

<i>Nyctobrya muralis</i>	marbled green	County - CS	9	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	minor shoulder-knot	NERC- S41	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	mottled rustic	NERC- S41	6	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	oak hook-tip	NERC- S41	18	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Furcula bifida</i>	poplar kitten	County - CS	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Apamea sublustris</i>	reddish light arches	County - CS	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	rosy minor	NERC- S41	9	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	rosy rustic	NERC- S41	19	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Oncocera semirubella</i>	rosy-striped knot-horn	Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	rustic	NERC- S41	35	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089

<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	sallow	NERC- S41	6	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Phyllonorycter hilearella</i>	sallow midget	County - CR	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Amphipoea fucosa</i>	saltern ear	County - CS	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	september thorn	NERC- S41	23	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	shaded broad-bar	NERC- S41	2	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Leucania comma</i>	shoulder-striped wainscot	NERC- S41	18	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Apamea unanimitis</i>	small clouded brindle	County - CS	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	small emerald	NERC- S41	2	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	small square-spot	NERC- S41	19	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	white ermine	NERC- S41	9	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089

<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	white-line dart	NERC- S41	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Mecyna flavalis</i>	yellow pearl	IUCN_GB_pre 94:NR; County - CR	1	Immediately south of the Reservoir Site and immediately west of the Pipeline Corridor, located in Leigh Park	SU713089
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	small blue	NERC- S41; County - CS	2	Approximately 1.7 km north west of Reservoir Site within Dell Piece LNR	SU700125
<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	small yellow underwing	County - CS	4	Approximately 1.7 km north west of Reservoir Site within Dell Piece LNR	SU700125

Invertebrates - Coleoptera

<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	stag beetle	Annex 2 (non-priority); NERC- S41; Nationally Scarce (NS)	16	Approximately 665 m south of the Reservoir Site and 235 m west of the Pipeline Corridor within land bordering Dunsbury Park Industrial Estate	SU695077
<i>Cryptocephalus aureolus</i>	<i>cryptocephalus aureolus</i>	Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806

Invertebrates - Mollusca

<i>Arion (Arion) ater</i>	large black slug	IUCN_GB_200 1:DD	1	Within Site; Havant Thicket	SU7110
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Invertebrates - Diptera

<i>Chorisops nagatomii</i>	Bright Four-spined Legionnaire	Nationally Notable (NN), Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806
<i>Pherbellia argyra</i>	<i>Pherbellia argyra</i>	IUCN_GB_pre 94:VU	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806

Campiglossa malaris	Campiglossa malaris	IUCN_GB_pre 94:EN	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806
Platypalpus articulatoides	Platypalpus articulatoides	Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806
Tabanus sudeticus	Dark Giant Horsefly	Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Approximately 1.4 km east of the Reservoir Site and 1.6 km east of the Pipeline Corridor	SU7308

Invertebrates - Hymenoptera

Hylaeus (Abrupta) cornutus	Spined Hylaeus	Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806
Hylaeus annularis	Shingle Yellow-face Bee	IUCN_GB_pre 94:NR	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806
Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) pauxillum	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee	Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806

Invertebrates - Blattaria

Ectobius lapponicus	Dusky Cockroach	Nationally Scarce (NS)	1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806
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Invertebrates - Hymenoptera

Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) pauxillum	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee		1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806
Hylaeus annularis	Shingle Yellow-face Bee		1	Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor	SU6806



Hylaeus
(Abrupta)
cornutus

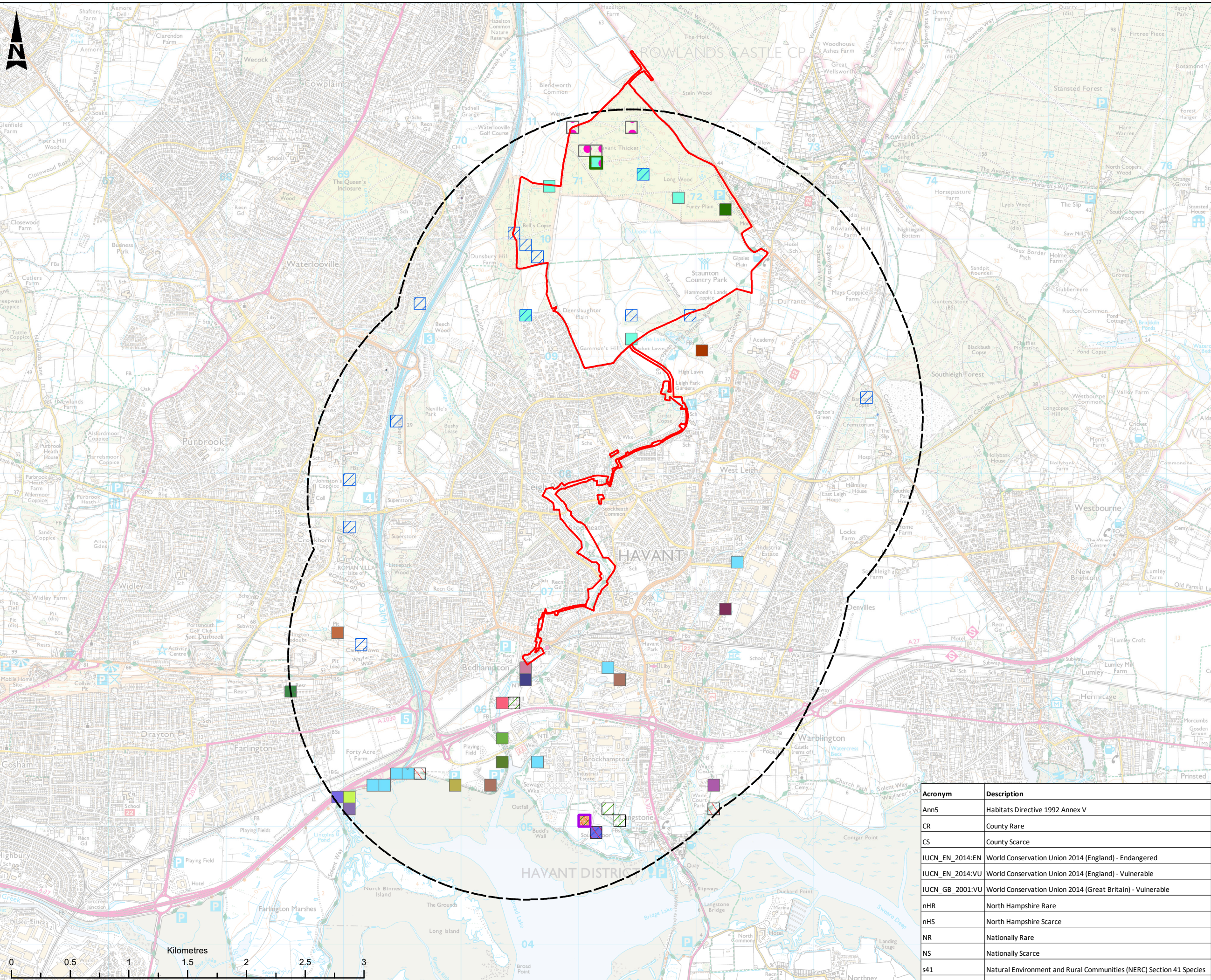
Spined Hylaeus

1

Approximately 1.4 km west of Bedhampton and
Havant Springs pumping Site and the most southerly
point of the Pipeline Corridor

SU6806

Appendix A9.1.T Protected and Notable Plants Records within 2 km of the Scheme



- Red Line Boundary
- 2km Study Area
- Annual Beard-grass (NS)
- Bee Orchid (CR, nHR, sHR)
- Brookweed (CS)
- Buckler-Fern (CS, sHS, nHR)
- Butcher's-broom (Ann5)
- Chaffweed (IUCN_EN_2014:EN)
- Chamomile (IUCN_EN_2014:VU, IUCN_GB_2001:VU, s41)
- Common Glasswort (CS)
- Curved Hard-grass (NS)
- Divided Sedge (IUCN_GB_2001:VU, NS, s41)
- Dwarf Elder (CS, sHS, nHS)
- Fly Orchid (IUCN_EN_2014:VU, IUCN_GB_2001:VU, s41, CS, sHS, nHS)
- Golden-samphire (NS, CS)
- Green-winged Orchid (IUCN_EN_2014:VU)
- Hairy Vetchling (NR)
- Lesser Spearwort (IUCN_EN_2014:VU)
- Long-spiked Glasswort (CS)
- Opposite-leaved Pondweed (IUCN_EN_2014:VU, IUCN_GB_2001:VU, CS, nHR, sHR)
- Perennial Glasswort (NS)
- Rush (CR, sHR, nHS)
- Sainfoin (IUCN_EN_2014:VU)
- Sea Wormwood (CS)
- Slender Spike-rush (CS)
- Small-flowered Buttercup (CS)
- Spreading Hedge-parsley (IUCN_EN_2014:EN, IUCN_GB_2001:EN, NS, s41, CS, nHR, sHR)
- Strawberry Clover (IUCN_EN_2014:VU)
- Weasel's-snout (IUCN_EN_2014:VU, IUCN_GB_2001:VU)
- Wild Celery (CS)
- Yellow Glasswort (NS, CS)

CO1	FD	KT	CW	LB	PUBLISHED	19/06/2020
Rev.	Dn By	Old By	Rev By	Auth By	Description	Date

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Drawing Suitability	Status
PUBLISHED	A1

Contractors Drawing Number:
HTR - ATK - ZZ - ZZ - GS - Z - 0049

Project | Originator | Volume | Location | Type | Role | Number

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Portsmouth Water

Project Ref. No	Sheet	Scale	Sheet Size
5169117	1 of 1	1:30,000	A3

HAVANT THICKET RESERVOIR

PROTECTED PRIORITY AND NOTABLE PLANTS WITHIN 2KM OF THE PIPELINE CORRIDOR

Acronym	Description
Ann5	Habitats Directive 1992 Annex V
CR	County Rare
CS	County Scarce
IUCN_EN_2014:EN	World Conservation Union 2014 (England) - Endangered
IUCN_EN_2014:VU	World Conservation Union 2014 (England) - Vulnerable
IUCN_GB_2001:VU	World Conservation Union 2014 (Great Britain) - Vulnerable
nHR	North Hampshire Rare
nHS	North Hampshire Scarce
NR	Nationally Rare
NS	Nationally Scarce
s41	Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Section 41 Species
sHR	South Hampshire Rare
sHS	South Hampshire Scarce

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	No of Records	Grid Reference	Distance from Site
Plagiothecium latebricola	Alder silk-moss	County - CS	1	SU690075	Approximately 1.6 km west of the pipeline Site
Centunculus minimus	Chaffweed	IUCN_EN_2014:EN	1	SU711106	Within the Site: Havant Thicket
Juncus effusus x conglomeratus = J. x kern-reichgeltii	Rush	County - CR	7	SU709109	Within the Site: Havant Thicket
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort	IUCN_EN_2014:VU	11	SU7110	Within the Site: Havant Thicket
Ruscus aculeatus	Butcher's-broom	Ann5	211	SU706098	Within the Site: Bell's Copse
Carex divisa	Divided Sedge	IUCN_GB_2001:VU; NERC-S41; Nationally Scarce	1	SU704060	Immediately south of the Bedhampton and Havant Springs Pumping Site and Pipeline Corridor (within pony fields)
Trifolium fragiferum	Strawberry Clover	IUCN_EN_2014:VU	2	SU704060	Immediately south of the Bedhampton and Havant Springs Pumping Site and Pipeline Corridor (within pony fields)
Apium graveolens	Wild Celery	County - CS		SU703060	Immediately south of the Bedhampton and Havant Springs Pumping Site and Pipeline Corridor (within pony fields)
Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual Beard-grass	Nationally Scarce	4	SU713062	Approximately 260 m west of Bedhampton Pumping Site
Samolus valerandi	Brookweed	County - CS	1	SU703057	Approximately 390 m downstream of the Bedhampton and Havant Springs Pumping Site and Pipeline Corridor

Chamaemelum nobile	Chamomile	IUCN_EN_201 4:VU; NERC-S41	1	SU720090	Approximately 400 m south of the Reservoir Site and 460m east of the Pipeline Corridor
Lathyrus hirsutus	Hairy Vetchling	Nationally Rare	2	SU703055	Approximately 565 m south of the Bedhampton and Havant Springs Pumping Site and Pipeline Corridor
Anacamptis morio	Green-winged Orchid	IUCN_EN_201 4:VU	1	SU70001034	Approximately 577 m west of the A3 (M)
Ranunculus penicillatus subsp. pseudofluitans	Stream Water-Crowfoot	County - CS	1	SU7006	Approximately within 600 m of the Bedhampton Pumping Site and most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor/
Ophrys apifera	Bee Orchid	County - CR	9	SU712063	Approximately 775 m east of the Pipeline Corridor with PW Head office grounds
Inula crithmoides	Golden-samphire	Nationally Scarce; County - CS	12	SU696054	Approximately 900 m south west of the Bedhampton and Havant Springs Pumping Site and Pipeline Corridor
Parapholis incurva	Curved Hard-grass	County - CS	1	SU710050	Approximately 1.1 km south east / downstream on Southmoor HWT Reserve
Misopates orontium	Weasel's-snout	IUCN_EN_201 4:VU, IUCN_GB_200 1:VU	1	SU722068	Approximately 1.2 km east of the Pipeline Route at New Lane Allotments, Havant
Crepis biennis	Rough Hawk's-beard	County - CS	1	SU6809	Approximately 1.38 km west of the Reservoir Site
Ophrys insectifera	Fly Orchid	IUCN_GB_200 1:VU; NERC-S41; County - CS	9	SU689066	Approximately 1.4km north west of the Pipeline Corridor

Euphrasia pseudokernerii	Eyebright	IUCN_GB_200 1:VU; NERC-S41; Nationally Scarce; County - CS	1	SU6806	Approximately 1.6 km west Within the PW Farlington DAFF site
Salicornia europaea	Common Glasswort	County - CS	4	SU689052	Approximately 1.7 km west on Farlington Marshes
Sambucus ebulus	Dwarf Elder	County - CS	1	SU689052	Approximately 1.7 km west on Farlington Marshes
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile	IUCN_EN_201 4:VU, IUCN_GB_200 1:VU	1	SU6904	Approximately 1.8 km south west of the Bedhampton Pumping Site and most southerly point of the Pipeline Corridor/

Appendix A9.1.U Other Protected and Notable Species Records within 2 km of the Site



- Notes**
- Desk study data is a maximum of 10 years old.
 - Where there are multiple records of the same species in a single location, it has been shown as one record on the plan.

C01	FD	KT	CW	LB	PUBLISHED	09/07/2020
Rev.	Drn By	Ckd By	Rev By	Auth By	Description	Date

Drawing Suitability	Status
PUBLISHED	A1

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 The logo for Portsmouth Water features a stylized blue and yellow wave or fish-like shape to the left of the text "Portsmouth Water" in a blue serif font. A thin blue wave line extends from the bottom of the text.

Project Title	HAVANT THICKET RESERVOIR
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Portsmouth Water Drawing Number	Rev C01
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Appendix A9.1.V Legislation Table

Summary of Relevant Ecological Legislation in England

Species	Legislation	Offences	Licensing procedures and guidance
Bats <i>European protected species</i>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) Reg 43	Deliberately ³¹ capture, injure or kill a bat; deliberate disturbance ³² of bats; or damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by a bat. [The protection of bat roosts is considered to apply regardless of whether bats are present.]	A Natural England (NE) licence in respect of development is required. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>European Protected Species: Mitigation Licensing- How to get a licence</i> (NE 2013) <i>Bat Mitigation Guidelines</i> (English Nature 2004) <i>Bat Workers Manual</i> (JNCC 2004)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9	Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection or disturb ³³ a bat in such a place.	Licence from NE is required for surveys (scientific purposes) that would involve disturbance of bats or entering a known or suspected roost site.
Badger	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Wilfully kill, injure or take a badger; or intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett or disturb a badger in its sett. [It is not illegal to carry out disturbance activities in the vicinity of setts that are not occupied.]	Where required, licences for development activities involving disturbance or sett interference or closure are issued by Natural England (NE). Licences for activities involving watercourse maintenance, drainage works or flood defences are issued under a separate process. Licences are normally not granted from December to June inclusive because cubs may be present within setts. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>Badgers & Development</i> (NE 2007)
Otter <i>European protected species</i>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) Reg 43	Deliberately ³¹ capture, injure or kill an otter; deliberate disturbance ³² of otters; or damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by an otter.	Licences issued for development by Natural England. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>European Protected Species: Mitigation Licensing- How to get a licence</i> (NE 2013)

³¹ Deliberate capture or killing is taken to include 'accepting the possibility' of such capture or killing

³² Deliberate disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely a) to impair their ability (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or (ii) in the case of animals of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

³³ Lower levels of disturbance not covered by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) remain an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) although a defence is available where such actions are the incidental result of a lawful activity that could not reasonably be avoided.

Species	Legislation	Offences	Licensing procedures and guidance
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9	Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection or disturb ³³ an otter in such a place.	No licence is required for survey in England. However, a licence would be required if the survey methodology involved disturbance.
Hazel dormouse <i>European protected species</i>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) Reg 43	Deliberately ³¹ capture, injure or kill a hazel dormouse; deliberate disturbance ³² of a hazel dormouse; or damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by a hazel dormouse.	A Natural England licence in respect of development is required. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>European Protected Species: Mitigation Licensing- How to get a licence</i> (NE 2013) <i>Dormouse Conservation Handbook</i> (English Nature 2006)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9	Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection or disturb ³³ a hazel dormouse in such a place.	Licence issued for survey and conservation by Natural England.
Water vole	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9	Intentionally kill, injure or take water voles; intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection or disturb a water vole in such a place.	Conservation licences issued for trapping and translocation operations by Natural England. Certain displacement operations can be carried out under a class licence. Guidance documents: <i>The Water Vole Conservation Handbook</i> (R. Strachan & T. Moorhouse, Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, 3 rd Edition 2011) <i>Water voles and development licensing policy</i> - NE Technical Information Note TIN042 2008 <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook</i> (M. Dean, R. Strachan, D. Gow & R. Andrews 2016)

Species	Legislation	Offences	Licensing procedures and guidance
Birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.1	Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird; intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; intentionally take or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a Schedule 1 species while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; intentionally or recklessly disturb dependent young of such a species [e.g. most birds of prey, kingfisher, barn owl, black redstart, little ringed plover].	No licences are available to disturb any birds in regard to development. Licences are available in certain circumstances to damage or destroy nests, but these only apply to the list of licensable activities in the Act and do not cover development. General licences are available in respect of 'pest species' but only for certain very specific purposes e.g. public health, public safety, air safety. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i>
Great crested newt <i>European protected species</i>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) Reg 43	Deliberately ³¹ capture, injure or kill a great crested newt; deliberate disturbance ³² of a great crested newt; deliberately take or destroy its eggs; or damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place used by a great crested newt.	Licences issued for development by Natural England. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>European Protected Species: Mitigation Licensing- How to get a licence</i> (NE 2013) <i>Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines</i> (English Nature 2001)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9	Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection or disturb ³³ a great crested newt in such a place.	Licences issued for science (survey), education and conservation by Natural England.
Adder Common lizard Grass snake Slow worm	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.9(1) and S.9(5)	Intentionally kill or injure any common reptile species.	No licence is required. However, an assessment for the potential of a site to support reptiles should be undertaken prior to any development works which have potential to affect these animals. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i>
Rabbits, foxes and other wild mammals	Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	Intentionally inflict unnecessary suffering to any wild mammal.	Natural England provides guidance in relation to rabbits, foxes (which are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 from live baits and decoys) and other wild mammals, on their website. Lawful and humane pest control of these species is permitted.
Plants	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	Deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild plant of a	Licences can be issued for science, education and conservation and also in respect of a development if it is of over-riding public interest.

Species	Legislation	Offences	Licensing procedures and guidance
<i>European protected species</i>	2017 (as amended) Reg 47	European protected species (Schedule 5).	Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i> <i>European Protected Species: Mitigation Licensing- How to get a licence</i> (NE 2013) <i>Guidance on sampling rare aquatic plants, NE 2009</i>
Plants <i>Nationally protected species</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.13 (Schedule 8)	Intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant on Schedule 8	Licences can be issued by Natural England for specific purposes only, such as science and education or conservation purposes. There is no provision for licensing the above actions for development operations under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). No licence is required for survey in England. Guidance on survey techniques is available from Natural England. Guidance documents: <i>NE Standing Advice for protected species 2013</i>
Invasive non-native species e.g. Japanese knotweed, hybrid knotweed, giant knotweed, giant hogweed, rhododendron, Himalayan balsam	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S.14 The Infrastructure Act (2015) - see information below	It is illegal to plant or otherwise cause these species to grow in the wild.	Any contaminated soil or plant material is classified as controlled waste and should be disposed of in a suitably licensed landfill site, accompanied by appropriate Waste Transfer documentation, and must comply with section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Guidance documents: <i>The Knotweed Code of Practice</i> (Environment Agency, 2013 version 3) <i>Managing Invasive Non-native Plants</i> (Environment Agency 2010) <i>Guidance on Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981</i> (Defra 2010)

The Infrastructure Act (2015)

This act details the control, eradication and prevention of return for any invasive non-native species (INNS), or a species of animal that is no longer normally present in the UK.

Under these regulations it places a requirement on the landowners to manage INNS. It provides for species control agreements between the environmental authorities and owners of premises with INNS and provides for species control orders by the environmental authorities. The following guidance can be used as a method of adhering INNS regulations:

- The CIRIA C679, (2008)³⁴, manual describes the impact, legislation and policy that regulates the management of invasive species. The text details how surveys and assessments feed into risk assessment and management options for invasive species. It provides examples of the invasive species and identifies species that have the potential to become future invasive plant and animal species;

³⁴ CIRIA C679, 2008. Invasive species management for infrastructure managers and the construction industry.

- Environment Agency (2016)³⁵. The RPS (regulatory position statement) 178 describes the treatment and disposal of INNS. It describes the conditions any land owner must comply with for the appropriate disposal of INNS. The RPS details the treatment, burial or burning of INNS followed by the reusing of sieved or screened soils.

Site Designation	Legislation	Protection	Guidance
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Special Protection Area (SPA) Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar site)	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) EC Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/42/EEC). EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC). Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 (the Ramsar Convention).	Assessment of the implications of plans and projects is effected through Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (in particular Regs 61 – 69). The legislation for the Site of Special Scientific Interest which will underpin each designation also applies. These sites are given protection through policies in the Local Development Plan.	Formal Appropriate Assessment is required to be undertaken by the competent authority before undertaking, or giving consent, permission or other authorisation for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on such a site. Guidance documents: The <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2019), with particular reference to Policy 15. The Government Circular: <i>Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System</i> (ODPM Circular 6/2005 & Defra Circular 01/2005) (the joint Circular).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	It is an offence to carry out or permit to be carried out any potentially damaging operation. SSSIs are given protection through policies in the Local Development Plan.	Owners, occupiers, public bodies and statutory undertakers must give notice and obtain the appropriate consent under S.28 before undertaking operations likely to damage a SSSI. S.28G places a duty on all public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs. Guidance documents: The <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2019), with particular reference to Policy 15, and the joint Circular. <i>Sites of Special Scientific Interest: England's special wildlife and geological sites</i> (Natural England, 2008)

³⁵ Environment Agency, 2016, Treatment and disposal of invasive non-native plants: RPS 178

Site Designation	Legislation	Protection	Guidance
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) S35 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 S.16-29	Most NNRs are underpinned by SSSIs and are therefore protected by the measures detailed above. For NNRs not underpinned by SSSIs it is still an offence to carry out or permit to be carried out any potentially damaging operation. NNRs are given protection through policies in the Local Development Plan.	NNRs are generally owned and managed by the designating body (e.g. Natural England). Development proposals that would potentially affect a NNR would need to provide a detailed justification for the work, an assessment of likely impacts, together with proposals for mitigation and restoration of habitats lost or damaged. Guidance documents: The <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2019), with particular reference to Policy 15, and the joint Circular.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 S.21	LNRs are given protection through policies in the Local Development Plan.	LNRs are generally owned and managed by local authorities. Development proposals that would potentially affect a LNR would need to provide a detailed justification for the work, an assessment of likely impacts, together with proposals for mitigation and restoration of habitats lost or damaged. Guidance documents: The <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2019), with particular reference to Policy 15, and the joint Circular.
Local Sites (e.g. County Wildlife Sites, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation)	There is no statutory designation for local sites.	Local sites are given protection through policies in the Local Development Plan.	Development proposals that would potentially affect a local site would need to provide a detailed justification for the work, an assessment of likely impacts, together with proposals for mitigation and restoration of habitats lost or damaged. Guidance documents: The <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2019), with particular reference to Policy 15, and the joint Circular.

Habitats & Species	Legislation	Guidance
Species and Habitats of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biodiversity	Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 S.40	S.40 of the NERC Act 2006 sets out the duty for public authorities to conserve biodiversity in England. Habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity are identified by the Secretary of State for England, in consultation with Natural England, are referred to in S.41 of the NERC Act for England. The list, known as the 'England Biodiversity List', of habitats and species can be found on the Natural England web site. The 'England Biodiversity List' is used as a guide for decision makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England when carrying out their normal functions. Ecological impact assessments should include an assessment of the likely impacts to these habitats and species.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats & Species	No specific legislation, unless it is also a species or habitat of principal importance as described above.	The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is the UK's initiative to maintain and enhance biodiversity in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. The UK BAP was used to draw up the 'England Biodiversity List' and has been succeeded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework in 2012, due to a change in government strategy by all UK countries, focussing on managing the environment as a whole rather than dealing with different aspects of biodiversity and environment separately. However, the UK BAP list of priority habitats and species continue to be regarded as conservation priorities in the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC & Defra 2012).
Hedgerows	The Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Under the regulations, it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority in Wales. In general, permission will be required before removing hedges that are at least 20 metres in length, over 30 years old and contain certain species of plant. The local planning authority will assess the importance of the hedgerow using criteria set out in the regulations.

Appendix A9.1.W HBIC Legislation and Notable Species Status

Legislation and Notable Species Statuses

The following summary of national legislation, international agreements and conservation statuses is designed purely as a basic guide to the statuses displayed within HBIC's protected and notable species lists to aid developers, consultants and members of the public to make informed decisions. It is imperative that full details of all relevant legislation and definitions be consulted for all species when reviewing the list and before any action is taken.

Wild Birds Directive 1979 (ECC Directive on the conservation of wild birds)

The 'Wild Birds Directive' was adopted in response to the 1979 Bern Convention on the conservation of European habitats and species. The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. In England the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), and are supported by a wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities including the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support them.

[See <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1373> for more information]

Annex I - Birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. Species include those in danger of extinction; species vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; species considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution; other species requiring particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of their habitat.

Examples: Kingfisher, Dartford Warbler, Woodlark, Stone-Curlew, Bittern

Annex II/1 – Birds which, owing to their population level, geographical distribution and reproductive rate throughout the Community, may be potentially hunted under national legislation. Certain non-selective methods of hunting are banned and limits are define within which hunting seasons can be set. Member states must ensure that the hunting of these species does not jeopardize conservation efforts in their distribution area.

Examples: Mallard, Woodcock, Snipe, Teal, Wigeon

Annex II/2 - Species which may potentially be hunted (as per Annex II/1) under national legislation but only within certain specified Member States.

Examples: Song Thrush, Moorhen, Starling, Lapwing, Oystercatcher

Habitats Directive 1992 (EEC Directive on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)

The 'Habitats Directive' aims to protect the wild plants, animals and habitats that make up the diverse natural environment of the European Community. It requires Member States to introduce a range of measures for the protection of habitats and species listed in its Annexes. In England the Habitats Directive has been transposed into national law by means of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), known as 'the Habitats Regulations'. It provides for the protection of 'European protected species' by making it an offence to deliberately kill, capture, or disturb them, or to damage or destroy their breeding sites or resting places.

[See <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374> for more information]

Annex II - Non-priority - Endangered animal and plant species that are of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) requiring the designation of special areas of conservation.

Examples: Southern Damselfly, Lady's-slipper, Otter, Large Copper, River Lamprey

Annex II - Priority – Endangered animal and plant species requiring the designation of special areas of conservation (SAC) for which the European Community has a particular responsibility for conservation in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community.

Examples: Sturgeon, Houting, Loggerhead Turtle

Annex IV - Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat.

Examples: Dormouse, Large Blue, Pipistrelle bat, Sand Lizard, Early Gentian

Annex V - Animal and plant species of community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

Examples: White-clawed Crayfish, Atlantic Salmon, Common Frog, Freshwater Pearl Mussel

IUCN Red List

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations on a global scale in order to highlight taxa threatened with extinction, and therefore promote their conservation. The IUCN Red List, previously known as the Red Data Book (RDB), uses a set of criteria relevant to all species and all regions of the world to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies. The IUCN Red List is recognized as the most authoritative guide to the status of biological diversity.

[See <http://www.iucnredlist.org/> for more information]

IUCN 2001

The IUCN Red List categories and criteria have undergone an extensive review in recent years. The revised categories and criteria (version 3.1) were adopted in 2000 and all new assessments and reassessments of taxa follow this revised system. Taxa using this classification currently consist only of subsets of higher and lower plants.

Extinct (EX) - Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys (over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycles and life form) in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual.

Extinct In The Wild (EW) - Taxa known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys (over a time frame appropriate to its life cycles and life form) in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual.

Critically Endangered (CR) - Taxa where the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild (see http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001 for a full explanation).

Endangered (EN) - Taxa where the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild (see http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001 for a full explanation).

Vulnerable (VU) - Taxa where the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild (see http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001 for a full explanation).

Taxa categorised as either '**Critically Endangered**', '**Endangered**' or '**Vulnerable**' are described as '**Threatened**'.

Near Threatened (NT) - Taxa where it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

Data Deficient (DD) - Taxa where there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat, but it may be appropriate to give them the same degree of attention as threatened taxa, at least until their status can be assessed.

IUCN 1994

Assessments from 1996-2000 that have not been converted over to the revised system use the 1994 categories and criteria (version 2.3). Taxa using this classification currently only consist of a subset of *Diptera* (True Flies).

See IUCN 2001 for descriptions of the following categories:

- **Extinct (EX)**
- **Extinct In The Wild (EW)**
- **Critically Endangered (CR)**
- **Endangered (EN)**
- **Vulnerable (VU)**
- **Data Deficient (DD)**

Taxa categorised as either '**Critically Endangered**', '**Endangered**' or '**Vulnerable**' are described as '**Threatened**'.

Conservation Dependent (CD) - Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years.

Near Threatened (NT) - Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

Taxa categorised as '**Conservation Dependent**' or '**Near Threatened**', i.e. do not satisfy the criteria for any of the threatened categories, are known as '**Lower Risk**'.

IUCN Pre '94

Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. Taxa using this classification currently consist largely of invertebrates including many *Coleoptera* (Beetles), *Trichoptera* (Caddis Flies), *Hymenoptera* (Bees, Ants, Wasps and Sawflies), *Hemiptera* (True Bugs), *Araneae* (Spiders) and *Mollusca* (Molluscs).

Extinct (EX) - Taxa which are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of their localities and other known likely places.

Endangered (EN) - Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

Vulnerable (VU) - Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating.

Nationally Rare (NR) - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk. In Britain this was interpreted as species which exist in fifteen or fewer 10km squares.

Indeterminate (Ind) - Taxa not seen since 1970 but require further survey before they can be declared Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare, but where there is not enough information to say which of these categories is appropriate.

Insufficiently known (IK) - Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories (i.e. Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare), because of the lack of information.

Threatened endemic (TE) - Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside Britain. Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories or not threatened at all.

Birds of Conservation Concern

Every five years the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations in the UK, chaired by the RSPB, review the population status of the birds that are regularly found here to keep track of changes in abundance and range. In 2002 a total of 247 species were assessed, and each was placed onto one of three lists - red, amber or green - based on a set of quantitative criteria.

[See <http://www.bto.org/psob/index.htm> for more information]

Red list – Comprises 40 species that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.

Examples: Corncrake, Hen Harrier, Tree Sparrow, Skylark, Nightjar, Marsh Tit

Birds on the Amber or Green lists are not considered notable in Hampshire unless they are protected or notable according to one of the other conservation statuses.

Rare and scarce species (not based on IUCN criteria)

Taxa which do not fall within the IUCN Red List categories but which are still uncommon in Great Britain.

[See <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3425> for more information]

Nationally Rare (NR) - Taxa occurring in 15 or fewer 10km squares in Britain.

Nationally Scarce (NS) - Taxa occurring in 16-100 10km squares in Britain.

Nationally Notable (NN) - Taxa thought to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares or, for less-well recorded groups less than twenty vice-counties. Superseded by Nationally Scarce, but may still be in use for some taxonomic groups.

Biodiversity Action Plans

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is the Government's response to the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. Action plans have been developed which set priorities for important wildlife species both nationally and locally within Hampshire. The potential effects of any development on species listed as priorities in the UK BAP and by Local Biodiversity Partnerships (i.e. in the Hampshire BAP) are capable of being a material consideration in the preparation of regional spatial strategies and local development documents and the making of planning decisions.

[See <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/> and <http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/> for more information]

UK BAP Species (June 2007) – Lists the priority species that require urgent conservation action under the UK BAP as a result of being either globally threatened or rapidly declining in the UK (by more than 25% in the last 25 years). This list is an important reference source and will be the focus for conservation action across the UK over the next decade.

Hampshire BAP Species (July 2000) – Lists the priority species requiring urgent conservation action at a national level that are found in Hampshire, or species which are considered as particularly important at a local context within Hampshire. This list has yet to be reviewed in the light of the more recent changes to the UK BAP species list and taking into account the latest knowledge on the distribution, rarity and threats to species within Hampshire.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WACA) 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Britain. It is the means by which the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive are implemented in Britain. Protected birds, animals and plants are listed in Schedules 1, 5 and 8 respectively of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

[See <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614> for more information]

Schedule 1 Part 1 – Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times from being intentionally killed, injured, or taken and whose eggs, nests or dependent young are also protected from being disturbed.

Examples: Red Kite, Honey Buzzard, Hobby, Barn Owl, Brambling, Fieldfare

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 1 (killing / injuring) – Animals which are protected from being intentionally killed or injured.

Examples: Adder, Slow-worm, Heath Fritillary, Dormouse, Otter, Bats (all UK species)

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 1 (taking) – Animals which are protected from being taken.

Examples: White-clawed Crayfish, Natterjack Toad, Large Blue, Bats (all UK species)

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4a – Animals which are protected from intentional damage to, destruction of, or obstruction of access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.

Examples: Water Vole, Great Crested Newt, Smooth Snake, Dormouse, Bats (all UK species)

Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4b – Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.

sharing information about Hampshire's wildlife

The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre Partnership includes local authorities, government agencies, wildlife charities and biological recording groups.

Examples: Water Vole, Great Crested Newt, Smooth Snake, Dormouse, Bats (all UK species)

Schedule 8 – Plants and fungi which, subject to exceptions, are protected from: intentional picking, uprooting or destruction; selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale; advertising for buying or selling.

Examples: Red Helleborine, Lady's Slipper, Slender Cottongrass, Wild Gladiolus

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

Both badgers and their setts are protected, making it illegal to kill, injure or take, possess or cruelly ill-treat badgers or to interfere with a badger sett (including blocking tunnels or damaging the sett in any way).

[See http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1992/ukpga_19920051_en_1 for more information]

European Protected Species

European Protected Species are defined in English legislation as animals and plants listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive whose natural range includes any part of Britain and are protected under the Habitats Regulations 1994. European protected species of animals and their breeding sites or resting places are protected under Regulation 39. It is an offence for anyone to deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal or to deliberately take or destroy their eggs. It is an offence to damage or destroy a breeding or resting place of such an animal. It is also an offence to have such an animal, live or dead, in one's possession or control. European protected species of plants are protected under Regulation 42. It is an offence to deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy any such wild plant. It is also an offence for any purpose to possess, sell or exchange such a plant.

On 21 August 2007 an amendment to the Habitats Regulations 1994 came into force which removed many of the legal defences surrounding these species, including acts which were the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not have been reasonably avoided (commonly known as the 'incidental result defence'). It is no longer a reasonable defence to show that the killing, capture or disturbance of a European Protected Species, or the destruction or damage to their breeding sites or resting places, was the incidental or unavoidable result of an otherwise lawful activity.

Best practice guidance are available from Natural England to minimise the risks of committing an offence under the Regulations. Licences are also available from Natural England to allow persons to carry out activities that would otherwise be prohibited, without committing an offence in circumstances where best practice guidance either cannot be followed or is not applicable.

[See <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/habsregs.htm> for more information]

The following species are European Protected Species in England:

- Horseshoe bats (all UK species)
- Typical bats (all UK species)
- Marine turtles (all common UK species)
- Dolphins, porpoises and whales (all UK species)
- Large blue butterfly (*Maculinea arion*)
- Wild cat (*Felis silvestris*)
- Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)
- Sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*)
- Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

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- Otter (*Lutra lutra*)
- Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*)
- Sturgeon fish (*Acipenser sturio*)
- Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*)
- Shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*)
- Killarney fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*)
- Early gentian (*Gentianella angelica*)
- Lady's slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus*)
- Creeping marshwort (*Apium repens*)
- Slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*)
- Fen Orchid (*Liparis loeselii*)
- Floating-leaved water plantain (*Luronium natans*)
- Yellow marsh saxifrage (*Saxifraga hirculus*)

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 extends the biodiversity duty conferred by Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 'to have regard' to the purpose of conserving biological diversity to include **all** public bodies, including local authorities, local planning authorities and statutory undertakers. Other measures introduced by the Act included the creation of the new integrated agency 'Natural England' to act as a powerful champion for the natural environment, and the formal establishment of a 'Commission for Rural Communities' to act as a strong national rural adviser, advocate and watchdog charged with ensuring that Government policies are making a real difference on the ground. The Act also makes provisions in respect of pesticides harmful to wildlife, the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species, and also alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and extends time limits for prosecuting certain wildlife offences.

[See <http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruraldelivery/bill/> for more information]

Section 41 Species

Section 41 of the Act requires that the Secretary of State publishes a list of species of flora and fauna considered to be of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity in England. The list is intended to be used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 'to have regard' to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. The UK BAP list of 1149 species, published in 2007, was used to draw up a list of 938 species, also known as the 'England Biodiversity List', comprising those species found in England which have been identified as requiring action under the UK BAP. In addition, the Hen Harrier has also been included on the list because without continued conservation action it is unlikely that the Hen Harrier population will increase from its current very low levels in England.

National planning policy 'Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation' (PPS9) indicates that local authorities should also take steps to further the conservation of species of principal importance through their planning function and identify opportunities to enhance and add to them. PPS9 also requires these species are treated as 'material considerations' and as such are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations. Licences may also be needed where species are affected by development. The list of species of principal importance was first published in 2002 by DEFRA under Section 74 of the

Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, and was identical to the UK BAP list at that time. The CROW Act Section 74 list has now been replaced by the Section 41 list.

Examples: Skylark, Tower Mustard, Great Crested Newt, Dormouse, Southern Damselfly

Notable

One of the following statuses locally determined by the relevant species groups in Hampshire (contact HBIC for further information):

- **County Rare (CR)**
- **County Scarce (CS)**
- **County of Other Interest (CI)**
- **North Hampshire Rare (nHR)** - (Vice County 12)
- **South Hampshire Rare (sHR)** - (Vice County 11)
- **North Hampshire Scarce (nHS)** - (Vice County 12)
- **South Hampshire Scarce (sHS)** - (Vice County 11)

The 'Rare' and 'Scarce' categories are distribution determined, whereas the 'County of Other Interest' category is an umbrella group to cover those species defined as notable on criteria other than rarity/scarcity, and may include species that are:

- Rapidly declining
- Hampshire responsibility (significant % of UK Resource)
- Long Extinct
- Endemic
- Nationally Protected
- Internationally listed
- HBAP listed
- Alien of interest

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