



Appendix A – Wildlife Legislation



Bern Convention

The *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (the *Bern Convention*) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and was ratified in 1982. Its aims are to protect wild plants and animals and their habitats listed in Appendices 1 and 2 of the Convention, and regulate the exploitation of species listed in Appendix 3. The regulation imposes legal obligations on participating countries to protect over 500 plant species and more than 1000 animals.

To meet its obligations imposed by the Convention, the European Community adopted the *EC Birds Directive* (1979) and the *EC Habitats Directive* (1992 – see below). Since the Lisbon Treaty, in force since 1st December 2009, European legislation has been adopted by the European Union.

Bonn Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or 'Bonn Convention' was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979 and came into force in 1985. Participating states agree to work together to preserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection to species listed in Appendix I of the Convention. It also establishes agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II.

In the UK, the requirements of the convention are implemented via the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended), Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW).

Habitats Directive

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, or the 'Habitats Directive', is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 in response to the Bern Convention. Its aims are to protect approximately 220 habitats and 1,000 species listed in its several Annexes.

In the UK, the Habitats Directive is transposed into national law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) in England and Wales, and via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland.

Birds Directive

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) or 'Birds Directive' was introduced to achieve favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range. In this context, the most important provision is the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)

Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by the European Commission, are then designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within six years. Amendments made in 2012 stipulated that public bodies help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The Regulations also make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5 - see below:

Schedule 2 – European Protected Species of Animals	Schedule 5 – European Protected Species of Plants
Horseshoe bats <i>Rhinolophidae</i> - all species	Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>
Common bats <i>Vespertilionidae</i> - all species	Killarney fern <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
Wild cat <i>Felis silvestris</i>	Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>
Dolphins, porpoises and whales <i>Cetacea</i> – all sp.	Lady's-slipper <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Creeping marshwort <i>Apium repens</i>
Pool frog <i>Rana lessonae</i>	Slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i>
Sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Fisher's estuarine moth <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i>	Floating-leaved water plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>
Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Yellow marsh saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	
Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail <i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	
Smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>	
Sturgeon <i>Acipenser sturio</i>	
Natterjack toad <i>Epidalea calamita</i>	
Marine turtles <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the 'Bern Convention' and the Birds Directive are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times.

The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) 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
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

Or to intentionally do the following to a wild bird listed in Schedule 1:

- disturbs any wild bird while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
- disturbs dependent young of such a bird.

In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;

- interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places; and
- The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals.

Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant;
- unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8; or
- sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.

Following all amendments to the Act, Schedule 5 'Animals which are Protected' contains a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates – see below for the full list. Schedule 8 'Plants which are Protected' of the Act, contains 185 species, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the JNCC website.

Part 14 of the Act makes unlawful to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9. It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.

Schedule 1 - Birds which are protected by special penalties

Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Owl, Barn	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Owl, Snowy	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Bittern, Little	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Petrel, Leach's	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Phalarope, Red-necked	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Bunting, Cirl	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Plover, Kentish	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Bunting, Lapland	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Plover, Little Ringed	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Bunting, Snow	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Quail, Common	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
Buzzard, Honey	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Redstart, Black	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Rosefinch, Scarlet	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Crake, Spotted	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Sandpiper, Green	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Crossbills (all species)	<i>Loxia</i>	Sandpiper, Purple	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
Curlew, Stone	<i>Burhinus oedienemus</i>	Sandpiper, Wood	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Divers (all species)	<i>Gavia</i>	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Scoter, Common	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Duck, Long-tailed	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Scoter, Velvet	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Serim	<i>Serinus serinus</i>
Eagle, White-tailed	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Shorelark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Falcon, Gyr	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Shrike, Red-backed	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Stilt, Black-winged	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Stint, Temminck's	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
Godwit, Black-tailed	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Swan, Bewick's	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Swan, Whooper	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Grebe, Black-necked	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Tern, Black	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>

Grebe, Slavonian	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Tern, Little	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Tern, Roseate	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
Gull, Little	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Tit, Bearded	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>
Gull, Mediterranean	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Tit, Crested	<i>Parus cristatus</i>
Harriers (all species)	<i>Circus</i>	Treecreeper, Short-toed	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
Heron, Purple	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Warbler, Cetti's	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Warbler, Dartford	<i>Sylvia undata</i>
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Warbler, Marsh	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Warbler, Savi's	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>
Kite, Red	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>
Oriole, Golden	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
Schedule 5- Animals which are protected			
Adder (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Vipera berus</i>		Lagoon Worm, Tentacled (re: S.9(4)(a) only) <i>Alkmaria romijni</i>	
Allis Shad (re: S.9(1) & (4)(a) only) <i>Alosa alosa</i>		Leech, Medicinal <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	
Anemone, Ivell's Sea <i>Edwardsia ivelli</i>		Lizard, Sand (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Lacerta agilis</i>	
Anemone, Startlet Sea <i>Nematosella vectensis</i>		Lizard, Viviparous (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	
Apus <i>Triops cancriformis</i>		Marten, Pine <i>Martes martes</i>	
Bats, Horseshoe (all sp. but re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Rhinolophidae</i>		Mat. Trembling Sea <i>Victorella pavidia</i>	
Bats, Typical (all sp. but re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Vespertilionidae</i>		Moth, Barberry Carpet <i>Pareulype berberata</i>	
Beetle <i>Graphoderus zonatus</i>		Moth, Black-veined <i>Siona lineata</i> / <i>Idaea lineata</i>	
Beetle <i>Hypebaeus flavipes</i>		Moth, Fiery Clearwing <i>Bembecia chrysidiformis</i>	
Beetle <i>Paracymus aeneus</i>		Moth, Fisher's Estuarine (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Gortyna borelii</i>	
Beetle, Lesser Silver Water <i>Hydrochara caraboides</i>		Moth, New Forest Burnet <i>Zygaena viciae</i>	
Beetle, Mire Pill (re: S.9(4)(a) only) <i>Curimopsis nigrita</i>		Moth, Reddish Buff <i>Acosmetia caliginosa</i>	
Beetle, Rainbow Leaf <i>Chrysolina cerealis</i>		Moth, Slender Scotch Burnet (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Zygaena loti subspecies scotica</i>	
Beetle, Stag (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Lucanus cervus</i>		Moth, Sussex Emerald <i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>	
Beetle, Violet Click <i>Limoniscus violaceus</i>		Moth, Talisker Burnet (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Zygaena loniceriae subspecies jocelynae</i>	
Burbot <i>Lota lota</i>		Mussel, Fan (re: S.9(1), (2) & (5) only) <i>Atrina fragilis</i>	
Butterfly, Northern Brown Argus <i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>		Mussel, Freshwater Pearl <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	
Butterfly, Adonis Blue <i>Lysandra bellargus</i>		Newt, Great Crested or Warty (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	
Butterfly, Chalkhill Blue <i>Lysandra coridon</i>		Newt, Palmate (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Triturus helveticus</i>	
Butterfly, Silver-studded Blue <i>Plebejus argus</i>		Newt, Smooth (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	
Butterfly, Small Blue <i>Cupido minimus</i>		Otter, Common (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Lutra lutra</i>	
Butterfly, Large Copper <i>Lycaena dispar</i>		Porpoises (all species but re: S.9(5) only) <i>Cetacea</i>	
Butterfly, Purple Emperor <i>Apatura iris</i>		Sandworm, Lagoon <i>Armandia cirrhosa</i>	
Butterfly, Duke of Burgandy Fritillary <i>Hamearis lucina</i>		Sea Fan, Pink (re: S.9(1), 9(2) & 9(5) only) <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	
Butterfly, Glanville Fritillary <i>Melitaea cinxia</i>		Seahorse, Short Snouted (re: England & Wales only) <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	
Butterfly, Heath Fritillary <i>Mellicta athalia</i> / <i>Melitaea athalia</i>		Seahorse, Spiny (re: England & Wales only) <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	
Butterfly, High Brown Fritillary <i>Argynnis adippe</i>		Sea Slug, Lagoon <i>Tenellia adspersa</i>	
Butterfly, Marsh Fritillary <i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>		Shad, Twaite (re: S.9(1) & (4)(a) only) <i>Alosa fallax</i>	

Butterfly, Pearl-bordered Fritillary <i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Shark, Angel (re: S.9(1), (2) & (5) only) <i>Squatina squatina</i>
Butterfly, Black Hairstreak <i>Strymonidia pruni</i>	Shark, Basking <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>
Butterfly, Brown Hairstreak <i>Thecla betulae</i>	Shrimp, Fairy <i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i>
Butterfly, White Letter Hairstreak <i>Stymonida w-album</i>	Shrimp, Lagoon Sand (re: S.9(4)(a) only) <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>
Butterfly, Large Heath <i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Skate, White (re: S.9(1), (2) & (5) only) <i>Rostroraja alba</i>
Butterfly, Large Blue (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Maculinea arion</i>	Slow-worm (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Butterfly, Mountain Ringlet <i>Erebia epiphron</i>	Snail, Glutinous <i>Myxas glutinosa</i>
Butterfly, Chequered Skipper <i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	Snail, Roman (in re: S.9(1), (2) & (5) only & in England & Wales only) <i>Helix pomatia</i>
Butterfly, Lulworth Skipper <i>Thymelicus acteon</i>	Snail, Sandbowl <i>Catinella arenaria</i>
Butterfly, Silver Spotted Skipper <i>Hesperia comma</i>	Snake, Grass (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Natrix helvetica</i> / <i>Natrix natrix</i>
Butterfly, Swallowtail <i>Papilio machaon</i>	Snake, Smooth (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Coronella austriaca</i>
Butterfly, Large tortoiseshell <i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	Spider, Fen Raft <i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>
Butterfly, Wood White <i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Spider, Ladybird <i>Eresus niger</i>
Cat, Wild (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Felis silvestris</i>	Squirrel, Red <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>
Cicada, New Forest <i>Cicadetta montana</i>	Sturgeon (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Acipenser sturio</i>
Crayfish, Atlantic Stream or White-clawed <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Toad, Common (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Bufo bufo</i>
Cricket, Field <i>Gryllus campestris</i>	Toad, Natterjack (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Bufo calamita</i>
Cricket, Mole <i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	Turtle, Flatback <i>Natator depressus</i>
Damselfly, Southern <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Turtle, Green Sea (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Dolphins (re: S.9(4A) & (5) only) <i>Cetacea</i>	Turtle, Hawksbill (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Dormouse (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Turtle, Kemp's Ridley Sea (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>
Dragonfly, Norfolk Aeshna <i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	Turtle, Leatherback Sea (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Frog, Common (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Rana temporaria</i>	Turtle, Loggerhead Sea (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c) & (5) only) <i>Caretta caretta</i>
Frog, Pool (Northern Clade) (re: S.9(4)(b) & (c)(1) & in England only) <i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>	Turtle, Olive Ridley <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>
Goby, Couch's <i>Gobius couchii</i>	Vendace <i>Coregonus albula</i>
Goby, Giant <i>Gobius cobitis</i>	Vole, Water <i>Arvicola terrestris</i> / <i>Arvicola terrestris</i>
Grasshopper, Wart-biter <i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	Walrus <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>
Hatchet Shell, Northern <i>Thyasira gouldi</i>	Whale (all sp. but re: S.9(4A) & (5) only) <i>Cetacea</i>
Hydroid, Marine <i>Clavopsella navis</i>	Whitefish <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>
Lagoon Snail, De Folin's <i>Caecum armoricum</i>	Lagoon Worm, Tentacled (re: S.9(4)(a) only) <i>Alkmaria romijni</i>
Adder (re: S.9(5) only) <i>Vipera berus</i>	
Schedule 9 – List of Invasive plant species	
Australian swamp stonecrop or New Zealand pygmyweed <i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Japanese rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Californian red seaweed <i>Pilea californica</i>	Japanese seaweed <i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Curly waterweed <i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Laver seaweeds (except native species) <i>Porphyra</i> spp

Duck potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Entire-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Perfoliate alexanders	<i>Smyrnum perfoliatum</i>
False Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Pontic rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Fanwort or Carolina water-shield	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Purple dewplant	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>
Few-flowered garlic	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	Red algae	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>
Floating pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> × <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
Floating water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Small-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Giant kelp	<i>Macrocystis</i> spp.	Variegated yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>
Giant knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Giant rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Wall cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Green seafingers	<i>Codium fragile</i>	Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Himalayan cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Hollyberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Hooked asparagus seaweed	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Hottentot fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
Hybrid knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> × <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> spp.
Indian (Himalayan) balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Yellow azalea	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>		

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

The main legislation protecting badgers in England and Wales is the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (the 1992 Act). Under the 1992 Act it is an offence to: wilfully kill, injure, take or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger; dig for a badger; interfere with a badger sett by, damaging a sett or any part thereof, destroying a sett, obstructing access to a sett, causing a dog to enter a sett or disturbing a badger while occupying a sett.

The 1992 Act defines a badger sett as: "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger"

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 41 (S41) of this Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list (in consultation with Natural England) of Habitats and Species which are of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 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 (NERC) Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal (e.g. planning) functions. The S41 list includes 65 Habitats of Principal Importance and 1,150 Species of Principal Importance.



Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations were made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 and came into force in 1997. They introduced new arrangements for local planning authorities in England and Wales to protect important hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. Important hedgerows are defined by complex assessment criteria, which draw on biodiversity features, historical context and the landscape value of the hedgerow.

Birds of Conservation Concern

This is a review of the status of all birds occurring regularly in the United Kingdom. It is regularly updated and is prepared by leading bird conservation organisations, including the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The latest report was produced in 2015 (Eaton *et al*, 2015) and identified 67 red list species, 96 amber species, and 81 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

- **Red list** species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.
- **Amber list** species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.
- **Green list** species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed

Global IUCN Red List

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Threatened Species was devised to provide a list of those species that are most at risk of becoming extinct globally. It provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information about threatened taxa around the globe.

The system catalogues threatened species into groups of varying levels of threat, which are: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD), Not Evaluated (NE). Criteria for designation into each of the categories is complex, and consider several principles.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) identify habitat and species conservation priorities at a local level (typically at the County level), and are usually drawn up by a consortium of local Government organisations and conservation charities.

Some LBAP's may also include Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and/or Species Action Plans (SAP), which are used to guide and inform the local decision making process.



Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

This Act offers protects a form of protection to all wild species of mammals, irrespective of other legislation, and focussed on animal welfare, rather than conservation.

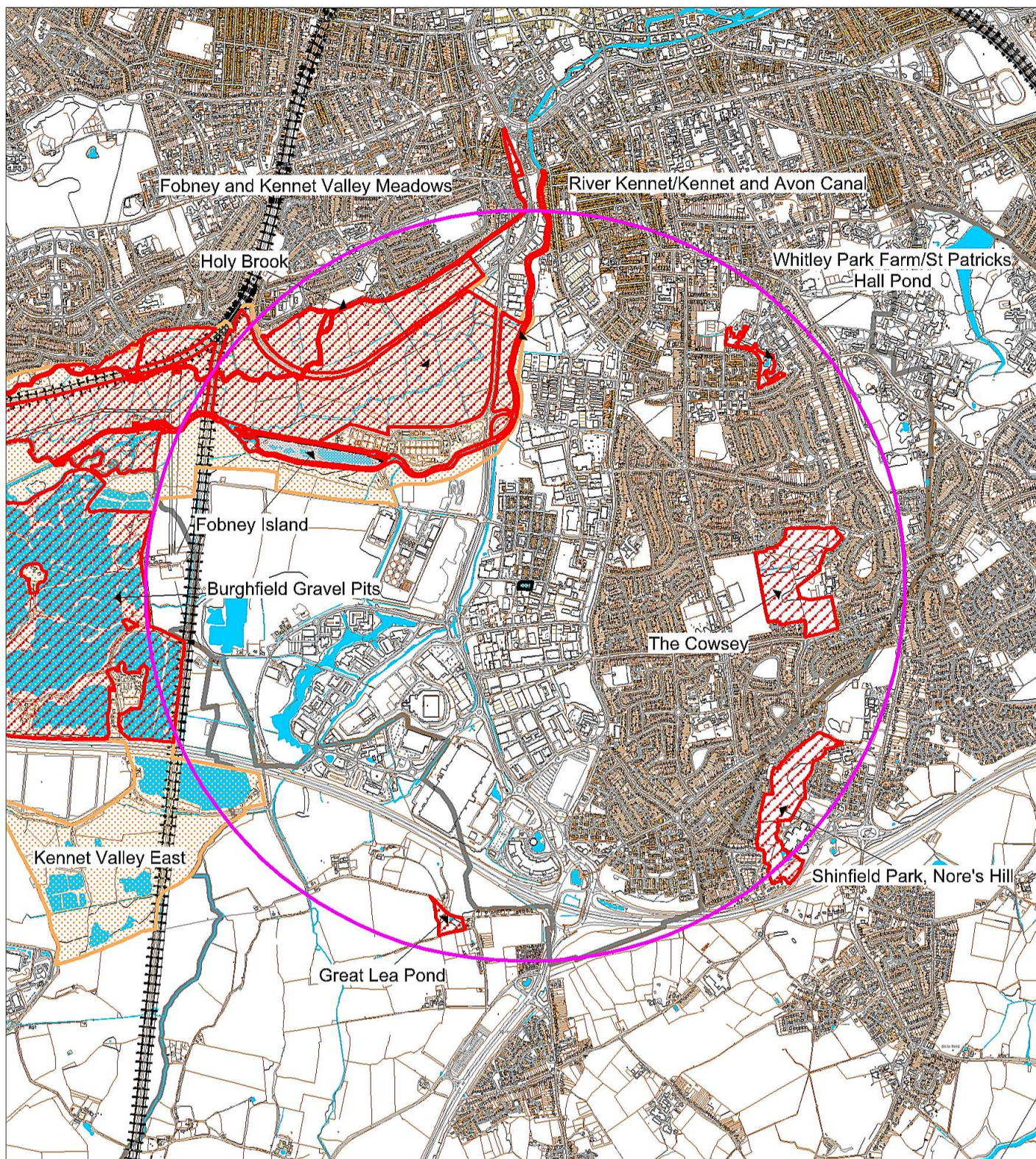
Unless covered by one of the exceptions, a person is guilty of an offence if he mutilates, kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

It's application is typically restricted to preventing deliberate harm to wildlife (in general) during construction works etc.



Appendix B – Desk Study Data

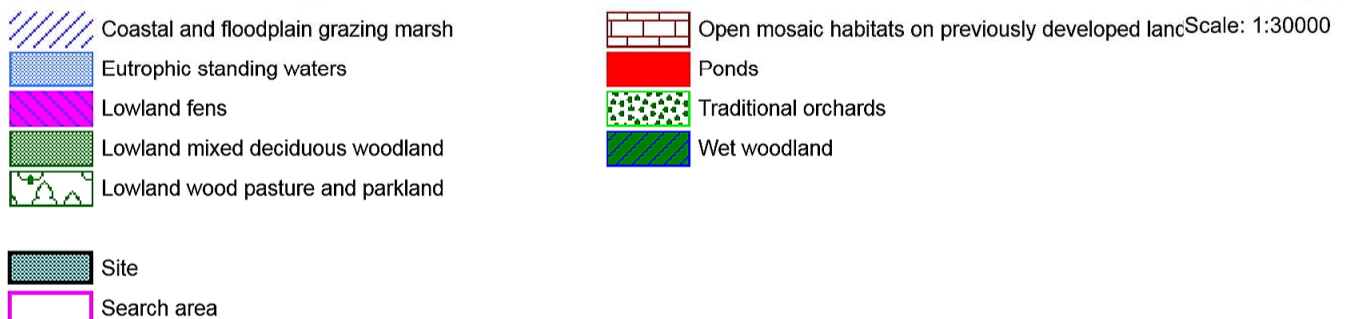
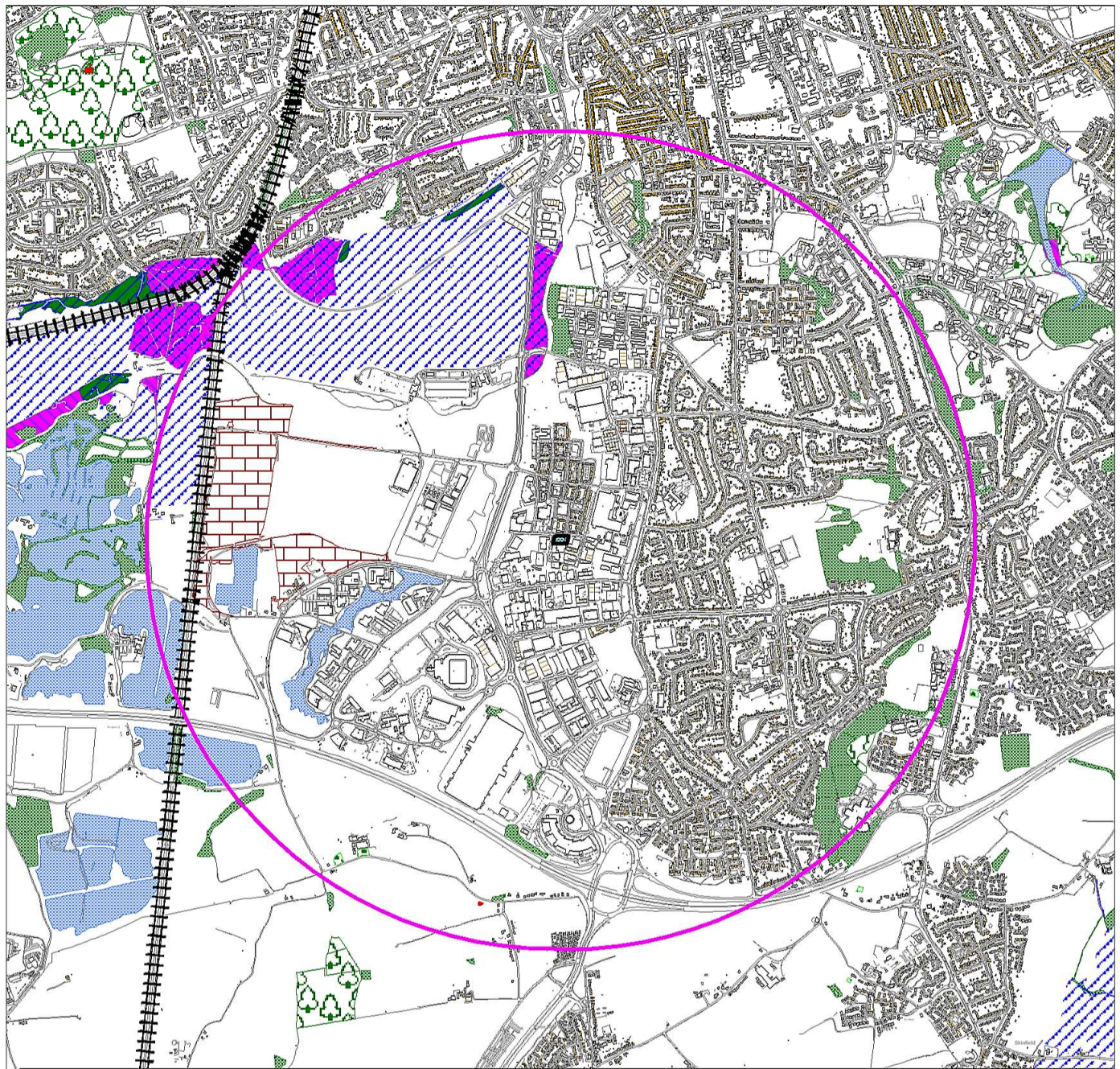
1 Darwin Close, Reading Designated Wildlife Sites Map



-  Site
-  Search Area
-  Local Wildlife Sites
-  Other Site
-  Biodiversity Opportunity Area

Scale: 1:30,000

1 Darwin Close, Reading Section 41 Habitats of Principal Importance Map





Appendix C – Target Notes

Target Note	Description	Photograph
TN1	Water storage, softeners, air compressors, oil tank and boiler house infrastructure	
TN2	Old pigeon nest (wood pigeon or feral pigeon)	
TN3	Metal pile	



Appendix D – Wildlife Friendly Planting

Table C1: Shrub species of native origin or generally thought to be beneficial to wildlife
(Source: 'Gardening with wildlife in mind', Natural England, 2008)

Common name	Scientific name
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis × stenophylla</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Bell heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Black currant	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Cowberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
New Zealand holly	<i>Olearia macrodonta</i>
Daphne	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracanthus angustifolia</i>
Flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
Hebe 'Midsummer Beauty'	<i>Hebe species</i>
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Mexican orange	<i>Choisya ternata</i>
Mezereum	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
Midland hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Portugal laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Privet	<i>Lustrum ovalifolium</i>
Purple willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>
Snowy mespilus	<i>Amelanchier canadensis, Amelanchier lamarckii</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>



Table C2: Tree species of native origin or generally thought to be beneficial to wildlife
(Source: 'Gardening with wildlife in mind', Natural England, 2008)

Common name	Scientific name
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Wych elms	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Whitebeams	<i>Sorbus aria</i> agg.
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild service-tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

Table C3: Gardening for bats

(Source: 'Gardening for bats', Bat Conservation Trust, 2004)

Flowers for borders			
St. John's wort	Hypericum	P	March
Marigolds	Calendula	H/A	March-October
Aubrietia	Aubrietia deltoidea	P	March-June
Honesty	Lunaria rediviva	HB	March
Forget-me-not	Myosotis sp.	A/P	March-May
Elephant ears	Bergenia	P	April
Wallflowers	Erysimum	B	April-June
Cranesbills	Geranium sp.	P	May-September
Yarrow	Achillea	P	May-
Poppies	Papaver sp.	A	May- July
Dames violet	Hesperis matronalis	P	May-August
Red Valerian	Centranthus ruber	P	May-Sept
Poached egg plant	Limnathes	HA	June-August
Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	P	June-September
Phacelia	Phacelia sp.	HA	June-September
Ox-eye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	P	June-August
Evening primrose	Oenothera biennis	B	June-September
Candytuft	Iberis umbellata	HA	June-September
Sweet William	Dianthus barbatus	B	June-July
Blanket flowers	Gaillardia	P	June -
Verbena	Verbena bonariensis	HHA	June-October
Scabious	Knautia arvensis	P	July-August
Night-scented stock	Mattiola bicornia	HA	July-August
Pincushion flower	Scabious sp.	A/P	July-September
Cherry pie	Heliotrope	HHA	July-October
Mexican aster	Cosmos sp.	A/P	July-October
Cone flower	Rudbeckia sp.	A/P	August-November
Mallow	Lavatera sp.	P	August-October
Michaelmas daisy	Aster sp.	P	August-September
Ice plant 'Pink lady'	Sedum spectabile	P	September
Herbs – both leaves and flowers are fragrant			
Fennel	Foeniculum vulgare		July-September
Bergamont	Monarda didyma		June-September
Sweet Cicely	Myrrhis odorata		April-June
Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis		July-September
Feverfew	Tanacetum parthenium		June-September
Borage	Borago officinalis		May-September
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis		March-May
Lemon balm	Melissa officinalis		
Coriander	Coprianrum sativum		June-August
Lavenders	Lavendula sp.		
Marjoram	Origanum sp.		
Trees, shrubs and climbers important to insects			
Oak	Quercus sp.		large gardens only
Silver birch	Betula pendula		
Common alder	Alnus glutinosa		Suitable for coppicing
Hazel	Corylus avellana		Suitable for coppicing
Elder	Sambucus nigra		Small
Goat willow	Salix caprea		Suitable for coppicing
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna		Suitable for coppicing

1 Darwin Close, Reading: Ecological Appraisal



Honeysuckle	Lonicera sp.	Grow a variety for succession	
Dog rose	Rosa canina	Climber	
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus	Climber	
Ivy	Hedera helix	Climber	
Buddleia	Buddleija davidii	Shrub	
Guelder rose	Vibernum opulus	Shrub	
Gorse	Ulex sp.	Shrub	
Plants for pond edges and marshy areas			
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	W	June-August
Meadow sweet	Filipendula ulmaria	W	June-September
Lady's smock	Cardamine pratensis	W	April-June
Water mint	Mentha aquatica	W	July-September
Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	W	July-September
Hemp agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum	W	March-May
Marsh marigold	Caltha palustris	W	June-September
Creeping Jenny	Lysimachia nummularium	W	May-August
Fringed water lily	Nymphoides peltata	W	June-September
Water forget-me-not	Myosotis scorpioides	W	June-September

A=annual, HA= hardy, annual, HHA=half-hardy annual, P=perennial, W=wild flower.

Table C4: Shade Tolerant Mixes for Woodland Edges

(Source: Emorsgate Seeds, Shade-Tolerant Mix)

Shade tolerant grasses	
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
Slender-creeping red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Wood meadow-grass	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>
Shade tolerant wildflowers	
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Hairy St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Ragged robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Wood sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>