

Nature Conservation Designated Sites

Mumbles Road

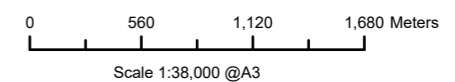
Legend

- Site boundary
- Site boundary 2km buffer
- Site boundary 5km buffer
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (Wales)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Wales)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (Wales)
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Wales)
- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

Notes: 784-B027946

Drawn by: BB
 Checked by: SD
 Office: Southampton

Figure No. 2
 Revision No. A



02 August 2021
 NGR: 262030E 190960N

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The Pavilion, 1st Floor
 Botleigh Grange
 Office Campus
 Hedge End
 Southampton
 Hampshire, SO30 2AF

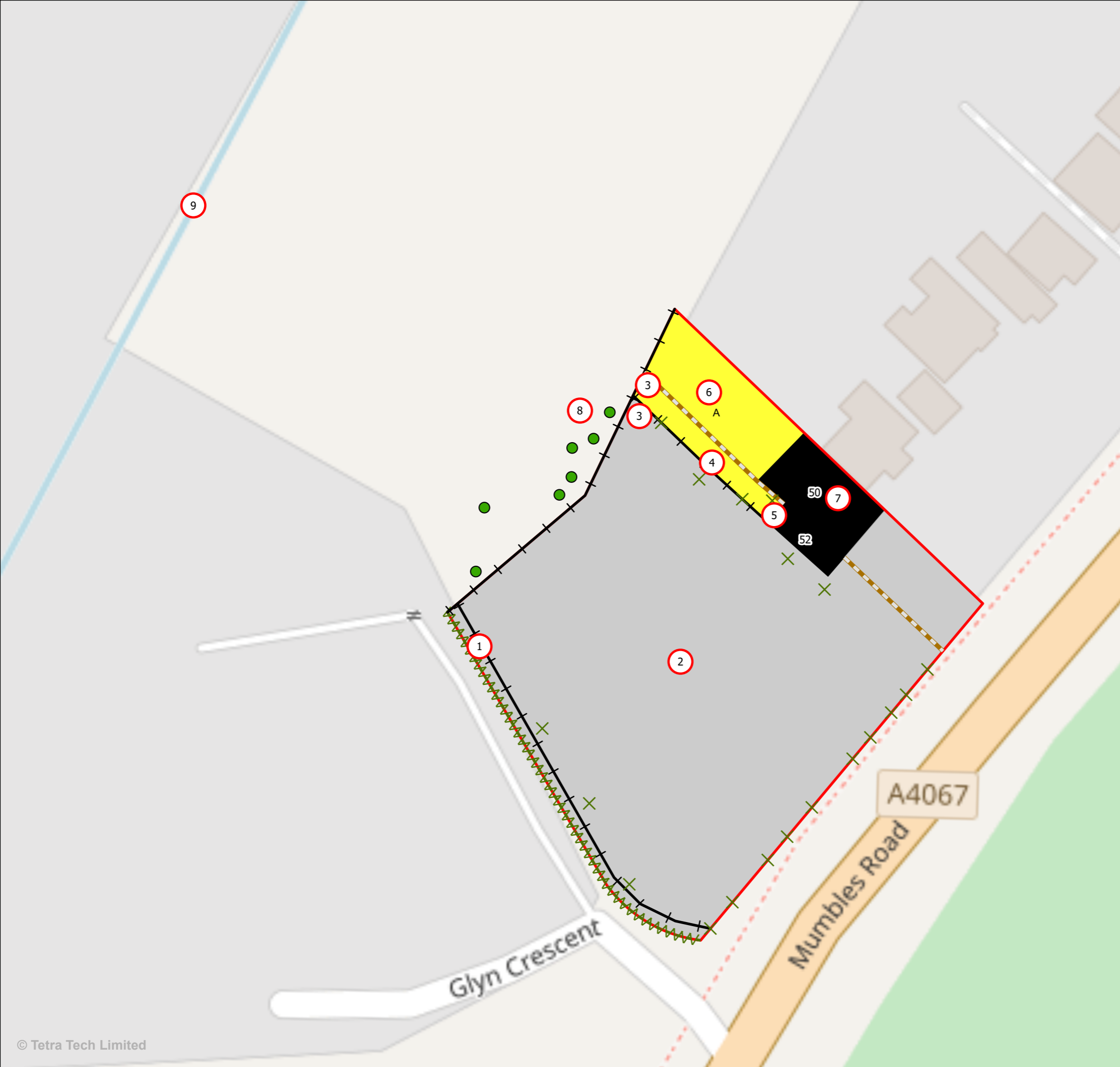
Phase 1 Habitat Plan

Mumbles Road

Lidl UK GmbH



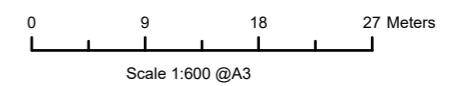
- Site boundary
- Amenity grassland
- Buildings
- Hardstanding
- Defunct hedge - native species-rich
- Fence
- Wall
- Scattered tree
- Scattered scrub
- Target note



Notes: 784-B027946

Drawn by: SB
Checked by: DF
Office: Southampton

Figure No. 3
Revision No. A



16 September 2021
NGR: 262006E 190974N

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The Pavilion, 1st Floor
Botleigh Grange
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Southampton
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APPENDIX A – REPORT CONDITIONS

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The report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections’. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times. No investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather-related conditions. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions. The “shelf life” of the Report will be determined by a number of factors including; its original purpose, the Client’s instructions, passage of time, advances in technology and techniques, changes in legislation etc. and therefore may require future re-assessment.

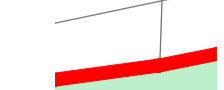
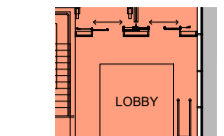
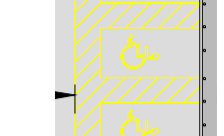
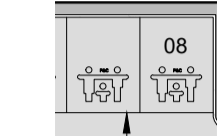

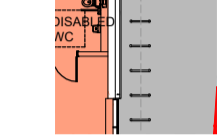
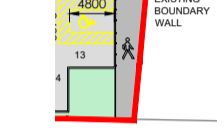


The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

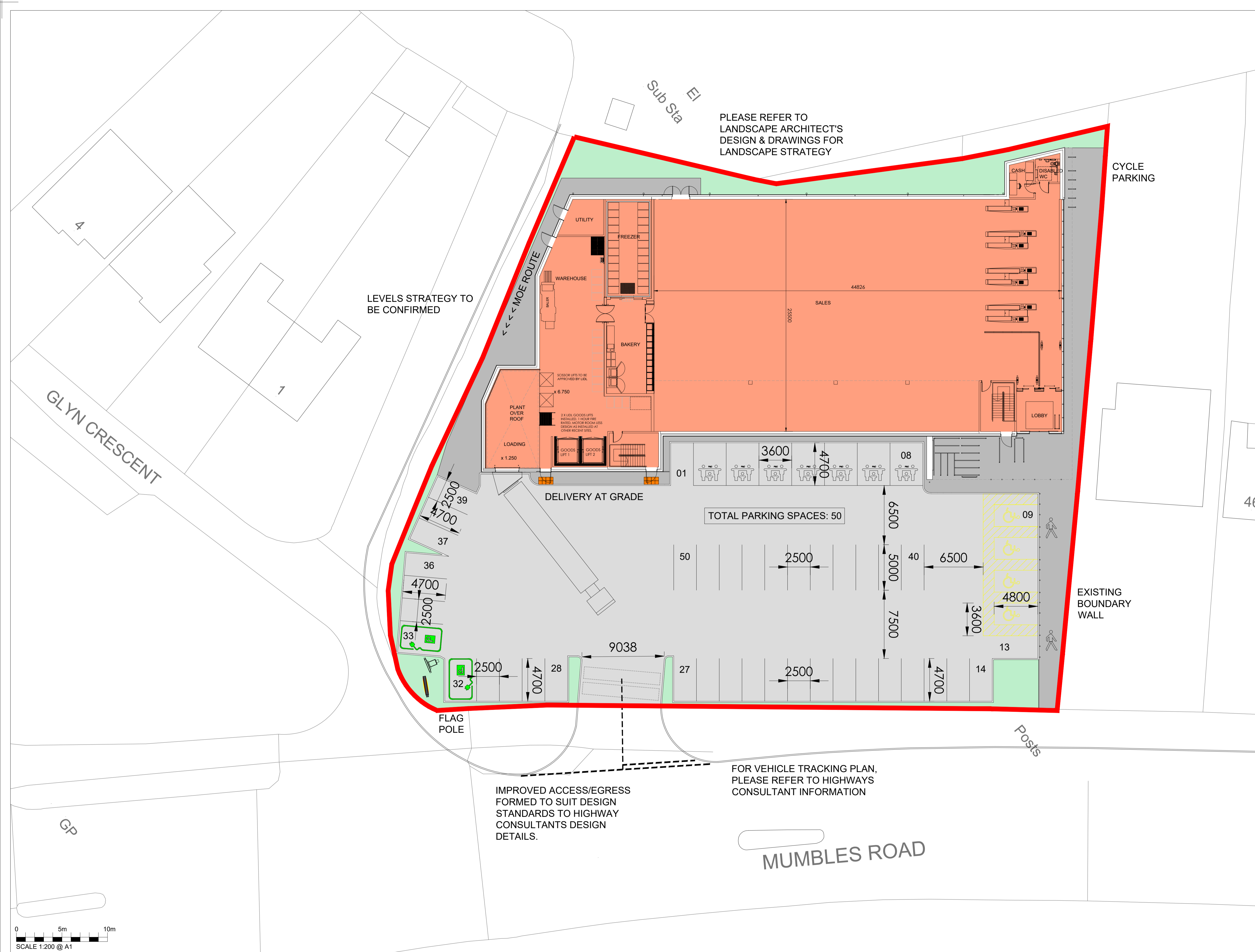
The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. Tetra Tech accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

APPENDIX B – DRAWINGS

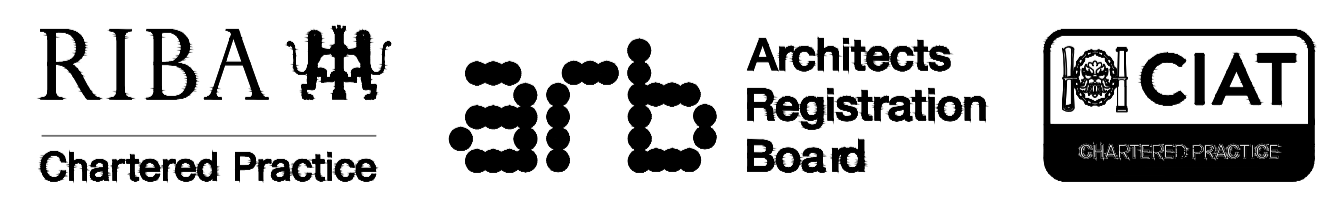
One Design Architect Sept 2021 - DWG AD 110

SITE LAYOUT KEY:

-  APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY (LEGALS TO CONFIRM)
-  PROPOSED LIDL ENTRANCE
-  DISABLED PARKING
-  PARENT AND CHILD PARKING
-  EVC (ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING) BAYS
-  CYCLE PARKING
-  PEDESTRIAN FOOTPATH
-  BESPOKE TROLLEY BAY
-  PROPOSED HIGHWAYS



SCHEDULE	
Sales Area	1102 m ²
GF Warehouse	295 m ²
GF Ancillary	170 m ²
Internal Wall	19 m ²
GF GIA	1586 m ²
GF GEA	1675 m ²
FF Ancillary	119 m ²
FF Warehouse	315 m ²
Internal Wall	9 m ²
FF GIA	443 m ²
FF GEA	519 m ²
Total GIA	2029 m ²
Total GEA	2194 m ²
Total Site Area Red (Approximate)	4134 m²
Standard Parking Spaces	37. spaces
Disabled Parking Spaces	4. spaces
P&C Parking Spaces	7. spaces
EV Spaces	2. spaces
Total Parking Spaces	50. spaces



Client
LIDL GREAT BRITAIN LTD, Waterton Industrial Estate, Bridgend, CF31 3PH

Project
HALFWAY GARAGE, BLACKPILL, SWANSEA

Drawing
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

Project No:
19211

Drawing No:
AD_110

Purpose of Issue
PLANNING

Scale @ A1
1:200

Drawn
SMT

Checked
DGH

Revision
-

Date
SEPT 2021

DIMENSIONS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE PRIOR TO START OF WORKS AND ODA TO BE INFORMED OF DISCREPANCIES IMMEDIATELY. NO DIMENSIONS TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL MATERIALS AND WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST REVISION OF THE APPROPRIATE BRITISH STANDARDS OR EURO CODE. PLANNING APPROVAL, CURRENT BUILDING REGULATIONS AND CODES OF PRACTICE. PARTY WALL ACT - NOTICES UNDER THE PARTY WALL ACT ARE TO BE SERVED BY THE PROPERTY OWNER OR APPOINTED THIRD PARTY BY PROPERTY OWNER, HEALTH AND SAFETY - CDM 2015 REGULATIONS APPLY TO ALL CONSTRUCTION WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT AND APPLY TO DESIGNERS, CONTRACTORS AND THE CLIENT, AS SUCH ALL PARTIES HAVE DUTIES UNDER THESE REGULATIONS.

Notes

Revisions

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APPENDIX C – KEY 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 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales, and via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) 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 2017 (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 Ministers, are then designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within six years. Public bodies must also help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The 2018 amendments mainly related to the impact of the *People Over Wind* decision and some implications arising for neighbourhood plan development and a range of other planning tools including Local Development Orders and Permission in Principle – see here for full details:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2018/1307/note/made>

The Regulations 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>
Large Blue Butterfly <i>Maculinea arion</i>	Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>
Wild cat <i>Felis sylvestris</i>	Lady's-slipper <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Dolphins, porpoises and whales <i>Cetacea</i> – all sp.	Creeping marsh-wort <i>Apium repens</i>
Dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i>
Pool frog <i>Rana lessonae</i>	Fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Floating-leaved water plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>
Fisher's estuarine moth <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i>	Yellow marsh saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</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 kempji</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. 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>
<u>Capercaille</u>	<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 oedichnemus</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>	Serin	<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>	Tree-creeper, 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>
Animal (Vertebrate) Species Listed in Schedule 5 (full legal protection at all times)			
Horseshoe Bats (all species)	<i>Rhinolophidae</i>	Newt – Great Crested	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Typical Bats (all species)	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	Snake – Smooth	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>
Dolphin – Bottle-nosed	<i>Tursiops truncatus (tursio)</i>	Toad, Natterjack	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>
Dolphin – Common	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Turtles – All Species	<i>Cheloniidae & Dermochelyidae</i>
Dormouse – Hazel	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Basking Shark	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>
Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>	Burbot	<i>Lota lota</i>
Porpoise – Harbour	<i>Phocaena phocaena</i>	Goby – Giant	<i>Gobius cobitis</i>
Otter – Eurasian	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Goby – Couch's	<i>Gobius couchii</i>
Squirrel – Red	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Seahorse – Short-snouted ¹	<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>
Walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	Seahorse – Spiny	<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>
Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>
Whales – All Species	<i>Cetacea</i>	Vendace	<i>Coregonus albula</i>

¹ Both sea horse species are protected in England only.

Wildcat	<i>Felis sylvestris</i>	Whitefish	<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>
Lizard – Sand	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>		
Animal (Vertebrate) Species Protected under Section 9 (1) part: Killing and Injuring & Section 9 (5) Sale			
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Lizard – Viviparous	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Snake – Grass	<i>Natrix helvetica (natrix)</i>
Animals (Vertebrate) Species Protected under Section 9 (5) Sale only			
Frog – common	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Newt – Smooth	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>
Newt – Palmate	<i>Lissotriton helvetica</i>	Toad – Common	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Animals (Vertebrate) Species Protected under Section 9 (1) (4)(a): Killing, Injuring & Taking and Damage / Destruction of place of shelter / protection only			
Allis Shad	<i>Alosa alosa</i>	Shark – Angel	<i>Squatina squatina</i>
Twaite Shad	<i>Alosa fallax</i>		
Butterflies & Moths – Full Protection under Schedule 5² at all times			
High brown fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	Fisher's Estuarine Moth	<i>Gortyna borellii</i>
Large Blue	<i>Maculinea arion</i>	Barberry Carpet	<i>Pareulype berberata</i>
Heath Fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalea</i>	Black-veined Moth	<i>Siona lineata</i>
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	Sussex Emerald	<i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon britannicus</i>	Essex Emerald	<i>Thetidia smaragdaria</i>
Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	Fiery Clearwing	<i>Bembecia chrysidiformis</i>
Reddish-buff Moth	<i>Acosmetia caliginosa</i>	New-Forest Burnet	<i>Zygaena viciae</i>
Butterflies – Protected under Section 9 (5) Sale Only			
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>
Northern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>	Chalkhill Blue	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>
Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>
Large Heath	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>
Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Black Hairstreak	<i>Strymonidia pruni</i>
Mountain Ringlet	<i>Erebia epiphron</i>	White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Strymonidia w-album</i>
Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>	Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>
Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>	Lulworth Skipper	<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>		
Other Invertebrates – Full Protection under Schedule 5 at all times			
Rainbow Leaf-beetle	<i>Chrysolina cerealis</i>	Tadpole Shrimp	<i>Triops cancriformis</i>
Spangled Diving-beetle	<i>Graphopterus zonatus</i>	Trembling Sea-mat	<i>Victorella pavida</i>
Lesser Silver Water-beetle	<i>Hydrochara caraboides</i>	De Folin's Lagoon Snail	<i>Caecum armoricum</i>
Moccas Beetle	<i>Hypebaeus flavipes</i>	Sandbowl Snail	<i>Catinella arenaria</i>
Violet Click-beetle	<i>Limoniscus violaceus</i>	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Bembridge Beetle	<i>Parcymus aeneus</i>	Glutinous Snail	<i>Myxas glutinosa</i>
New Forest Cicada	<i>Cicadetta montana</i>	Lagoon Snail	<i>Paludinella littorina</i>
Wart-Biter	<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	Lagoon Sea Slug	<i>Tenellia adspersa</i>
Mole-Cricket	<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	Northern Hatchet-shell	<i>Thyasira gouldi</i>
Field-Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	Tentacled Lagoon-worm	<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>
Norfolk Hawker Dragonfly	<i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	Lagoon Sand-worm	<i>Armandia cirrhosa</i>
Southern Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Medicinal Leech	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>
Fen Raft Spider	<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i>	Marine Hydroid	<i>Clavopsella navis</i>
Ladybird Spider	<i>Eresus niger (cinaberinus)</i>	Ivell's Sea Anemone	<i>Edwardsia ivelli</i>
Fairy Shrimp	<i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i>	Starlet Sea Anemone	<i>Nematosella vectensis</i>
Lagoon Sand Shrimp	<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	Atlantic Stream (White-clawed) Crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
Other Invertebrates Protected under Section 9 (1) Possession & 9 (2) (5) Sale only			
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Roman Snail ³	<i>Helix pomatia</i>

² Viper's Bugloss Moth *Hadena irregularis* was removed from Schedule 5 in 1996 as it is believed to be extinct.

³ England only

Fan Mussel	<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	Pink Sea-fan	<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>
Other Invertebrates Protected under Section 9 (4) (a) Damage / Destruction of Place of Shelter / Protection only			
Mire Pill Beetle	<i>Curimopsis nigrita</i>		
Vascular Plant Species - Full Protection under Schedule 8 at all times (previous Scientific name in brackets)			
Adder's-tongue Least	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Lily – Snowdon	<i>Gagea serotina</i> (<i>Lloydia serotina</i>)
Alison- Small	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Marsh-mallow – Rough	<i>Malva setigera</i> (<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>)
Broomrape – Bedstraw	<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	Milk-parsley – Cambridge	<i>Selinum carvifolia</i>
Broomrape – Oxtongue	<i>Orobanche picridis</i>	Mudwort – Welsh	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>
Broomrape – Thistle	<i>Orobanche reticulata</i> ⁴	Naiad – Holly-leaved	<i>Najas marina</i>
Cabbage – Lundy	<i>Coincya wrightii</i> (<i>Rhynchosinapis wrightii</i>)	Orache – Stalked	<i>Atriplex pedunculata</i> (<i>Halimione pedunculata</i>)
Calamint – Wood	<i>Clinopodium menthifolium</i> (<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>)	Orchid – Early Spider	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>
Catchfly – Alpine	<i>Silene suecica</i> (<i>Lychnis alpina</i>)	Orchid – Ghost	<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i>
Centaury – Slender	<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	Orchid – Lapland Marsh	<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>
Cinquefoil – Rock	<i>Potentilla rupestris</i>	Orchid – Late Spider	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i>
Clary – Meadow	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Orchid – Lizard	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>
Club-rush – Triangular	<i>Schoenoplectus triquetter</i> (<i>Scirpus triquetter</i>)	Orchid – Military	<i>Orchis militaris</i>
Colt's-foot – Purple	<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	Orchid – Monkey	<i>Orchis simia</i>
Cotoneaster – Wild	<i>Cotoneaster cambricus</i> (<i>C. integerrimus</i>)	Pear – Plymouth	<i>Pyrus cordata</i>
Cotton-grass – Slender	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Pennycress – Perfoliate	<i>Microthlaspi perfoliatum</i> (<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>)
Cow-wheat – Field	<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>
Crocus – Sand	<i>Romulus columnae</i>	Pigmyweed	<i>Crassula aquatica</i>
Cudweed – Broad-leaved	<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Pine - Ground	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>
Cudweed – Jersey	<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Pink – Cheddar	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>
Cudweed – Red-tipped	<i>Filago lutescens</i>	Pink – Childing	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>
Cut-grass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Ragwort – Fen	<i>Jacobaea paludosa</i> (<i>Senecio paludosa</i>)
Deptford Pink	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Ramping-fumitory – Martin's	<i>Fumaria reuteri</i> (<i>F. martinii</i>)
Diapensia	<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	Rampion – Spiked	<i>Phyteuma spicata</i>
Eryngo – Field	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Restharrow – Small	<i>Ononis reclinata</i>
Fern – Dickie's-bladder	<i>Cystopteris dickieana</i>	Rock-cress – Alpine	<i>Arabis alpina</i>
Fleabane – Alpine	<i>Erigeron borealis</i>	Rock-cress – Bristol	<i>Arabis scabra</i>
Fleabane – Small	<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	Sandwort – Norwegian	<i>Arenaria norvegica</i> ⁵
Galingale – Brown	<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	Sandwort – Teesdale	<i>Minuartia stricta</i>
Gentian – Alpine	<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>	Saxifrage – Drooping	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>
Gentian - Dune	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> (<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>)	Saxifrage – Tufted	<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>
Gentian – Fringed	<i>Gentianopsis ciliata</i> (<i>Gentianella ciliata</i>)	Solomon's-seal – Whorled	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i>
Gentian - Spring	<i>Gentiana verna</i>	Sow-thistle – Alpine	<i>Cicerbita alpina</i>
Germander – Cut-leaved	<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	Spearwort – Adder's-tongue	<i>Ranunculus ophioglossifolius</i>
Germander – Water	<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	Speedwell – Fingered	<i>Veronica triphyllos</i>

⁴ The Weeds Act 1959 does not apply to thistles *Cirsium* & *Carduus* species supporting this broomrape.

⁵ All subspecies occurring in the UK

Gladiolus – Wild	<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	Speedwell – Spiked	<i>Veronica spicata</i> ⁶
Goosefoot – Stinking	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	Spike-rush – Dwarf	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>
Grass-poly	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	South-stack Fleawort	<i>Tephrosia integrifolia</i> <i>ssp. maritima</i>
Hare's-ear – Sickle-leaved	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	Star-of-Bethlehem – Early	<i>Gagea bohemica</i>
Hare's-ear – Small	<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>	Starfruit	<i>Damasonium alisma</i>
Hawk's-beard – Stinking	<i>Crepis foetida</i>	Strapwort	<i>Corrigiola littoralis</i>
Hawkweed – Northroe	<i>Hieracium northroense</i>	Violet – Fen	<i>Viola persicifolia</i>
Hawkweed – Shetland	<i>Hieracium zetlandicum</i>	Viper's-grass	<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>
Hawkweed – Weak-leaved	<i>Hieracium attenuatifolium</i>	Water-plantain – Ribbon-leaved	<i>Alisma gramineum</i>
Heath – Blue	<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	Wood-sedge – Starved	<i>Carex depauperata</i>
Helleborine – Red	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Woodsia – Alpine	<i>Woodsia alpina</i>
Horsetail – Branched	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Woodsia – Oblong	<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>
Hound's-tongue – Green	<i>Cynoglossum germanicum</i>	Wormwood – Field	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>
Knawel – Perennial	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> ⁷	Woundwort - Downy	<i>Stachys germanica</i>
Knot-grass – Sea	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Woundwort – Limestone	<i>Stachys alpina</i>
Leek – Round-headed	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	Yellow-rattle – Greater	<i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>
Lettuce – Least	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>		
Vascular Plant Species – Partial Protection under Section 13 (2) Protection from commercial exploitation and sale			
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>		
Bryophytes – Full Protection under Schedule 8 at all times			
Anamodon – Long-leaved	<i>Anomodon langifolius</i>	Flamingo Moss	<i>Desmatodon cernuus</i>
Blackwort	<i>Southbya nigrella</i>	Frostwort	<i>Gymnomitrium apiculatum</i>
Crystalwort – Lizard	<i>Riccia bifurca</i>	Glaucous Beard Moss	<i>Barbula glauca</i>
Earwort – Marsh	<i>Jamesoniella undulifolia</i>	Green Shield Moss	<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>
Feathermoss – Polar	<i>Hygrohypnum polare</i>	Hair Silk Moss	<i>Plagiothecium piliferum</i>
Flapwort – Norfolk	<i>Leiocolea rutheana</i>	Knothole Moss	<i>Zygodon forsteri</i>
Grimmia – Blunt-leaved	<i>Grimmia unicolor</i>	Large Yellow Feather Moss	<i>Scorpidium turgescens</i>
Petalwort	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Millimetre Moss	<i>Micromitrium tenerum</i>
Lindenberg's Leafy-Liverwort	<i>Adelanthus lindenbergianus</i>	Multi-fruited River Moss	<i>Cryphaea lamyana</i>
Feather-moss Slender Green	<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>	Nowell's Limestone Moss	<i>Zygodon gracilis</i>
Alpine Copper-Moss	<i>Mielichoferia mellicoferia</i>	Rigid Apple Moss	<i>Bartramia stricta</i>
Baltic Bog-Moss	<i>Sphagnum balticum</i>	Round-leaved feather Moss	<i>Rhynchostegium rotundifolium</i>
Blue Dew-Moss	<i>Saellania glaucescens</i>	Schleicher's Thread Moss	<i>Bryum schleicheri</i>
Blunt-leaved bristle-Moss	<i>Orthotrichum obtusifolium</i>	Triangular Pygmy Moss	<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>
Bright-Green Cave-Moss	<i>Cyclodictyon laetevirens</i>	Turpswort	<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>
Cordate Beard Moss	<i>Barbula cordata</i>	Vaucher's Feather Moss	<i>Hypnum vaucheri</i>
Cornish Path Moss	<i>Ditrichum comubicum</i>	Western Rustwort	<i>Marsupella profunda</i>
Derbyshire Feather Moss	<i>Thamnobryum angustifolium</i>		
Stoneworts – Full Protection under Schedule 8 at all times			
Bearded Stonewort	<i>Chara canescens</i>	Foxtail Stonewort	<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>

⁶ Both subspecies: *spicata* & *hybrida*

⁷ Includes both subspecies: *perennis* & *prostratus*

Lichens – Full Protection under Schedule 8 at all times			
New Forest Beech Lichen	<i>Enterographa elaborata</i>	Forked Hair Lichen	<i>Bryoria furcellata</i>
Snow Caloplaca	<i>Caloplaca nivalis</i>	Golden Hair Lichen	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>
Tree Catapyrenium	<i>Catapyrenium psoromoides</i>	Orange-fruited Elm Lichen	<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>
Laurer's Catillaria	<i>Catillaria laurai</i>	River Jelly Lichen	<i>Collema dichotomum</i>
Convoluting Cladonia	<i>Cladonia convoluta</i>	Starry Breck Lichen	<i>Buellia asterella</i>
Upright Mountain Cladonia	<i>Cladonia stricta</i>	Caledonia Pannaria	<i>Pannaria ignobilis</i>
Goblin Lights	<i>Catolechia wahlenbergii</i>	New Forest Parmelia	<i>Parmelia minarum</i>
Elm Gyalecta	<i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>	Oil Stain Parmentaria	<i>Parmentaria chilensis</i>
Tarn Lecanora	<i>Lecanora archariana</i>	Southern Grey Physcia	<i>Physcia tribacioides</i>
Copper Lecidea	<i>Lecidea inops</i>	Ragged Pseudo-cyphellaria	<i>Pseudocyphellaria lacerata</i>
Arctic Kidney Lichen	<i>Nephroma arcticum</i>	Rusty Alpine Psora	<i>Psora rubiformis</i>
Ciliate Strap Lichen	<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	Rock Nail	<i>Calicium corynellum</i>
Coralloid Rosette Lichen	<i>Heterodermia propagulifera</i>	Serpentine Selanopsora	<i>Selanopsora liparina</i>
Ear-lobed Dog Lichen	<i>Peltigera lepidophora</i>	Sulphur Tresses	<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>
Lichens – Partial Protection under Section 13 (2) Commercial Exploitation and Sale Only			
Tree Lungwort	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>		
Fungi – Full Protection under Schedule 8 at all times			
Royal Bolete	<i>Boletus regius</i>	Oak Polypore	<i>Buglossosporus pulvinus</i>
Hedgehog Fungus	<i>Hericium erinaceum</i>	Sandy Stilt Ball	<i>Battaria phalloides</i>
Invasive plant species listed in Schedule 9			
Alexanders, Perfoliate	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	Kelp, Japanese	<i>Laminaria japonica</i>
Algae, Red	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>	Knotweed, Giant	<i>Reynoutria (Fallopia) sachalinensis</i>
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>	Knotweed, Hybrid	<i>Reynoutria (Fallopia) japonica x sachalinensis</i>
Azalea, Yellow	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Reynoutria (Fallopia) japonica</i>
Balsam, Himalayan	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Leek, Few-flowered	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Cotoneaster, Wall	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Lettuce, water	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Cotoneaster, Entire-leaved	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Parrot's Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Pennywort, Floating	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Cotoneaster, Small-leaved	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Potato, Duck	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Creeper, False Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Primrose, Floating Water	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Dewplant, Purple	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
False-acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> and hybrid <i>R. ponticum x R. maximum</i>
Fanwort/Carolina Water-Shield	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Fern, Water	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Fig, Hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Garlic, Three-cornered	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile</i>
Hogweed, Giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Seaweed, Californian Red	<i>Pikea californica</i>

Hyacinth, Water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
Kelp, Giant species	<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i> , <i>M. integrifolia</i> , <i>M. laevis</i> , <i>M. pyrifera</i>	Seaweed, Japanese	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Seaweeds, Laver	<i>Porphyra</i> spp except native species, <i>P. amethystea</i> , <i>P. leucosticte</i> , <i>P. linearis</i> , <i>P. miniate</i> , <i>P. purpurea</i> , <i>P. umbilicalis</i>	Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Shallon	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Waterweed, Curly	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Stonecrop, Australian Swamp/New Zealand Pygmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Waterweeds	All species of the genus <i>Elodea</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”

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:

- v. **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.
- vi. **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.
- vii. **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.