

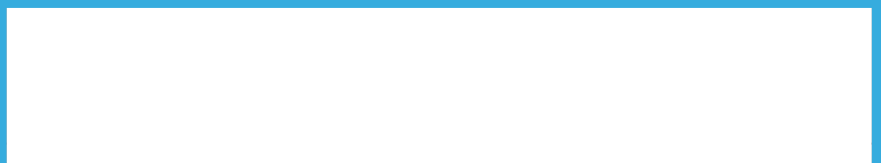


ASCERTA
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Halewood LUF, L26 0TX

Bat Nocturnal Survey

Knowsley Council



Reference	Site	Client	Date
P.2048.24	Halewood LUF, L26 OTX	Knowsley Council	18 June 2026

Field work	Document author	Technical review	Quality & approval
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Revision	Date	Details	Name
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Executive Summary

Ascerta has been instructed by **Knowsley Council** to carry out a bat emergence survey of the buildings (B5 and B6, see P.2048.24.E01 within Appendix 1) at Halewood LUF, L26 OTX (hereafter referred to as **the site**).

Key findings, conclusion and recommendations

No evidence of bat roosting was recorded over the course of this survey.

Very low levels of bat activity were recorded throughout the bat emergence survey, with a single common pipistrelle bat found using the site for commuting and foraging. This activity was detected along the northern site boundary where the bat appeared to use the fence line as a commuting route.

The site is to be further enhanced with the addition of a mixed scrub and introduced shrub planting, as well as additional sustainable drainage features. The site will also benefit from the retention and establishment of trees throughout the site. Areas of modified grassland will be enhanced to other neutral grassland where appropriate, contributing to an overall biodiversity net gain.

Due to the very low levels of bat activity recorded throughout the surveys, and an absence of areas of key commuting and foraging habitat to be lost to the proposals, it is considered that there will be no adverse impact on bats provided the recommendations below are followed:

- If works are not begun by June 2027, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal survey may be required to confirm bats are not using buildings B5 and B6 as a roost
- Building works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August) or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist
- Street lighting and lighting within public area to be kept to a minimum to meet the Bat Conservation Trust lighting guidelines, so as not to cause a detrimental effect to light-sensitive species
- Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting that includes native, species-rich hedgerows, trees and areas of wildflowers plus provision of integrated bat and bird features within newly constructed buildings
- Habitat enhancement with the installation of a mixture of bird nest features and bat box attached to new buildings with the number of boxes to be determined upon finalised formal plans

1. Introduction

Ascerta has been instructed by Knowsley Council to carry out a bat emergence survey of the buildings at Halewood LUF, L26 0TX (hereafter referred to as the site). The site OS grid reference is SJ 44680 85247 and the What3Words reference is **helm.hotel.advantage**. The extent of the site is displayed in Figure 1.1 below.



Figure 1.1: Extent of the site

Site description

The site comprises Grace Park, Halewood, and currently consists predominantly of modified grassland associated with existing recreational use. Additional habitats present within the site include areas of other neutral grassland, bramble scrub, ephemeral and short perennial vegetation, scattered trees and a small sustainable drainage feature. The site also contains existing sports facilities and associated hardstanding infrastructure, including three buildings (B4, B5 and B6).

Client proposals

The proposals for this site include the demolition of all buildings B4, B5 and B6 to create a community parkland and improved recreational park areas including a footpath, football pitch, car park and woodland areas.

Survey report

This report was prepared following methods detailed in the CIEEM '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland*' (2018) and '*Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing*' (2017).

This report presents the results of the bat survey's undertaken following the guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins 4th Edition 2024).

The report includes recommendations for further actions where applicable in order to satisfy current wildlife legislation and to achieve our client's objectives. Relevant legislation is detailed within Appendix 4.

2. Objectives

Our client's objectives are to assess the potential ecological constraints of the proposed development site.

Our objectives are as follows:

- Carry out nocturnal bat surveys of Building B5 and B6 within the site
- Provide recommendations for mitigation measures where current legislation requires
- Provide recommendations that seek to enhance the ecological value of the site
- Provide recommendations to assist our clients in achieving their objectives whilst satisfying current wildlife legislation

3. Survey Methods

The following bat surveys were undertaken following the guidelines set out by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins 4th Edition 2024).

3.1 Desk Study

The local biological records centre Merseyside BioBank (MBB) was consulted for records of bats within 2km of the site in September 2023. A review of the designated sites, habitats and presence of European Protected Species Licences (EPSL) within 2km of the site was undertaken using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) and the Natural England websites. The full results are given in *Halewood LUF PEA Clean, Sep 2023*, which should be read in conjunction to this report. Only findings relating to bats are detailed in this report.

Any European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) applications within 2km of the site were also searched for and detailed in Section 4.1.

3.2 Bat Emergence Methods

During the bat emergence survey, surveyors were strategically positioned around buildings B5 and B6 (drawing P.2048.24.E01, Appendix 1), focusing on areas where potential access points had been identified during the Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment to observe any bats leaving or entering a roost. These were recorded, and any emergences/re-entries are identified on drawings in Appendix 1. Surveyors also recorded any general bat activity whilst on the site during the survey.

During the surveys, the following details were noted:

- Weather and temperature
- Time bat detected/seen and if they emerged from or entered the building
- Frequency at which the bat was detected
- Location of bats and if they were foraging and commuting
- Direction of flight
- Number and species of bats present

3.3 Surveyor and Equipment Information

Table 3.1: Survey equipment used by the surveyors during bat emergence surveys on the respective dates between April and October 2026

Date	Surveyors	Equipment
25 June 2025	David Scott, Jordan Thomas, Pimpen Irlam, Amy Swindells	EMT connected to android tablet, Peersonic RPA3 detectors

On the 15 June 2026 all surveyors were equipped with Nightfox cameras with on-board infrared torches

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis

During the bat emergence survey, surveyors collected bat call data on their respective equipment (see Section 3.5). Bat call data was analysed using Kaleidoscope to verify species.

Temperature, wind speed/direction and cloud cover were recorded at the beginning and end of the survey, along with any significant weather changes during the survey (e.g. heavy showers).

3.5 Limitations

The surveys were undertaken during the appropriate time of year and within suitable weather conditions.

The absence of biological data records does not necessarily mean the absence of species. This has been taken into account within the conclusions of the report.

Due to the location of the site and buildings undergoing survey artificial street lighting was present throughout the survey, turning on at 21:58. This limitation is a permanent factor within this site and therefore the survey is still considered to be representative of the typical bat activity within this site.

4. Survey Results

4.1 Desk Study

Records for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule bat, pipistrelle species and unknown bat species were returned within 2km of the site. Two European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) applications within 2km of the site since 2016 were identified using MAGIC Maps:

- 2016-25445-EPS-MIT Amphibian Great Crested Newt, Start 30/09/2016, End 30/06/2018 (1.7km south)
- 2016-25344-EPS-MIT Bat, C-PIP, Start 08/09/2016, End 01/09/2021 (1.7km south)

4.2 Survey Conditions

Weather conditions

During the survey, the lead surveyor recorded weather conditions. The table below shows the weather conditions for the survey undertaken on the 15 June 2026.

Table 4.1: Weather conditions

Survey date	Temp (°C)	Cloud cover (°/8)	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation
15 June 2025 (start of survey)	17	8/8	F1	Dry
15 June 2025 (end of survey)	16	7/8	F1	Dry

Survey timings

The following table shows bat survey timings for the survey undertaken on the 15 June 2026.

Table 4.2: Survey timings

Survey date	Dusk/dawn time	Survey start time	Survey end time
15 June 2026	21:38	21:23	23:08

4.3 Bat Emergence Surveys

Bat emergence surveys were undertaken on the 15 June 2026 for Buildings B5 and B6. Detailed bat emergence survey data can be found in Appendix 2. Table 4.3 overleaf details the key findings for the bat emergence surveys.

Table 4.3: Key findings regarding emergence and re-entry surveys

Survey Date	Species	Activity	Location and Surveyor
15 June 2026	Common pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)	Commuting/Foraging	Activity commenced at surveyor location JT, to the north of B6 at 22:18 (40 minutes after sunset) with a heard not seen (HNS) bat. This bat was then immediately detected at surveyor locations AS, DS and PI, where a single bat was seen commuting from east to west along the northern site boundary. No further bats were identified at any surveyor location throughout the survey.
Very low common pipistrelle activity was recorded within the areas to the north of B5 and B6 throughout the survey. No bats were recorded to emerge from B5 or B6.			

4.4 Other wildlife

No other wildlife was noted during the surveys on 15 June 2026.

5. Evaluation and Recommendations

Based on the results of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, habitats within the site were evaluated as having **low** potential for foraging and commuting bats, therefore it is considered that bat activity will not be adversely impacted by the proposed development due to the low activity levels recorded.

During the nocturnal emergence survey, bat activity was very low with only a single common pipistrelle seen to be utilising the site for commuting and foraging. Activity was concentrated to the north of the site where the bat appeared to commute along the fence line from east to west. The site is to be further enhanced with a community parkland and wildlife areas throughout the site.

The main area of development lies within the centre of the site, where bat activity was predominately low. To reduce the impacts to bats and to maintain the site's value for foraging and commuting bats, any street lighting and lighting within public areas should be kept to a minimum to meet the Bat Conservation Trust lighting guidelines, so as not to cause a detrimental effect to light-sensitive species. It is further recommended that key commuting and foraging habitats, such as hedgerows, are retained and enhanced in these areas to provide connectivity through the site.

Based on the result of the daytime surveys carried out in September 2023 and September 2025, buildings B5 and B6 were assessed to provide **low** bat roost potential. Building B4 was assessed to provide **negligible** bat roost potential. Following the nocturnal emergence surveys at buildings B5 and B6, it was confirmed that bats are not being used as a roost at the time of the survey.

As such, works to buildings B4, B5 and B6 within the site can proceed without being detrimental to maintenance of the local bat population at a favourable conservation status (i.e. the proposals meet the third test of the 'three test assessment' as outlined in the Habitats Regulations). Features on the building still have a potential for supporting bat roosts and bats are known to move roosts often. If works have not occurred by June 2027, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal survey may be required to confirm bats are not using the buildings to roost.

6. Enhancements

In order to meet requirements for biodiversity protection and enhancement outlined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), it is recommended that ecological enhancements are included. These could include:

1. Provision of one bird boxes (25mm and 32mm entrance hole box, house sparrow terrace, swift box), attached to or integrated within new buildings on site
2. Provision of one bat features (e.g. Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat box or similar) attached to a retained or new tree on site or provision of a bat box (e.g. Vivara bat bricks or '*bird brick houses*' bat boxes) integrated within new buildings
3. Suitable landscaping incorporating species that provide a food or shelter resource to wildlife to include hawthorn, hazel, holly, blackthorn, field maple, dog rose and honeysuckle as hedgerow species and oak, alder, silver birch, crab apple, rowan and bird cherry as tree species together with implementing a relaxed mowing regime and establishing wildflowers in these areas

7. Conclusions

Buildings B5 and B6 were subject to one nocturnal bat survey following the preliminary bat roost assessment of the building which classified the building as having **low** bat roost potential. **Very low** bat activity was recorded during the bat surveys and **no bats were seen to emerge from the building**. Therefore, it is considered that bats are not using the building as a roost at the time of the surveys.

The following recommendations have been made to avoid impact on bats and birds during the works:

- If works are not begun by June 2027, a further daytime assessment or nocturnal survey may be required to confirm bats are not using buildings B5 and B6 as a roost
- Building works should not be undertaken during the bird breeding season (between 1 March and 31 August) or a nesting bird check will be required by a suitably experienced ecologist
- Street lighting and lighting within public area to be kept to a minimum to meet the Bat Conservation Trust lighting guidelines, so as not to cause a detrimental effect to light-sensitive species
- Enhancing the site for species through appropriate landscape planting that includes native, species-rich hedgerows, trees and areas of wildflowers plus provision of integrated bat and bird features within newly constructed buildings
- Habitat enhancement with the installation of a mixture of bird nest features and bat box attached to new buildings with the number of boxes to be determined upon finalised formal plans

It is considered that there would be very limited impact on the local ecology as a result of the proposals, provided the recommendations detailed within Section 5.0 above are followed.

8. References

Bat Conservation Trust (2018) *Bats and lighting in the UK- bats and the built environment series 08/18* Bat Conservation Trust, London.

CIEEM (2017) *Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

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

CIEEM (2021) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines: A guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Beta version*.

Collins, J. (Ed.) (2024) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (4th edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). *The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)* [online] Available at: www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5155.

Maddock, A. (2008). UK biodiversity action plan; priority habitat descriptions. *UK Biodiversity Action Plan, 94pp*.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Governments (2024). *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>.

Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) [online] Available at: [MAGIC \(defra.gov.uk\)](http://MAGIC.defra.gov.uk).

Bat Conservation Trust (2018) *Bats and lighting in the UK- bats and the built environment series 08/18* Bat Conservation Trust, London.

CIEEM (2017) *Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

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

CIEEM (2021) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines: A guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Beta version*.

Collins, J. (Ed.) (2024) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (4th edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). *The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)* [online] Available at: www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5155.

Maddock, A. (2008). UK biodiversity action plan; priority habitat descriptions. *UK Biodiversity Action Plan, 94pp*.

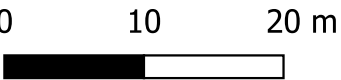
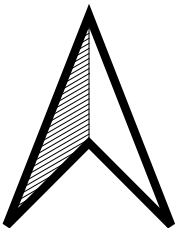
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Governments (2024). *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>.

Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) [online] Available at: [MAGIC \(defra.gov.uk\)](http://MAGIC.defra.gov.uk).

Appendix 1



- Site boundary
- Surveyors
- Bat Flight Lines
- Buildings



DO NOT SCALE.
ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID.
LOCATED TO NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL.
EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

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CLIENT:
Knowsley Council

PROJECT:
Halewood LUF, L26 0TX

DRAWING TITLE:
Bat Emergence Survey

SCALE: NTS@A3	DRAWN BY: DS	DRAWING No: P2048.24.E01
DATE: 15/06/2026	CHKD BY: LK	REV: -

Appendix 2

Lead Surveyor Bat Survey Form



Site name/number: <i>P. 2048.24</i> <i>Halewood LWF</i> Building/tree reference: <i>B5 + B6</i> Surveyor names: <i>David Scott, Pimper Idan,</i> <i>Amy Swindells, Jordan Thomas</i> Check list: All lead surveyor details filled in North arrow marked on map Drawing/map named & dated Surveyor positions marked on drawing Photo taken at darkest point of survey	Name: <i>David Scott</i> Date: <i>15/06/2016</i> Detector: <i>ENT 2</i> Camera: <i>Nightfox 6</i> Sunset time: <i>21:38</i> Survey start time: <i>21:23</i> Survey end time: <i>23:08</i>	Weather: <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Start</td> <td>End</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wind:</td> <td><i>F1</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temperature:</td> <td><i>17°C</i></td> <td><i>16°C</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Precipitation:</td> <td colspan="2"><i>Dry (80% on app)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloud cover:</td> <td colspan="2"><i>8/8</i></td> </tr> </table>		Start	End	Wind:	<i>F1</i>		Temperature:	<i>17°C</i>	<i>16°C</i>	Precipitation:	<i>Dry (80% on app)</i>		Cloud cover:	<i>8/8</i>	
	Start	End															
Wind:	<i>F1</i>																
Temperature:	<i>17°C</i>	<i>16°C</i>															
Precipitation:	<i>Dry (80% on app)</i>																
Cloud cover:	<i>8/8</i>																
Notes/ site information (limitations, access issues, lighting etc.) <i>Street lighting along road</i> <i>↳ on at 21:58</i> <i>Very low activity</i> <i>Bus route to N of site is fairly busy</i>	Sketch plan view: <i>Pov:</i> <i>Birds eye view</i>																

[illegible]

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)



Site name/number: **HALEWOOD LUF**
BS

Surveyor name:
JORDAN THOMAS

Date: **15/6/26**

Detector type/number:
EW TOUCH + TAG
Camera number: **NF2**

Surrounding habitat: **FOOTBALL PITCH,**
SMALL OUT BUILDINGS, TREES
HEDGE ROWS.

Surveyors checklist:

Completed all information at top of form

Drawn viewpoint/marked any
emergence ✓

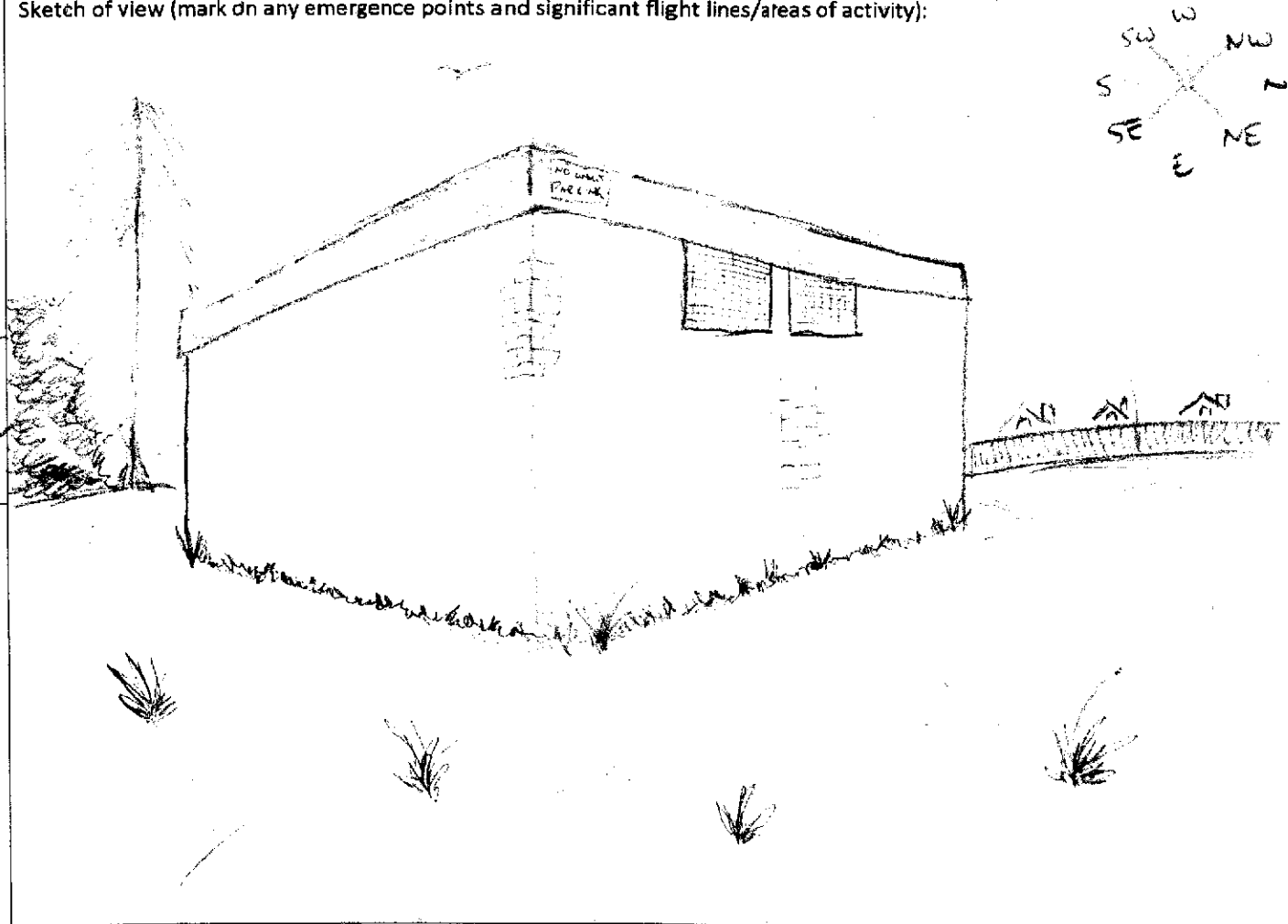
Added north arrow to compass ✓

Photo of viewpoint taken at start of
survey ✓

Recorded observations and completed
Summary

Photo taken at the darkest point of the
survey

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence (Circle): Yes **No** If yes
state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low

Low

Medium

High

Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes **No**

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)



Site name/number:

Halewood LUF

Surveyor name:

Fiona

Date:

15/06/26

Detector type/number:

A3

Camera number: Bag 9

Surrounding habitat:

Leaving estates, retail park, few broadleaf trees, Park, High school.

Surveyors checklist:

Completed all information at top of form

Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence

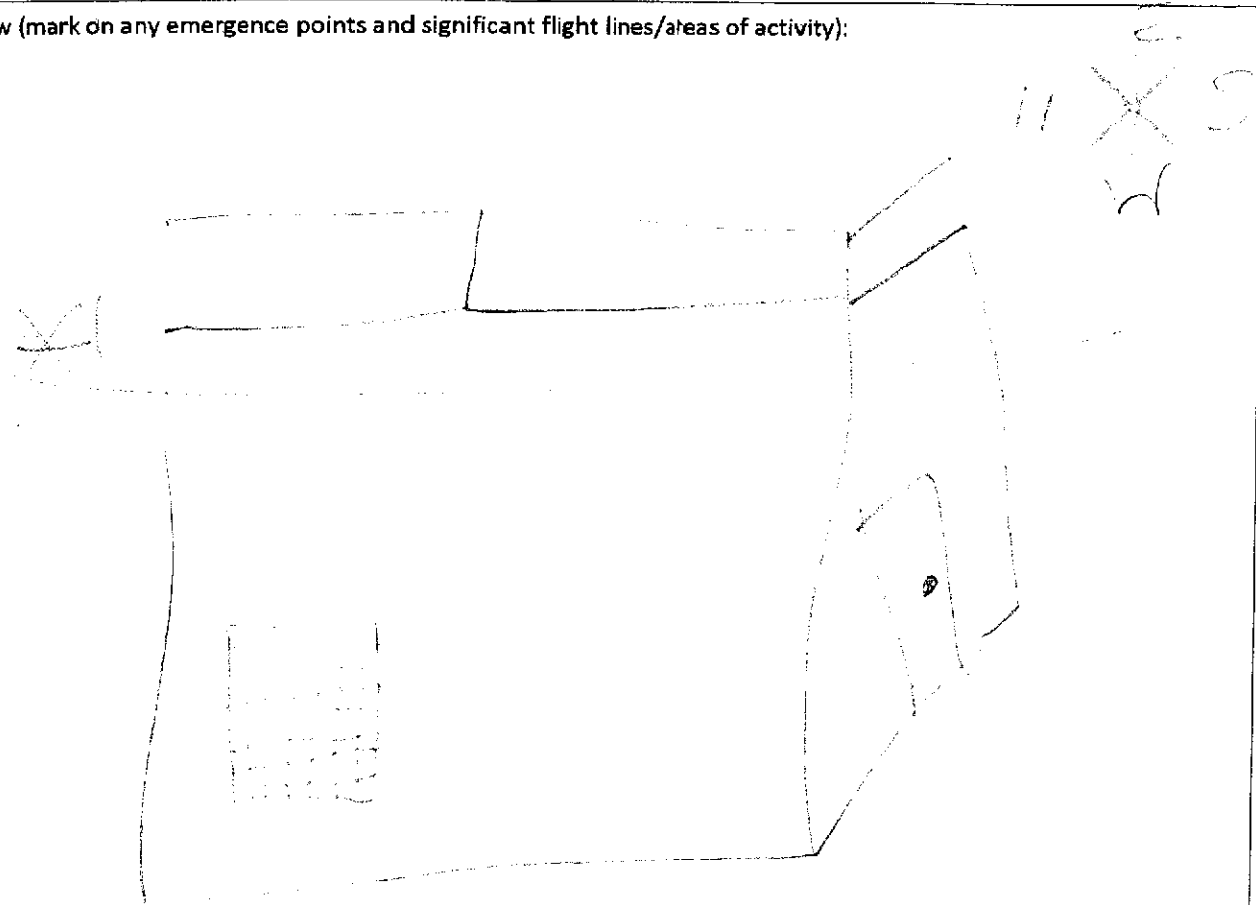
Added north arrow to compass

Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey

Recorded observations and completed Summary

Photo taken at the darkest point of the survey

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



Summary:

Emergence (Circle): Yes ☒ No (If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

Very low ☒

Low

Medium

High

Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes ☒ No

[illegible]

Bat Survey Form (Non-Lead Surveyor)



Site name/number: **Holewood LUF**
146 Leather's Lane,
Liverpool L26 0TX
B2

Surveyor name:
Pimpen Irlam

Date: **15/06/2026**

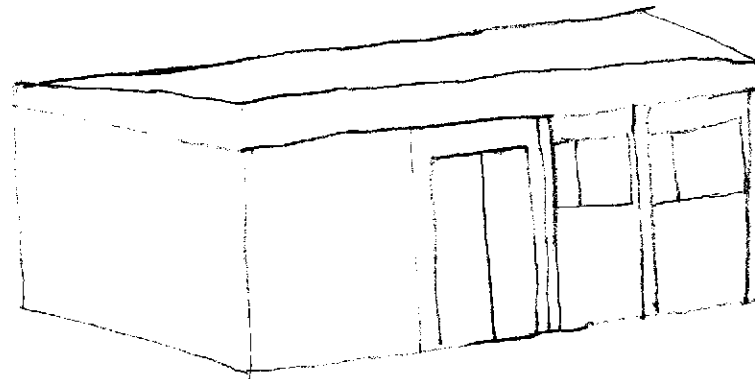
Detector type/number: **A9**
Peersonic
 Camera number: **5**

Surrounding habitat:
Football Grass Field, Urban brick housing,
trees, gardens, tarmac roads.

Surveyors checklist:

- ☒ Completed all information at top of form
- ☒ Drawn viewpoint/marked any emergence
- ☒ Added north arrow to compass
- ☒ Photo of viewpoint taken at start of survey
- ☒ Recorded observations and completed Summary
- ☒ Photo taken at the darkest point of the survey

Sketch of view (mark on any emergence points and significant flight lines/areas of activity):



X P.I

Summary:

Emergence (Circle): Yes **No** (If yes state number and species)

Overall activity levels:

- Very low**
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Constant

Social calling (Circle): Yes **No**

SITE: HALEWOOD LUF 15106126 B2 Pimpen Erlam

[illegible]

Appendix 3



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Appendix 3: Relevant Legislation

European Legislation

The following Directives have been adopted by the European Union and provide protection for fauna and flora species of European importance and the habitats which support them:

- Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive)
- Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive)

UK Legislation

The Habitats Directive has been transposed into national legislation through the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (The Habitats Regulations). This provides for the designation and protection of 'European Sites' (SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites, including proposed or potential European Sites) and the protection of 'European Protected Species'.

The key UK legislation relating to nature conservation is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (W&C Act). This Act is supplemented, *inter alia*, by provision in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act). Additional species and habitat-specific UK legislation includes the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

The Environment Act sets out how the UK will maintain environmental standards following leaving of the EU. The Bill builds on the vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan, with the ambition from the government to leave the environment in a better state than it was when inherited.

The DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric has implemented to work alongside the Environment Act. This tool calculates potential biodiversity impacts as a result of development and identifies mitigation and compensation requirements to ensure no net loss of biodiversity. In addition, it identifies measures that can be implemented in order to meet Biodiversity gain as a result of development.

The NPPF 2024 has been published to provide further planning guidance. Wildlife, biodiversity and ecological networks are referred to in Section 15 *Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and sites of biodiversity value, recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services and minimising impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity. Further guidance is provided within Government Circular 06/05: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System*.

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance are listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act and are a material consideration in planning decisions. Planners require relevant, up-to-date information from ecological surveys in order to assess the effects of a proposed development on biodiversity as Councils have a statutory obligation under Section 40 of the NERC Act to consider biodiversity conservation in the determination of planning applications.

Background information about the lists of priority habitats and species (Species and Habitats of Principal Importance) can be found within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Although this has been succeeded by the *UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework*, many UK BAP tools are still relevant. BAPs identify habitats and species of nature conservation priority on a UK (UK BAP) and Local (LBAP) scale. Most BAP priority habitats and species have Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) and Species Action Plans (SAPs) and there are also 'grouped action plans' for groups of related species with similar conservation requirements. The LBAP relating to this Site is the Cheshire Region Biodiversity Action Plan.

Bats

In England, all bats and their roosts are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the W&C Act 1981 (as amended). Several species of bat are also highlighted as Priority Species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and within the Local BAP.

Under the current legislation, as summarised on pages 9 and 10 of the *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines – 4th Edition* (2024), it is a criminal offence to:

‘Kill, capture, injure or take a wild bat:

- *To damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting. All offences of this nature are identified within the Habitats Regulations. This offence is unique in that it can be committed accidentally. No element of intentional, reckless or deliberate action needs to be evidenced.*
- *To disturb bats anywhere (roosts, flight lines or foraging areas) if levels of disturbance can be shown to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate or to affect significantly local distribution or abundance*
- *To intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat, whilst it is occupying a place of shelter or protection*
- *To intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection*
- *To be in possession or control of a bat alive or dead (or any part of a bat or anything derived from a bat, although bat droppings are generally considered to be acceptable), or to transport a bat, to sell or exchange a bat or to offer to sell or exchange a bat taken from the wild.’*

Breeding birds

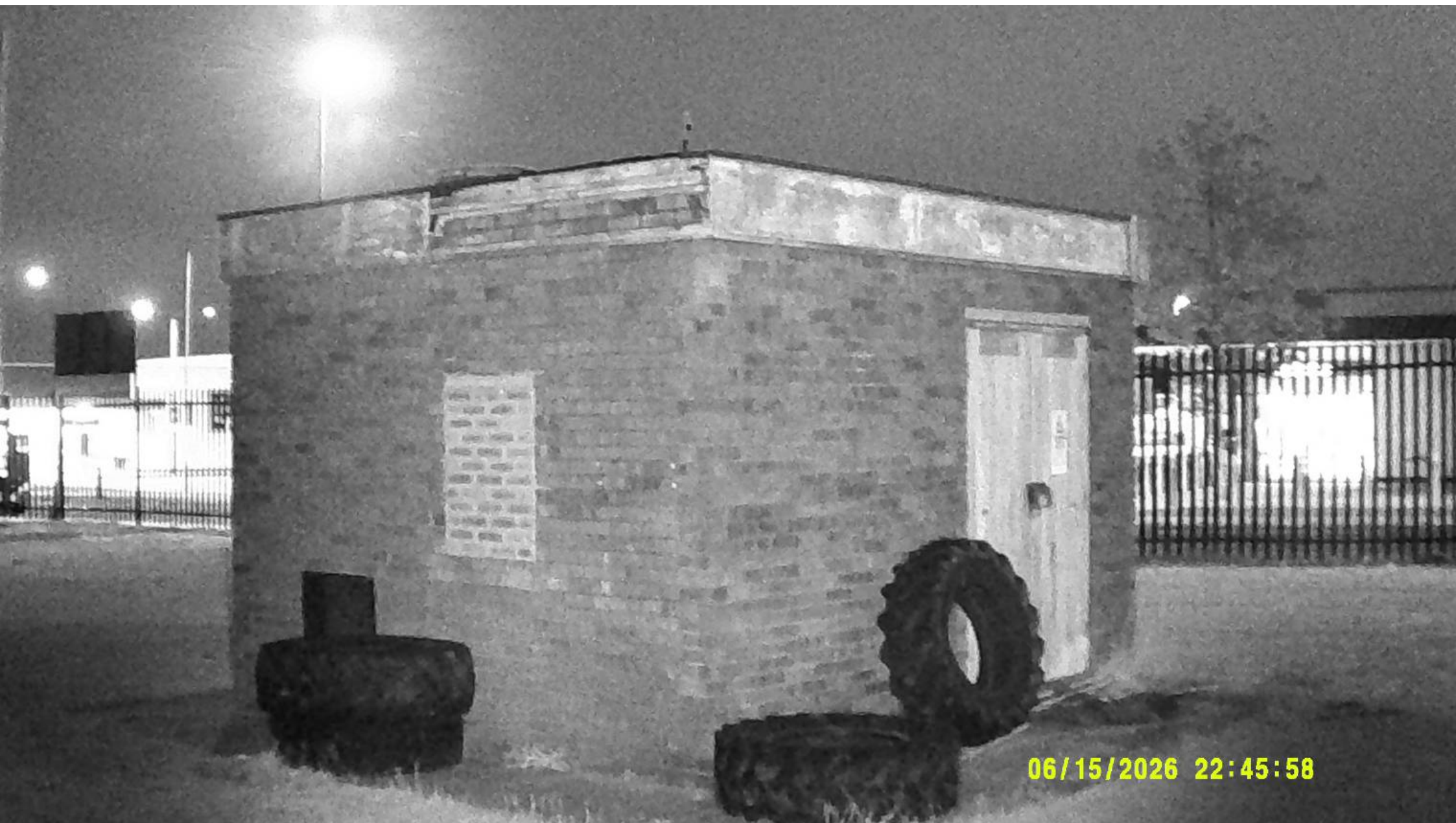
Breeding birds are protected under the W&C Act 1981, which makes it an offence to:

- *Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built*
- *Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird*
- *Have in one’s possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird (including eggs), which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954*
- *Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird*

Local policy

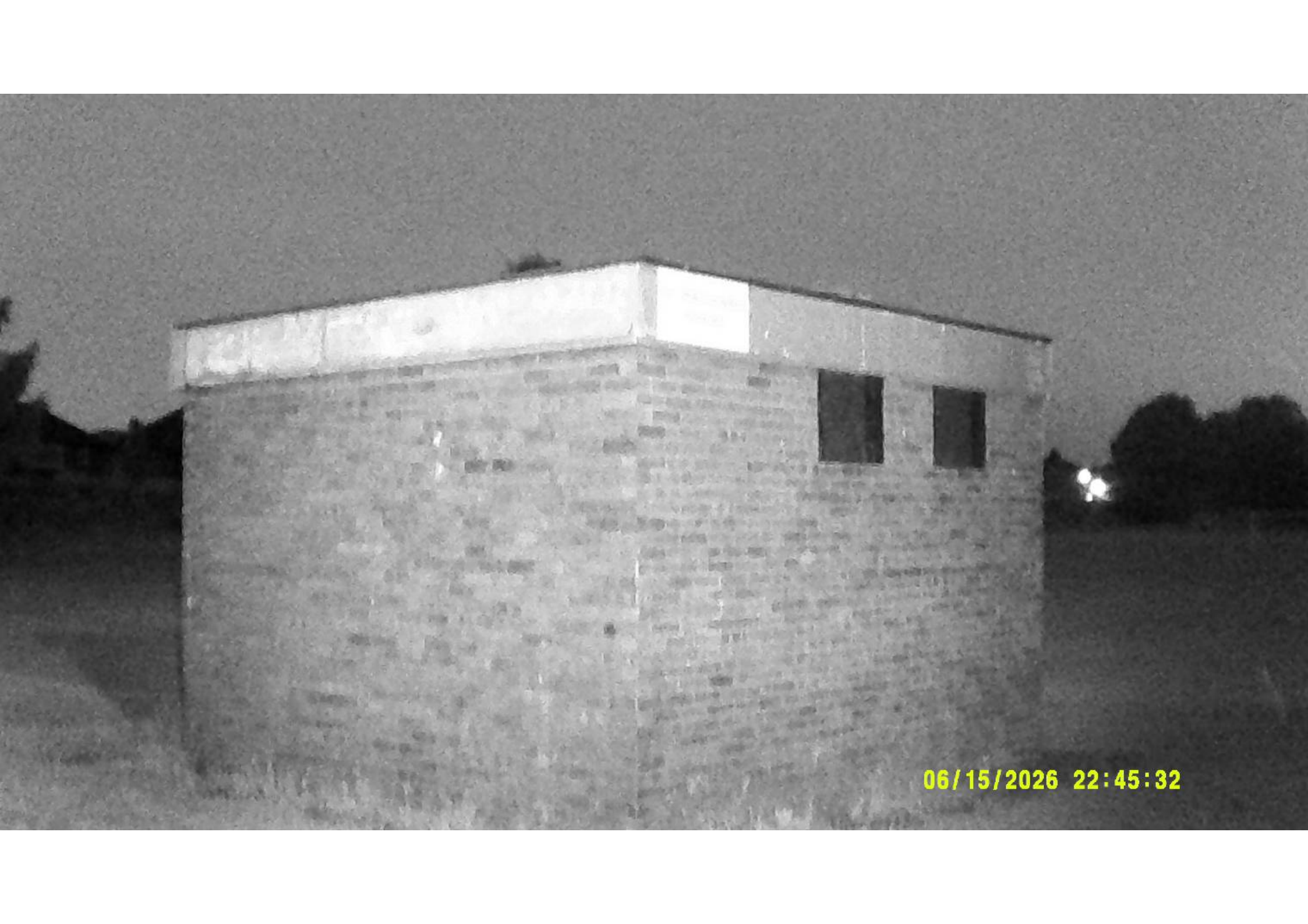
The site lies within Knowsley and is covered by The Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (adopted January 2016). Policies CS2 (Principal 4) and CS8 aim to ensure biodiversity is retained and enhanced during development and biodiversity protection is referenced in other policies including CS19, CS21, CS23 and CS24. These policies have been taken into account when preparing this report.

Appendix 4



06/15/2026 22:45:58





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06/15/2026 22:44:42



ASCERTA
LANDSCAPE | TREES | ECOLOGY