incorporated within **Section 3** and **Appendix D** of this report.

2.3 HABITAT SURVEY

UK HABITAT CLASSIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A UKHab classification survey of the Site and boundary features was completed on the 2nd December 2025 and updated on 26th March 2026. The survey was carried out by an ecologist who is an Associate member of CIEEM, with experience in completing PEAs of similar sites.
- 2.3.2 Habitats were described, mapped and condition assessed following the Professional Version 2.0 of the UKHab classification survey methodology using the UKHab Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (UKHab Ltd, 2023). Where appropriate, consideration was given to whether habitats qualify or could qualify as a 'Priority Habitat' or 'Habitat of Principal Importance' (HPI) following habitat descriptions published by BRIG (JNCC, 2011) and The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (UKHab Ltd, 2023) and whether they could classify as Priority Habitats/Habitats of Principal Importance, published under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006.
- 2.3.3 The UKHab system classifies habitats according to their vegetation types and structure, following a principal hierarchy of 'Primary Habitats'. A non-hierarchical system of numeric codes ('Secondary Codes') can then be used to provide more information on a habitat. Primary Habitat and Secondary Codes (where relevant) were assigned to each polygon and line feature within the Site. Relevant Secondary Codes are listed alongside the Primary Habitat and appear in **Section 3.2** and on **Figure 4**.
- 2.3.4 A list of plant species was compiled by habitat type or by habitat parcel, where different areas of the same habitat had significantly different species compositions, showing all species recorded in order to describe and classify the habitat type and show dominant and notable species. Relative plant species abundances were estimated using the DAFOR

scale⁴. The scientific names for plant species follow those in the New Flora of the British Isles (Stace, C, 2021).

- 2.3.5 Habitats were marked on a paper-based map and were subsequently digitised using a Geographical Information System (GIS). The smallest area to be mapped was 0.005ha (roughly 5m x 5m), which was selected as a suitable scale to sample the range of different vegetation types present. All habitats within the Site were mapped, with natural/semi-natural habitats mapped within 30m of the Site. Target notes were made to provide information on specific features of ecological interest or habitat features too small to be mapped. A list of target notes is included in **Appendix B** and shown in **Figure 4**.
- 2.3.6 Any non-native invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA, 1981) which were evident during the habitat survey were also target noted and presented in **Appendix B** and shown on **Figure 4**.
- 2.3.7 Data collected as part of this UKHab survey will be used in an accompanying Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment report.

2.4 POTENTIAL ROOST FEATURE INSPECTION SURVEYS

GROUND LEVEL TREE ASSESSMENTS

- 2.4.1 A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) survey was undertaken on 2nd December 2025 and trees were categorised in line with the BCT's Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, J, 2023). These categories informed the requirement for further surveys as outlined in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2-1 - Bat Roosting Suitability Category and Further Survey Requirements

Suitability	Description	Further Survey Requirement
NONE	Either no Potential Roost Features (PRFs) in the tree, or highly unlikely to be any.	No further surveys required.
FAR	Further Assessment Required (FAR) to establish if PRFs are present in the tree.	One PRF inspection (followed by two more if the tree is assessed as PRF-M), or three dusk emergence surveys if the tree is not able to be aerially inspected.

⁴ The DAFOR scale has been used to estimate the frequency and cover of the different plant species as follows: Dominant (D) - >75% cover, Abundant (A) – 51-75% cover, Frequent (F) – 26-50% cover, Occasional (O) – 11-25% cover, Rare (R) – 1-10% cover., The term 'Locally' (L) is also used where the frequency and

Suitability	Description	Further Survey Requirement
PRF-I	PRF is only suitable for individual bats or a small number of bats, either due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats	No further surveys required.
PRF-M	PRF is suitable for multiple bats and may therefore be used by a maternity colony.	Three PRF inspection surveys, or three dusk emergence surveys if aerial inspection is not possible.

2.5 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

- 2.5.1 The potential for the Site to support legally protected and notable species was assessed using desk study results and combined with field observations made during the habitat survey. The assessment of habitat suitability for protected and notable species was based on professional experience and judgement. This was supplemented by standard sources of guidance on habitat suitability assessment for key faunal groups including birds (Gilbert *et al*, 1998 and Bibby *et al*, 2000), great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* (Gent and Gibson, 2003 and English Nature, 2001) badger (Harris *et al*, 1991 and Roper, 2010) and bats (Collins, 2023 and Mitchell-Jones, 2004).

2.6 NOTES AND LIMITATIONS

- 2.6.1 Every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the Site; however, the following specific limitations apply to this assessment:
- 2.6.2 Ecological survey data is typically valid for two years unless otherwise specified, for example, if conditions are likely to change more quickly due to ecological processes or anticipated changes in management' (CIEEM, 2019).
- 2.6.3 Records held by local biological record centres and local recording groups are generally collected on a voluntary basis; therefore, the absence of records does not demonstrate the absence of species, it may simply indicate a gap in recording coverage.
- 2.6.4 The UKHab survey was carried out over the period of a single day in December, which is recognised as a sub-optimal period for botanical recording and therefore limits the ability to identify the full range of species present on Site. However, given the nature and composition of habitats within the Site, this seasonal constraint is not considered a significant limitation for the assessment. However, through use of desk study information to supplement site survey data, it is considered that an accurate assessment of the potential for the Site to support protected species or those of conservation concern was possible.
- 2.6.5 Due to the small size of the Site, heavily industrialised location and the nature of the development, the desk study search has recorded International statutory sites within 2km of the Site rather than 10km. This still includes the nearest International site.

- 2.6.6 The entirety of the Site was surveyed. Some areas within the 30m buffer comprising Survey Area were not accessible due to restricted access.

3 RESULTS

3.1 ECOLOGICAL DESK STUDY

3.1.1 STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES

INTERNATIONALLY/NATIONAL DESIGNATED SITES

- 3.1.2 The desk study identified two statutory conservation sites of international importance within 2km of the centre of the Site. A description of the international sites is detailed in **Table 3-1** below and shown in **Figure 2**.

Table 3-1 – Internationally Designated Sites

Site Name	Designation	Area (ha)	Distance/orientation from Site	Description
Mersey Estuary	SPA	5023.35	2km south of the centre of the Site.	The site comprises large areas of saltmarsh and extensive intertidal sand and mudflats, with limited areas of brackish marsh, rocky shoreline and boulder clay cliffs, within a rural and industrial environment. The intertidal flats and saltmarshes provide feeding and roosting sites for large and internationally important populations of waterfowl
Mersey Estuary	Ramsar	5023.35	2km south of the centre of the Site.	During the winter, the site is of major importance for duck and waders. The site is also important during spring and autumn migration periods, particularly for wader populations moving along the west coast of Britain.

- 3.1.3 The desk study identified two statutory conservation sites of national importance within 2km of the centre of the Site. A description of the national sites is detailed in **Table 3-2** below and shown in **Figure 2**.

Table 3-2 – Nationally Designated Sites

Site Name	Designation	Area (ha)	Distance/orientation from Site	Description
Mersey Estuary	SSSI	6714.51	2km south of the centre of the Site.	The site comprises large areas of saltmarsh and extensive intertidal sand and mudflats, with limited areas of brackish marsh, rocky shoreline and boulder clay cliffs, within a rural and industrial environment. The intertidal flats and saltmarshes provide feeding

Site Name	Designation	Area (ha)	Distance/orientation from Site	Description
				and roosting sites for large and internationally important populations of waterfowl. During the winter, the site is of major importance for duck and waders. The site is also important during spring and autumn migration periods, particularly for wader populations moving along the west coast of Britain.
Millwood & Alder Wood	LNR	22.84	0.3km southeast of the centre of the Site.	Mill Wood is one of only two Liverpool sites on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, while Alder Wood is of more recent origin. Three ponds and Ram's Brook are present within.

NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES

- 3.1.4 The desk study identified three non-statutory nature conservation sites, known locally as local wildlife sites (LWS) within 2km of the centre of the Site. A description of the non-statutory designated sites is detailed in **Table 3-3** below and shown in **Figure 3**.

Table 3-3 – Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Site Name	Designation	Distance/orientation from Site	Description
Crab Tree Rough And Hopyard Wood Plantation	LWS	0.2km east of the centre of the Site.	Broadleaf woodland with ponds, neutral grasslands and areas of regeneration. Four regionally important species present - English Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , Bog Pimpernel <i>Anagallis tenella</i> , Yellow-wort <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> , Northern Marsh-orchid <i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i> .
Ditton Brook	LWS	1.7km northeast from the centre of the Site.	An open water course providing good water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> habitats.
Halewood Triangle	LWS	1.9km northwest from the centre of the Site.	A large site containing many different habitats including broadleaf woodland, wet and dry grasslands, ponds and ditches with breeding amphibians, all of which add to the site's interest. One nationally rare species - Northern Yellow-cress <i>Rorippa islandica</i> , one regionally important species - Birdsfoot <i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i> and 30 locally rare species are present in this habitat.

3.1.5 OTHER AEAS OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE

3.1.6 **Table 3-4** shows any Priority Habitat records from inventories within a 1km buffer of the Site. A total of 18 areas of Priority Habitat/HPI were identified within 1km of the Red Line Boundary.

Table 3-4 – Protected and Priority Habitat Records

Habitat	No. of parcels	Nearest record
Ancient Woodland	2	0.3km southeast of the centre of the Site.
Deciduous Woodland	16	0.14km southeast of the centre of the Site.

3.1.7 The desk study recorded six water bodies located within 500m of the Site. Two water bodies are located in habitats adjacent to the Site with no barriers to dispersal to the Site. A network of field drains and associated watercourses are located south of the Site but are separated by dual carriageway and development.

3.1.8 One European Protected Species licence (Natural England) was granted within 2km of the Site. Licence reference 2016-25344-EPS-MIT was located 1.3km southwest of the centre of the Site, was issued in 2016, ended in 2021 and allowed for destruction of a resting place for common pipistrelle species.

Table 3-5 – Previous Ecological Reports

Information below was provided by the Client. All information and supporting documentation is publicly available and located on Knowsley Council Planning portal. Note that the term Site or survey area referenced below may not align precisely with the red line boundary used within this report, but is consistent with the geographic location. Table -5 does not provide a full planning history of the site but is included to show those applications which have been supported by an ecological survey and have required subsequent mitigation.

LPA reference	Description of development	Decision and date	Ecological constraints noted	Supporting Documentation
<u>17/00170/FUL</u>	Formation of two landscape bunds to the east and south of the approved trailer park, and associated work	Approved 21/07/2017	The presence of Crab Tree Rough and Hop Yard Wood LWS within the wider site was identified as a potential ecological constraint at an early stage of preparing this planning application. Nesting/breeding birds within habitats present – scrub, grasslands. Pre-work checks were recommended, as well as vegetation clearance outside the optimal breeding season.	Ecological Feasibility Report (EFA), Arcadis, February 2017.
<u>16/00316/FUL</u>	Construction of a parking facility to provide 59 spaces for HGVs, rigid vehicles and tractor units, 2 HGV holding bays and 2 de-strapping bays, 12 No. car parking spaces, erection of an amenity/security building, installation of 3m high boundary fencing and associated works.	Approved 18/08/2016	The invasive species Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i> is present within the site and the wider area. An invasive species eradication program was required by the planning condition. Nesting/breeding birds within habitats present – scrub, grasslands. Pre-work checks are recommended, as well as vegetation clearance outside the optimal breeding season. Presence of ponds within the wider area, which may support amphibians. Presence of great crested newt discounted, but common amphibians likely.	Ecological Feasibility Report, Arcadis, May 2016.

3.2 HABITAT SURVEY

OVERVIEW

3.2.1 The habitat types that were identified in the Site are shown on **Figure 4** (labelled with primary codes) and are listed and described in **Table 3-6**. A description of the dominant and notable species, and the composition and management of each habitat is provided below. Target notes are provided in **Appendix B**, Site photographs provided in **Appendix C**. Alpha-numeric codes used in this section cross-refer to the habitat classification, and the order of the habitat descriptions below reflects their ordering in the habitat manual and does not reflect habitat importance. Numbers in brackets represent secondary codes as per the UKHab handbook (2023).

A DAFOR scale has been used to detailed the relative abundance of species recorded for each habitat; D = dominant, A = abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional and R = Rare.

Table 3-6 – Habitat Survey Results

UK Habitat code and title	Area (ha)	Length (m)	Percentage of Site (ha)	Summary Description	HPI or Irreplaceable?	Photo ref.
g3c – Other neutral grassland	0.06	-	1.0	This habitat is located as a narrow strip on top of a scrubbed raised earth bund to the east of the Site. Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and mixed scrub are present either side on the western and eastern slopes of the bund respectively. Species present within this habitat include Soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> (O), yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (F), red campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (F), cocks foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (D), creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> (O), ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (F). Condition was assessed as moderate.	No	P21.
g4 – Modified grassland	0.36	-	4.0	This habitat is present on the northwest corner of the Site bordering w1g and h3h. Small localised patches of bramble scrub (TN9) and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> scrub (TN8) are present within the habitat. Species present within this habitat include Cocks-foot (F), Creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> (O), Perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> (D), Ribwort plantain (O), Burnet saxifrage <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> (R) and Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> (F). Condition was assessed as poor.	No	P16, P17, P18.
w1g – Other broadleaved woodland	0.12	50	1	Two small line of trees (33) (TN11) is located within modified grassland habitat, condition assessed as good. Species included Ash	Yes	P19, P20.

				<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i> , Oak, Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> and Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> .		
h3d – Bramble scrub	0.40	-	5.0	Bramble scrub (D) present on the eastern boundary to the south of the Site.	No	P6
h3h – Mixed scrub	0.01	-	11.0	This habitat is present on the western boundary of the Site. It consists of a thin strip bordering u1b habitat, and g4 habitats. Species present include hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (F), alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (O), goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> (F), bramble (F) and rosebay willowherb <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> (O). Condition was assessed as good and moderate.	No	P1
h3j – Willow scrub	1.03	-	12.0	This habitat is present on the eastern boundary of the Site. The habitat is dominated by goat willow which looks to have succeeded over recent years on piles of earth. Very limited ground flora consisting of bryophytes. Condition was assessed as poor.	No	P2
u1b – Developed land, sealed surface	3.08	-	36.0	This habitat is present centrally and to the south of the Site. Condition assessment N/A. A potential badger <i>Meles meles</i> print (TN3) and a potential fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (TN4) was recorded within this habitat.	No	P3, P11, P12
u1c – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.79		9.0	This habitat is present at the north of the Site. A bund of earth is present at the northern boundary (TN1). This earth bund runs along the northern boundary and has become partially vegetated. Species include bramble, creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , annual meadow grass <i>Poa annua</i> , and common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> . Condition assessment N/A.	No	P4, P9, P10, P15

				Three individual trees (200) goat willow (TN7), were present on the western boundary of this habitat. A variety of equipment is stored within this habitat as well as piles of aggregate (TN2).		
u1e – Built linear features	-	750	-	Several fences are present around parcel within the Site.	No	P5, P6
u1f – Sparsely vegetated urban land	0.29	-	3.0	This habitat is present as an earth/stone bund that has become vegetated, central to the Site. Species include alder, bramble, goat willow, rosebay willowherb, annual meadow grass, bulrush <i>Typha latifolia</i>, soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i>, common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>. Condition assessment N/A.	No	P7, P8
NOT SURVEYED	1.41		17.0			
TOTALS	5.04 (Ha)	800 (m)	100 (%)			

3.3 PROTECTED AND NOTABLE SPECIES ASSESSMENT

3.3.1 The potential for the Site to support legally protected and notable species has been assessed using the results of the desk study and observations made during the survey of habitats within and immediately surrounding the Site. Desk study records have only been considered below if they are recent (from the last 10 years) and/or if they relate to species that may be supported by habitats within the Site. Desk study species records are presented below and in **Appendix D**. Habitats present within the Site are suitable to support the following species. Further consideration is given below to the likelihood of these species being present within the Site:

- Amphibians
- Birds
- Bats
- Badger
- Hedgehog
- INNS

AMPHIBIANS

3.3.2 The desk study returned 26 individual records comprising three species within 2km of the Site within the past 10 years (note records may contain multiple individuals) and comprising one record for smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*, seven records for common toad *Bufo bufo*, and 18 records for common frog *Rana temporaria*. No records were returned within the Site. The closest record was located 0.6km south of the centre of the Site and was for common frog.

3.3.3 Scrub present within the Site recorded during the habitat survey offers terrestrial habitat for hibernating and foraging. Grassland and scrub adjacent to the Site offer more suitable habitat for amphibians. No water bodies were recorded within the Site during the habitat survey. The Desk Study and Ecological surveys completed in 2016 (see **Table 3-5**) listed two water bodies present adjacent to the Site that may offer suitable habitat for amphibians.

BIRDS

3.3.4 The desk study did not return any records within 2km of the Site for bird species.

3.3.5 Small areas of mixed scrub and willow scrub within the Site may provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat. Grassland, scrub and trees adjacent to the Site offer a more optimal habitat for birds.

BATS

3.3.6 The desk study returned six individual records comprising three bat species within 2km of the Site within the past 10 years (note records may contain multiple individual bats) and comprising one record for brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus* and five

records for common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*. No records were returned within the Site. The closest record was located 0.5km southeast of the Site and detailed a count of six brown long-eared bats and a possible roost.

- 3.3.7 A GLTA of all trees within the Survey Area was carried out in line with best practice guidelines (Collins, 2023). Two individual semi-mature trees were present on Site, with juvenile trees and saplings present with scrub areas on Site. All trees surveyed were classified as *none* for roosting potential for bat species via a GLTA survey. Willow scrub present on Site is also common in the locality and offers suitable commuting and foraging opportunities for bats.

BADGER

- 3.3.8 The desk study returned no records for badger *meles meles* within 2km of the Site.
- 3.3.9 The habitat survey did not find evidence of badger setts within the Site, although potential badger tracks and pathways were recorded on Site (Target Note 3) and adjacent to the Site (Target Notes 5 and 6). The majority of the habitats present on the Site do not offer sett building or foraging opportunities for badgers. Adjacent habitats may offer suitable habitat in scrub and woodland.

HEDGEHOG

- 3.3.10 The desk study returned 31 individual records for hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* within 2km of the Site. The closest record was recorded 0.4km north from the centre of the Site. No records were recorded within the Site.
- 3.3.11 The habitat survey did not return any results for hedgehog. Scrub parcels within the Site offer limited suitable foraging habitats. The derelict nature of the Site, with piles of various equipment, and a lack of habitat management may offer potential hibernation areas.

INVASIVE AND NON-NATIVE SPECIES (INNS)

- 3.3.12 The desk study returned 12 records of Invasive Non-Native Species within 2km of the Site within the past 10 years comprising five species. Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* (two records), Japanese knotweed *Reynoutria japonica* (one record), Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* (five records), Japanese rose *Rosa rugosa* (two records) and three-cornered garlic *Allium triquetrum* (two records). No records were returned within the Site. The closest record was recorded 0.6km south of the centre of the Site, and detailed Japanese knotweed.
- 3.3.13 The habitat survey did not return any evidence of invasive non-native species within the Site or the surrounding area. Ecological surveys completed in 2016 (see **Table 3-5**) listed INNS within the habitat adjacent to the Site.

4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES

- 4.1.1 The Habitats Regulations provide strict protection to sites of European and/or international importance. This includes requiring projects or plans to be screened for likely significant effects upon SPA, SAC and candidate SACs (cSACs). Guidance also requires potential SPAs (pSPAs) and Ramsars are subject to the same assessment.
- 4.1.2 Two Internationally designated sites were present approximately 2km of the Site; Mersey Estuary SPA & Ramsar sites.
- 4.1.3 Habitats and species associated with the SPA and Ramsar sites comprise mudflats and associated supporting intertidal habitats (see **Table 3-1**). The SPA and Ramsar sites are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works due to the distance of the proposed works from the sites, a lack of suitable habitats on Site, and a lack of habitat connectivity, such as hydrological or functionally linked land.
- 4.1.4 A single Nationally Designated site is present with 2km of the Site; Mersey Estuary SSSI located 2km south. The SSSI is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works due to the separation distance, a lack of suitable habitats on Site, and a lack of habitat connectivity, such as hydrological or functionally linked land.
- 4.1.5 Millwood and Alderwood LNR is located 0.3km from the proposed works. The LNR and JLR Site are separated by the dual-carriageway Speke Rd, which means noise, visual disturbance, and direct pollution impacts to the LNR can be discounted. However, surface water from JLR's wider eastern Site portion flows through the LNR via a series of drains, thus indirect pollution, waste and INNS impacts cannot be discounted. Recommendations to ensure protection of species and habitats present within this LNR are presented in **Table 4-1** below.

4.2 NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES

- 4.2.1 Non-Statutory Sites are protected through Local Planning Policy. Three Non-Statutory Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are located within 2km from the Sites approximate central grid reference.
- 4.2.2 Crab Tree Rough and Hopyard Rough LWS is located 0.2km east of the centre of the Site, within the wider landholdings. Noise, lighting, ground disturbance, and water runoff from building materials (sand, concrete, etc.) from the works have the potential to impact species and habitats present within the LWS. Recommendations to ensure protection of species and habitats present within this LWS are presented in **Table 4-1** below.
- 4.2.3 Ditton Brook and Halewood Triangle LWSs are located 1.7km and 1.9km from the centre of the Site, respectively. Habitats and species associated with the sites are

unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works due to the distance of the proposed works to the LWSs, developed road, industrial and residential barriers and a lack of habitat connectivity to the sites.

4.3 HABITATS

- 4.3.1 The majority of habitats within the Site were of low ecological value, comprising Urban developed land, earth bunds and areas of scrub. The habitat with the highest ecological value is the willow scrub, eastern and central to the Site. Current proposals for the proposed works include the removal of scrub to create an open area of developed sealed land for car storage.

4.4 PROTECTED AND NOTABLE SPECIES

- 4.4.1 The results of the desk study, UKHab Survey and protected species assessment highlight the potential presence of protected or priority species within or immediately surrounding the Site. These include amphibians, bats, birds, badger, hedgehog, and INNS. The legal protection afforded to these species is outlined below, and, where appropriate, the requirement for further survey and/or mitigation measures is identified.

BIRDS

- 4.4.2 The Habitat Regulations 2017 Part 1 Regulation 10(2) & (3) state that local authorities '*must take such steps in the exercise of their functions as they consider appropriate to contribute to...the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the UK including by means of the upkeep, management and creation of such habitat...*'. The legislation continues to state that economic and recreation requirements must be taken into consideration when considering which measures are appropriate.
- 4.4.3 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), all wild birds are protected from killing and injury, and their nests and eggs are protected from taking, damage and destruction whilst in use. Additional protection is extended to species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act, meaning it is also an offence to disturb these species at or near the nest, or whilst they have dependent young.
- 4.4.4 Suitable habitat to support foraging and nesting birds is present within the Site consisting of small areas of mixed scrub, willow scrub, individual trees and vegetated urban land.
- 4.4.5 These habitats are anticipated to be subject to direct and indirect effects during proposed works. Recommendations to ensure the protection of bird species are provided in **Table 4-1** below.

BATS

- 4.4.6 All species of bats recorded within the UK are protected from killing, injury and disturbance⁵ and their roosts are protected from damage or destruction under the Habitats Regulations. Protection is also afforded under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with respect to disturbance of individuals occupying places of rest or shelter and obstruction of access to these. Activities that would otherwise constitute an offence under this legislation may be licensed by Natural England for certain purposes.
- 4.4.7 Certain species of bats, including the Bechstein's bat *Myotis bechsteinii*, greater *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* and lesser horseshoe bats *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, noctule bat, brown long eared bat *Plecotus auritus* and soprano pipistrelle bat are also listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for the conservation of biodiversity in England in accordance with Section 41 of the NERC 2006. Section 40 obliges public bodies (including local planning authorities) to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity (including SPI) when discharging their duties (including determining planning applications).
- 4.4.8 It is anticipated that bats and their potential roosting habitats, if present in the locality, could be subject to indirect effects such as noise, vibration and light during the construction phase of the proposed works. GLTA of trees within the Site have been classified as *none* suitability to support roosting bats.
- 4.4.9 Suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat within the Site is limited to the strip of willow scrub on the eastern boundary and is generally of low value. The Proposed Works may include the removal of some or all trees within this area (Figure 4). The heavy industrial surroundings, including traffic, commercial works and artificial lighting, are all limiting factors in the suitability of the site to support foraging and commuting habitat for bats, suggesting that bat activity within the Site would likely be low but may be higher in unlit vegetation to the east. Recommendations to ensure protection of bat species are provided in **Table 4-1** below.

BADGER

- 4.4.10 Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992. Protection is provided against the temporary loss of foraging and commuting habitat,

⁵ Disturbance is defined within the Habitats Regulations as that which is likely to impair a species ability to survive, breed or reproduce, hibernate or migrate or to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species.

and disturbance and/or destruction of badger setts through habitat clearance and construction works as well as injury/mortality of badger during construction works.

- 4.4.11 Habitats present within the Site offer poor opportunities for sett building and foraging. Possible evidence of badger was recorded within the Site and adjacent to the Site via footprints and mammal pathways. Habitats adjacent to the Site offer suitable foraging and sett building opportunities and link to the wider environment via the railway line beyond the northern boundary
- 4.4.12 The proposed works, including ground works, lighting, and noise, have the potential to disturb badgers that may be using adjacent land for foraging or commuting through the Site. Recommendations to protect badgers are provided in **Table 4-1** below.

HEDGEHOG

- 4.4.13 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 6) “it illegal to kill or capture hedgehogs using certain methods, such as traps, snares, or artificial lights”. Hedgehogs are listed as a Species of Principal Importance under the NERC act 2006.
- 4.4.14 There is potential for hedgehogs to be present/hibernating within scrub areas, and debris within the Site, as well as habitats adjacent to the Site. Recommendations to ensure protection of hedgehogs are provided in **Table 4-1** below.

AMPHIBIANS

- 4.4.15 Great crested newts (GCN) are protected from killing, injury and disturbance⁶ and their places of rest or shelter (occupied habitat) protected from damage or destruction under the Habitats Regulations. Protection is also afforded to GCN and common amphibians under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with respect to disturbance of individuals occupying places of rest or shelter and obstruction of access to these. Activities that would otherwise constitute an offence under this legislation may be licensed by Natural England for certain purposes.
- 4.4.16 There is potential for amphibians to be present in waterbodies and terrestrial habitats adjacent to the Site, as well as scrub present within the Site.
- 4.4.17 Surveys undertaken by a separate consultant in 2016 were absent of GCN but did return the presence of common frog within ponds in the wider site (contained within Arcadis EFA report, 2016). Furthermore, the desk study did not return GCN records

⁶ Disturbance is defined within the Habitats Regulations as that which is likely to impair a species ability to survive, breed or reproduce, hibernate or migrate or to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species.

within the Site or within 1km. The Site is also isolated from other suitable habitats via industrial development, dual carriageways and rail line thus there is limited habitat connectivity which may have led to GCN establishing within the site.

- 4.4.18 The presence of GCN can be reasonably discounted, but common amphibians may be present terrestrially, including Species of Principal Importance common toad. Recommendations to ensure protection of amphibians are provided in **Table 4-1** below.

REPTILES

- 4.4.19 The Site contains large areas of sealed surface with marginal scrub and rubble piles. The rubble piles may be suitable as refugia for reptiles. However, the Site is largely isolated from other habitats, with connectivity to the south fragmented by Speke Road and limited by the railway network. Surveys undertaken by another consultant in 2007 identified no reptiles (Arcadis EFA, 2016). Reptile presence can be discounted from further assessment due to a lack of supporting evidence and limited habitat availability on site, as well as limited connectivity to adjacent off-site areas.

INNS

- 4.4.20 Invasive non-native species listed under Schedule 9 of the WCA are prohibited from release into the wild, and the Act prohibits planting or “causing to grow” in the wild of any plant species listed in Schedule 9.
- 4.4.21 INNS were not identified on Site; however, the survey was completed outside of the growing season, and discreet plant growth may have died down. Additionally, surveys in 2016 recorded a small stand of Japanese knotweed directly south of the Site, on the site of the now trailer park (Arcadis EFA, 2016). Recommendations to ensure INNS are not introduced into the wider habitat are provided in **Table 4-1** below.

FURTHER SURVEY/ECOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.4.22 Potential ecological constraints for which further surveys or ecological effort is required to ensure legal and planning policy compliance are listed in **Table 4-1** below.
- 4.4.23 The geography/location of the Site and proposed works is in close proximity to the LWS, LNR and surrounding areas, which are of locally important ecological value.
- 4.4.24 Precautionary working methods are recommended in **Table 4-1**. These recommendations, to be in place during the proposed works, outline practical steps to protect adjacent habitats, designated sites, and protected species during clearance and construction.

Table 4-1 - Key Ecological Considerations and Further Survey Requirements

Ecological Receptor	Constraints and Impacts of Proposed works	Further Survey Requirements / Precautionary Working Methods	Seasonal Constraints
Millwood and Alder Wood LNR	Noise and equipment vibrations disturbing animals in the area. Dust and other contaminants from water runoff could potentially impact the site.	Construction is limited to daytime hours which will avoid disturbing nocturnal protected species. The Lighting Strategy has been designed in collaboration with WSP ecologists to reduce light spill and glare to negligible levels outside the development site. Good practices in waste management and storage could be incorporated into a CEMP if issued.	n/a
Birds (nesting)	Removal of trees and shrubs identified within the Site with potential to support breeding birds.	It is recommended that vegetation clearance be avoided during the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive). If not possible, it is recommended that a pre-construction check is undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist to check for the presence of breeding birds a maximum of 48 hours in advance of clearance works. If active nests or nesting activity are found, an appropriate exclusion zone will be erected within which no works can take place until the nest has come to a natural conclusion.	Breeding bird season takes place from March to August (inclusive).
Bats	Removal of trees and scrub within the Site that has the potential to provide foraging and commuting habitat for bat species.	If overnight working is unavoidable where lighting is required to facilitate the construction, this should be directed to where it is required to avoid light spill onto any retained adjacent vegetation. The Lighting Strategy has been designed alongside WSP ecologists to reduce light spill and glare to negligible levels outside of the development site.	n/a
Badger	Groundworks have the potential to damage nearby setts, should any become established during the interim period between the site survey and the start on site. Lighting/noise disturbance.	Work is limited to daylight hours, if possible, to avoid disturbing foraging badgers.	n/a

Ecological Receptor	Constraints and Impacts of Proposed works	Further Survey Requirements / Precautionary Working Methods	Seasonal Constraints
Hedgehog	Removal of scrub, vegetation, land and equipment within the Site that could support hibernating hedgehogs.	The likelihood of encountering hedgehogs is minimal; vegetation/scrub/rubble management or removal works should ideally be carried out outside the sensitive hibernation period (depending on local climatic conditions). If works are required during winter, a suitably experienced ecologist must conduct a site walkover and check any areas to be removed which may support hedgehogs. Any hedgehogs disturbed would be moved to a rescue centre.	October to April (hibernation season)
INNS	INNS may be introduced to the Site via natural dispersal before work starts. Vehicle traffic or movement within adjacent areas can transfer INNS to other areas.	Japanese knotweed has previously been identified adjacent to the Site, on the site of the now trailer park (Arcadis EFA, 2016). Following the recommendations, the client completed the removal process. As the baseline assessment was conducted outside the optimal period for detecting INNS, it is recommended that the appointed contractor or appointed ecologist conduct a pre-works walkover between April and September, prior to works commencing on site. If any INNS are found during pre-works inspections or during works, the works must cease, an exclusion zone must be established, and advice from a contractor specialised in invasive species management must be sought.	
Amphibians	Removal of scrub, vegetation within the Site which has potential to support amphibians, foraging, commuting or hibernating.	The Site has no water bodies and is suboptimal for terrestrial use. However, waterbodies adjacent to the Site may provide suitable breeding opportunities for common amphibian species. The Natural England Rapid Risk Assessment tool result of 'GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY' is returned as there are no ponds or optimal GCN terrestrial habitat which will be lost to the development (Appendix B) . Vegetation clearance should be completed outside of the hibernation period.	Avoid vegetation removal between November to February, inclusive to avoid the amphibian hibernation season.

4.5 PRELIMINARY AVOIDANCE, MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

4.5.1 To enable compliance with relevant legislation and planning policy, as described above within **Section 4** the following avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures should be secured by suitably worded planning conditions for adherence during the construction phase, to include:

- In the first instance, it is recommended that vegetation clearance not be undertaken during the bird breeding season, March to August (inclusive). If this is not feasible, it is recommended that an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) undertake pre-commencement checks of areas proposed for clearance, due to the potential for nesting birds. Where nests or nesting behaviour are encountered, an appropriate exclusion buffer would be erected within which no works can take place (the size of the buffer would be at the discretion of the ECoW and vary by species). Only once the nest attempt has come to a natural conclusion can the exclusion buffer be removed and works recommence.
- Retained trees should be protected in-line with British Standard BS5837 Trees (British Standards Institution, 2012) in relation to construction.
- The lighting of the Proposed works should be informed by a draft 'Lighting Strategy', currently being finalised by WSP, designed in collaboration with WSP ecologists to be ecologically sensitive.
- A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment will accompany this report to inform the landscape design or required off site requirements or Biodiversity Units.
- Ecological survey data is typically valid for two years unless otherwise specified (CIEEM, 2019), for example, if conditions are likely to change more quickly due to ecological processes or anticipated changes in management.
- Where trees are lost due to the proposed works, they should be replaced like-for-like and in line with the Local Authority tree policy.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL BEST PRACTICE

4.6.1 In addition, general environmental protection measures must be implemented during the construction phase of the proposed scheme. Such measures include best environmental practice guidance outlined in the Construction Industry Research and Information Association guidance (CIRIA, 2015). The following minimum standards should be adhered to prevent ecological impacts beyond the Site boundary:

- Measures must be taken to prevent dust and other emissions from construction affecting land beyond the Site.
- Chemicals and fuels must be stored in secure containers located away from watercourses or water bodies. Spill kits must be available.
- Excavations must be covered or securely fenced (with no potential access points beneath fencing) when the Site is closed (e.g. overnight) to prevent entrapment of animals.

- Retained trees must be protected in accordance with BS5837.
- Noise and vibration must be controlled and kept to the minimum necessary.
- Lighting used for construction must be switched off when not in use and positioned so as not to spill onto adjacent land or retained vegetation within the Site. A lighting strategy has been developed for this Site and should be referred to for proposed works.

4.7 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

4.7.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024), paragraph 187, states that at an overview level, *'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland*
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;*
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;*
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and*
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.'*

4.7.2 Although no habitats will be created, to encourage compliance with planning policy, the following measures are recommended for inclusion within the Proposed works, where possible:

- Additional planting would increase biodiversity within the wider Site. Where hedgerows and trees are to be planted, the use of native fruit and nut trees, such as hazel *Corylus avellana*, should be planted to provide accessible foraging and nesting areas for birds and other protected and /or notable species.
- Good horticultural practice should be employed, such as the use of peat-free composts, mulches and soil conditioners, and native plants of local provenance should be sought for

planting whilst avoiding the use of invasive plants, listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as part of off-site works.

- Provision of bat and bird boxes to replace lost trees and hedgerows suitable for use by these species, should impact be anticipated.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The PEA identifies five habitats within the Site which have the potential to support protected and/or notable species, including bats, badgers, amphibians, hedgehogs, and birds, though these are limited in extent, with the majority of the area within the RLB consisting of hard standing. Habitats adjacent to the Site may also support these species and are considered more suitable.
- 5.1.2 Two statutory sites of international importance were identified within 2km of the Site. Due to the distance and lack of ecological links between the sites and the Proposed works, there are no predicted negative impacts on those sites.
- 5.1.3 Two sites of national importance were identified within 2km of the Site. Mersey Estuary SSSI is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works due to the distance and lack of ecological connectivity.
- 5.1.4 Mill Wood and Alder Wood LNR has the potential to be indirectly affected by the proposed works. Recommendations have been made to regarding protecting habitats and protected species within this site.
- 5.1.5 Three non-statutory sites of local importance were identified within 2km of the Site. Habitats and protected species present within Ditton Brook and Halewood Triangle LWS are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works due to the distance and lack of ecological links between the sites and the proposed works.
- 5.1.6 Crab Tree Rough and Hop Yard Wood LWS has the potential to be indirectly impacted by the proposed works. Recommendations have been made regarding protecting habitats and protected species within this site.
- 5.1.7 No priority habitat is due to be lost as a result of the Proposed Works.
- 5.1.8 Recommendations have been made for mitigation and enhancements, to enable compliance with relevant legislation and planning policy. These include pre-commencement nesting bird checks.

6 REFERENCES

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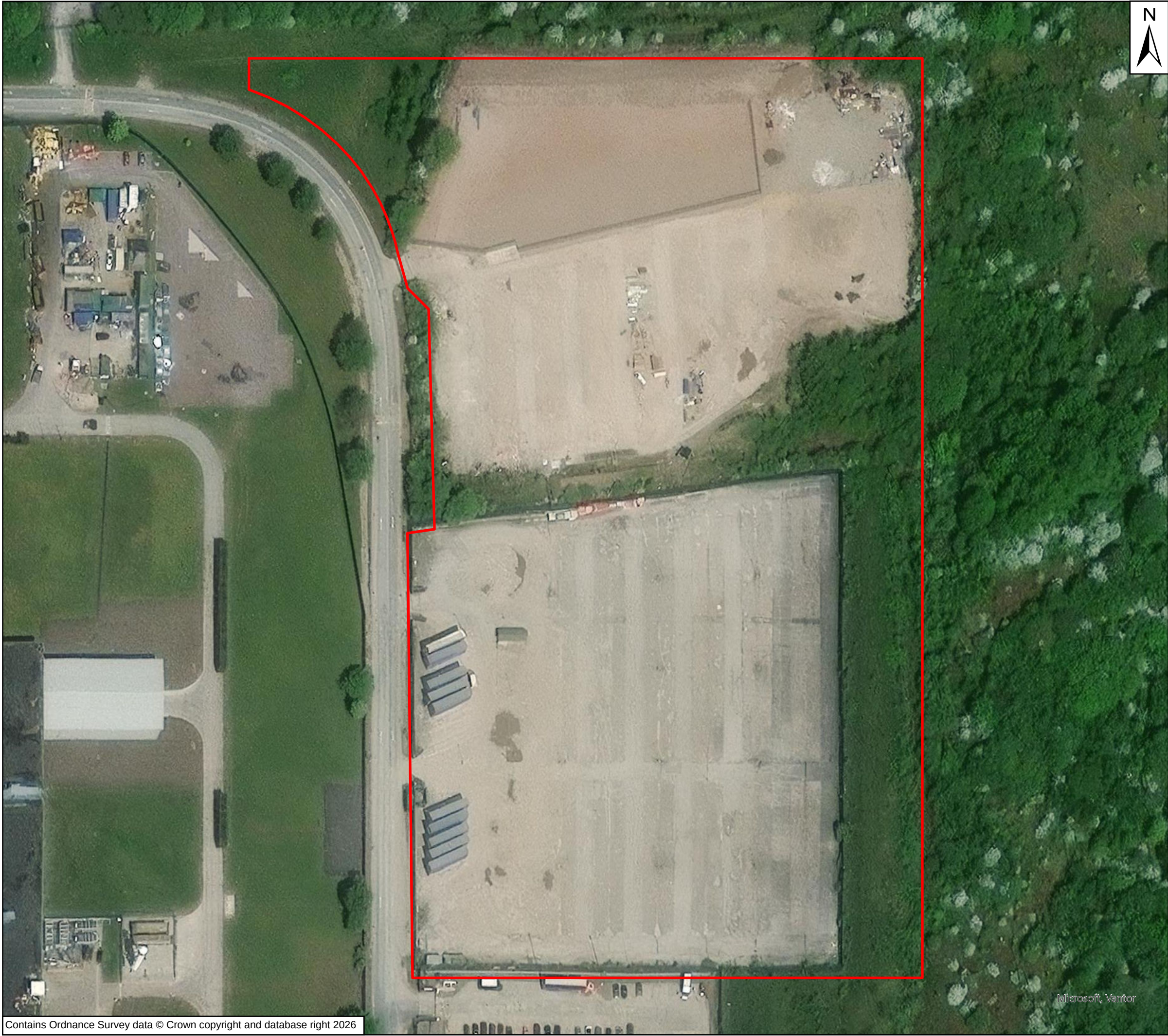
7 FIGURES

Figure 1 - Location Plan

Figure 2 - Statutory Designated Sites

Figure 3 - Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Figure 4 - Habitat Survey Results



Key

Red Line Boundary

0 20 40 Metres

wsp

Client:

Jaguar Land Rover

Project:

JLR Halewood

Title

Location Plan

Drawing No: **Figure 1**

Date: **30/03/2026**

Scale: **1:1,200**

Drawn: **NC**

Checked: **GA**

Approved: **DF**



- Key**
- Red Line Boundary
 - 2km Buffer
- Statutory Designated Sites**
- Ramsar Sites
 - Special Protection Areas
 - Local Nature Reserve
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest



Client:	Jaguar Land Rover		
Project:	JLR Halewood		
Title	Statutory Designated Sites within 2km Buffer		
Drawing No:	Figure 2	Drawn:	NC
Date:	30/03/2026	Checked:	GA
Scale:	1:18,000	Approved:	DF



Key

- Red Line Boundary
- Non- statutory Designated Sites

0 200 400
Metres

Client:

Jaguar Land Rover

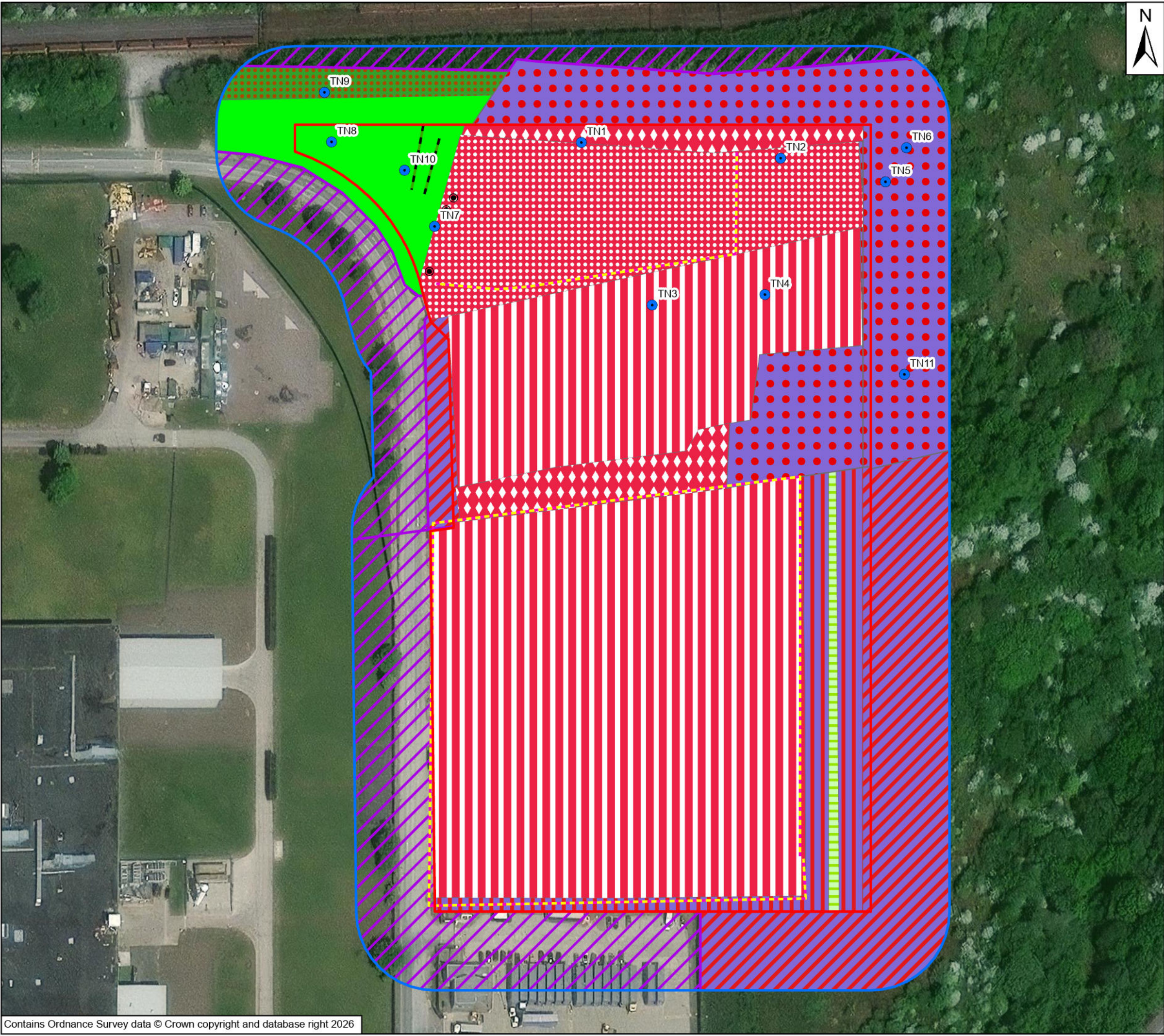
Project:

JLR Halewood

Title

Non - Statutory Designated Sites

Drawing No:	Figure 3	Drawn:	NC
Date:	30/03/2026	Checked:	GA
Scale:	1:15,000	Approved:	DF



N

0

20

40

Metres

Key

Red Line Boundary

30m Survey Area

UKHab Classification

g3c - other neutral grassland

g4 - modified grassland

h3d - bramble scrub

h3h - mixed scrub

h3j - willow scrub

u1b - developed land, sealed surface

u1c - artificial unvegetated unsealed surface

u1f - sparsely vegetated urban land

w1g - other woodland broadleaved

Not Surveyed

u1e - built linear features

w1g6 - line of trees

Urban Trees

Target Notes

Client:

Jaguar Land Rover

Project:

JLR Halewood

Title:

Habitat Survey Results

Drawing No: Figure 4

Date: 31/03/2026

Scale: 1:1,400

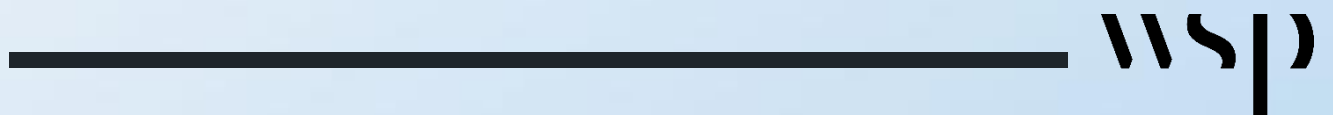
Drawn: NC

Checked: GA

Approved: DF

Appendix A

Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy







England & Wales Legislation and Policy Context

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule 1

Birds listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA⁷ are afforded additional protection with regard to intentional or reckless disturbance whilst nest-building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

⁷ To view the current list of Schedule 1 listed birds visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/1> [Accessed December 2022].



Schedule 5

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

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

Schedule 8

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

Schedule 9

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

Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act)

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



Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

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

The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)

It is an offence to wilfully take, kill, injure, possess or ill-treat a badger. Under the Act their setts are protected against intentional or reckless interference. Sett interference includes damaging or destroying a sett, obstructing access to any part of the sett, or disturbance of a badger whilst it is occupying a sett. The Act defines a badger sett as ‘any structure or place, which displays signs indicating the current use by a badger’ and Natural England (NE) takes this definition to include seasonally used setts that are not occupied but that show sign of recent use by badgers (Natural England, 2009⁸).

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

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

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

⁸ Natural England, June 2009, Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended), Guidance on ‘Current Use’ in the definition of a Badger Sett WMLG17, Natural England, Peterborough.



how to characterise important species assemblages and habitats which is still relevant (UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, 2012⁹).

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

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 consolidate the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 with subsequent amendments. The Regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive), into national law. They also transpose elements of the EU Wild Birds Directive in England and Wales. The Regulations came into force on 30th November 2017, and extend to England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters). In Scotland, the Habitats Directive is transposed through a combination of the Habitats Regulations 2010 (in relation to reserved matters) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) transpose the Habitats Directive in relation to Northern Ireland.

All species listed under Annex IV of the Habitats Directive require strict protection and are known as European Protected Species (EPS). Under Regulation 42 of the Habitats Regulations it is unlawful to:

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

If the Ecologist determines that impacts to an EPS are unavoidable then the works may need to be carried out under a site specific mitigation licence from Natural England (NE) or Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Low Impact Class licences are also

⁹ JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group), July 2012, UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, Available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf [Accessed December 2022].



available in both England and Wales for bats and great crested newts. This enables Registered Low Impact Consultants to undertake certain low impact activities reducing the EPS application paperwork and process length.

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

The Birds Directive seeks to maintain populations of all wild bird species across their natural range (Article 2). All bird species listed under Annex I¹⁰ of the Birds Directive are rare or vulnerable and afforded protection by the classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs), these are also designated under all regularly occurring migratory species, with regard to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). This means these bird species and communities are a relevant consideration in HRA.

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

Species	Legislation, Planning Policy and UK Biodiversity Framework				
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), (WCA)	The Conservation of /Habitats and Species Regulations	Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992	The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2011-2020

¹⁰ To view birds listed under Annex I visit: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/threatened/index_en.htm [accessed December 2022]

Species	Legislation, Planning Policy and UK Biodiversity Framework							
					2010 (as amended) (Habitats Regulations) - Regulation 41	2006 / The Environment (Wales) Act (2016)		(JNCC and DEFRA, 2012)
	Schedule 1	Schedule 5	Schedule 8	Schedule 9	European Protected Species (Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive),			
Badger							X	
Bats		X ¹¹ (part)			X ¹²	X ¹³		X ¹⁴

¹¹ These species are partially protected under section 9(4)(b), (4)(c) and (5).

¹² Only Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) and lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) are listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive.

¹³ Greater horseshoe bat, lesser horseshoe bat, Bechstein's bat, noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and barbastelle are listed as Species of Principal Importance in England with the addition of common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) in Wales listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

¹⁴ Barbastelle bat, Bechstein's bat, noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat, lesser horseshoe bat are listed as UK BAP species of bat.

Species	Legislation, Planning Policy and UK Biodiversity Framework							
Hazel Dormouse		X 5(part)			X	X		X
Otter		X 5(part)			X	X		X
Water vole		X ¹⁵ (full)				X		X
Birds	X			X ¹⁶		X ¹⁷		X ¹⁸
Reptiles		X		X ⁹	X ²⁰	☐ ²¹		☐ ²²

¹⁵ Class Licences are available to Registered Consultants to intentionally disturb, damage or destroy water vole burrows or to displace water voles from their burrows in relation to a development proposal where the licensed action provides a conservation benefit for water voles. Certain displacement operations may be carried out under a Class licence by a registered person in England, however in Wales all displacement operations must be carried out under a site specific licence.

¹⁶ To view plants and animals listed on Schedule 9 Part 1 visit <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/9> [accessed December 2022]

¹⁷ There are 49 species of birds listed as Species of Principal Importance in England in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 51 species in Wales under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

¹⁸ To view the current list of UK BAP priority birds visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5163> [Accessed December 2022].

²⁰ Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) are the only reptiles to be designated as European Protected Species.

²¹ All 6 reptile species are listed as Species of Principal Importance in England listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 5 species, excluding smooth snake, listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

²² To view the current list of UK BAP priority herptile species visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5166> [Accessed December 2022].

Species	Legislation, Planning Policy and UK Biodiversity Framework							
		¹⁹ (part)						
Amphibians		X ²³ (part)		X ²⁴	X ^{25, 26}	☐ ²⁷		
White-clawed Crayfish		X			X ²⁹	☐		☐

¹⁹ The four common reptile species, Adder (*Vipera berus*), Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) and Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) are offered partial protection under section 9(5). The rarer UK reptile species (Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*)) are partially protected under section 9(4)(b) and (c) and (5).

²³ The four common reptile species, Adder (*Vipera berus*), Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), Common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) and Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) are offered partial protection under section 9(5). The rarer UK reptile species (Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*)) are partially protected under section 9(4)(b) and (c) and (5).

²⁴ Common frog (*Rana temporaria*), Common toad (*Bufo bufo*), Smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) and Palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*) are offered partial protection under section 9(5). Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and Natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*) are offered partial protection under section 9(4)(b) and (c) and (5). Pool frog (*Pelophylax lessonae*) is offered partial protection under section 9(4)(b) and (c)(1) only and with respect to England only.

²⁵ Great crested newt, Natterjack toad and Pool frog are the only amphibians to be designated European Protected Species.

²⁶ Great crested newt is the only amphibian listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive.

²⁷ Great crested newt, Natterjack toad and Common toad are listed as Species of Principal Importance in England in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>.

²⁹ White clawed crayfish are listed under Annex II and V of the Habitats Directive.

Species	Legislation, Planning Policy and UK Biodiversity Framework							
		²⁸ (partial)						
Invertebrates		X ³⁰ (full/part)		X	X ^{31, 32}	☐ ³³		☐ ³⁴

²⁸ Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act it is illegal to take or sell white clawed crayfish under the WCA. A licence is required to survey (hand net or trap) for the species. To undertake work within WCC inhabited rivers a Class Licence maybe issued by the relevant authority to move WCC away from harm prior to works. Although WCC are not protected from killing or injury Natural England state in their Class licence that due to declining numbers all efforts should be made to conserve the species.

³⁰ To view the current list of invertebrates that are protected under this Act either in part or full visit:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/5> [Accessed December 2022].

³¹ The Large blue butterfly (*Maculinea arion*), Fisher's estuarine moth (*Gortyna borelii lunata*) and Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) are the only invertebrates to be designated European Protected Species.

³² There are currently twelve invertebrates listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive; White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*), Southern damselfly (**Coenagrion mercuriale**), Marsh fritillary butterfly (**Eurodryas aurinia**), Violet click beetle (**Limoniscus violaceus**), Stag beetle (**Lucanus cervus**), Freshwater pearl mussel (**Margaritifera margaritifera**), Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (**Vertigo angustior**), Round-mouthed whorl snail (**Vertigo genesii**), Geyer's whorl snail (**Vertigo geyeri**), Desmoulin's whorl snail (**Vertigo moulinsiana**), Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail (*Anisus vorticulus*) and Fisher's estuarine moth (*Gortyna borelii lunata*).

³³ There are currently 379 invertebrate species (not including marine species) listed as Species of Principal Importance in England

http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&ved=0ahUKEwivvu7J9trSAhXiCsAKHX4TBGcQFggvMAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fpublications.naturalengland.org.uk%2Ffile%2F6518755878240256&usq=AFQjCNEpiUWYuOqhVcfSDvi_3iK2TJytfQ and 188 species in Wales http://www.eryri-npa.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/486156/SpeciesList.pdf listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and listed under Section 7 of the of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. [Accessed December 2022]

³⁴ To view the current list of UK BAP priority invertebrates visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5169> [Accessed December 2022].

Species	Legislation, Planning Policy and UK Biodiversity Framework							
Fish		X ³⁵ (full/part)		X9	X 36, 37	X ³⁸		X ³⁹
Plants			X ⁴⁰	X9	X 41, 42	X 43		X 44

³⁵ To view the current list of fish either part or fully protected under the Act visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/5> [Accessed December 2022].

³⁶ Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) is the only fish to be designated a European Protected Species.

³⁷ There are eight fish species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. To view the current list visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1523> [Accessed December 2022].

³⁸ There are 35 species of fish listed as Species of Principal Importance in England listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 10 species in Wales listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

³⁹ To view the current list of UK BAP priority fish visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5164> [Accessed December 2022].

⁴⁰ To view the current list of Schedule 8 listed plants visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/8> [Accessed December 2022].

⁴¹ There are nine plant species designated as European Protected Species. To view the current list visit: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/schedule/5/made> [Accessed December 2022].

⁴² To view the current list of plant species on Annex II of the Habitats Directive visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1523> [Accessed December 2022].

⁴³ There are currently 152 vascular plants listed as Species of Principal Importance in England listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and 77 species in Wales listed under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.³¹ To view the current list of UK BAP priority plants visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5171> and <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5168> [Accessed December 2022].

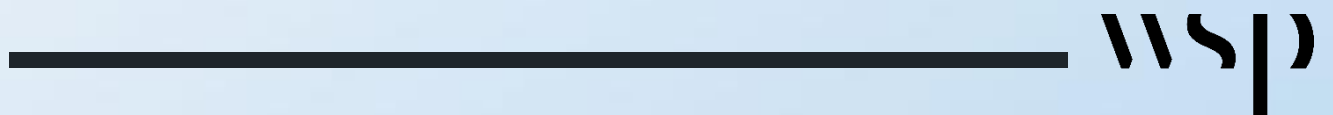
⁴⁴ To view the current list of UK BAP priority plants visit: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5171> and <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5168> [Accessed December 2022].



Table A 1 Species listed on **Annex II** of the Habitats Regulations are attributed further protection which means that Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) may be designated to internationally important sites for these species.

Appendix B

TARGET NOTES & NATURAL ENGLAND GCN RAPID RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL



TARGET NOTES

Target Note 1 – Earth bund northern boundary of the Site located at approximately SJ455844, vegetated with several species.

Target Note 2 – Piles of stone aggregate and other equipment, north of the Site approximate location SJ456844.

Target Note 3 – Potential badger *meles meles* footprint, approximate location SJ455843.

Target Note 4 – Potential fox *Vulpes vulpes* footprint, approximate location SJ456843.

Target Note 5 – Potential badger footprint adjacent to the Site, approximate location SJ456844.

Target Note 6 – Mammal path, running west to east adjacent to the Site. Approximate location SJ456844.

Target Note 7 – Goat Willow individuals trees present with urban area, western boundary of the Site. Approximate location SJ455844.

Target Note 8 – Hazel and Bramble scrub small area located within modified grassland. Approximate location SJ 45496 84422.

Target Note 9 – Woodland edge fenced off north of the Site, approximate location SJ 45463 84448.

Target Note 10 – Two small line of trees located within modified grassland. Approximate location SJ 45503 84421.

Target Note 11 – Sparsely used rabbit warren recorded. Approximate location SJ 45685 84341.

Natural England GCN Rapid Risk Assessment Tool (completed 23/12/2025):

Component	Likely effect (select one for each component; select the most harmful option if more than one is likely; lists are in order of harm, top to bottom)	Notional offence probability score
Great crested newt breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land within 100m of any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land 100-250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Land >250m from any breeding pond(s)	No effect	0
Individual great crested newts	No effect	0
Maximum:		0
Rapid risk assessment result:		GREEN: OFFENCE HIGHLY UNLIKELY

Guidance on risk assessment result categories

"Green: offence highly unlikely" indicates that the development activities are of such a type, scale and location that it is highly unlikely any offence would be committed should the development proceed. Therefore, no licence would be required. However, bearing in mind that this is a generic assessment, you should carefully examine your specific plans to ensure this is a sound conclusion, and take precautions (see **Non-licensed avoidance measures tool**) to avoid offences if appropriate. It is likely that any residual offences would have negligible impact on conservation status, and enforcement of such breaches is unlikely to be in the public interest.

Appendix C

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

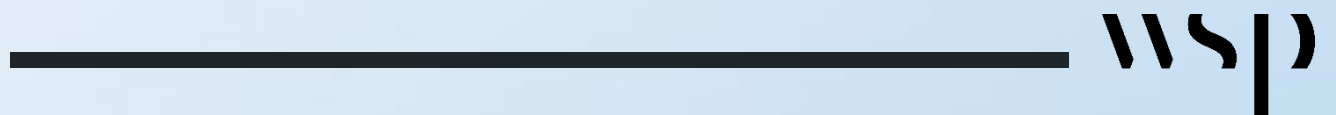
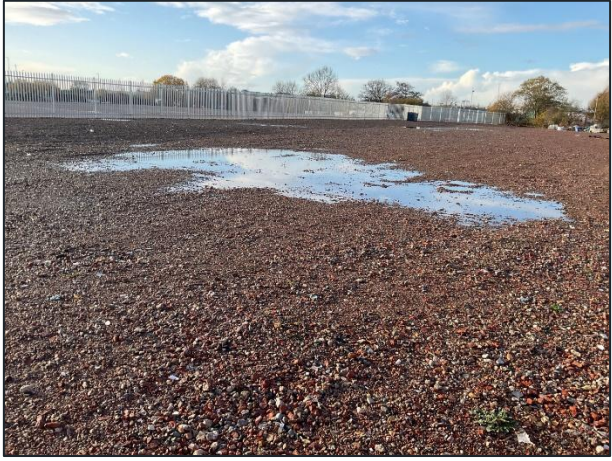


Table C-1 – Site Photographs

	
Photograph 1 – Mixed scrub habitat, western boundary of the Site approximate location SJ455843.	Photograph 2 – Willow scrub habitat eastern boundary and central to the Site approximate location SJ456843.
	
Photograph 3 – Urban sealed surface habitat.	Photograph 4 – Urban unvegetated unsealed surface habitat.



Photograph 5 – Urban built linear feature, (fence). Located sectioning off the northern unsealed surface habitat.



Photograph 6 – Urban built linear feature (fence). Located bordering the southern urban sealed surface habitat. Bramble scrub habitat located easter border of the Site.



Photograph 7 – Urban sparsely vegetated habitat, located at SJ455842.



Photograph 8 – Urban sparsely vegetated habitat, located at SJ456843.



Photograph 9 – Target note 1, vegetated earth bund bordering northern boundary of the Site.



Photograph 10 – Target note 2, piles of aggregate and equipment stored within urban unsealed habitat.



Photograph 11 – Target note 3, potential badger footprint.



Photograph 12 – Target note 4, potential fox print.



Photograph 13 – Target note 5, potential badger print, adjacent to the Site.



Photograph 14 – Target note 6, mammal path adjacent to the Site.



Photograph 15 – Target note 7, two individual tree's, located on the western boundary of the Site.



Photograph 16 – Modified grassland habitat located at approximately SJ 45486 84429.



Photograph 17 – Small patch of hazel scrub located at approximately SJ 45496 84422.



Photograph 18 – Small patch of bramble scrub located at approximately SJ 45468 84433.



Photograph 19 – Line of trees within modified grassland habitat, approximate location SJ 45506 84420.



Photograph 20 - Line of trees within modified grassland habitat, approximate location SJ 45502 84420.

	
Photograph 21 – Other neutral grassland located on top of scrubbed earth bund. Approximate location SJ 45657 84196.	

Appendix D

SUMMARY OF ECOLOGICAL DESK STUDY DATA

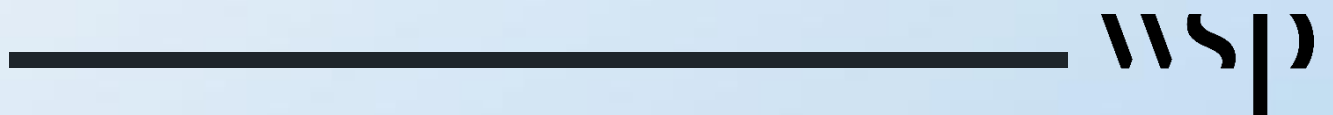


Table D-1 - Protected and Notable Species for which records have been identified within 2km

Species common name	Species Latin name	No. of records	Distance and Orientation from the Site of nearest record	Legal / Conservation Status ⁴⁵
Bats				
Brown Long-eared	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1	0.5km SE from the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 5, HabReg, LBAP
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	3	0.6km N from the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 5, HabReg, LBAP
Pipistrelle species	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	2	2km SW from the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 5, HabReg, LBAP
Terrestrial Mammals				
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	31	0.4km N from the centre of the Site	NERC
Grey Squirrel (INNS)	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	8	0.3km NE from the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 9
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	14	0.3km E from the centre of the Site	LBAP, NERC
Amphibians				
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	18	0.7km S from the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 5, Hab Dir.
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	7	0.8km N from the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 5, NERC
Smooth Newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	1	1.4km NW from the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 5

⁴⁵ HabReg = Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), W&CA = Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), NERC = Schedule 41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), LBAP = Local Biodiversity Action Plan, RD1 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines, RD2 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing not based on IUCN guidelines (Nationally Rare and Scarce).

Table D-2 - Invasive Non-Native Species for which records have been identified with 2km

Species common name	Species Latin name	No. of records	Distance and Orientation from the Site of nearest record	Legal / Conservation Status ⁴⁶
Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	5	1.8km NE of the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 9
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	1	0.7km S of the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 9
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	2	1.9km NW of the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 9
Japanese Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	2	0.9km NW of the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 9
Three-cornered Garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	2	1.5km NW of the centre of the Site	W&CA Schedule 9

⁴⁶ HabReg = Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), W&CA = Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), NERC = Schedule 41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), LBAP = Local Biodiversity Action Plan, RD1 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing based on IUCN guidelines, RD2 (UK) = UK Red Data Book listing not based on IUCN guidelines (Nationally Rare and Scarce).



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