



**EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY &
PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYS / ASSESSMENT**

- Land at Goodlass Road, Speke, Merseyside -

**EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY & PROTECTED SPECIES
SURVEYS / ASSESSMENT**

- Land at Goodlass Road, Speke, Merseyside -

A report

**Commissioned on behalf of:
Speke Business Park Ltd**

Report authors

PENNINE Ecological
24 The Highgrove
Heaton
Bolton
Lancashire
BL1 5PX

Tel/Fax. (01204) 844545

email: bob@pennineecological.co.uk

web: www.pennineecological.co.uk

R.N. Leatham B.Sc. (Hons.), P. dip.

February 2011

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PART 1 INTRODUCTION	

1.1 REASONS FOR SURVEY:

PENNINE *Ecological* have been commissioned by Speke Business Park Ltd to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, desktop study and protected species survey / assessment of land at Goodlass Road, Speke, Merseyside

The surveys are required to inform proposed building developments at the site.

1.2 SITE LOCATION:

The site is located towards the western end of Goodlass Road, off Speke Hall Road (A582). The site lies immediately to the north of Speke Junction alongside an operational railway line. The site location is shown on Map 1, Appendix 1 and within the desk top study map data.

1.3 SITE STATUS:

The site has no known statutory or non-statutory wildlife designation; this is confirmed following consultation with BioBank Merseyside (*see Appendix 2*).

There are no statutory protected sites affected by this scheme. There are no non-statutory sites affected by this scheme, nor within 250m of the site.

1.4 METHODOLOGY:

An Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey (*Nature Conservancy Council 1990*) of the site was undertaken on February 22nd 2011. Each species recorded was given an abundance value according to the standard DAFOR scale, where:

D	=	*Dominant
A	=	*Abundant
F	=	*Frequent
O	=	Occasional
R	=	Rare

*These values can be prefixed by the letter L (locally), to provide more subtle biogeographical data.

During the survey an assessment (*and surveys where possible*) of the potential of habitats to support protected species or important group assemblages was made. In light of these findings consideration was given to the requirement for additional surveys.

1.5 CONSTRAINTS:

The survey was undertaken at a sub-optimal time for vegetation survey. Given the date of the survey it is recognised that some plant species present will have been missed / not recorded, due to dormancy. However it is considered that an accurate classification of habitat types has been made at this site.

In terms of protected species assessment there are no constraints to the assessment given the habitats present on site.

PART 2 EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

2.1 EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY:

Habitats Present:

- A2.2 Scattered Scrub
- A3.1 Scattered Broadleaved Trees
- B2.1 Neutral Grassland ó Unimproved
- C3.1 Tall Ruderal Herb
- J1.3 Ephemeral / short perennial
- J2.4 Fence
- J3.6 / J4 Buildings / Bare Ground (hard standing)

General Description:

The site is approximately 1.4 hectares in size and is located on former industrial land, dominated by areas of bare concrete slabs where former buildings once stood.

Approximately 0.5 hectares of the site (*35% of total site area*) supports semi-natural habitats including approximately 0.44 hectares of ephemeral / short perennial vegetation and approximately 0.06 hectares of unimproved rank grassland roadside verge along the southern site boundary.

The areas of short perennial vegetation are relatively homogenous in nature and are located on broken concrete / limestone ballast (*Target Note 2*). These areas of vegetation are at a relatively early stage of pioneer vegetation establishment and succession with a dominance of mosses and fine-leaved grasses such as red fescue. Typical urban pioneer species are present including the ubiquitous alien species Buddleja, reflexed stonecrop and native willow species amongst others. Given the age of the established woody specimens and general appearance of the vegetation, natural colonisation is thought to have started within the last 5 years.

A narrow area of roadside verge (*Target Note 1*) forms the southern boundary of the site forming a continuum with the railway side vegetation to the south of the fenced southern site boundary. This area of grassland is rank and dominated by red fescue and coarse grasses with areas of colonising rosebay willowherb and bramble scrub.

The eastern boundary of the site includes a narrow 2m wide sloping strip of land with mulched bark and colonising grasses created for landscaping of the large office building to the east of the site.

All remaining areas of the site comprise bare areas of concrete and occasional tarmac. A garage building with open fronted access is present toward the north west corner of the site.

Since demolition of site buildings the site has been used until recently as an informal car park.

2.2 TARGET NOTES:

All species nomenclature follows Stace, C. (1996), definitive English Names.

(Refer to Map 1, Appendix 1 for the location of all target notes)

Target Note 1:

A narrow area of roadside verge forms the southern boundary of the site forming a continuum with the railway side vegetation to the south of the fenced southern site boundary. This area of grassland is rank and dominated by red fescue and coarse grasses with areas of colonising rosebay willowherb and bramble scrub.

The following species were recorded;

Species:	Abundance:
Red fescue	D
Common bent	LA
False oat-grass	LA
Creeping thistle	LA
Rosebay willowherb	LA
Ribwort plantain	F
Oxford ragwort	F
Yarrow	LF
Yorkshire-fog	LF
Cock's-foot	LF
Bramble	LF
Reed canary-grass	O
Cow parsley	O

Target Note 2:

Several areas of short perennial vegetation are present within the site. These are relatively homogenous in nature and are located on broken concrete / limestone ballast. The area toward the south west site corner is slightly more established and includes multiple young broom species. For the purpose of species recording all areas have been included together as a unit due to their homogenous nature.

The following species were recorded;

Species:	Abundance:
Moss species	LD / A
Red fescue	A
Creeping bent	LA
Common bent	LA
Yorkshire-fog	LA
Clover species	LA

Target Note 2: (Continued;

Species:	Abundance:
Reflexed stonecrop	F
Ribwort plantain	LF
Hawkweed species	LF
Creeping thistle	LF
Buddleja	LF
Oxford ragwort	LF
Broom species	LF
Rose species	LF (but very isolated)
Wild teasel	O
Willow species	O
Elder	R
Mullein species	R
Silver birch	R
Forsythia species	R

2.3 EVALUATION VEGETATION / HABITATS:

2.3.1 Habitats:

The site is dominated by areas of bare concrete (65% of total site area). The remaining 35% of the site supports semi-natural habitats including approximately 0.44 hectares of ephemeral / short perennial vegetation and approximately 0.06 hectares of unimproved rank grassland roadside verge along the southern site boundary.

In relative terms the sites most valuable feature is the ephemeral / short perennial vegetation associated with Target Note 2, however this area is at a very early stage of establishment and supports a significant alien / introduced species component. The narrow linear area of unimproved grassland also has some ecological value, although the area is small and species-poor.

The habitats associated with Target Notes 1 & 2 may be covered by the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 'Urban grasslands habitat action plan' (as updated in 2008).

The habitat included in Target Note 2 **may** also be classified under the UK BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) Priority Habitat, 'Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land'. As such this habitat is listed under Section 41 of *The Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (NERC) (2006)* as a 'Habitat of Principal Importance in England'. However the site habitat area is relatively small, very recently colonised and lacks structural diversity associated with habitat mosaics. These habitats are not considered typical of the UK BAP habitat definition, the classification of habitats in this group is often very difficult since they are almost never 'typical' and are products of a wide range of site conditions and treatments.

Overall the sites habitats and higher plant assemblage are considered to be only of limited local (Parish) value.

2.3.2 Plant Species:

There were no rare, uncommon or locally uncommon species recorded on the site. There were no rare higher plant BAP species or local BAP species recorded.

Recommendations: vegetation / habitats:

No further surveys are required.

PART 3 PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYS & ASSESSMENT

3.1 PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYS & ASSESSMENT:

These recommendations are made on the basis of a vegetation survey and habitat assessment undertaken on February 22nd 2011. During this survey preliminary checks were made for evidence of protected species together with an assessment of their likely presence.

3.1.1 Protected Species Evidence / Potential:

Mammals:

Badgers:

Badgers are protected under Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which prohibits deliberate interference with the animal or its sett.

There was no evidence of use of the site by badgers. There were no signs of any setts, runs, latrines, snuffle holes, hair deposits etc. The species is considered likely to be absent from the site at present.

Evaluation: Badgers

The site has virtually no potential to support badgers. The site could form foraging areas for badgers in the locality, although at present there is no evidence to support this.

Recommendations: Badgers

No further surveys are considered necessary.

Water Vole:

Water voles (*Arvicola terrestris*) are protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended. In 1998 particular emphasis of protection was given to the water voles burrow in respect of Section 9(4) of the above act. Water vole is also protected under The *Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)* and is a species listed as of principle importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England, under Section 74 (2) of the above act. Water voles are also a UK Priority Biodiversity species.

There are no waterbodies on or adjacent to the site capable of supporting the species.

Recommendations: Water Vole:

No further surveys are required.

Otter:

Otter (*Lutra lutra*) are protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended and are heavily protected under European legislation. Otters are a UK priority BAP species

There are no waterbodies on or adjacent to the site capable of supporting the species.

Recommendations: Otter:

No further surveys are considered necessary.

Birds:

All birds with only minor exceptions are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), as amended. It is also an offence to disturb birds whilst nesting or displaying breeding behaviour, during the breeding season.

The localised areas of bramble scrub and scattered scrub on the sites southern margin have limited potential to support typical breeding urban / urban edge birds.

The areas of bare ground have potential to support ground nesting birds such as oystercatcher, although this is limited by noise, lighting and physical disturbance.

Evaluation: Birds:

Although the site supports suitable breeding bird habitat, the site will undoubtedly not support a significant assemblage of breeding birds, (*i.e. of significant County Threshold Site-index Value*). Given the habitats present, the site will at best support low numbers of breeding birds. In addition high levels of disturbance throughout the site including noise, lighting and physical disturbance reduces breeding bird potential in most areas.

Recommendations: Birds:

No strategic bird surveys are required. However before any development and in order to minimize impacts on birds any disturbance/removal of trees / scrub should take place outside of the breeding season, i.e. between the end of August and end of February. Following the felling of trees/scrub etc, piles of brash should be removed from the site, failure to do so could provide potential nest sites if left in situ until the following breeding season.

If removal of woody vegetation is envisaged during the breeding season, then checks should be made to establish any nesting or breeding activity, prior to removal.

In addition checks for ground nesting birds should be undertaken if work s programmed within the breeding season.

Bats:

Bats are comprehensively protected under European legislation and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

There is one building on the site (*open fronted garage without roof voids*). This building was checked and supports no evidence of or potential for bats. There are no other structures on the site capable of supporting bat roosts.

Evaluation: Bats:

The site does not support any potential bat roost locations.

Recommendations: Bats:

No further surveys are required.

Great Crested Newts:

The Great Crested Newt is comprehensively protected under European legislation and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

Evaluation: Great Crested Newts:

There are no water bodies on or adjacent to the site or within the terrestrial range of the species.

Recommendations: Great Crested Newts:

No further surveys are required.

Other:

Invertebrates

No invertebrate surveys have been undertaken.

Evaluation: Great Crested Newts:

The very recent and localised nature of the sites vegetation is considered unlikely to retain any significant invertebrate interest.

Recommendations: Invertebrates

No further surveys are required.

PART 4 DESK TOP STUDY

4.1 DESK TOP STUDY:

The client has consulted with BioBank Merseyside to obtain details of any biological records relating to the site and within a 250m radius of the site boundary.

In particular requests were made for any records of protected species or non-statutory County Wildlife Sites (CWS) relating to the site or within the surrounding landscape.

The results of this consultation revealed the following information;

- The site has no known statutory or non-statutory wildlife designation.
- There are no known records of water vole within 250m of the site.
- There no known great crested newt breeding ponds within 250m of the site.
- A detailed list of species was provided by the search, although none of these appear to relate directly to the site.

The full details of the consultation are included in Appendix 2.

No other information or data is known for the site.

PART 5 SUMMARY

5.1 SUMMARY:

The surveys have revealed that the site is dominated by hard standing and supports only limited areas of semi-natural vegetation much of which is of very recent origin.

However the site has **potential** to support the following protected species;

- Breeding Birds: The site supports localised suitable breeding bird habitat including ground nesting bird potential.

Before development disturbance/removal of trees / scrub must take place outside of the breeding season to avoid impacts on breeding birds. Checks for ground nesting birds are required if the work is undertaken within the breeding season.

At present it would appear that there are relatively few ecological constraints relating to the site, the above recommendations are made to in order to avoid impacts.

PART 6 REFERENCES

6.1 REFERENCES:

Nature Conservancy Council (1990) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A Technique for Environmental Audit*. Nature Conservancy Council.

North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan (2001, inc. 2008 updates)

Rose, F. (1981) *The Wildflower Key*. Warne.

Stace, C., (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles (Second edition)*. Cambridge University Press.

The Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (NERC) (2006)

UK Biodiversity Action Plan www.ukbap.org.uk

APPENDIX 1:

Map 1: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Site Photographs

APPENDIX 2:

Desk Top Study Data

Job title:

- Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey & Protected Species Surveys / Assessment -
- Land at Goodlass Road, Speke, Merseyside -

Map 1

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

DRAWN:
Robert Le

SCALE:

SURVEY DATE:
February 22nd 2011

PENNINE



: 24 The Highgrove. Heaton. Bolton. BL1 5PX

☎: 01204 844545











✉ hot@neurological.co.uk

✉ bob@penintheecological.co.uk

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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

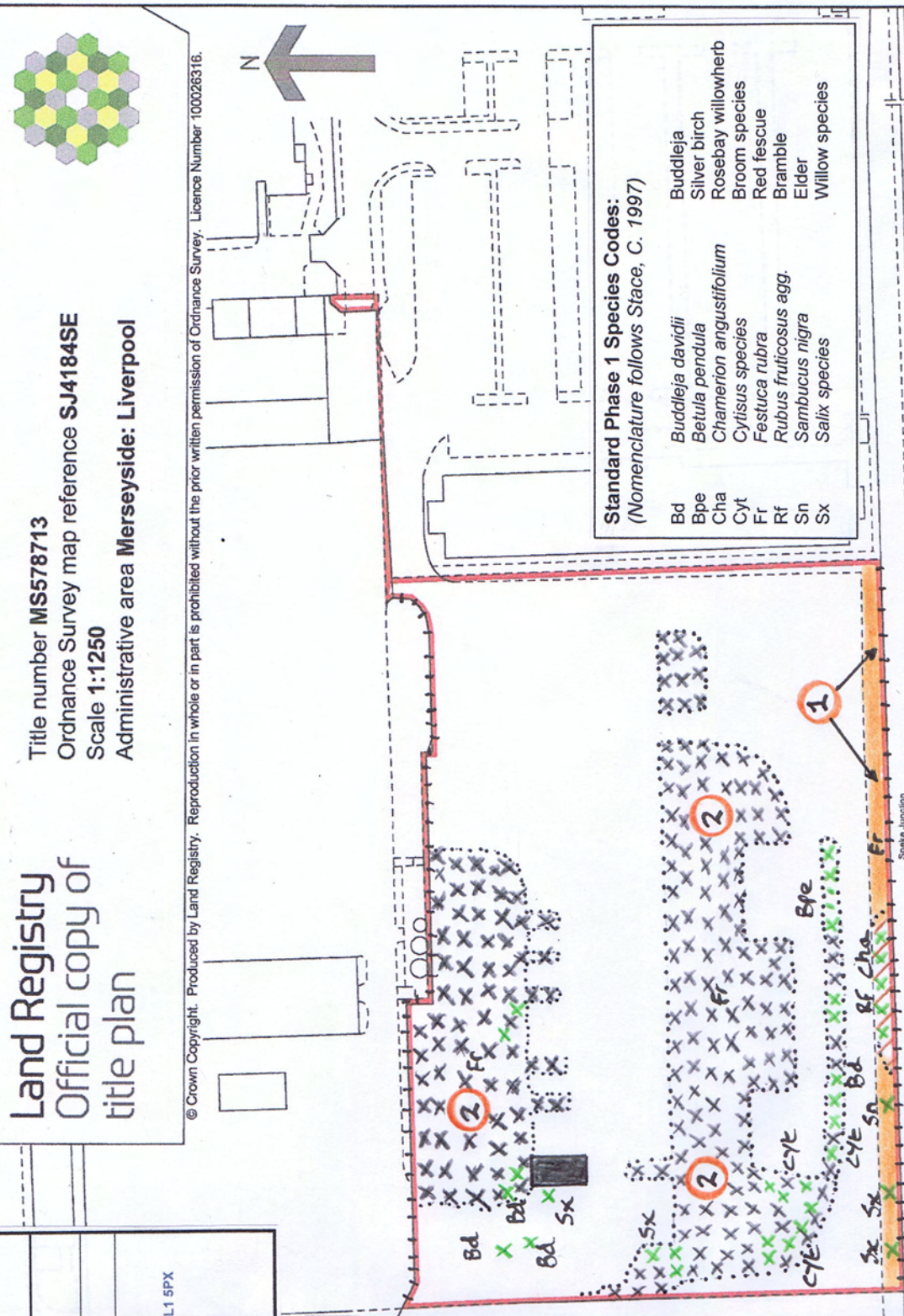
Map Colour Codes:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Scattered broad-leaved trees |
|  | Scrub – scattered (<i>mainly non-native</i>) |
|  | Tall ruderal herb |
|  | Neutral grassland – unimproved |
|  | Ephemeral / short perennial |
|  | Fence |
|  | Building |
|  | Bare ground / hard standing (concrete) |
|  | Target Notes 1 – 2 |
|  | Site boundary |

This official copy issued on 4 January 2011 shows the state of this title plan on 4 January 2011 at 13:32:48. It is admissible in evidence to the same extent as the original (s.67 Land Registration Act 2002).

This title plan shows the general position, not the exact line, of the boundaries. It may be subject to distortions in scale. Measurements scaled from this plan may not match measurements between the same points on the ground. See Land Registry Public Guide 19 - Title Plans and Boundaries.

This title is dealt with by Land Registry, Birkenhead Office.



Appendix 2: Site Photographs:



P1: Looking west along site northern boundary.



P4: General site view looking NW from SE corner.



P2: Looking west along site southern boundary.



P5: NW corner of site



P3: Looking north from SE site corner along eastern site boundary



P6: Looking east from garage building.



P7: Looking SE from garage building.



P10: Typical habitat Target Note 2 (north)



P8: SW site corner (Target Note 2).



P11: Typical habitat Target Note 2 (north)



P9: Looking east along site southern boundary.



P12: Typical habitat Target Note 2 (north)



P13: Typical habitat Target Note 2 (north)



P16: Areas of bare concrete (north)



P14: Areas of bare concrete (north)



P17: Areas of bare concrete & Target Note 2 (south), looking west.



P15: Areas of bare concrete (north)



P18: Target Note 2 (south), looking west.



P19: Target Note 2 (south); typical non-native plant Reflexed stonecrop.



P20: Looking West from NW site corner.



P20: Looking south along eastern boundary.



P20: Looking SW from NW site corner.



Biodiversity Information Report 17/02/2011

MBB reference: 393-ChrisHeath

Site: Goodlass road



Your Ref: None supplied	MBB Ref: 393-ChrisHeath	Date: 17/02/2011
Your contact: Chris Heath	MBB Contact: Ben Deed	

Merseyside BioBank biodiversity information report

These are the results of your data request relating to **an area at Goodlass road defined by a buffer of 250 metres around a site described by a boundary you supplied to us (at SJ419844).**

You have been supplied with the following:

- records of **protected** taxa that intersect the search area
- records of **BAP** taxa that intersect the search area
- records of **Red Listed** taxa that intersect the search area
- records of other '**notable**' taxa that intersect the search area
- records of WCA schedule 9 taxa (including '**invasive plants**') that intersect the search area
- a map showing the location of monad and tetrad references that overlap the search area
- a list of all **designated sites** that intersect your search area
- citations, where available, for intersecting Local Wildlife Sites
- a list of **other sites of interest** (e.g. Ancient Woodlands) that intersect your search area
- a map showing such sites
- a list of all **BAP habitats** which intersect the search area
- a map showing BAP habitats

Merseyside BioBank (MBB) is the Local Records Centre (LRC) for North Merseyside. We collect and collate biological and environmental information and make it available to people and organisations that have need to access such information in North Merseyside. We promote the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan and wider participation in conservation through education, community involvement and by supporting the biological recording community of North Merseyside.

The handling charge for this data request is not a charge for the data themselves, but rather a partial charge for the staff time required to service the request. Our annual income from data requests is something less than 20% of our total running costs.

Species records

The biological records held by Merseyside BioBank come from a variety of sources; from large organisations to individual amateur naturalists. Merseyside BioBank operates as managers or custodians of these records but the individuals and groups, who provide their records free of charge, retain copyright on their data. There are too many data contributors to acknowledge individually, but we would like to acknowledge the fact that without their contribution, we would not be able to provide the records included in this report. Their efforts, expertise and goodwill make a substantial contribution to the protection of North Merseyside's biodiversity.

You may only use the records in this document subject to our access terms and conditions which can be found in Appendix 1. Non-adherence to these terms and conditions will be viewed as a breach of contract, which may result in legal redress being sought.

Details of the biological records summarised in the following tables are included in appendix 2 of this report. Note that the date ranges in the summary tables (headed 'Dates') show the earliest and latest years for which records have been summarised for each taxon.

UK Protected Species

'UK Protected species' are those taxa specifically identified by UK legislation including: Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); Protection of Badgers Act 1992; Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The latter regulations enact the European Union's (EU) Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in the UK and supercede The Conservation Regulations 1994. In our list of protected species, you may see designations that refer to schedules in the 1994 regulations, but these remain unchanged under the 2010 regulations.

Some protected species may not be legally disturbed unless you are in possession of an appropriate license. If you are in any doubt as to whether or not a license is required, you should contact Natural England.

The following tables detail the protected species that were recorded in the search area.

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Records	Dates	Designations
flowering plant	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	2	1995-1997	WCA8

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

North Merseyside BAP Species

The North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan (NM BAP) was published in September 2001 and last reviewed in 2008. Like other Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) its purpose is to focus local conservation on national priority species and habitats. But LBAPs also embrace the idea of 'local distinctiveness' and species which are not UK BAP priorities can be catered for by LBAPs if they are of particular local significance. Such is the case with the NM BAP which currently names 74 species of which 57 are not UK BAP priority species but are included because their conservation is considered to be a priority in North Merseyside.

The following tables detail the North Merseyside BAP species that were recorded in the search area.

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Records	Dates	Designations
bird	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2	1997-1999	LBAP
	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	1	1997-1999	LBAP
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	1	1997-1999	LBAP
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2	1997-1999	LBAP
	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1	1997-1999	LBAP
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2	1997-1999	LBAP
flowering plant	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	2	1995-1997	LBAP

Desig. Code	Desig. Name	Designation Description
LBAP	North Merseyside BAP	Species that are incorporated within the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan. These species may or may not also be UK BAP species. Some species have their own action plans within the NM BAP, others are members of group species action plans.

NM BAP species: Urban Birds (*Sturnus vulgaris*; *Apus apus*; *Delichon urbicum*; *Passer domesticus*)

The four species covered by the NM BAP Urban Birds Species Action Plan (House Martin, Swift, House Sparrow and Starling) are considered to be in significant decline across the UK. In North Merseyside House Sparrows and Starlings currently breed in all urban areas, while House Martins are restricted to areas nearer sources of mud for nest-building. Swifts occurred in only 55 tetrads during 1997-2000.

Urban bird numbers are thought to relate strongly to the availability of prey species, and nesting opportunities.

Declines are most likely caused by the reduction in the diversity and abundance of invertebrate prey species resulting from increased 'tidiness' in our parks and gardens, the use of pesticides and other changes in farm practices. The exclusion of urban birds from breeding in or around modern buildings reduces nesting opportunities for urban birds.

NM BAP species: Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)

Between 1987 and 1998 Lapwing declined by 48% in England and Wales with Wales and the SW of England showing greatest loss. Two thirds of the population is now resident in the N and NW of England.

Locally this species continues to breed in all suitable habitats and the 2002-03 surveys indicated a population of around 1,500 pairs with arable farmland and pockets of grassland being particularly favoured.

Local threats are thought to include development in nesting areas, increasing recreation and disturbance, scrub encroachments on coastal grassland and changes in farm practice towards silage production, livestock and agricultural intensification.

NM BAP species: Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)

Although still widespread, Song Thrush declined sharply by around 73% in farmland (mid 1970s) and 49% in woodland (1968-1993), while overall UK numbers fell by 50% between 1970 and 2005. The North of the UK is thought to have been hit hardest.

In North Merseyside, though thinly distributed, Song Thrush still breed in most areas with an estimated 500 pairs during 1997-2000. Highest breeding concentrations were found to occur in suburban areas where abundant garden and parkland habitats were present.

Song Thrush are reliant on a variety of habitats to meet their needs at different times of the year and loss of these habitats causes a reduction in numbers.

Local factors in the decline of the species include changes in farm practices that remove nesting habitat (hedgerows and dense scrub), limit the abundance of winter food (changes in sowing, cropping and use of herbicides/molluscicides) or cause the loss of feeding habitat (use of pesticides/herbicides and monocropping).

NM BAP species: Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*)

British Bluebells make up about 20% of the global population of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and are often found in humid woodland habitat, along hedgerows and on occasion along the coast. Locally there are a number of good colonies.

Local threats to the species include possible over-shading in un-managed woodlands, localised trampling by the public in popular areas and hybridisation with the Spanish Bluebell. On a national scale declines are caused by the loss of woodland habitat, grazing by introduced Muntjac, collection of plants and hybridisation with Spanish Bluebell.

NERC Act Section 41 Species (UKBAP)

Known also as 'Species of Principle Importance in England' and the 'England Biodiversity List' this list was developed to meet the requirements of Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). The list is derived, almost wholly, from the 2007 revised list of UK BAP priority species. The section 41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 'to have regard' to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. In particular:

- Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities must use it to identify the species that should be afforded priority when applying the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) to maintain, restore and enhance species and habitats.
- Local Planning Authorities must use it to identify the species that require specific consideration in dealing with planning and development control, recognising that under PPS the aim of planning decisions should be to avoid harm to all biodiversity.
- All Public Bodies must use it to identify species that should be given priority when implementing the NERC Section 40 duty.

The following tables detail the NERC Section 41 (UK BAP) species that were recorded in the search area.

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Records	Dates	Designations
bird	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2	1997-1999	Sect.41
	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1	1997-1999	Sect.41

Desig. Code	Desig. Name	Designation Description
Sect.41	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec	Species "of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity" covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to c

IUCN Red-listed Species

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (sometimes called 'Red Data Book' species) indicates the conservation status of plants and animals that have been globally evaluated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. The system is designed to determine the relative risk of extinction, and the main purpose of the IUCN Red List is to catalogue and highlight those plants and animals that are facing a higher risk of global extinction (i.e. those listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable). The IUCN Red List also includes information on plants and animals that are categorized as 'Extinct' or 'Extinct in the Wild'; on taxa that cannot be evaluated because of insufficient information ('Data Deficient'); and on plants and animals that are either close to meeting the threatened thresholds or that would be threatened were it not for an ongoing taxon-specific conservation programme ('Near Threatened').

There were no IUCN Red-listed species, amongst your target species, recorded in the search area.

Nationally Notable Species

These are plants and animals which do not fall within red-list categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain.

There were no Nationally Notable species, amongst your target species, recorded in the search area.

WCA schedule 9 species (including non-native invasive plants)

Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (amended 2010) lists species of plants and animals for which it is a specific offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild (plants) or release or allow to escape into the wild (animals). Many of these are invasive non-native plants and animals, but there are also a number of native animals on the list (e.g. Barn Owl) which cannot be released into the wild in England without a license from Natural England.

There were no WCA Schedule 9 species, amongst your target species, recorded in the search area.

BAP priority habitats

Our GIS search indicates that we have no records of BAP priority habitats within the area of search.

Designated Areas

No designated sites, including Local Wildlife Sites, were found to overlap the search area.

Interpretation and caveats

All relevant records which intersect the search area are included. If a record can only be located to a relatively low precision (e.g. 1 km or 2 km square), then it is possible that the unrecorded precise location of the animal or plant might have been outside of the search area. Sometimes the location name column can be useful in deciding whether or not this was likely to have been the case.

Please note that these results refer only to data held within the Merseyside BioBank Database. The absence of biological records for an area in no way implies that taxa are not present. Whilst Merseyside BioBank has taken reasonable steps to ensure the validity of the records that it holds, they accept no responsibility for any errors subsequently discovered.

Only bird records with a recorded status of proven, probable and possible breeding have been included in this data search. Bird records with other statuses are not included. Neither are the most recent bird records for North Merseyside included, e.g. those generated for the ongoing breeding and wintering atlas projects, since these data have yet to undergo verification by the County Bird Recorder. It is possible for you to contact the County Bird Recorder independently for his interpretation of the most recent data with respect to your search area. The contact details are:

Steve White
swhite@lancswt.org.uk

Lancashire Wildlife Trust
Seaforth Nature Reserve,
Royal Seaforth Docks,
Liverpool. L21 1JD

Tel: 0151 920 3769

Please note that if this is a commercial data request you will be invoiced by **Sefton Borough Council**, which is the hosting authority for Merseyside BioBank LRC.

Appendix 1: Terms and conditions of use

Merseyside BioBank receives data from a variety of sources, from large organisations to amateur naturalists. With Merseyside BioBank operating as custodians, these individuals and groups, who provide their records free of charge, retain copyright on their data.

All data passed to a third party (users) by Merseyside BioBank are subject to these access terms and conditions. Non-adherence to these terms and conditions will be viewed as a breach of contract, which may result in legal redress being sought.

1. Users agree that data released by Merseyside BioBank, in any format and on any media, will only be used for the purpose for which it was originally requested and for any time period originally agreed upon (See note 3 below).
2. Users agree that data released by Merseyside BioBank will not be added to any permanent database system (electronic or paper based) unless by written agreement with Merseyside BioBank.
3. Users understand that following the end of the agreed time period, or 12 months from the enquiry date, the received data must be deleted from any electronic system (See note 2 above). Use of the data beyond this period must be preceded by a further request to Merseyside BioBank.
4. Users agree that data retrieved from Merseyside BioBank will not be passed on to or communicated with third parties except as aggregated data within reports, or as anonymised data in the form of maps etc., which constitute a part of the agreed reason for the original enquiry.
5. Merseyside BioBank disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy of the information within its reports and accepts no liability for any result of using these data.
6. Any biological record is specific to the date of the recording and does not necessarily imply the continuance of the species at that site.
7. The lack of species and/or habitat information for a geographically defined area does not necessarily imply a low biodiversity value for that area. It may simply be unrecorded.
8. While the information from Merseyside BioBank in itself will remain free, Merseyside BioBank reserves the right to charge a reasonable fee to cover administration and a proportion of overheads as detailed in our charging policy.
9. A copy of any report, or other product, produced using the data from Merseyside BioBank would be gratefully received if provided without cost.
10. Merseyside BioBank must be acknowledged within any report, or other product produced, using data provided by Merseyside BioBank.

Appendix 2: Full species records

The following records for protected, BAP, red-listed, notable and invasive species were found to intersect the search area. (Appendix 3 includes a map to show the location of I km and tetrad grid references.)

GridRef	Location Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Abundance or Status	Date	Comment
SJ48C	Allerton, Clarke Gardens	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1999	
SJ48H		Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1997 - 1999	
SJ48H		Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1997 - 1999	
SJ48H		House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1997 - 1999	
SJ48C	Allerton, Clarke Gardens	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1999	
SJ48H		House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1997 - 1999	
SJ48H		Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1997 - 1999	
SJ48H		Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	1 Count of proved breeding	1997 - 1999	
SJ48C	Allerton, Clarke Gardens	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird	5 Count of proved breeding	1999	
SJ48H		Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	1 Count of presence	1995	
SJ48C		Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	flowering plant	1 Count of presence	1997	
SJ48C		Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i>	flowering plant	1 Count of presence	1997	
SJ48H		Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i>	flowering plant	1 Count of presence	1995	



***The Local Biodiversity Records Centre
for North Merseyside***

Merseyside BioBank,
Estate Barn, Court Hey Park
Roby Road, Liverpool
L16 3NA
Tel: 0151 737 4150
Info@MerseysideBiobank.org.uk

Appendix 3: Maps

The following page(s) include maps to illustrate some of the results of your data request. They should be viewed in the context of the results supplied in the main body of the report.

The Ordnance Survey mapping included in the maps provided by Merseyside BioBank under Sefton Council's licence from Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided to assist decision-makers in the effective and sustainable management of land, species and habitats. Ordnance Survey should be contacted directly if any of these maps are to be used in another document.

