



Liverpool City Council

# Heron Eccles Sports Ground

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Project No. 856282

NOVEMBER 2015



# RSK GENERAL NOTES

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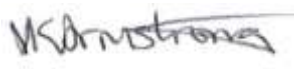
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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK Environment Ltd.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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1. This report presents the results of ecological field surveys carried out in connection with a proposed development at Heron Eccles Sports Ground in south Liverpool. A Phase 1 Habitat Survey and habitat assessment for protected vertebrates was carried out on 27 October 2015. A background data search (BDS) was also carried out to obtain any existing records of notable species or sites in the area.
2. The site mainly consists of an amenity grassland sports field with a changing room building, car park, scrub and scattered trees. There is a stand of *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed) in the south eastern corner of the site.
3. On the site, there is habitat suitable for Badgers, bats and nesting birds.
4. Ecological restrictions relating to *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed) and nesting birds are discussed.
5. The site should incorporate ecological enhancements which are discussed in this report.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report presents the results of ecological field surveys and a background data search (BDS) undertaken in connection with a proposed development at Heron Eccles Sports Ground, Liverpool (Ordnance Survey grid reference SJ 397 866). *Figure 1* shows the location of the c.14.1 ha area referred to as 'the site' throughout this report. This report presents ecological information for the site and identifies the potential ecological constraints on the proposed development.

## 1.2 Ecological Context

The site is a recreation ground in the south of Liverpool. It is predominantly amenity grassland used as playing fields but also includes car parking, changing room facilities and - on the boundary - scrub and scattered trees. The site is bordered to the north, east and south by residential properties and to the west by a railway line and embankment.

The surrounding area is made up of mainly residential development, with some other sports fields, golf courses and areas of woodland within the Allerton area of south Liverpool.

## 1.3 Structure of this Report

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- *Section 2* describes the survey and assessment methods;
- *Section 3* presents the survey results;
- *Section 4* evaluates the results;
- *Section 5* lists the references;
- *Section 6* provides the figures;
  
- *Appendix A* explains the protected species legislation;
- *Appendix B* presents the botanical target notes;
- *Appendix C* provides details of noteworthy species; and
- *Appendix D* provides details of the abbreviations used in the text.



## 2 METHODS

### 2.1 General

The Phase 1 Habitat Survey and habitat assessment for protected vertebrates was carried out by Will Holden on 27 October 2015 to standards for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal set out in CIEEM (2012). Will is a Senior Consultant with over 8 years' experience and is a Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). The survey was carried out in suitable weather conditions.

The preliminary ecological appraisal included the following:

- a background data search (gathering information from national websites; local record centres, councils etc.; and local wildlife groups); and
- a field survey using the extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology.

### 2.2 Background Data Search

A search was made for reference materials relating to the ecology of Heron Eccles Sports Ground, a list of sources is given in *Table 1* below.

**Table 1: Data Sources**

Information Obtained	Available From
Protected and Noteworthy species-records	Merseyside BioBank
Designated site locations and citations	Natural England website
Designated site locations and citations	Merseyside BioBank
Designations and legal protection of noteworthy species	Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website
North Merseyside Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Local BAP website <a href="http://www.merseysidebiodiversity.org.uk/">http://www.merseysidebiodiversity.org.uk/</a>

A search was made for information on statutory designated sites (often internationally and nationally important sites for ecology) and non-statutory designated sites (often important in a local context) within 1 km of the site boundary. A search was also made for records of noteworthy species within the same 1 km area. Species included in the search parameters are:

- European protected species (listed on *Schedules 2 and 4 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012*);
- nationally protected species under *Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* and *The Protection of Badgers Act 1992*;

- species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable on the *IUCN Red List*
- all species listed on the RSPB *Birds of Conservation Concern 2002-2007* as Red or Amber;
- Nationally Rare or Nationally Scarce species;
- Notable invertebrates; and
- species of Principal Importance under *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)*, that have Action Plans under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) or are Priority Species under the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

## 2.3 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

The habitat survey centred on the Phase 1 Habitat Survey approach (Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2010) as extended for use in Environmental Impact Assessments (Institute of Environmental Assessment 1995). This involves the following elements.

- Habitat mapping using a set of standard colour codes to indicate habitat types on a Phase 1 Habitat Survey map (*Figure 1*).
- Description of features of possible ecological or nature conservation interest in notes relating to numbered locations on the Phase 1 Habitat Survey map, called 'Target Notes'. These are provided in *Appendix B*.

Basic Phase 1 Habitat Survey methods are described in detail in Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC 2010). Limits to the achievable reliability of the method are discussed in Cherrill & McClean (1999).

Plant nomenclature in this report follows Stace (2010) for native and naturalised species of vascular plant. Plant names in the text are given with scientific names first, followed by the English name in brackets.

Phase 1 surveys done in late autumn or winter (October to March) are considered sub-optimal. They can usually describe habitat types adequately, but many plant species (including invasive species) may be unidentifiable or altogether died-away. Out-of-season surveys often provide information sufficient to inform planning, but further survey in spring or summer may be required to confirm the evaluation.

### 2.3.1 Invasive Plant Species

Phase 1 Habitat Survey does not involve exhaustive surveying for any individual plant species. But if invasive plant species, e.g. *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Giant Hogweed), *Impatiens glandulifera* (Indian Balsam), were seen during the normal course of the survey they were noted and reported here.



## **2.4 Habitat Assessment for Protected Vertebrates**

### **2.4.1 General**

The suitability of the site for protected animals was assessed. Taking into account the location and habitats at the site, assessment was carried out for:

- Badger;
- bat species (foraging, commuting and roosting); and
- nesting birds.

There is no habitat suitable for reptiles on the site and no ponds within 500 m of the site which are suitable for Great Crested Newts. There are no habitats suitable for Otters or Water Voles on the site.

Further details of the assessment methods are given below.

### **2.4.2 Badgers**

In line with Harris *et al.* (1989), the site was assessed for Badgers. The survey was focused in areas that might be used by Badger (*Meles meles*) for commuting, foraging and sett-building. Signs of Badgers include setts, tracks, footprints, hair on barbed wire fences, feeding signs, and dung pits.

### **2.4.3 Bats**

Habitat was assessed for commuting and foraging bats. Areas of particular interest vary between species, but generally include habitats with good numbers of insects, such as woodland, scrub, hedges, and species-rich or rough grassland (Hundt 2012).

Trees were assessed for their potential for roosting bats. Suitable features include cracks, splits and rot holes.

As no buildings are proposed to be demolished at this site. No buildings were assessed for suitability for roosting bats.

### **2.4.4 Nesting Birds**

The site was assessed for nesting birds. Birds nest in a wide variety of habitats including scrub, woodland, hedges and trees, as well as on open ground.

## **2.5 Validity of Data**

According to Natural England advice, survey data should not be over two years old for medium-high impact schemes or multi-plot or phased developments. Surveys up to four years old may be acceptable for low impact schemes (*i.e.* small areas of work or temporary land take), as long as the habitats have not changed significantly in that time period. Where a European Protected Species licence is required after the grant of planning permission, Natural England expects applicants to check - by walk-over survey not more than three months before the submission of a licence application - that

conditions have not changed significantly since surveys were carried out for the original planning application.

As the surveys were carried out in late autumn (October) some areas of invasive plant species may have been missed as they could have died-away.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Background Data Search

#### 3.1.1 Biodiversity Action Plans

The latest North Merseyside Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) lists 16 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) and 28 Species / Grouped Species Action Plans (SAPs). The local HAPs and SAPs that are relevant to the proposed development are:

Habitats:

- Urban Trees
- Urban Grasslands

Species:

- Urban Birds
- Bats

#### 3.1.2 Designated Sites

##### 3.1.2.1 Statutory Sites

There are no statutory designated sites within 1 km of the site boundary

##### 3.1.2.2 Non-statutory Sites

There are three non-statutory and proposed non-statutory designated sites within 1 km of the site boundary, comprising one Local Wildlife Site (LWS), one Proposed Local Wildlife Site (PropLWS) and one Potential Local Wildlife Site (PotLWS). These sites are listed in *Table 2* in order of proximity to the site; short descriptions are given for the LWSs.

**Table 2: Non-Statutory Sites within 1 km of the Site Boundary**

Site Name	Designation	Approximate Distance (m)
Calderstones Park	LWS	650
Calderstones Park LWS comprises amenity grassland, ornamental scrub, standing water and a large diversity of planted mature trees including non-native species. Species of note in the LWS include <i>Geranium molle</i> (Dove's-foot Crane's-bill), <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> (Bluebell), <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> (Water Forget-me-not) and <i>Orobancha hederaceae</i> (Ivy Broomrape). The site is important for fungi, butterflies and woodland and water birds. Great Crested Newt and Smooth Newt have been recorded in the ponds.		
Calderstones Park	PropLWS	650
Calderstones Park PropLWS covers the same area as Calderstones Park LWS and also extends further the north.		
Land within Allerton Green Wedge	PotLWS	740

### 3.1.2.3 Other Notable Sites

There are no areas of ancient woodland within 1 km of the site boundary.

### 3.1.3 Protected and Noteworthy Species

At least 34 noteworthy species are recorded from places within 1 km of the site boundary. Of these, 2 are amphibians, 11 are birds, 9 are invertebrates, 4 are plants, 1 is a fungus and at least 7 are mammals. Species that are protected by law under *Schedules 2 and 4 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012*, *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* or *The Protection of Badgers Act 1992* and have been recorded in the search area are listed in the table below; a full species list is given in *Appendix C*.

**Table 3: Protected Species Records within 1 km of the Site Boundary**

Latin Name	Common Name	Designation	Number of records	Most recent Date	Within 100m	Within 1km
<b>Amphibians</b>						
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	WCA5.9.5	1	2008		☒
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	WCA5.9.5	4	2012		☒
<b>Birds</b>						
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	WCA1.1	1	1998	P	P
<b>Plants</b>						
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	WCA8	11	2014	P	☒
<b>Mammals</b>						
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	BA	15	2011	P	P
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	a Myotis bat	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1	1	2009		P
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1	4	2009		P
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1	5	2009	P	☒
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1	1	2009		P
<i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.	a Pipistrelle bat	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1	18	2007	☒	
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Eurasian Red Squirrel	WCA5.9.1	3	1949		☒

Note - **P** relates to records with 4 figure or tetrad grid references that could potentially be anywhere within a 1 km or 2 km square.

## 3.2 Habitats

### 3.2.1 General

The target notes referenced below are given in *Appendix B*. The habitats are mapped in *Figure 1*. Within the site boundary there are the following habitats and vegetation:

- amenity grassland;
- scrub; and
- scattered trees.

### 3.2.2 Amenity Grassland

The majority of the site is amenity grassland (*Target Note 1*) forming playing fields. The grassland typically has a short, dense sward, c.5cm high and is regularly mown. It is dominated by *Lolium perenne* (Perennial Rye-grass) with some *Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire-fog) and broad-leaved herbs including *Plantago major* (Greater Plantain) and *Trifolium repens* (White Clover).

### 3.2.3 Dense Scrub

The south-western boundary of the site has a buffer of dense scrub (*Target Note 3*). This is predominantly *Chamerion angustifolium* (Rosebay Willowherb) and *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble). Also present are *Calystegia sepium* (Hedge Bindweed) and *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle). There are scattered tree saplings and young trees present, including *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch) and *Salix caprea* (Goat Willow).

### 3.2.4 Scattered Trees

There are semi-mature and mature trees around the north-eastern and south-eastern boundary of the site. Trees in these areas include *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore), *Aesculus hippocastanum* (Horse-chestnut), *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech), *Populus xcanadensis* (Hybrid Black-poplar), *Sorbus aria* (Common Whitebeam) and *Tilia xeuropaea* (Lime).

## 3.3 Non-native Invasive Plant Species

A stand of *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed) is present in the southern corner of the site (*Target Note 4*). This is c.1 m x 10 m. It is part of a larger stand on the railway embankment to the west of the site.

## 3.4 Assessment for Protected Species

### 3.4.1 Badger

No signs of Badgers, or Badger setts were recorded on the site.

### 3.4.2 Bats

The trees around the boundary of the site are in good condition and do not have any features suitable for roosting bats.

The trees and scrub on the site are a suitable foraging and commuting route for bats.

### **3.4.3 Birds**

No nests were recorded on the site. The trees and scrub are suitable for nesting birds and birds almost certainly use these areas for nesting. The open amenity grassland is not suitable for ground nesting birds.



## 4 EVALUATION

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### 4.1 Designated Sites

There are no statutory designated sites within 1 km of the site. There are three non-statutory and proposed non-statutory designated sites within 1 km of the site; the nearest, Calderstones Park, is 650 m away.

No designated sites will be affected by the development.

### 4.2 Habitats and Plants

The habitats on the site are common, widespread and of low ecological and botanical value.

### 4.3 Invasive Species

If any works are required within 7 m of the stand of *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed), a method statement will be required before these works can proceed.

It is suggested that a treatment regime (spraying with an appropriate herbicide) is undertaken to prevent further spread of this invasive species.

### 4.4 Protected Species

#### 4.4.1 Badger

No evidence of Badgers was recorded on the site. The survey was sufficient to show that Badgers are not present on the site and no further action is required with regard to Badgers.

#### 4.4.2 Bats

No trees suitable for roosting bats were recorded on the site. No further surveys are required with regard to bats.

It is understood that the buildings on the site will not be demolished. If this is not the case, an assessment of the buildings for their suitability for bats will be required.

#### 4.4.3 Birds

The trees and scrub are suitable for nesting birds. Removal of any nesting habitat should only take place outside the bird breeding season (March-August inclusive). If this is not possible, areas of suitable nesting habitat should be hand searched by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to removal. Any nests would need to be retained until the young had fledged, and fenced off to prevent disturbance.

## **4.5 Ecological Enhancements**

In line with the latest planning guidance (The National Planning Policy Framework – NPPF) the proposed development should include carefully considered ecological enhancements. There are numerous opportunities on the site including:

- retaining and enhancing the line of trees around the boundary of the site;
- erection of bird nest boxes on the retained semi-mature and mature trees; and
- eradication of Japanese Knotweed on the site boundary.

## 5 REFERENCES

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## 6 FIGURES

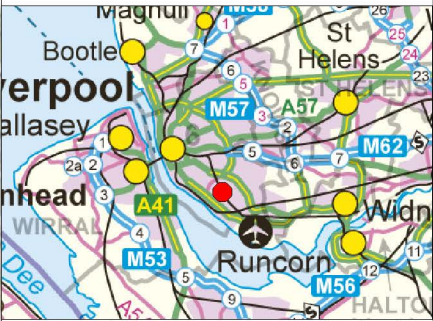
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Figure 1. Phase 1 Habitat Map with target notes





- Site boundary
- Scattered broad-leaved tree
- Dense scrub
- Invasive species
- Amenity grassland
- Building
- Bare ground
- Target note

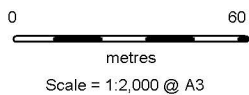


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Liverpool Playing Fields



Figure 1  
Phase 1 Habitat Map with Target Notes  
Heron Eccles Playing Fields



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## APPENDIX A – RELEVANT LEGISLATION

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### General

This section briefly describes the legal protection afforded to the protected species referred to in this report. It is for information only and is not intended to be comprehensive or to replace specialised legal advice. It is not intended to replace the text of the legislation, but summarises the salient points.

### Badger

*Meles meles* (Badger) is protected in Britain under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* and *Schedule 6 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended).

The legislation affords protection to Badgers and Badger setts, and makes it a criminal offence to:

- wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a Badger, or to attempt to do so;
- interfere with a sett by damaging or destroying it;
- to obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a Badger sett; or
- to disturb a Badger when it is occupying a sett.

### Bats

All species of British bat are protected by *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*, extended by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*. This legislation makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take;
- possess or control;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place; and
- intentionally or recklessly disturb whilst the animal occupies a breeding site or resting place.

Bats are also European Protected Species listed on *The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)*. This legislation makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill;
- deliberately disturb, including in particular any disturbance which is likely (a) to impair their ability - (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or (ii) hibernate or migrate, where relevant; or (b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.



- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place; and
- possess, control, transport, sell, exchange, or offer for sale or exchange.

## **Birds**

### **Birds general protection**

All species of bird are protected under *Section 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). The protection was extended by the CRow Act.

The legislation makes it an offence to intentionally:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

### **Birds (specially protected species)**

Certain species of bird are listed on *Schedule 1* of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and receive protection under *Sections 1(4)* and *1(5)* of the Act. The protection was extended by the CRow Act. The legislation confers special penalties where the above mentioned offences are committed for any such bird and also make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- disturb any such bird, whilst building its nest or it is in or near a nest containing dependant young; or
- disturb the dependant young of such a bird.

## APPENDIX B – BOTANICAL TARGET NOTES

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*Target Note 1* – A large amenity grassland playing field occupying the majority of the site. The grassland sward is c.5 cm high and is regularly mown. The dense sward is dominated by *Lolium perenne* (Perennial Rye-grass) with some patches of *Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire-fog) present. The grassland is typically species poor containing only a small number of broad-leaved herbs. These include *Bellis perennis* (Daisy), *Plantago major* (Greater Plantain) and *Trifolium repens* (White Clover).

*Target Note 2* – A patch of bare ground along the northern boundary of the site. This is colonising with *Achillea millefolium* (Yarrow), *Epilobium hirsutum* (Great Willowherb), *Geranium molle* (Dove's-foot Crane's-bill), *Lolium perenne* (Perennial Rye-grass), *Senecio jacobaea* (Common Ragwort) and *Trifolium repens* (White Clover).

*Target Note 3* – The south western boundary of the site, along the security fence, is a strip *Oenothera glazioviana* young and sapling trees with dense scrub below. Tree species include *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore), *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch) and *Salix caprea* (Goat Willow). The scrub is dominated by *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (Bramble). Also present are *Calystegia sepium* (Hedge Bindweed), *Chamerion angustifolium* (Rosebay Willowherb), *Sambucus nigra* (Elder) and *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle).

*Target Note 4* – A small stand of *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed) in the southern corner of the site. This is part of a larger stand which is mainly outside the site on the adjacent railway embankment. The area of *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese Knotweed) which is on the site is c.1 m x 10 m.

## APPENDIX C – NOTEWORTHY SPECIES RECORDS

Table A1 displays noteworthy species records that are located within 1 km of the site boundary. These species records were obtained from Merseyside BioBank. The Latin and common names for species are given as well as their level of designation. A glossary defining abbreviations used in the table is given in Table A2, Appendix D. If a species is not included in the table below it does not necessarily mean the species is absent from the search area, but rather that data-holding organizations do not have records of it in these locations.

**Table A1: Noteworthy Species Records within 1 km of the Site Boundary**

Latin Name	Common Name	Designation
<b>Amphibians</b>		
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	WCA5.9.5, UKBAP
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	WCA5.9.5
<b>Birds</b>		
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Red, UKBAP, LBAP
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Amber, LBAP
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	Amber, LBAP
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	Red, UKBAP
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Red, UKBAP, LBAP
<i>Poecile montana</i>	Willow Tit	Red, UKBAP
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Amber, UKBAP
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Amber, UKBAP
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Red, UKBAP, LBAP
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Red, UKBAP, LBAP
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	WCA1.1, Amber
<b>Plants</b>		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	NR
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	WCA8, LBAP
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	NS
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	RDB (VU)
<b>Fungi</b>		
<i>Rubinoletus rubinus</i>	Rubinoletus rubinus	RDB (VU)
<b>Invertebrates</b>		
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker	LBAP
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker	LBAP
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	LBAP
<i>Andrena (Cnemidandrena)</i>	Andrena (Cnemidandrena)	Notable:B

Latin Name	Common Name	Designation
<i>nigriceps</i>	nigriceps	
<i>Andrena (Hoplodreana) trimmerana</i>	Trimmer's Mining Bee	Notable:B
<i>Eutheia schaumii</i>	Eutheia schaumii	Notable
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser	LBAP
<i>Pseudomedon obscurellus</i>	Pseudomedon obscurellus	Notable
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter	LBAP
<b>Mammals</b>		
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	UKBAP
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	UKBAP, LBAP
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	BA
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	a Myotis bat	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1, LBAP
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1, UKBAP, LBAP
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1, LBAP
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1, UKBAP, LBAP
<i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.	a Pipistrelle bat	EPS (Sch2), WCA5.9.1, LBAP
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Eurasian Red Squirrel	WCA5.9.1, UKBAP, LBAP

## APPENDIX D – ABBREVIATIONS

Table A2 displays abbreviations of protected species legislation.

**Table A2: Glossary of Abbreviations Used in this Report:**

Code	Full Title	Explanation
Amber	Amber list	Amber listed species have a population status in the UK of medium conservation concern.
BA	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Legislation making it an offence to kill, injure or take a Badger, or to damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to significantly important species and habitats, and sets out targets and actions to enhance or maintain biodiversity.
DA	The Deer Act 1991	All wild deer with the exception of Muntjac ( <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> ) and Chinese Water deer ( <i>Hydropotes inermis</i> ) are protected by a closed season.
EPS (Sch 2)	European Protected Species (Schedule 2)	Animals protected on <i>Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp;c.) Regulations 1994</i>
HAP	Habitat Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to a priority habitat and sets out targets and actions to enhance or maintain that habitat.
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (also known as The World Conservation Union)	A worldwide partnership and conservation network to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to locally important species and habitats, and sets out targets and actions in Species Action Plans and Habitat Action Plans to enhance or maintain biodiversity at the county or regional level.
LHAP	Local Habitat Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to a locally important priority habitat and sets out targets and actions to enhance or maintain that habitat.
LSAP	Local Species Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to locally important species, and sets out targets and actions to prevent losing that species from the local area.
Notable	Scarce and	Invertebrate species which are estimated to occur

Code	Full Title	Explanation
	threatened invertebrates	within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares but subdivision into Notable A and Notable B categories is not possible as there is insufficient information available).
Notable:A	Scarce and threatened invertebrates	Taxa which do not fall within Red Data Book categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties.
Notable: B	Scarce and threatened invertebrates	Taxa which do not fall within Red Data Book categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less-well recorded groups between eight and twenty vice-counties.
NN	Nationally Notable	Designation for invertebrate taxa that are thought to be notably important in the UK.
NR	Nationally Rare	Species in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain.
NS	National Scarce	Species in 16-100 hectads in Great Britain.
Red	Red List	Red listed species have a population status in the UK with high conservation concern.
RDB	Red Data Book Species	Species identified in one of the UK Red Data books.
RDB(CR)	Critically Endangered	An IUCN Red List designation for species at an extremely high risk of extinction.
RDB(EN)	Endangered	An IUCN Red List designation for species at a very high risk of extinction.
RDB(VU)	Vulnerable	An IUCN Red List designation for species at high risk of extinction.
SAP	Species Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to significantly important species, and sets out targets and actions to prevent losing that species to extinction.
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to locally important species and habitats, and sets out targets and actions in Species Action Plans and Habitat Action Plans to enhance or maintain biodiversity in the UK.
UKSAP	UK Species Action Plan	A plan that identifies threats to nationally important species, and sets out targets and actions to prevent the decline or extinction of the species in the UK.
WCA	<i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended)	Containing 4 Parts and 17 Schedules, the Act covers protection of wildlife (birds, and some animals and plants), the countryside, National Parks, and the designation of protected areas, and public rights of way. All wild plants in Britain



Code	Full Title	Explanation
		are protected from intentional uprooting by an unauthorized person, but land owners, land occupiers, persons authorized by either of these or persons authorized in writing by the Local Authority for the area are exempt. Protection for some species may be limited to certain Sections of the Act (e.g. S13(2)).
WCA1	Schedule 1 of <i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended)	<p>This Schedule lists birds protected by special penalties at all times, but virtually all wild birds have some protection in law.</p> <p>Acts which are prohibited for all wild birds (except derogated 'pest' species) include intentional killing, injuring or taking; taking, damaging or destroying nests in use or being built; taking or destroying eggs; possessing or having control of (with certain exceptions but including live for dead birds, parts or derivative); setting or permitting certain traps, weapons, decoys or poisons. Selling, offering or exposing for sale, possessing or transporting for sale any live wild bird, egg or part of an egg or advertising any of these for sale, or dead wild bird including parts or derivatives are also prohibited. Many birds must be formally registered and ringed if kept in captivity.</p> <p>Schedule I WCA birds are additionally protected from intentional or reckless disturbance while building a nest, or when such a bird is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young, or intentional or reckless disturbance of dependent young.</p>
WCA5	Schedule 5 of <i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended)	Schedule 5 animals are protected from intentional killing, injuring or taking; possessing (including parts or derivatives); intentional or reckless damage, destruction or obstruction of any structure or place used for shelter or protection; selling, offering or exposing for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (alive or dead, including parts or derivatives). Protection of some species is limited to certain Sections of the Act (e.g. S9(1), S9(4a), S9(4b), S9(5)).
WCA5.9.1	Section 9 (1) under Schedule 5 of <i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended)	Protection limited to intentional killing, injury or taking.
WCA5.9.4a	Section 9 (4a) under Schedule 5 of <i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended)	Protection limited to damaging, destroying, or obstructing access to, any structure or place used by the animal for shelter or protection.

Code	Full Title	Explanation
WCA5.9.5	Section 9 (5) under Schedule 5 of <i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended)	Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from, such animal.  Note that all cetaceans (whales and dolphins) and the Basking Shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ) are now protected from intentional or reckless disturbance.
WCA8	Schedule 8 of <i>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended)	Plants and fungi protected from intentional picking, uprooting, destroying, trading (including parts or derivatives), <i>etc.</i>