



**BIODIVERSE**  
**CONSULTING**

# **TENBY**

**PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL**

**FOR: LIDL GB**

**REF: BIOC23-123 | V1**



CLIENT	PROJECT	
Lidl GB 14 Kingston Road, Surbiton, KT5 9NU	Project Name:	Lidl Tenby
	Project code:	BioC23-123
	Prepared by:	Bethany Patterson MBiol
	Reviewed by:	Luc Hanse-Foster MSc QCIEEM
	Approved by:	Victoria Mordue MSc MloD AIEMA
	Date:	January 23, 2024

DOCUMENT CONTROL

VERSION	DATE	CHANGES	CONFIDENTIALITY	PREP	REV	AUTH
V1	23/01/2024	Initial to client.	N/A	BP	LHF	VM



## CLIENT AGREEMENT

This report is issued to the Client for the purpose stated in the Agreement between the Client and Biodiverse Consulting Ltd (the "Engagement Terms"), under which this work was undertaken. The report may only be used and, in particular relied upon, for the specific purpose in relation to which the Services were commissioned and agreed by Biodiverse Consulting to be provided.

The content of the report should be read subject to any assumptions that are referred to in the description of the Services specified in the Engagement Terms.

Copyright remains with Biodiverse Consulting Ltd subject to the licenced rights granted to the Client to reproduce and use the report as provided for in the Engagement Terms. The report is only intended for the Client and must not be relied upon or reproduced by anyone other than the Client without the express written agreement of Biodiverse Consulting Ltd. The use of this report by unauthorised persons is at their own risk. Biodiverse Consulting Ltd accepts no duty of care to any such party.

## FIELD INVESTIGATIONS, DATA & REPORTS

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of work within the scope of the Services. Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources [requested to be taken into account by the Client] have been used it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by Biodiverse Consulting Ltd. for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party. Furthermore, the findings and any recommendations contained within the report and all assessments and opinions of Biodiverse Consulting Ltd expressed in the report are based entirely on the facts and circumstances at the time the specific tasks requiring reliance on particular facts or circumstances were undertaken or in certain cases at the date of completion of the report.

## DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE

"The information which we have prepared and which form the content of this report is provided on a basis that to the best of the knowledge and belief of the director(s) of Biodiverse Consulting is accurate. The Services provided and this Report have been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed within this document are our true and professional bona fide opinions". It must be noted that none of the information provided within this report constitutes legal opinion.

## STATUTORY DISCLOSURE OBLIGATION

Where required to do so by law or regulatory authority, Biodiverse Consulting Ltd may disclose any information obtained from the Client to a third party. Should Biodiverse Consulting Ltd become aware that the Client has breached or is likely to breach legislation relating to wildlife or the environment, Biodiverse Consulting Ltd will be entitled to disclose such information to the relevant authority, including the relevant governmental body or the police.

## THIRD PARTY DISCLAIMER

Any disclosure of this report to a third party is subject to this disclaimer. The report was prepared by Biodiverse Consulting at the instruction of, and for sole use by, our client named on the front of the report. It does not in any way constitute advice to any third party who is able to access it by any means. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made as to the professional advice included in this report that may be relied upon by a third party.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biodiverse Consulting Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of land at Green Parks Meadow, St Mary Out Liberty, New Hedges, Pembrokeshire, SA70 8TJ. The site is proposed to be developed into a retail store with associated infrastructure. This report presents the key ecological constraints and opportunities in relation to the development, as summarised in the table below.

ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR TENBY PROPOSAL	
Designated Sites	There are 7 statutory designated sites within 2km of the Site: 3 Special Areas of Conservation, 1 Special Protection Area and 3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
Habitats	The Site comprises Modified Grassland, Mixed Scrub, Bramble Scrub and Groups of Individual Trees all considered to be of low value.
Great Crested Newt	Four ponds were located within 500m of the Site, with varying levels of connectivity. There are no waterbodies on Site suitable for breeding great crested newt, with grassland and scrub habitat on Site providing suitable foraging habitat and refugia.
Bats	There are no roosting opportunities within the Site. The grassland and scrub within the Site afford foraging resources. Off-site trees and hedgerow provide connectivity to habitat in the surrounding area.
Birds	The Site may provide nesting and foraging habitat for locally common species within the scrub and trees.
Badger	The grassland on Site offers suitability for foraging and the scrub provides potential sett creation opportunities. No signs of activity were recorded.
Reptiles	The scrub on Site offers potential refugia for reptiles. No evidence of reptiles was recorded.
Priority Species	The Site has potential to support priority species including hedgehog. However, no evidence of priority species was found at the time of survey.
Further Survey and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Seasonal (Spring to Autumn) Nighttime Bat Walkover surveys and remote monitoring.</li><li>eDNA surveys of 3 ponds within 250m of the Site.</li><li>Updating botanical survey (May – September).</li></ul>



# CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION .....	6
1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES .....	6
1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS .....	7
<b>2 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 SURVEY AREA.....	8
2.2 DESK STUDY .....	9
2.3 FIELD SURVEY.....	9
2.4 LIMITATIONS TO SURVEY.....	10
2.5 ASSESSMENT.....	10
<b>3 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 DESK STUDY .....	11
3.2 FIELD SURVEY.....	12
<b>4 RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>18</b>
4.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS .....	18
4.2 FURTHER SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT.....	18
4.3 AVOIDANCE .....	19
4.4 MITIGATION.....	19
4.5 COMPENSATION/ENHANCEMENT.....	19
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>21</b>
APPENDIX A – UKHAB MAP .....	22
APPENDIX B – DESIGNATED SITES MAP.....	23
APPENDIX C – PRIORITY HABITATS MAP .....	24
APPENDIX D – LOCAL RECORD CENTRE DATA .....	25
APPENDIX E – POLICY AND LEGISLATION .....	30
APPENDIX F – VALUE OF ECOLOGICAL FEATURES.....	33

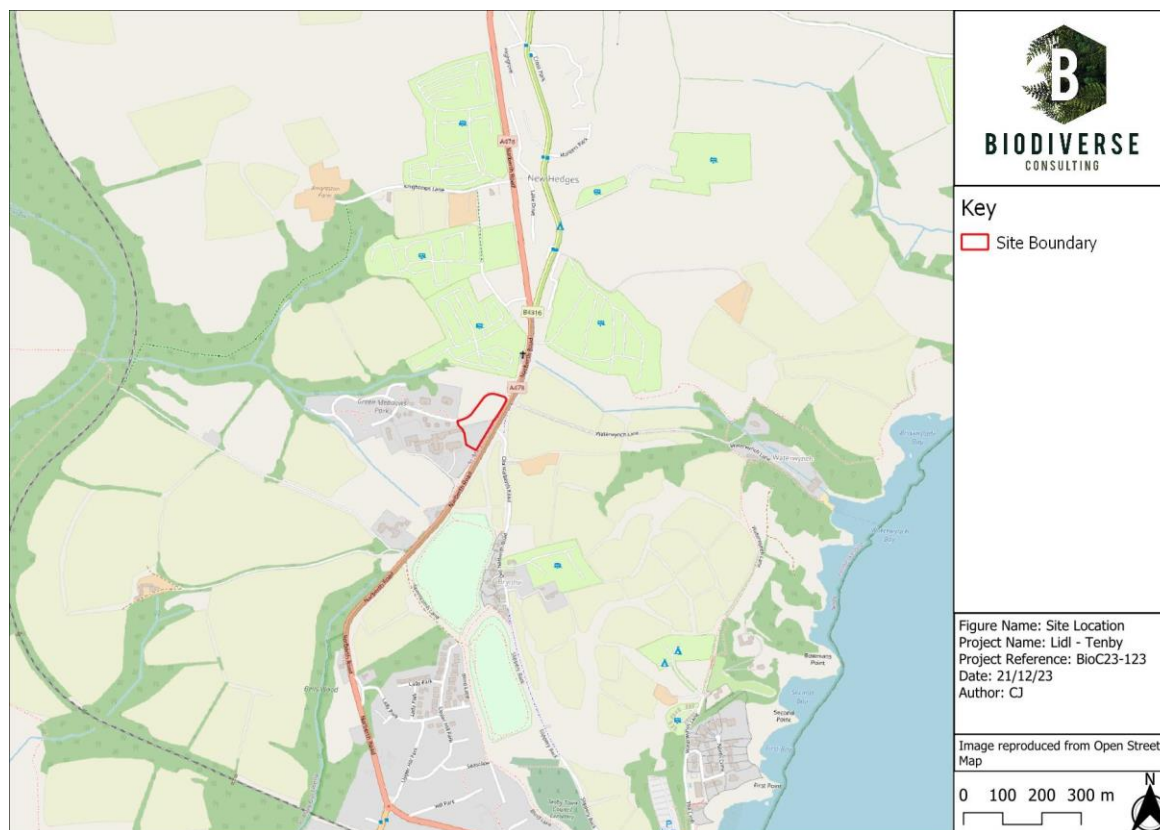


# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The Site is located at Green Parks Meadow, St Mary Out Liberty, New Hedges, Pembrokeshire, SA70 8TJ at an approximate central grid reference of SN 12769 02250 as illustrated in Figure 1. The 0.83ha Site currently consists of grassland, scrub and trees. The surrounding area is largely agricultural land and residential areas with the A478 running parallel to the eastern boundary of the Site.

**FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION**



## 1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES

The aim of this report is to determine the potential ecological constraints and opportunities to development. The objectives of this report are to:

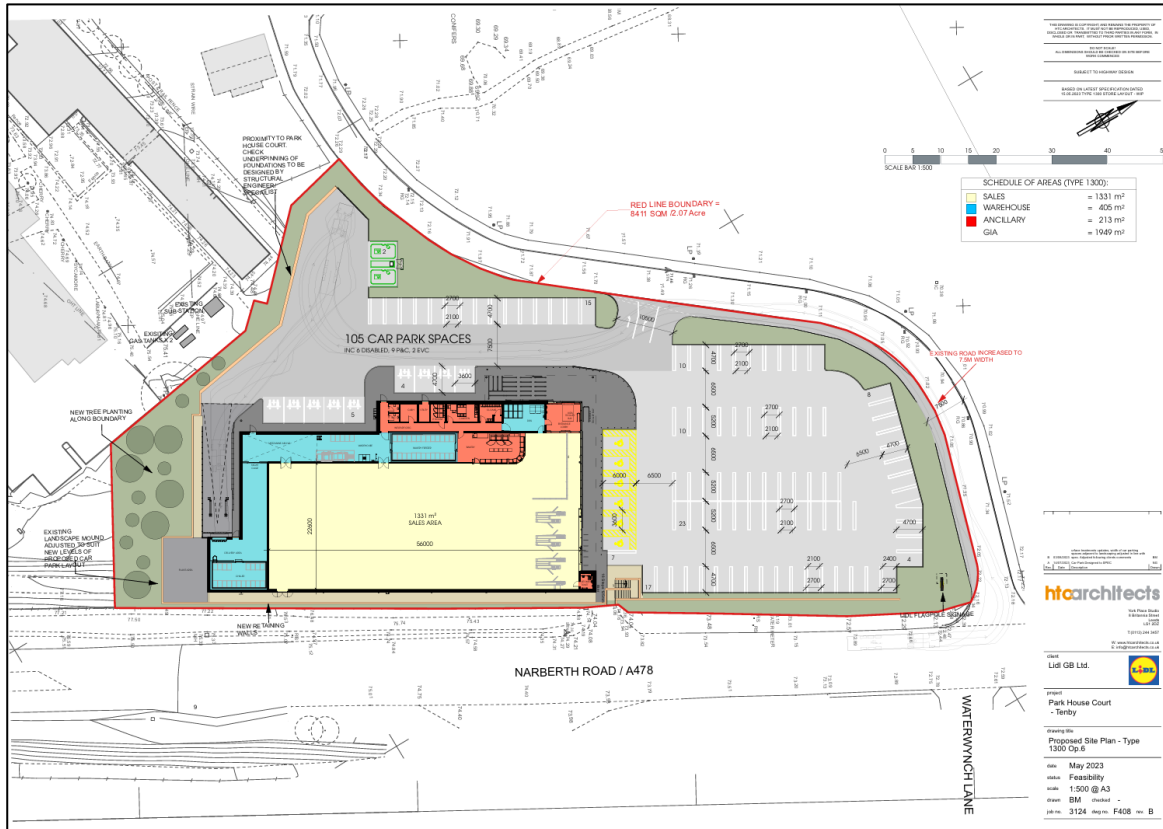
- Identify and describe ecological features/receptors that may be present on site or within an identified Zone of Influence (ZoI).
- Outline potential mitigation, compensation or enhancement measures if required.
- Determine the need for and scope of further surveys.



## 1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The development proposal comprises a retail store with carpark and associated infrastructure based on current Proposed Site Plans Drawing Number: F408 Rev B (see Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS**







# 2 METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 SURVEY AREA

The survey area comprised the ‘Site’ (Figure 3) and, where access was available, an appropriate buffer.

**FIGURE 3: SURVEY AREA**







## 2.2 DESK STUDY

A desk study was undertaken to obtain pre-existing ecological information relevant to the assessment. The desk study included:

- An assessment of aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping.
- A search of the DataMapWales website<sup>1</sup> for all statutory designated sites within 2km and any additional sites outside of this buffer that have the potential to be impacted by the development.
- A request to the Local Record Centre (LRC) for records of non-statutory designated sites within 1km and protected and priority habitats and species within 2km.

## 2.3 FIELD SURVEY

Table 1 provides a summary of the field surveys undertaken. Full details of each survey are provided in the subsequent sections. All surveys were undertaken by suitably experienced and licenced ecologists; full details are available on request.

TABLE 1: SURVEY SUMMARY

SURVEY TYPE	DATE	TEMPERATURE	CLOUD	PRECIPITATION	WIND <sup>2</sup>
PEA	04/01/2024	9°C	95%	None	2 BF

### 2.3.1 Habitats/Protected Species

The site was subjected to a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) walkover survey during which habitats were assessed in line with the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) methods<sup>3</sup>. As part of the survey, the site was also checked for evidence of protected and priority species, and habitats were assessed for their potential to support them.

### 2.3.2 Bats

Survey methods and assessment are based on the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines<sup>4</sup>. A Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PBRA) determined the value of trees and structures to roosting bats. A more general habitat assessment, based on features within the site and surrounding landscape, determined the value of the site to foraging and commuting bats. Roosting, foraging and commuting features were classified as Negligible, Low, Moderate or High. This classification determines the need for and scope of follow-up surveys.

<sup>1</sup> DataMapWales available at: <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/new#/>

<sup>2</sup> Beaufort wind force scale available at: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/guides/coast-and-sea/beaufort-scale>

<sup>3</sup> UKHAB Ltd (2023) The UK Habitats Classification User Manual Version 2 at <http://www.ukhab.org/>

<sup>4</sup> Collins, J. (ed) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition). Bat Conservation Trust



## 2.4 LIMITATIONS TO SURVEY

The survey was undertaken outside of the optimal botanical survey period; therefore, some plant species may not have been identifiable. This is not considered to have significant limitations on the assessments made within this report, however, it is recommended that an updating botanical survey be carried out within the optimal period (May – September).

## 2.5 ASSESSMENT

The PEA surveys may provide sufficient information to accurately determine the value of some features, whereas other features may require further study to allow this. Features for which sufficient information is available at this stage are assigned a value using a geographic frame of reference in line with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (Appendix F).



# 3 RESULTS

## 3.1 DESK STUDY

### 3.1.1 Designated Sites

Seven statutory designated sites were identified within 2km of the Site; three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), three Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and one Special Protection Area (SPA). No non-statutory designated sites were identified within 2km of the Site. The SAC and SPA sites are of international value and the SSSI sites are of national value.

A summary of statutory designated sites is provided in Table 2 and map is available in Appendix B.

TABLE 2: DESIGNATED SITES

DESIGNATION	SITE NAME	REASON FOR DESIGNATION	DISTANCE FROM SITE
Statutory Designated Sites			
SAC	Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries	UK's best examples of sandbanks, estuaries, mudflats and sandflats, large shallow inlets, and Atlantic salt meadows. Sea lamprey, river lamprey and Eurasian otter have a significant presence in the area.	705m
SAC	Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. for which this is considered one of the best areas in the UK. Supports a significant presence of greater and lesser horseshoe bats in addition to Eurasian otter.	705m
SAC	Bristol Channel Approaches	Identified as a winter area of importance for harbour porpoises. Supports a diversity of habitats including reefs and mudflats.	1005m



DESIGNATION	SITE NAME	REASON FOR DESIGNATION	DISTANCE FROM SITE
SPA	Carmarthen Bay	Marine site including subtidal rock, open coast, enclosed coast, sandbank/mudbank, and estuary. Over winter the area regularly supports common scoter.	1850m
SSSI	Beech Cottage, Waterwynch	Cottage surrounded by woodland and scrub habitat. Supports a significant presence of bats.	705m
SSSI	Waterwynch Bay to Saundersfoot Harbour	Rocky shore habitat with successive vegetation communities.	881m
SSSI	Tenby Cliffs and St. Catherine's Island	Rocky shore and sandy beach habitat with areas of scrub and cliffs.	904m

### 3.1.2 Priority Habitats

There are no records of Priority Habitats within or bordering the site. There are records of Priority Habitats within 2km of the site including: Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures, Lowland Fens and Reedbeds, Traditional Orchards and Wood Pasture. The DataMapWales map of the Priority Habitats is provided in Appendix C.

### 3.1.3 Protected and Priority Species

A summary of recent (2010–present) records of protected, priority or otherwise notable species was provided by the LRC and relevant records are discussed in the results sections below. The full LRC search results are available on request.

## 3.2 FIELD SURVEY

### 3.2.1 Habitats

The ~0.83ha Site is dominated by grassland and scrub with some trees present. Detailed accounts of the UKHab habitats are provided below. A map of the UKHab habitats is provided in Appendix A.



**IMAGE 1 – GRASSLAND G1**



**IMAGE 2 – MODIFIED GRASSLAND G2**



**IMAGE 3 – MIXED SCRUB S1**



**IMAGE 4 – BRAMBLE SCRUB S2**



**IMAGE 5 – GROUP OF TREES**







#### 3.2.1.1 Grassland

The Site comprises 0.07ha of managed grassland with sward height varying from 2-50cm. The grass to forb ratio is 75:25 with an average of 7 species per metre square. Patches of soft rush *Juncus effusus* are present, with other species including red clover *Trifolium pratense*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* (see Image 1).

#### 3.2.1.2 g4 – Modified Grassland

An area of Modified Grassland is present on Site to an extent of 0.42ha (see Image 2). The grassland is managed with an average sward height of 10cm and some scrub is present along the perimeter. The grass to forb ratio is 85:15 with 3-4 species present per metre square. Perennial rye *Lolium perenne* and creeping buttercup are dominant, with other species present including cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*.

#### 3.2.1.3 h3h – Mixed Scrub

The Site comprises an area of Mixed Scrub to an extent of 0.24ha. Mature and semi-mature trees are present with a dense understorey and tall forbs present where scrub graduates into grassland habitat (see Image 3). No one species is dominant, with species present including willow species *Salix sp.*, bramble, thistle species *Cirsium sp.* and common nettle.

#### 3.2.1.4 h3d – Bramble Scrub

The Site contains 0.07ha of Bramble Scrub with some mature trees and saplings present (see Image 4). The understorey comprises species including bracken, ivy, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, willow, birch *Betula sp.* and cleavers *Galium aparine*.

#### 3.2.1.5 Group of Trees

A Group of Trees comprising 11 semi-mature trees is present on Site. All trees are dogwood *Cornus sanguinea* with signs of coppicing (see Image 5).

#### 3.2.1.6 u1b – Developed Land; Sealed Surface

An area of Developed Land; Sealed Surface is present on Site to an extent of 0.03ha. The area is in the form of a concrete/tarmac access track cutting through the middle of the Site.



### 3.2.2 Protected Species

Protected species are afforded a level of legal protection which means that their presence may pose a constraint to development. A summary of relevant legislation and associated species is provided in Appendix E.

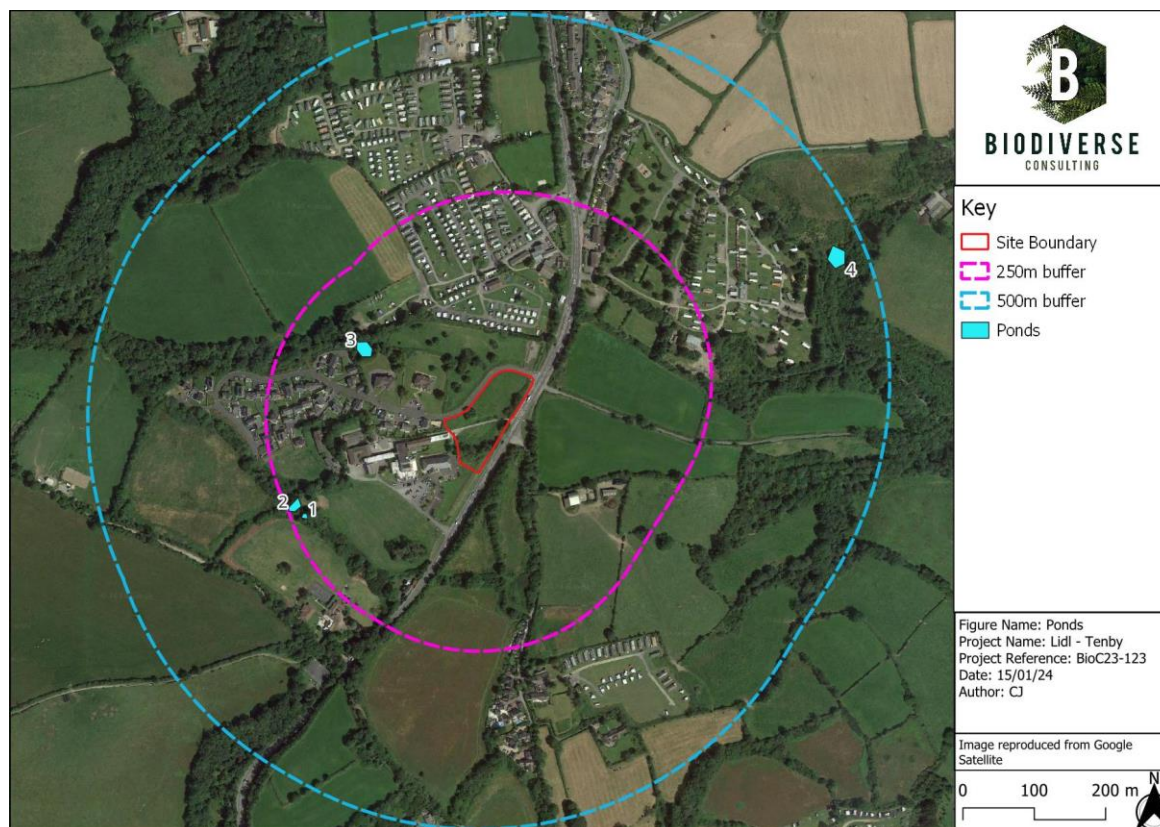
The following sections describe the results of the field surveys and an appraisal of desk study data. Species not addressed below are considered extremely unlikely to be present and/or affected by the development and so are scoped out of further assessment.

#### 3.2.2.1 Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

Four ponds were located within 500m that have connectivity to the Site (see Figure 4). Ponds 1-3 are located to the west within 250m of the Site adjacent to residential areas with grassland and scrub providing connectivity to the Site. Pond 4 lies ~450m beyond the A478 and residential land, limiting connectivity to the Site.

There are no waterbodies on Site suitable for breeding GCN. The scrub and grassland habitats on Site are considered to provide suitable foraging habitat and refugia for the terrestrial stage of the species should they be present.

**FIGURE 4: POND LOCATIONS**







### 3.2.2.2 Bats

The desk study identified 37 records of the following bat species within 2km of the Site: common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* and Myotis species *Myotis sp.*

There were no buildings present within the Site, and trees on Site had no Potential Roost Features (PRFs). Therefore, no roosting opportunities are present on Site and suitability for roosting bats is negligible.

The Site offers suitable foraging habitat for bats within the grassland and scrub although it is considered that the surrounding landscape will provide higher quality foraging habitat. There is good connectivity to the wider area through hedgerows and woodland edge.

Commuting habitat within the site is limited to the edge of the scrub however, the site could be used by bats traveling from woodland in the west to coastal habitats including sites designated for bats in the east.

The habitat is considered to be of low suitability to foraging and commuting bats.

### 3.2.2.3 Birds

Numerous bird records were returned including Schedule 1 and Red-Listed<sup>5</sup> bird species such as Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* and Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*.

Species associated with the nearby SPA and SACs, such as Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*, are unlikely to be present due to a lack of suitable habitat within the Site.

The Site affords suitability for nesting and foraging within the grassland, scrub and trees on Site for a range of locally common species. Table 4 provides a summary of the bird species recorded on Site.

Overall, the Site is considered to be of low value for birds and further surveys are not recommended. A precautionary approach to safeguard birds during construction and post development compensation measures is recommended.

**TABLE 4: BIRD SPECIES RECORDED**

SPECIES	COMMENT	CONSERVATION STATUS
Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	Observed in trees	Green listed
Blue tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Observed in trees	Green listed

<sup>5</sup> Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (Dec 2021) Summary – [bocc-5-a5-4pp-single-pages.pdf \(bto.org\)](https://www.bto.org/bocc-5-a5-4pp-single-pages.pdf)



#### 3.2.2.4 Badger (*Meles meles*)

The desk study returned 11 records within 2km of the Site, with the most recent being 2022. The most recent record was 771m from the Site with connectivity via surrounding agricultural land, although this may be limited by the A478. The scrub on Site offers potential for foraging and sett creation with open grassland providing further foraging opportunities within the Site. No activity or signs confirming badger presence, such as setts, latrines, footprints or hairs were recorded.

The Site is considered to be of local value to badgers and a precautionary approach will be adopted to safeguard the species during construction.

#### 3.2.2.5 Reptiles

The desk study returned records for common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, grass snake *Natrix natrix* and adder *Vipera berus* within 2km of the Site, the closest records being common lizard and slow-worm 842m from the Site in 2020. The scrub on Site offers potential refugia habitat for reptiles, however no evidence of reptiles was found on Site. A precautionary approach will be adopted to safeguard these species during construction.

#### 3.2.2.6 Priority Species

The Site has the potential to support priority species including hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, common toad *Bufo bufo* and hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*. However, no evidence of priority species was found at the time of survey.



## 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The development has the potential to adversely impact valuable ecological features and some of these impacts may also constitute legal offences. The broad impacts include:

- Direct harm of animal species
- Disturbance of animal species
- Loss and degradation of valuable habitats
- Loss and degradation of habitats that support protected/priority species

Many of these impacts can be adequately addressed at this stage and therefore a range of good practice avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures are recommended below. Impacts to some features cannot be robustly assessed without additional information and so further surveys and assessments are recommended for such features.

### 4.2 FURTHER SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

The following surveys are recommended to provide a robust baseline for the assessment of the potential ecological impacts of the development (Table 5).

**TABLE 5: FURTHER SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT**

SURVEY/ASSESSMENT	DESCRIPTION	JUSTIFICATION
GCN	Conduct eDNA surveys of ponds 1, 2 and 3 to determine presence/absence of the species. If presence is confirmed, further survey may be necessary to determine population size and apply for a European Protected Species licence.	Multiple ponds are present within 500m with good connectivity to the Site in addition to the Site providing suitable terrestrial habitat for the species.
Bats	Seasonal Nighttime Bat Walkover (NBW) surveys alongside remote monitoring to further assess the Site's usage by bats (Spring, Summer and Autumn visits).	The Site is in proximity to multiple designated sites which are of importance to bat populations in the surrounding area.



Botanical	Updating botanical survey (May – September).	
Construction Ecological Management Plan	Provides method statements to reduce impacts of construction activities on ecological features.	

### 4.3 AVOIDANCE

The following measures should be incorporated into the design of the development, including the construction phase, to avoid and reduce impacts on wildlife:

- Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP) to be produced to avoid harm to ecological features during Site clearance and construction.
- Avoid site clearance works during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the site is checked by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) and active nests are confirmed to be absent no later than 48 hours before works commence.
- All construction activities will be programmed to daytime hours to reduce disturbance to sensitive nocturnal species, such as bats and roosting bird species.

### 4.4 MITIGATION

Mitigation is proposed to reduce the impacts on wildlife that cannot be avoided through design:

- External lighting will be designed in line with BCT guidance<sup>6</sup> to reduce impacts bats and a range of other wildlife associated with retained and off-site habitats.
- Excavations should be securely covered or fenced overnight, or otherwise provide a means of escape for animals that may become trapped in the form of a ramp at least 300mm wide and angled no greater than 45°. Excavations should be inspected for the presence of animals before work recommences and, in the event of trapped animals being trapped, an ecologist contacted for advice.
- Gaps of at least 13cm x 13cm will be created within boundaries to facilitate movement of hedgehogs and other small animals through the Site.

### 4.5 COMPENSATION/ENHANCEMENT

Compensation is proposed to address the impacts on habitats which cannot be avoided or mitigated:

<sup>6</sup> Bat Conservation Trust (2023) Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK



- Landscape planting to compensate for any tree/shrub loss shall include species native to the local area as well as berry and fruit-bearing species alongside pollinator species, to provide increased foraging opportunities in the local area.
- The incorporation of opportunities for roosting bats and nesting birds within the development.
- Hedgerow creation along boundaries to increase connectivity in the local area, particularly west to east connectivity.

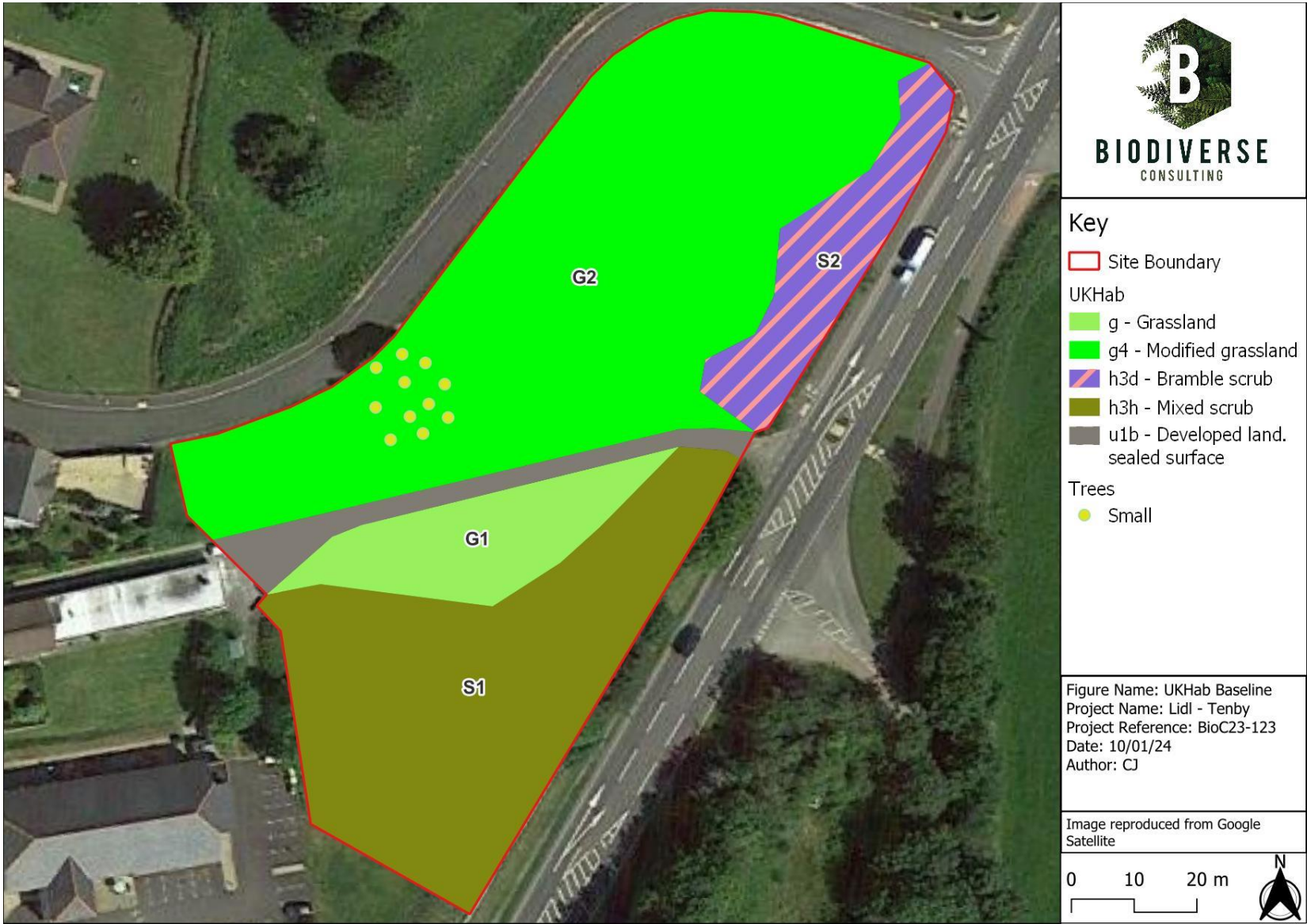


---

# APPENDICES



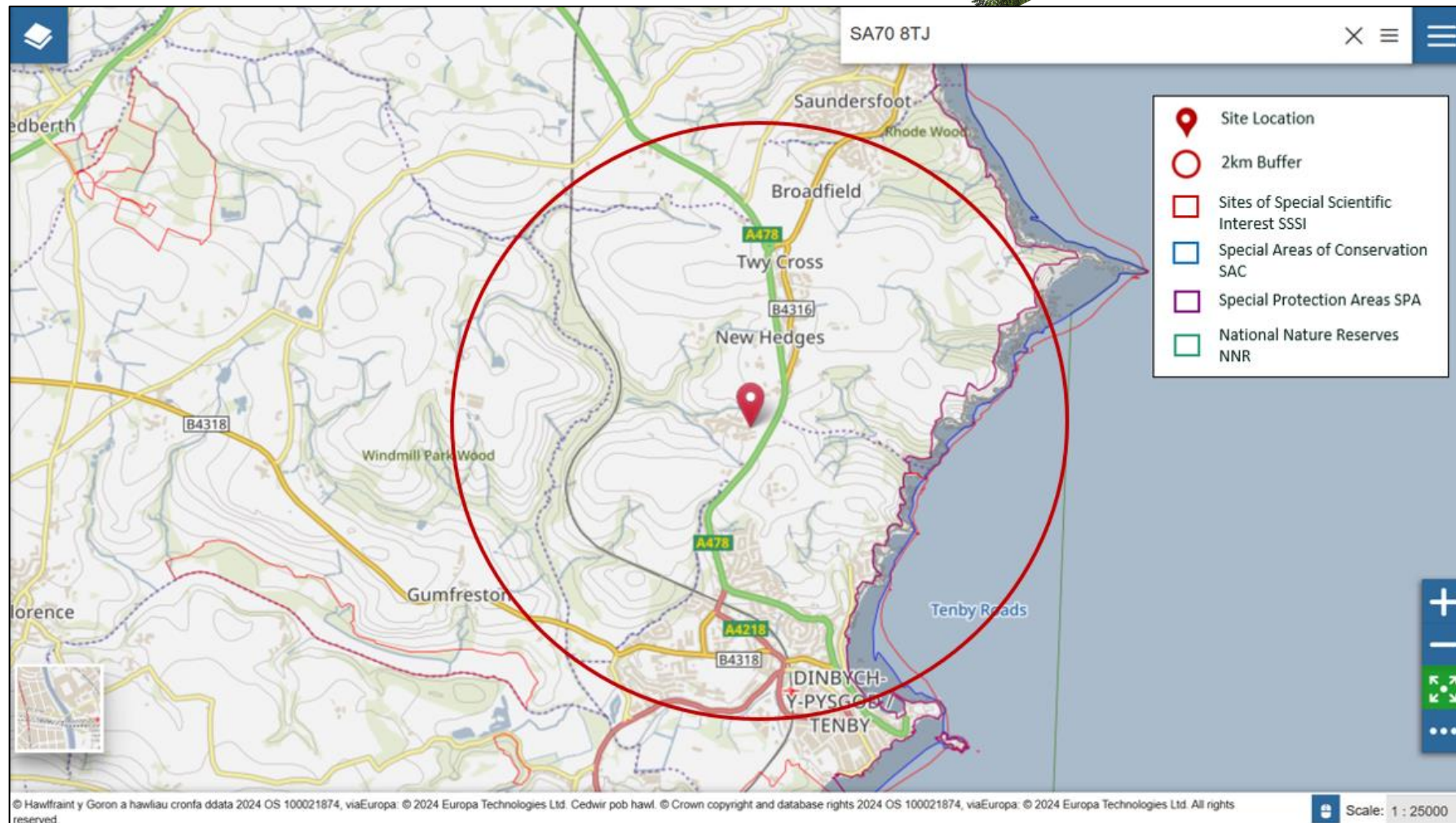
APPENDIX A - UKHAB MAP



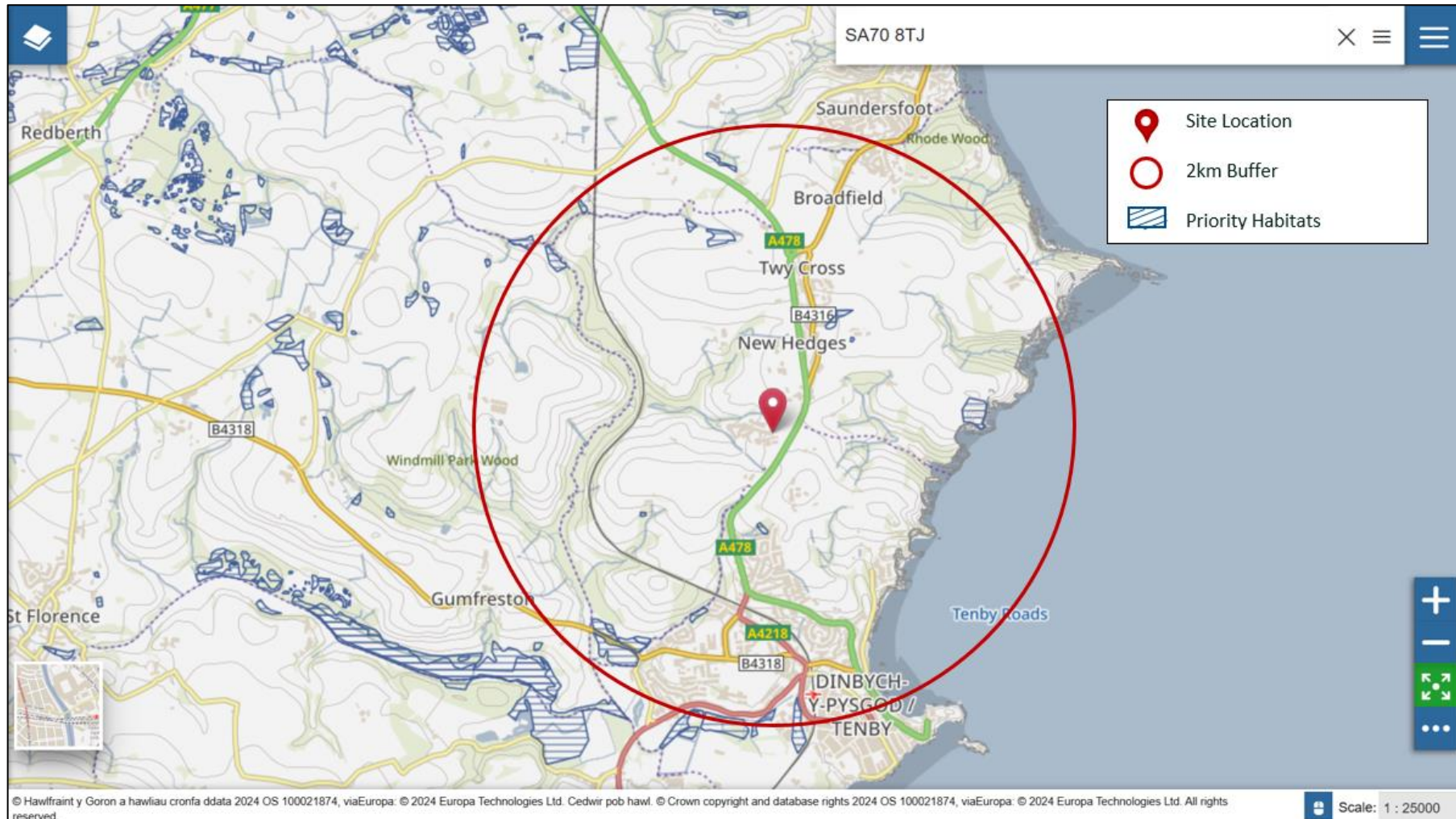




## APPENDIX B – DESIGNATED SITES MAP



## APPENDIX C – PRIORITY HABITATS MAP





## APPENDIX D – LRC DATA SEARCH

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
<b>BIRDS</b>	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Larus argentatus argentatus	<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i>
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
FISH	
Horse Mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>
FUNGI SLIME & MOULDS	
Olive Earthtongue	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>
INVERTEBRATES (INSECT)	





COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>
Broom Moth	<i>Ceramica pisi</i>
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>
Dark Brocade	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>
Double Dart	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>
Galium Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>
Heath Rustic	<i>Xestia agathina</i>
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>
Neglected Rustic	<i>Xestia castanea</i>
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>
Rosy Minor	<i>Litoligia literosa</i>
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>
Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Small Square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>
Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>
V-moth	<i>Macaria wauaria</i>
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>
White-line Dart	<i>Euxoa tritici</i>
White-spotted Sable	<i>Anania funebris</i>
<b>LICHENS</b>	
Collema furfuraceum	<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>
Golden Hair-Lichen	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>
<b>MAMMALS (MARINE)</b>	
Bottle-Nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
Common Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>
Walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>
<b>MAMMALS (TERRESTRIAL)</b>	
Bat	<i>Chiroptera</i>
Bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
European Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>
Myotis Bat species	<i>Myotis</i>
Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Pipistrelle Bat species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>
Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS	
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
VASCULAR PLANTS	
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Sea Stock	<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>





## APPENDIX E – POLICY AND LEGISLATION

### The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981<sup>7</sup>, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) 2000<sup>8</sup> and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006<sup>9</sup>, is the main legislation that protects wildlife in Great Britain and is the mechanism for defining and protecting nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The legislation makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with certain exceptions) and disturb any bird species listed under Schedule 1 to the Act, or its dependent young while it is nesting;
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly disturb certain Schedule 5 animal species while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection; and
- Pick or uproot any wild plant listed under Schedule 8 of the Act. Schedule 9, Part II of the Act also lists many species for which it is an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, in the wild. Any material containing Japanese knotweed is also identified as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990<sup>10</sup> and must be disposed of properly at licensed landfill according to the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991<sup>11</sup>.

### The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017<sup>12</sup> (the 'Habitat Regulations'), as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019<sup>13</sup>, establish the requirements for protecting sites that are internationally important for

<sup>7</sup> Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

<sup>8</sup> The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>

<sup>9</sup> Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

<sup>10</sup> The Environmental Protection Act 1990. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

<sup>11</sup> The Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1991/2839/made>

<sup>12</sup> The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>

<sup>13</sup> The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111179512/contents>



threatened habitats and species – the National Site Network – and thus the requirement for a ‘Habitat Regulations Assessment’ of plans or developments with potential to affect them.

The Habitat Regulations also establish the strict protection of some species – European Protected Species – and make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb certain wild animals, and to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal even if the animal is not present at the time.

### **Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006**

The NERC Act 2006<sup>9</sup> places a duty on local planning authorities to have due regard for biodiversity and nature conservation during their operations, and thus ensures that biodiversity is a key consideration in the planning process. The Act also establishes a list of species and habitats of principal importance (‘Priority’ Species and Habitats) for the conservation of biodiversity.

### **The Environment Act 2021<sup>14</sup>**

The Environment Act 2021 provides a framework for environmental protection in the UK. It is a wide-range piece of legislation affecting many aspects of the natural environment, including biodiversity. The act sets clear targets to halt the decline in wildlife populations through a legally binding target for species abundance by 2030 and a requirement to increase species populations by 10% by 2042. The Act also establishes mandatory requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain in new developments.

### **Ramsar Convention**

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the ‘Ramsar Convention’<sup>15</sup>) provides the only international mechanism for protecting internationally important wetlands; such sites are designated as Ramsar sites. It is government policy that Ramsar sites are afforded the same level of protection as sites in the National Site Network and so they are also subject to HRA.

### **Protection of Badgers Act 1992**

Badgers receive strict protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992<sup>16</sup>, which prohibits the taking, injuring, selling, possessing or killing of badgers and makes it an offence to ill-treat any badger, damage, destroy, disturb or cause a dog to enter a badger sett.

### **The Hedgerow Regulations 1997**

---

<sup>14</sup> The Environment Act 2021. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

<sup>15</sup> The Ramsar Convention <https://www.ramsar.org/>

<sup>16</sup> Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/51/contents>



The Hedgerow Regulations 1997<sup>17</sup> establishes the legal protection of important countryside hedgerows, principally ancient and species-rich hedgerows. The Hedgerow Regulations also provide arrangements for planning authorities to protect important hedgerows in the countryside by controlling their removal through a system of notification.

### **Biodiversity Action Plans**

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was developed to fulfil the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, to which the UK is a signatory. The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework<sup>18</sup> succeeded the UKBAP and expired in 2019, but the UKBAP priority species and habitats are retained through the NERC Act 2006. Regional and local BAPs have also been developed for species/habitats of nature conservation importance at regional and local levels.

---

<sup>17</sup> The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1997/1160/contents/made>

<sup>18</sup> UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. Available from: <https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/587024ff-864f-4d1d-a669-f38cb448abdc>



## APPENDIX F – VALUE OF ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

VALUE	EXAMPLES
<b>International</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An internationally designated site or candidate site (SPA, pSPA, SAC, cSAC, pSAC, Ramsar site) or an area which meets the designation criteria for such sites.</li> <li>Internationally significant and viable areas of a habitat type listed in Annexe 1 of the Habitats Directive, or smaller areas of such habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole.</li> <li>Any regularly occurring, globally threatened species.</li> <li>A regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK, of uncertain conservation status</li> <li>A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/number of any internationally important species.</li> </ul>
<b>National</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A nationally designated site (e.g. SSSI, NNR) or a discrete area which meets the published selection criteria for national designation (e.g. SSSI selection guidelines) irrespective of whether or not it has yet been notified.</li> <li>A viable area of a UK BAP priority habitat, or smaller areas of such habitat which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole.</li> <li>A regularly occurring significant number/population of a nationally important species <u>e.g.</u> listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</li> <li>A regularly occurring population of a nationally important species that is threatened or rare in the county or region.</li> <li>A feature identified as being of critical importance in the UK BAP.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional / County</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viable areas of key habitat identified in the Regional or County BAP or smaller areas of such a habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of the larger whole.</li> <li>Regional/county significant and viable areas of key habitat identified as being of regional value in the appropriate English Nature (now Natural England) Natural Area.</li> <li>A regularly occurring significant population/number of any important species important at a regional/county level.</li> <li>Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species which is listed in a Regional/County Red Data Book or BAP on account of its regional rarity or localisation.</li> <li>Sites of conservation importance that exceed the district selection criteria but that fall short of SSSI selection guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>City/District/ Borough</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of habitat identified in a District/City/Borough BAP or in the relevant Natural Area profile.</li> <li>Sites that the designating authority has determined meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation, including Local Nature Reserves selected on District/City/Borough ecological criteria.</li> <li>Sites/features that are scarce within the District/City/Borough or which appreciably enrich the District/City/Borough habitat resource.</li> </ul>



VALUE	EXAMPLES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A diverse and/or ecologically valuable hedgerow network.</li> <li>• A population of a species that is listed in a District/City/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation.</li> <li>• A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District/City/Borough important species during key phases of its life cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Parish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A feature considered scarce within a Parish or which appreciably enriches the Parish resource.</li> </ul>
<b>Local</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas identified in a Local BAP or the relevant natural area profile.</li> <li>• Sites/features which are scarce in the locality or which are considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context, e.g. species-rich hedgerows.</li> <li>• Local Nature Reserves selected on Parish/Local ecological criteria.</li> <li>• Significant numbers/population of a locally important species <u>e.g.</u> one which is listed on the Local BAP.</li> <li>• Any species, populations or habitats of local importance.</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitats of moderate to low diversity which support a range of locally and nationally common species, the loss of which can be easily mitigated.</li> </ul>



# **BIODIVERSE**

## **CONSULTING**

Dissington Hall  
Dalton  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE18 0AD

[www.biodiverseconsulting.co.uk](http://www.biodiverseconsulting.co.uk)