Report to:-Quarryplan (GB) Ltd The Borough Mall Wedmore Somerset BS28 4EB

August 2014

PHASE 1 SURVEY OF A PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SWANWORTH QUARRY, WORTH MATRAVERS, SWANAGE, DORSET BH19 3LE



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PHASE 1 SURVEY OF A PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SWANWORTH QUARRY, WORTH MATRAVERS, SWANAGE, DORSET BH19 3LE.

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 In order to establish habitat types (and their extent), and provide a predictive assessment of their likely dependent fauna, AEcol were commissioned by Quarryplan (GB) Ltd to perform a Phase 1 (JNCC 2003) survey of approximately 30.7 ha of land to the north of Swanworth Quarry, Worth Matravers, Swanage, Dorset BH19 3LE.
- 1.1.2 The Phase 1 survey comprised:-
 - A desk-study including a search for historical biological data relating to the site and a stratified radius performed by Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC);
 - Phase 1 habitat mapping to the method set out in the *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A technique for environmental audit* (JNCC 2003) on 13th August 2014;
 - An assessment of the conservation value of the habitats present against the criteria set for Priority Habitats within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan; and
 - A predictive assessment of the potential dependent legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) fauna using published scientific accounts.
- 1.1.3 The conclusions of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey are as follows:-
 - 1. The site has eight Statutory Wildlife Sites within a 2 km radius comprising Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs Special Area of Conservation (SAC), St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands Ramsar, Corfe Common Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), South Dorset Coast SSSI, Blashenwell Farm Pit SSSI and Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);
 - 2. The site has 11 non-Statutory Wildlife Sites within a 1 km radius comprising Westhill Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Afflington Wood SNCI, The Plantation SNCI, Swanworth Quarry Local Geological Site (LGS), Swanworth Quarry Habitat Restoration Site (HRS), Coombe Bottom HRS, West of the Lookout HRS, West of Downshay Wood HRS, South of the Lookout HRS, West of Afflington Wood HRS and Kingston Toll Conservation Verge;
 - 3. The site holds 11 Phase 1 (JNCC 2003) habitat types which encompass two Priority Habitats within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan comprising A1.1.1 – Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural, which qualifies as 'Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland' within the UK BAP criteria and J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact Hedge / Species-poor, which qualifies as 'Hedgerows' within the UK BAP criteria;
 - 4. The site holds a moderately diverse flora but no legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of plants were recorded;
 - 5. The site holds suitable habitat for 68 (38% overall county fauna) UK BAP Priority Species of invertebrates;
 - 6. The site holds no suitable habitat for any legally protected and/or UK BAP

Priority Species of fish;

- 7. The site holds suitable terrestrial habitat for two (67% overall county fauna) legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of amphibian comprising great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* and common toad *Bufo bufo*. Great crested newts are legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*. Both species are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan;
- 8. The site holds suitable habitat for four (67% overall county fauna) legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of reptile comprising slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, grass snake *Natrix natrix* and adder *Vipera berus*. All four species are legally protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan;
- 9. The site holds suitable habitat for 41 (41% overall county fauna) Schedule 1 and/or UK BAP Priority Species of birds. The nests of all wild birds are protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*;
- 10. The site holds suitable habitat for six (75% overall county fauna) legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of mammals (excluding bats) comprising common dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, harvest mouse *Micromys minutus*, brown hare *Lepus europaeus*, hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, badger *Meles meles* and polecat *Mustela putorius*. Common dormice are legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, badgers are legally protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* and five of these species (i.e. excluding badger) are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan;
- 11. The site holds suitable habitat for all of Dorset's overall 16 bat species (100% overall county fauna) comprising barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus, serotine Eptesicus serotinus, Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii, Brandt's bat M. brandtii, Daubenton's bat M. daubentonii, whiskered bat M. mystacinus, Natterer's bat M. nattereri, Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri, noctule N. noctula, Nathusius' pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii, common pipistrelle P. pipistrellus, soprano pipistrelle P. pygmaeus, brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus, grey long-eared bat P. austriacus, greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum and lesser horseshoe bat R. hipposideros. All bat species and their roosts are legally protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended). Barbastelle, Bechstein's bat, noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat and lesser horseshoe bat are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 1.1.4 The IEEM (2006) suggest that a clear rational should be given for deciding which features and resources should be subject to more detailed consideration within EcIA. Taking a simplistic approach, and defining a trigger for survey as: the potential for a legally protected species to occur within a site; and/or a minimum 50% of the total county UK BAP Priority fauna to occur within a site, in order to produce a robust assessment of the overall Phase 1 survey site the following surveys should be considered as a minimum:-

- Great crested newt terrestrial survey (optimum survey period July through September);
- Reptile survey (optimum survey period April through June and September);
- Breeding bird survey (optimum survey period March through July);
- Dormouse survey (optimum survey period April through September);
- Badger survey (optimum survey period December through March); and
- Bat survey (optimum survey period foraging presence/absence May through October, roosting presence/absence potentially full year).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 In order to establish habitat types (and their extent), and provide a predictive assessment of their likely dependent fauna, AEcol were commissioned by Quarryplan (GB) Ltd to perform a Phase 1 (JNCC 2003) survey of approximately 30.7 ha of land to the north of Swanworth Quarry, Worth Matravers, Swanage, Dorset BH19 3LE.
- 2.1.2 AEcol is an independent ecological consultancy with competence in species survey and habitat assessment, restoration and management in the UK (see www.aecol.co.uk).
- 2.1.3 This report presents the findings of:-
 - A desk-study;
 - Phase 1 habitat mapping to the method set out in the *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A technique for environmental audit* (JNCC 2003);
 - An assessment of the conservation value of the habitats present against the criteria set for Priority Habitats within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan; and
 - A predictive assessment of the potential dependent legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan fauna using published scientific accounts.

3. LEGISLATIVE & POLICY MECHANISMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 This section summarises the legal and conservation policy mechanisms that determine the need for specific surveys.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.2.1 In the most basic terms, Paragraph 109 of the NPPF states that "*The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by… minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible…*". In addition, Paragraph 117 identifies the need for planning policies to identify and map

components of local ecological networks (both designated sites and stepping stones in between), and promote the preservation, restoration and enhancement of UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats and ecological networks, whilst also promoting the protection and recovery of Priority Species. In particular, the NPPF highlights that any development proposal on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or any other 'irreplaceable' habitat (such as ancient woodland or veteran trees), that might have a negative effect upon the site interest, should be refused unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the consequential loss or damage.

3.2.2 Specific legislation and policy relating to habitats and species is summarised in the following sub-sections, however, it is not the remit of an ecologist to provide planning advice, and where doubt exists the reader should defer to a qualified and experienced planner.

Note: AEcol have no legal specialism and are in no way legally qualified. Reference to legislation made in broad terms within relevant sections of this report is included purely to identify conservation mechanisms etc. For detailed interpretation, or where doubt exists as to the legality of actions, qualified legal advice should be sought.

3.3 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

- 3.3.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to *The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations* 1994 in respect of England and Wales, which transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC into national law. The Regulations provide for:-
 - The designation and legal protection of 'European Sites';
 - The legal protection of 'European Protected Species' (EPS); and
 - The adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.

3.4 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)

3.4.1 The *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife sites and species in Great Britain.

3.5 UK Biodiversity Action Plan

- 3.5.1 The UK Biodiversity Action Plans (UK BAP) were established in order to provide detailed strategies for the conservation of the most threatened habitats and species at a national level (JNCC 2001). Such habitats and species are known as Priority Habitats and Priority Species. Lists of Priority Habitats and Species are updated regularly to ensure they remain relevant to the true conservation situation.
- 3.5.2 In order to satisfy the requirement for Planning Authorities to promote the preservation, restoration and enhancement of UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority

Habitats and recovery of Priority Species, the Planning Authority need to know the location and extent of any UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats occurring within a site that is proposed for development, as well as Priority Species which either occur within the site, or primarily outside the site but for which the site represents an important part of that species range (i.e. bats that may forage over the site in a specific part of the year but roost elsewhere, or migratory birds that may overwinter in the site but are absent for the greater part of the spring and summer).

3.6 *Hedgerows Regulations 1997*

- 3.6.1 Some hedgerows are protected by the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997*. Hedgerows are graded on a two-tier system; 'important' and 'unimportant'. In order to qualify as important, hedgerows must meet criteria set out within the *Regulations* encompassing wildlife, historic and landscape aspects. Hedgerows that qualify as important under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* should only be breached or removed following the application for, and receipt of, a 'Hedgerow Removal Notice' from the Local Planning Authority. A Hedgerow Removal Notice will typically be granted for:-
 - Making a new opening in substitution for an existing opening which gives access to land, and where the existing opening is in-filled within eight months of the new breach;
 - Obtaining access to land where another means of access is not available or only available at disproportionate cost; and
 - For carrying out development for which planning permission has been granted.

4. ASSESSMENT METHODS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The wildlife value of the existing habitats within the Swanworth Quarry Extension site was assessed applying established principles, for example as set out in *Nature Conservation in Environmental Assessment* (Ramsey 1994), *Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment* (Institute of Environmental Assessment 1995) and the *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom* (EcIA) issued by the Institute of Environmental Management in 2006.
- 4.1.2 By considering conservation legislation in respect of sites and species, and also UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats and Species (both within the survey site and within pre-defined radii) it is considered that the initial ecological assessment thus far performed accords with British Standard BS 42020 *Biodiversity Code of practice for planning and development*. However, the Standard recommends that ecologists refer not just to national policies, but also local biodiversity objectives and targets. The assessment thus far performed has not yet given consideration to the potential for a "...significant population of national or local Red List or notable species" to occur within the site. This is due to the objective of this assessment, which was to provide a broad overview of the habitats present in order to define the need for further focused surveys (as appropriate) that might serve to identify the

status of such a population where potential exists. In addition, BS 42020 recommends that ecological reports in support of planning include a detailed description of any potential effects upon biodiversity to ensure significant negatives are addressed. Consideration of a development scheme proposal is beyond the remit of this assessment. Therefore no assessment of potential impacts upon biodiversity that might enable the application of the 'mitigation hierarchy' (in order to define and describe measures to resolve potential negative effects i.e. avoidance, mitigation or compensation) has been performed. As a result, it is concluded that this assessment may be as yet insufficient to support a Planning Application in itself.

4.1.3 The approach to predictive faunal assessment within this report has been tailored by AEcol to ensure a consistent standard is maintained in all stages of ecological assessment from the outset, regardless of the size or character of the site. Review and interpretation of desk-study data, in combination with Phase 1 habitat mapping, are assessed following a clearly defined process of reasoning based upon documented scientific accounts for each group and their individual species. This standardisation endeavours to ensure a reasoned, repeatable and balanced approach is taken at all stages of the planning application process, in order to safeguard against the potential for 'culpable ignorance' due to subjectivity. It should however be noted that any recommendations made within this report assume a comprehensive inventory of the survey footprint is required. This need may to be significantly reduced in scope depending upon the nature and extent of any subsequent scheme proposed.

4.2 Desk-study

- 4.2.1 A data-search centring on Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference SY966785 was commissioned from Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC) and the results formed the basis of the desk-study. However, Local Records Centres (LRC) seldom hold a comprehensive record of all the ecological surveys performed or species recorded within a given locality. Furthermore, the records held may be incomplete and 'un-determined' by any third-party referee who might 'weed-out' erroneous data. Finally, overly large search radii (particularly when used in relation to sedentary species) often reward the end user with misleading results, themselves leading to misuse of resources in unnecessary surveys and needless discussion. In an effort to counteract these potential negative influences by providing a full list of sites, and species that might potentially be present in the locality (based on both the species distribution and known commuting range), historic biological data relating to the Swanworth Quarry Extension site was requested as follows:-
 - A list of all Statutory Wildlife Sites within a 2 km radius of the survey site;
 - A list of all non-Statutory Wildlife Sites within a 1 km radius of the survey site;
 - A list of all legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of invertebrates known to occur in Dorset;
 - A list of all legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals known to occur in Dorset;

- A search of historic data-sets for historic records of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of flora and fauna occurring within a 500 m radius of the site centroid (SY966785);
- A search of historic data-sets for records of bat-roosts occurring within a 5 km radius of the site centroid, and of in-flight records within a 1 km radius (the larger search radius requested for bat-roosts is based on a review of typical nightly foraging ranges. A copy of the review is provided at Appendix A).
- 4.2.2 The data were filtered to remove incomplete species records, and the individual merits of the remaining species records are then discussed as follows:-
 - whether or not the site is within the species known geographical range (i.e. whether the species occurs or has historically occurred anywhere in the County);
 - whether there is evidence to suggest the species has historically occurred within the site;
 - whether there is evidence to suggest the species has historically occurred outside the site, but the Phase 1 survey site falls within the known commuting range of the species; and
 - whether or not the site held suitable habitat for the species during the Phase 1 survey.
- 4.2.3 The desk-study results are summarised within the relevant contextual, botanical and faunal sub-sections.

4.3 Survey

4.3.1 A Phase 1 (JNCC 2003) survey was undertaken, applying the method and criteria defined in *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey: A technique for environmental audit* (JNCC 2003) on 13th August 2014. Dominant vegetation types and plant species were recorded. Where plant identification was uncertain (and where the plant was sufficiently developed for confident identification), specimens were keyed using Stace (1991), Hubbard (1954) or Poland & Clement (2009) and the distribution and status of uncommon plants were assessed against Preston *et al.* (2002). A list of all plant species recorded at the Swanworth Quarry Extension is provided at Appendix B.

4.4 **Predictive assessment**

- 4.4.1 The results of the desk-study and Phase 1 survey were combined and assessed in order to provide a hypothesis as to the potential dependent fauna that might occur within the site, or outside of the site but within commuting distance, by comparing historic evidence, habitat information, survey results and known ecological requirements of the target species. The likely presence of each species was then assigned a status on an increasing scale as:-
 - 1. **Presumed Absent:** the site is outside the species accepted geographical range;
 - 2. **Improbable:** the site is within the geographical range of a given species but holds no primary habitat, and there is no historic evidence to support a

hypothesis that the species has occurred within the site or outside the site but within the species typical commuting range;

- 3. **Marginal:** the site is within the geographical range but holds no primary habitat. However, there is historic evidence to support a hypothesis that the species has occurred within or outside the site and within the species typical commuting range. N.B. The presence of a 'Marginal' species might be of importance when considering intended habitat changes. For example, the presence of the legally protected great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* in the immediate locality might be a factor in the design of a particular mineral development that will envisage the creation of lagoon systems that might allow the species to colonise a previously unsuitable area, and thereby have operational impacts upon the quarry during its life and in the restoration phase;
- 4. **Potential:** the site is within the geographical range and holds primary habitat, but there is no historic evidence to support a hypothesis that the species has occurred within or outside the site and within the species typical commuting range;
- 5. **Probable:** the site is within the geographical range, holds primary habitat and there is evidence to suggest the species historically occurred within the site, or outside the site but within the species typical commuting range; or
- 6. **Present:** the species, or conclusive evidence that the species occurs within the site, was encountered during the Phase 1 survey.

4.5 Personnel

4.5.1 Personnel responsible for each aspect of the appraisal are provided at Table 1.

TASK	PERSONNEL
Desk-study	Leanne Butt BSc MSc ACIEEM and Christy Tolliday BSc MSc.
Phase 1 survey	Leanne Butt, Louis Pearson BSc MSc GradCIEEM and Christy Tolliday.
Reporting	Leanne Butt, Louis Pearson and Christy Tolliday.

Table 1. Surveyors and reporting.

Statement of Authority

- 4.5.2 This assessment was performed by Henry Andrews MSc MCIEEM, Leanne Butt BSc MSc ACIEEM, Louis Pearson BSc MSc GradCIEEM and Christy Tolliday BSc MSc.
- 4.5.3 Henry Andrews is an ecologist with competence in botanical and faunal surveys. In addition to a Master's Degree in Biological Recording and Species Identification, he is Full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and holds licences to survey for great crested newts, sand lizards *Lacerta agilis*, smooth snakes *Coronella austriaca*, common dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* and all bat species in England. He has designed successful EPS Development Licences in respect of the genus and species as set out, which included habitat creation, species translocation and post-development

monitoring spanning 5, 10, 15 and 25 years plus. He has been contracted to appear as an expert witness at Public Enquiry, and is the author of the *Bat Tree Habitat Key* (Andrews *et al.* 2013).

- 4.5.4 Leanne Butt is an ecologist with a Bachelor's Degree in Zoology (dissertation in ground beetles as indicators of woodland biodiversity), and a Master's degree in Wildlife Management and Conservation in which her dissertation studied the effects of rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* as an invasive species upon woodland biodiversity using ground beetles and breeding birds as indicators. In addition to competence in invertebrate sampling techniques and breeding bird survey, she is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and holds licences to survey for great crested newts and common dormice in England.
- 4.5.5 Louis Pearson is an ecologist with a Bachelor's Degree in Marine Biology (dissertation on marine reserves as strategy for fisheries management) and a Master's Degree in Ecology & Management of the Natural Environment in which his dissertation comprised a botanical study of visitor pressure in natural habitats. In addition to botanical surveys, Louis has competence in a wide range of ecological surveys and sampling analysis and is a Graduate member of the CIEEM.
- 4.5.6 Christy Tolliday is an ecologist with a Bachelor's Degree in Biology (dissertation in the effect of climate change on temperate zooplankton) and a Master's Degree in Conservation & Biodiversity in which her dissertation comprised a comparative analysis of the effect of differing tidal and weather aspects on the diving rate of European shags *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*. Christy holds a licence to survey for great crested newts in England.

4.6 Constraints

- 4.6.1 Constraints in respect of the scope of Phase 1 surveys and the criteria set out within BS 42020 are identified and discussed at Paragraph 4.1.2.
- 4.6.2 Constraints in relation to historical data are identified and discussed at Paragraph 4.2.2.
- 4.6.3 No constraints were encountered during the Phase 1 survey.

5. CONTEXT

5.1 General

5.1.1 The Swanworth Quarry Extension site (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is approximately 30.7 ha in size and located c. 1.13 km north-west of Worth Matravers and to the south-west of Corfe River, at OS grid reference SY966785. The site is located in an area of pastoral and arable land. Figure 1 shows the location and extent of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.



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Figure 1. The location and extent of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

5.2 Statutory Wildlife Sites

- 5.2.1 The DERC data-search returned details of eight Statutory Wildlife Site designations within a 2 km radius of the site centroid comprising:-
 - Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
 - St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC;
 - Dorset Heaths SAC;
 - Dorset Heathlands Ramsar;
 - Corfe Common Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
 - South Dorset Coast SSSI;
 - Blashenwell Farm Pit SSSI; and
 - Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

- 5.2.2 SAC are designated under the EC Habitats Directive and comprise areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SAC are designated and legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. Sites which have been submitted to the European Commission by Government, but not yet formally adopted by the Commission, are referred to as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC).
- 5.2.3 Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC is located directly adjacent to the south-east boundary of the Phase 1 survey site. The SAC is c. 1447.5 ha in surface area and

encompasses South Dorset Coast SSSI. The Priority Features, for which the SAC is designated, are the Annex I habitats and Annex II species:-

- 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts;
- 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometelia*) (*important orchid sites);
- 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines; and
- 1654 Early gentian *Gentianella anglica*.
- 5.2.4 St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC is located approximately 1.27 km to the south-east of the Phase 1 survey site. The SAC is c. 287.22 ha in surface area and encompasses South Dorset Coast SSSI. The Priority Features, for which the SAC is designated, are the Annex I habitats and Annex II species:-
 - 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts;
 - 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometelia*) (*important orchid sites);
 - 1654 Early gentian *Gentianella anglica*; and
 - 1304 Greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*.
- 5.2.5 Dorset Heaths SAC is located approximately 1.62 km to the north of the Phase 1 survey site. The SAC is c. 5730.73 ha in surface area and encompasses Corfe Common SSSI. The Priority Features, for which the SAC is designated, are the Annex I habitats and Annex II species:-
 - 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*;
 - 4030 European dry heaths;
 - 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhyncosporion*;
 - 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*);
 - 7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae* (*Priority feature);
 - 7230 Alkaline fens;
 - 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains;
 - 1044 Southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale*; and
 - 1166 Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*.

Ramsar Sites

- 5.2.6 Ramsar sites were designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance as holding populations of European Importance of bird species listed on Annex I to the Directive.
- 5.2.7 Dorset Heathlands Ramsar is located approximately 1.62 km to the north of the Phase 1 survey site. The Ramsar is c. 6681.54 ha in surface area and comprises Corfe Common SSSI. The Ramsar is cited for:-
 - Annex I habitat: 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*;
 - Dry and wet heaths;
 - Valley mire and fen;
 - Southern damselfly;

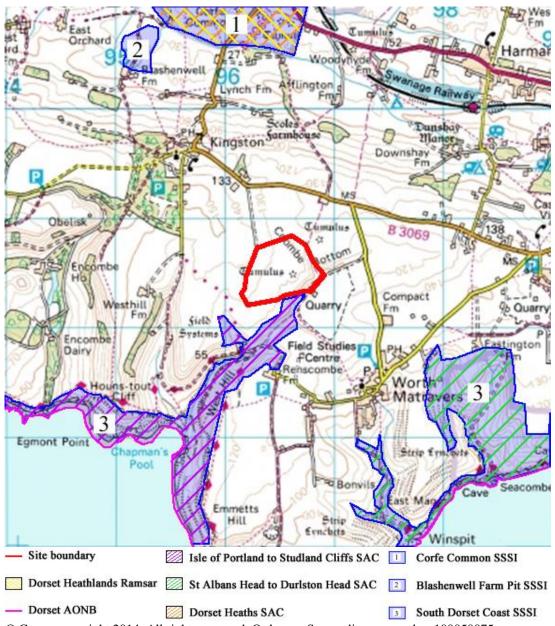
- Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*;
- Merlin *Falco columbarius*; and
- Dartford warbler *Slyvia undata*.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

- 5.2.8 SSSIs are legally protected under Section 28 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (& *as amended*) and may be cited for the uncommon habitats and/or assemblage of rare species they hold.
- 5.2.9 Corfe Common SSSI is located approximately 1.62 km to the north of the Phase 1 survey site and is c. 88.6 ha in surface area. The SSSI is cited for its dry and wet heaths, valley mire and fen, botanically rich flushes and an assemblage of local and rare invertebrate species.
- 5.2.10 Blashenwell Farm Pit SSSI is located approximately 1.85 km to the north-west of the Phase 1 survey site and is c. 11.4 ha in surface area. The SSSI is cited for its tufa deposit of Quaternary importance.
- 5.2.11 South Dorset Coast SSSI is located directly adjacent to the south-east boundary of the Phase 1 survey site and is c. 1760.9 ha in surface area. The SSSI is cited for its unimproved limestone grassland and chalk heath which support rare plant species including carrot broomrape *Orobanche maritima* and wild cabbage *Brassica oleracea*, as well as the largest national population of early spider orchid *Ophrys* sphegodes; a species legally protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)*. The SSSI also supports the largest national population of Lulworth skipper *Thymelicus action*; a UK BAP Priority Species of butterfly.

Areas of Oustanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

- 5.2.12 AONBs are formally designated by Natural England (NE) and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), who are also responsible for advising on relevant policies; responsibility of care lies with the local authorities. AONBs are cited for their significant landscape value under the *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949*, in order to conserve their natural beauty. The *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* brought in advisory committees, Statements of Intent and Management Plans and appointed AONB officers to further protect AONBs.
- 5.2.13 Dorset AONB is located approximately 1.22 km to the south of the Phase 1 survey site and covers c. 44% of Dorset. The AONB is cited for its complex chalk, limestone and sandstone geology and its downland and heathland with a wide range of flora and fauna.
- 5.2.14 The location and extent of the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC, St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands Ramsar, Corfe Common SSSI, South Dorset Coast SSSI, Blashenwell Farm Pit SSSI and Dorset AONB in relation to the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site are shown at Figure 2.



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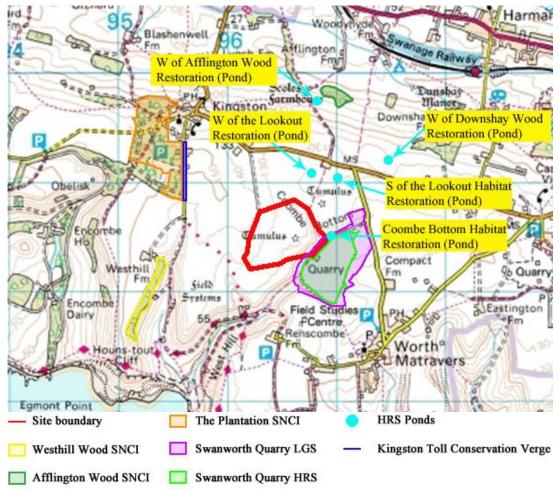
Figure 2. The location and extent of the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC, St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands Ramsar, Corfe Common SSSI, South Dorset Coast SSSI, Blashenwell Farm Pit SSSI and Dorset AONB in relation to the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

5.3 Non-Statutory Wildlife Sites

5.3.1 Non-Statutory Wildlife Sites are usually identified by the relevant county Wildlife Trust having been selected through the application of criteria developed by that Trust for assessment of biodiversity value in the county context. They have no statutory protection but local authorities may adopt policies to ensure that their value is taken into consideration in the determination of planning applications that could affect them.

- 5.3.2 The DERC data-search returned details of 11 non-Statutory Wildlife Site designations within a 1 km radius of the site centroid comprising:-
 - Westhill Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI);
 - Afflington Wood SNCI;
 - The Plantation SNCI;
 - Swanworth Quarry Local Geological Site (LGS);
 - Swanworth Quarry Habitat Restoration Site (HRS);
 - Coombe Bottom HRS;
 - West of the Lookout HRS;
 - West of Downshay Wood HRS;
 - South of the Lookout HRS;
 - West of Afflington Wood HRS; and
 - Kingston Toll Conservation Verge.
- 5.3.3 Westhill Wood SNCI is located approximately 745 m to the west of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises c. 5.41 ha of semi-natural deciduous woodland.
- 5.3.4 Afflington Wood SNCI is located approximately 938 m to the north-east of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises c. 3.18 ha of semi-natural deciduous woodland.
- 5.3.5 The Plantation SNCI is located approximately 712 m to the north-west of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises c. 25.23 ha of semi-natural deciduous woodland.
- 5.3.6 Swanworth Quarry LGS is located directly adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of the Phase 1 survey site, and a small portion lies just within the site itself. The Swanworth Quarry LGS comprises c. 36.06 ha of calcareous grassland.
- 5.3.7 Swanworth Quarry HRS is located approximately 30 m to the south of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises c. 21.88 ha of semi-natural deciduous woodland.
- 5.3.8 Coombe Bottom HRS is located approximately 10 m to the east of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises a pond.
- 5.3.9 West of the Lookout HRS is located approximately 330 m to the north-east of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises a pond.
- 5.3.10 West of Downshay Wood HRS is located approximately 931 m to the north-east of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises a pond.
- 5.3.11 South of the Lookout HRS is located approximately 931 m to the north-east of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises a pond.
- 5.3.12 West of Afflington Wood HRS is located approximately 958 m to the north-east of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises a pond.

- 5.3.13 Kingston Toll Conservation Verge is located approximately 682 m to the west of the Phase 1 survey site and comprises c. 0.2 ha of calcareous grassland on a roadside verge, cited for butterfly orchid *Platanthera* sp., common spotted orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, common twayblade *Neottia ovata* and white helleborine *Cephalanthera damasonium*.
- 5.3.14 The location and extent of the Westhill Wood SNCI, Afflington Wood SNCI, The Plantation SNCI, Swanworth Quarry LGS, Swanworth Quarry HRS, Coombe Bottom HRS, West of the Lookout HRS, West of Downshay Wood HRS, South of the Lookout HRS, West of Afflington Wood HRS and Kingston Toll Conservation Verge in relation to the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site are shown at Figure 3.



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Figure 3. The location of the Westhill Wood SNCI, Afflington Wood SNCI, The Plantation SNCI, Swanworth Quarry LGS, Swanworth Quarry HRS, Coombe Bottom HRS, West of the Lookout HRS, West of Downshay Wood HRS, South of the Lookout HRS, West of Afflington Wood HRS and Kingston Toll Conservation Verge in relation to the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

6. PHASE 1 SURVEY

6.1 Desk-study

6.1.1 The data-search performed by DERC returned one record of a UK BAP Priority Species of plant; greater butterfly orchid *Platanthera chlorantha*, within the 500 m search radius. Table 2 summarises the record of the species with its location, date, conservation status and a summary of its habitat requirements as set out by Stace (1991) and Garrard & Streeter (1998).

Table 2. Record of one UK BAP Priority Species of plant occurring within a 500 m radius of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site with a summary of its habitat requirements as set out by Stace (1991) and Garrard & Streeter (1998).

SPECIES	LOCATION	DATE	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS
Greater butterfly-orchid <i>Platanthera</i> <i>chlorantha</i>	SY95407915	2011	UK BAP Red List	Calcareous soil in woods and open grassland (Stace 1991, Garrard & Streeter 1998).

6.2 Phase 1 habitats

- 6.2.1 Habitats within the 2014 Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site can be broadly divided into 11 Phase 1 (JNCC 2003) habitat types comprising:-
 - A1.1.1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural (c. 0.43 ha);
 - A2.1 Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous (c. 1.97 ha);
 - A3.1 Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved (c. 0.01 ha);
 - B2.2 Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland / Semi-improved (c. 1.27 ha);
 - C1.1 Tall herb and fern / Bracken / Continuous (c. 0.25 ha);
 - J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable (c. 26.23 ha);
 - J2.1.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge / Species-poor (c. 0.08 ha);
 - J2.4 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Fence (c. 2.46 km);
 - J2.5 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall (c. 2.15 km);
 - J2.6 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Dry Ditch (c. 0.24 km); and
 - J4 Miscellaneous / Bare ground (c. 0.46 ha).
- 6.2.2 Figure 4 on the following page shows the location and extent of Phase 1 habitats within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site. Table 3 provides a summary description of the Target Note interest and Figure 5 shows the location of Target Notes within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

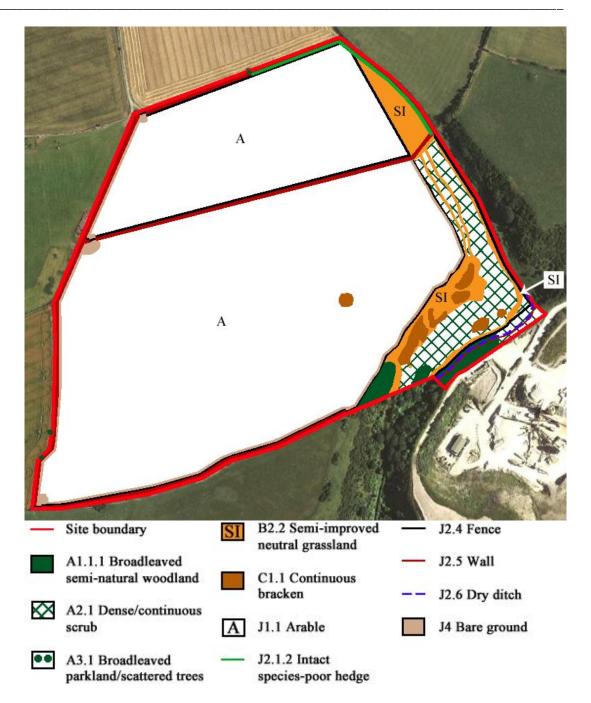


Figure 4. The location and extent of Phase 1 habitats within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

6.3 Access

6.3.1 The Swanworth Quarry Extension is accessed from the north either on foot via the Purbeck Way public bridleway or by vehicle via a private, unmetalled farm track leading south from Kingston Barn Farm. Both routes are accessed from the public B3069 road in the north.

TARGET NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE
TN01	SY96642- 78795	Pile of loose stone potentially suitable as refuge for amphibians and reptiles.	Great crested newts <i>Triturus cristatus</i> and their habitat are legally protected under <i>The Conservation of Species and</i> <i>Habitats Regulations 2010</i> and the <i>Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as</i> <i>amended)</i> . Both great crested newts and common toads <i>Bufo bufo</i> are UK BAP <u>Priority Species</u> . All common reptiles are legally protected against intentional killing under the <i>Wildlife & Countryside Act</i> <i>1981 (& as amended)</i> and are UK BAP Priority Species.
TN02	SY96591- 78857	Probable badger <i>Meles meles</i> track.	Badger activity within the site. Badgers and their occupied setts are
TN03	SY96543- 78841	Probable badger crossing point.	legally protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.
TN04	SY96439- 78798	Pile of loose stone potentially suitable as refuge for amphibians and reptiles.	Great crested newts and their habitat are legally protected under <i>The</i> <i>Conservation of Species and Habitats</i> <i>Regulations 2010</i> and the <i>Wildlife &</i> <i>Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended).</i> Both great crested newts and common toads are UK BAP Priority Species. All common reptiles are legally protected against intentional killing under the <i>Wildlife & Countryside Act</i> <i>1981 (& as amended)</i> and are UK BAP Priority Species.
TN05	SY96217- 78568	Probable badger crossing point.	
TN06	SY96387- 78606	Single-hole badger sett with bedding and scratch marks and showing signs of current occupation.	Occupied badger sett and badger activity within the site. Badgers and their occupied setts are
TN07	SY96480- 78633	Fresh badger latrine.	legally protected under the <i>Protection of</i> <i>Badgers Act 1992</i> .
TN08	SY96694- 78669	Probable badger pathway.	
TN09	SY96719- 78648	Pile of loose stone potentially suitable as	 Great crested newts and their habitat are legally protected under <i>The</i> <i>Conservation of Species and Habitats</i> <i>Regulations 2010</i> and the <i>Wildlife &</i> <i>Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)</i>. Both great crested newts and common toads are UK BAP Priority Species.
TN10	SY96730- 78629	refuge for amphibians and reptiles.	All common reptiles are legally protected against intentional killing under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended) and are UK BAP Priority Species.

Table 3. Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 Target Notes.

TARGET NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE	
TN11	SY96765- 78544	Probable badger pathway.	Badger activity within the site. Badgers and their occupied setts are legally protected under the <i>Protection of</i> <i>Badgers Act 1992</i> .	
TN12	SY96762- 78506	Pile of brash potentially suitable as refuge for amphibians and reptiles.	Great crested newts and their habitat are legally protected under <i>The</i> <i>Conservation of Species and Habitats</i> <i>Regulations 2010</i> and the <i>Wildlife &</i> <i>Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended).</i> Both great crested newts and common toads are UK BAP Priority Species. All common reptiles are legally protected against intentional killing under the <i>Wildlife & Countryside Act</i> <i>1981 (& as amended)</i> and are UK BAP	
TN13	SY96719- 78487	Probable badger pathway.	Priority Species. Badger activity within the site. Badgers and their occupied setts are legally protected under the <i>Protection of</i> <i>Badgers Act 1992</i> .	
TN14	SY96591- 78468	Tumulus (archaeologically significant burial mound) holding a single-hole badger sett showing signs of current occupation.	Datagers Act 1992.Occupied badger sett within the site.Badgers and their occupied setts arelegally protected under the Protection ofBadgers Act 1992.The tumulus is legally protected as aScheduled Monument under the AncientMonuments and Archaeological AreasAct 1979 (Dorset County Council2013).	
TN15	SY96633- 78356	Badger latrine.		
TN16	SY96649- 78393	Probable badger pathway.		
TN17	SY96641- 78364	Eight-hole badger sett with 'play area' and scratching post. Four holes showing signs of current occupation.	Occurried hedges gette and hedges	
TN18	SY96633- 78365	Single-hole badger sett with fresh spoil indicating current occupation.	Occupied badger setts and badger activity within the site. Badgers and their occupied setts are	
TN19	SY96619- 78347	Single-hole badger sett with bedding outside indicating current occupation.	legally protected under the <i>Protection of</i> <i>Badgers Act 1992</i> .	
TN20	SY96615- 78343	Single-hole badger sett.		
TN21	SY96484- 78264	Fresh-badger latrine.		
TN22	SY96178- 78304	Probable badger track.		

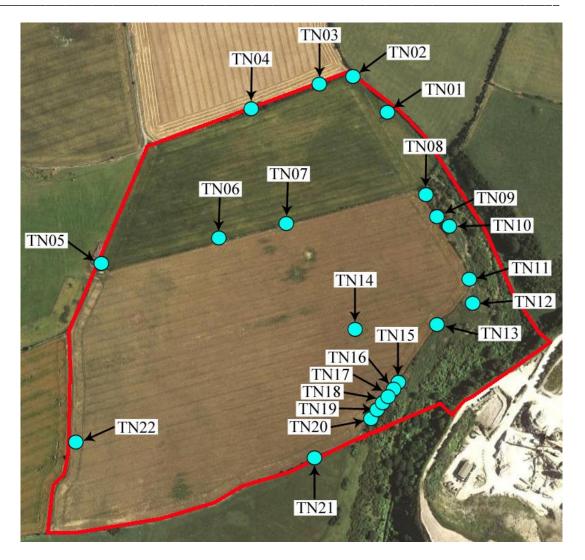


Figure 5. The location and extent of Target Notes within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

6.4 A1.1.1 – Broadleaved semi-natural woodland

- 6.4.1 The woodland occupies the slopes of a shallow valley in the far south of the site and holds a canopy which is open in part comprising sycamore *Acer pseudoplatnus* with field maple and occasional ash ranging in height from c. 12 to 14 m. Individual trees have a diameter at breast height (dbh) range of 60-80 cm. The woodland holds a scattered shrub layer which is dense in parts comprising elder *Sambucus nigra*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, with an individual goat willow *Salix caprea* and an individual whitebeam *Sorbus aria* noted. Dense traveller's joy *Clematis vitalba* covers much of the shrub layer and on occasion penetrates into the canopy with honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara* and hedge bindweed *Calystegia sepium* also present.
- 6.4.2 Where the canopy is closed, dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, hart's-tongue *Asplenium scolopendrium* and lords-and-ladies *Arum maculatum* dominate the herb

layer, but in areas where the canopy is more open, the herb layer holds dense stands of bracken Pteridium aquilinum, dwarf elder Sambucus ebulus, bramble Rubus fruticosus agg., stinging nettle Urtica dioica, hogweed Heracleum sphondylium and hedge woundwort Stachys sylvatica. Additional species comprise teasel Dipsacus fullonum, spear thistle Cirsium vulgare, creeping thistle Cirsium arvense, broadleaved dock Rumex obtusifolius, curled dock Rumex crispus, red campion Silene dioica, stinking iris Iris foetidissima, ground-ivy Glechoma hederacea, herb-Robert Geranium robertianum, creeping buttercup Ranunculus repens, field bindweed Convolvulus arvensis, field forget-me-not Myosotis arvensis, wood false brome Brachypodium sylvaticum and perennial rye-grass Lolium perenne. An eighthole badger Meles meles sett was noted in the woodland on the southern boundary (see Target Note: TN18) and although only four holes showed signs of current occupation, the setts are surrounded by large 'play areas' with scratching posts, latrines (see Target Note: TN15) and several well-worn tracks, indicating this is a 'main sett' (based on badger sett classification criteria set out by Kruuk (1978), Thornton (1988) and Cresswell et al. (1990)).



Photo 1. Broadleaved semi-natural woodland in the south of the site.

6.5 A2.1 – Dense/continuous scrub

6.5.1 Dense scrub within the site comprises blackthorn, hawthorn, elder, bramble, common gorse *Ulex europaeus* and butterfly bush *Buddleja davidii* with occasional scattered ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and field maple *Acer campestre* trees to c. 12 m high with a dbh of c. 60 cm. The majority of the scrub is smothered by a blanket of

dense traveller's joy with abundant bittersweet and some honeysuckle. The ground flora holds bramble, stinging nettle, bracken, hogweed, spear thistle, creeping thistle, broadleaved dock, curled dock, rosebay *Chamerion angustifolium*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, red campion, dwarf elder, hedge woundwort, common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, ash seedlings, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, herb-Robert, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, ground-ivy, hart's-tongue, lords-and-ladies and hedge mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*. Both the woodland and scrub appears superficially suitable habitat for common dormice and although no Potential bat-Roost Features (PRF) were recorded within the woodland, the topography of the wooded valley are considered to be superficially suitable as both commuting and foraging habitat for bats.



Photo 2. Dense scrub in the south of the site, covered in traveller's joy *Clematis vitalba*.

6.6 A3.1 – Broadleaved scattered trees

6.6.1 The northern and western boundaries of the site held scattered individual elder trees ranging in height from 4 to 6 m with 30 cm dbh.

6.7 B2.2 – Semi-improved neutral grassland

6.7.1 The majority of semi-improved neutral grassland lies in a plateau above the western slope of the valley and holds cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, false oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, wood false brome, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, timothy *Phleum pratense*, creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera* and annual meadowgrass *Poa annua*. Scattered patches of bramble and low blackthorn, hawthorn, elder and common gorse are also present with additional stinging nettle,

woolly thistle *Cirsium eriophorum*, creeping thistle, broadleaved dock, curled dock, dwarf elder, red campion, common knapweed, stinking iris, ground-ivy, creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, cut-leaved cranesbill *Geranium dissectum*, herb-Robert, slender speedwell *Veronica filliformis*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, red bartsia *Odontites vernus*, knotgrass *Polygonum aviculare*, black medick *Medicago lupulina*, bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and field forget-me-not. The rough grassland appears to be superficially suitable reptile habitat, with piles of loose stones and a pile of brash recorded as potentially suitable refuges (see Target Notes: TN09, TN10 and TN12).

- 6.7.2 A public bridleway runs through the bottom of the valley with two additional informal paths running parallel to the bridleway holding a similar sward to the grassland on the plateau.
- 6.7.3 To the north of the valley lies a field of rough grassland which slopes gently to the east and comprises a rough sward of cock's-foot, rough meadowgrass *Poa trivialis*, crested dog's-tail, creeping bent, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus* and common couch *Elytrigia repens*. Additional species comprise stinging nettle, hedge woundwort, spear thistle, creeping thistle, broadleaved dock, bristly ox-tongue *Picris echioides*, common cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata*, common fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, field bindweed, red bartsia, greater plantain and self-seeded blackthorn from the hedge in the east. A pile of loose stone in the north of the field was recorded under an individual elder amongst scattered bracken which is superficially suitable as a refuge for reptiles (see Target Note: TN01).



Photo 3. Semi-improved neutral grassland in the eastern field.

6.7.4 To the south of the ditch (described in paragraph 6.13.1), the valley side rises steeply at a c. 75 degrees angle to meet the existing quarry workings, vegetated with similar species to that already described.

6.8 C1.1 – Continuous bracken

6.8.1 The bracken lies in dense stretches interspersed within the semi-improved neutral grassland on the plateau above the western slope of the valley.



Photo 4. Continuous bracken on the plateau.

6.8.2 A tumulus (burial mound) was recorded within the centre of the field (see Target Note: TN14) which is c. 2 m high and vegetated with dense bracken, stinging nettle, hogweed, greater burdock, groundsel, field speedwell, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, cock's-foot, perennial rye-grass, Yorkshire-fog and meadow fescue. A single-hole badger sett was also recorded within the tumulus (see Target Note: TN14).

6.9 J1.1 – Arable

6.9.1 The remainder of the site is occupied by two large arable fields. On the day of survey the northern field was planted to broad bean *Vicia faba* which had been left to rot presumably as a cover crop. The field also held a number of typical 'weed' species including barren brome *Bromus sterilis*, soft brome *Bromus hordeaceus*, barley *Hordeum* sp., sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, spear thistle, prickly sow-thistle *Sonchus asper*, greater burdock *Arctium lappa*, hogweed, rough chervil *Chaerophyllum temulentum*, oilseed rape *Brassica napus*, sun spurge *Euphorbia helioscopia*, scentless mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum*, pineapple weed *Matricaria discoidea*, common orache *Atriplex patula*, fat hen *Chenopodium album*,

redshank *Persicaria maculosa*, scarlet pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*, greater plantain, field speedwell *Veronica persica*, black nightshade *Solanum nigrum*, field madder *Sherardia arvensis*, field bindweed and field horsetail *Equisetum arvense*. Two well-worn mammal tracks were recorded crossing the boundaries of this field (see Target Notes: TN02 and TN03). A single-hole badger sett showing signs of current occupation (see Target Note: TN06) and a fresh badger latrine (see Target Note: TN07) were recorded along the boundary between the two arable fields.

6.9.2 On the day of survey the southern field held bread wheat *Triticum aestivum* with comparably few 'weed' species comprising barren brome, meadow fescue *Festuca pratensis*, greater burdock, creeping thistle, cleavers *Galium aparine* and black nightshade. Areas of bare ground on the margins holds stinging nettle, broadleaved dock, oilseed rape, shepherd's-purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, bristly ox-tongue, ground-ivy, scentless mayweed and swine-cress *Lepidium coronopus*. Wall butterfly *Lasionmata megera* and several linnets *Cannabina carduelis* were also recorded within the arable fields, both of which are UK BAP Priority Species.



Photo 5. The tumulus (burial mound) vegetated with dense bracken in the southern field.

6.10 Species-poor intact hedgerow

- 6.10.1 A continuous hedgerow c. 3 m high by 4 m wide is present along the entire eastern boundary of the two arable fields and comprises dense blackthorn with occasional elder over bramble, ivy, bracken, hogweed, creeping thistle, broadleaved dock, hedge woundwort, hart's-tongue and field bindweed.
- 6.10.2 Midway along the northern boundary, a c. 3 m high by 2 m wide continuous hedge begins and continues eastwards to the edge of the northern field. The hedge comprises hawthorn, blackthorn and elder with a single split-stemmed field maple c. 5 m high with a dbh of c. 50 cm.



Photo 6. The northern (left) and southern (right) arable fields.



Photo 7. Intact hedgerow along the eastern boundary of the site.

6.11 Fence

6.11.1 Post and wire fencing is present on all but the western field boundaries, well as along the public bridleway at the base of the valley and along the eastern boundary until the semi-improved neutral grassland field in the north-east.

6.12 Wall

6.12.1 The two arable fields are separated by and bounded to the north, south and west by dry stone walls to a maximum height of c. 1 m. The walls are derelict in sections and

variously vegetated with individual hawthorn, blackthorn and elder shrubs to c. 3 m high, as well as bramble, ivy *Hedera helix*, stinging nettle, hogweed, greater burdock, spear thistle, creeping thistle, prickly sow-thistle, smooth sow-thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*, broadleaved dock, upright hedge parsley *Torilis japonica*, hedge mustard, nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, hedge woundwort, field bindweed, cleavers, cut-leaved cranesbill, dove's-foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*, herb-Robert, wood avens, lords-and-ladies, barren brome, common couch, cock's-foot and Yorkshire-fog with some bracken in the south. The stone walls are considered superficially suitable as a refuge for reptiles and a pile of loose stone was recorded (see Target Note: TN04).

6.12.2 A derelict dry stone wall bounds the site to the north-east and holds the species-poor intact hedgerow as described in paragraph 6.10.2. A small dry stone wall is present as part of a dry ditch in the south of the site (see paragraph 6.13.1).



Photo 8. Dry stone wall characteristic of those along the site boundaries.

6.13 Dry ditch

6.13.1 A dry ditch c. 1 m deep by 2 m wide runs west to east along the valley bottom of the south-eastern boundary of the site. The ditch is heavily vegetated with dense scrub similar to that described in paragraph 6.5.1 and appears to be very old; the banks of the ditch are constructed of dry stone-work with a small dry stone wall on the southern bank, although this is almost entirely obscured by vegetation and earth accumulated over many years.



Photo 9. Dry ditch on the south-eastern boundary with an associated dry stone wall.

6.14 Bare ground

6.14.1 A thin section of bare ground c. 50 cm wide is present along the eastern boundary fence, as well as along the southern and western boundaries of the southern arable field. Several badger setts and crossing points were noted along the strips of bare ground in the southern field (see Target Notes: TN5, TN8, TN11, TN13, TN16, TN17 and TN19 - TN22).

6.15 UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats

- 6.15.1 Two of the Phase 1 habitat types present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension site qualify as Priority Habitats within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, these comprise:-
 - A1.1.1 Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural, which qualifies as 'Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland' within the UK BAP criteria; and
 - J2.1.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact Hedge / Species-poor, which qualifies as 'Hedgerows' within the UK BAP criteria.

7. FAUNA

7.1 Invertebrates

Desk-study: Invertebrates

- 7.1.1 There are currently 413 species of terrestrial invertebrates listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan comprising:-
 - 2 species of Cnidaria (anemones and hydroids);
 - 1 species of Nemertea (ribbon worm);
 - 2 species of Bryozoa (sea-mat and moss-animal);
 - 19 species of Mollusca (snails);
 - 1 species of Annelida (worms);
 - 31 species of Arachnidae (spiders);
 - 4 species of Crustacea (crayfish and shrimps);
 - 1 species of Chilopoda (centipedes);
 - 3 species of Diplopoda (millipedes);
 - 2 species of Ephemeroptera (mayflies);
 - 2 species of Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies);
 - 4 species of Orthoptera (grasshoppers and crickets);
 - 2 species of Plecoptera (stoneflies);
 - 10 species of Hemiptera (true bugs);
 - 78 species of Coleoptera (beetles);
 - 1 species of Neuroptera (lacewings);
 - 35 species of Hymenoptera (ants, bees and wasps);
 - 4 species of Trichoptera (caddisflies);
 - 176 species of Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths); and
 - 35 species of Diptera (true flies).
- 7.1.2 Of these overall 413 UK BAP Priority Species of invertebrates, 32 are also legally protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*; one of which, comprising large blue butterfly *Maculinea arion* is also listed on Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. The UK BAP Priority Species little whirlpool ram's-horn snail *Anisus vorticulus* is legally protected under Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. The UK BAP Priority Species little whirlpool ram's-horn snail *Anisus vorticulus* is legally protected under Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. In addition, although they are not UK BAP Priority Species, a further 11 invertebrate species are legally protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*; one of which, comprising Fisher's estuarine moth *Gortyna borelii* is also listed on Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*.
- 7.1.3 The data-search performed by DERC returned three records of three UK BAP Priority Species of butterfly occurring within the 500 m search radius. Table 4 on the following page summarises the records of the three butterfly species cited, their location, date and the distance between their recorded location and the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site. Repeat records from the same location are only displayed with the most recent dates.

Table 4. Records of UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of butterfly occurring within 500 m of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, their location, date and the distance between their recorded location and the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

SPECIES	LOCATION	DATE	DISTANCE FROM PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE
Lulworth skipper Thymelicus acteon	SY9678	2007	Immediately adjacent to site on southern boundary.
Small blue Cupido minimus	SY9678	2009	Immediately adjacent to site on southern boundary.
Wall Lasiommata megera	SY9678	2009	Immediately adjacent to site on southern boundary.

7.1.4 In addition to the data-search, in order to provide a foundation for predictive assessment, a review of the geographical distribution and habitat requirements of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of invertebrates was also performed and is provided at Appendix C. The results of the DERC data-search and the distribution and habitat requirements review, provides the evidence-base upon which further predictive assessment is performed.

Swanworth Quarry Extension predictive assessment: Invertebrates

7.1.5 Applying the criteria set out in Section 4.4 of this text to the habitats present within the site, and taking into account the accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology of each species, the potential likelihood of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of invertebrate to occur within the site was considered. It should be noted that no attempt is made to gauge habitat quality. A summary of the results of this assessment is provided at Table 5; no habitat exists within the site for legally protected invertebrate species, only UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species.

Table 5. A summary of the potential likelihood for UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of invertebrate to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, based on their accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology.

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Lichen running spider Philodromus margaritatus	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (all types) with lichens.	No	Potential
Serrated tongue-spider Centromerus serratus	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (all types).	No	Potential
Thin weblet Meioneta mollis (spider)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved.	No	Potential
Small-horned walckenaer Walckenaeria corniculans (spider)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland.	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Necklace ground beetle Carabus monilis	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated and disturbed land / Arable.	No	Potential
Violet oil-beetle <i>Meloe violaceus</i>	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved.	No	Potential
Brown-banded carder- bee Bombus humilis	B2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland; with Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae & Scrophulariaceae.	No	Potential
Tormentil mining bee Andrena tarsata	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; in association with J4 – Bare ground (S-facing slopes); with Rubus fruticosus, Achillea millefolium & Potentilla.	No	Potential
Red-shanked carder- bee <i>Bombus ruderarius</i>	A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland; with Fabaceae, Lamiaceae & Scrophulariaceae.	No	Potential
Black-headed mason wasp Odynerus melanocephalus	B – Grassland and marsh with <i>Trifolium & Veronica</i> sp.	No	Potential
Black-backed meadow ant Formica pratensis	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential
Shining guest ant Formicoxenus nitidulus	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub.	No	Potential
Lulworth skipper Thymelicus action (butterfly)	None Present.	Yes	Marginal
Grizzled skipper <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> (butterfly)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edge & rides) with Potentilla reptans, Rubus fruticosus & Geum urbanum.	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Brown hairstreak <i>Thecla betulae</i> (butterfly)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with <i>Prunus spinosa</i> .	No	Potential
Small blue <i>Cupido minimus</i> (butterfly)	None Present.	Yes	Marginal
White admiral Limenitis camilla (butterfly)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved with Lonicera periclymenum.	No	Potential
(butterfly) Wall Lasiommata megera (butterfly)	J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Agrostis sp., Dactylis glomerata, Brachypodium sylvaticus & Holcus lanatus.	No	Present
Small heath Coenonympha pamphilus (butterfly)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; with Agrostis, Festuca & Poa sp.	No	Potential
Ghost moth <i>Hepialus humuli</i>	B – Grassland and marsh with Urtica dioica.	No	Potential
Goat moth Cossus cossus	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated and disturbed land / Arable; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Salix sp. & Fraxinus excelsior trees.	No	Potential
Pale eggar <i>Trichiura crataegi</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open & edge); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Crataegus monogyna & Prunus spinosa.	No	Potential
Lackey <i>Malacosoma neustria</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Crataegus monogyna & Prunus spinosa.	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Small emerald Hemistola chrysoprasaria (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (on calcareous ground); J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Clematis vitalba.	No	Potential
Dingy mocha <i>Cyclophora pendularia</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (rides & clearings); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland; with Salix sp.	No	Potential
Blood-vein <i>Timandra comae</i> (moth)	J1 – Cultivated/disturbed land; with Atriplex & Rumex sp. & Polygonum aviculare.	No	Potential
Dark-barred twin-spot carpet <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Rumex sp. & Glechoma hederacea.	No	Potential
Shaded broad-bar Scotopteryx chenopodiata (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (rides); J1 – Cultivated/disturbed land; with Trifolium repens.	No	Potential
Dark spinach Pelurga comitata (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Atriplex & Chenopodium sp.	No	Potential
Small phoenix <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (rides); B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Hedgerows; with Epilobium hirsutum & Chamerion angustifolium.	No	Potential
Pretty chalk carpet <i>Melanthia procellata</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; in association with calcareous soil with <i>Clematis vitalba</i> .	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Barred tooth-stripedA1 – Woodland and scBarred tooth-stripedWoodland (open);TrichopteryxA2 – Woodland and scpolycommataScrub;(moth)J2 – Hedgerows;with Fraxinus excels		No	Potential
Dusky thorn Ennomos fuscantaria (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved with <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> .		Potential
Brindled beauty Lycia hirtaria (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Crataegus monogyna.	No	Potential
Garden tiger Arctia caja (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Arctium sp., Urtica dioica & Rumex obtusifolius.	No	Potential
White ermine Spilosoma lubricipeda (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Rumex crispus, R. obtusifolius & Urtica dioica.	No	Potential
Buff ermine Spilosoma luteum (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Lonicera periclymenum, Prunus domestica & Urtica dioica.	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (rides); B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Senecio sp.	No	Potential
Garden dart <i>Euxoa nigricans</i> (moth)	B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Trifolium pratense, Plantago major, P. lanceolata & Rumex sp.	No	Potential
Lunar yellow underwing <i>Noctua orbona</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland with Dactylis glomerata, Elytrigia repens, Potentilla reptans & Festuca ovina.	No	Potential
Double dart <i>Graphiphora augur</i> (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Prunus spinosa, Betula, Crataegus & Salix sp. & Rumex obtusifolius.	No	Potential
Small square-spot <i>Diarsia rubi</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (carr); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Rumex sp.	No	Potential
Pale shining brown Polia bombycina (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub.	No	Potential
Bordered gothic <i>Heliophobus reticulata</i> (moth)	J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land with <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> .	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Dot moth Melanchra persicariae	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Convolvulus arvensis, Sambucus nigra, Humulus lupulus, Rumex obtusifolius, Ribes nigrum, Senecio vulgaris, Trifolium repens, Corylus avellana, Hedera helix & Urtica dioica.	No	Potential
Broom moth Melanchra pisi	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; with Pteridium aquilinum, Rubus fruticosus & Salix sp.	No	Potential
Feathered gothic <i>Tholera decimalis</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edges); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with grasses particularly <i>Festuca</i>	No	Potential
ovina. Powdered quaker Orthosia gracilis (moth) A1 – Woodland and scru Woodland (damp); J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed lan with Salix sp., Prunus spino Pulicaria dysenterica.		No	Potential
Shoulder-striped wainscot Mythimna comma (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (damp); B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with grasses particularly <i>Dactylis</i> glomerata.	No	Potential
Sprawler Asteroscopus sphinx (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Prunus spinosa & Crataegus monogyna.	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Deep-brown dart Aporophyla lutulenta (moth)	orophyla lutulenta oth)B – Grassiand and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land;No		Potential
Sword-grass Xylena exsoleta (moth)	<i>Xylena exsoleta</i> B – Grassland and marsh;		Potential
Green-brindled crescent <i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i> (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Prunus spinosa & Crataegus monogyna.	No	Potential
Flounced chestnut Agrochola helvola (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; with Salix sp.	No	Potential
Brown-spot pinion Agrochola litura (moth)	 A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Crataegus monogyna. 	No	Potential
Beaded chestnut Agrochola lychnidis (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous /		Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Centre-barred sallow Atethmia centrago (moth)	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Fraxinus excelsior.	No	Potential
Sallow <i>Xanthia icteritia</i> (moth)	AllowA1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; J1 – Miscellaneous /		Potential
Grey dagger Acronicta psi (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Prunus spinosa & Crataegus monogyna.	No	Potential
Knot grass Acronicta rumicis (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Rubus fruticosus, Crataegus monogyna, Plantago lanceolata, P. major & Rumex obtusifolius.	No	Potential
Mouse moth Amphipyra tragopoginis	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Crataegus monogyna, Salix sp.	No	Potential
Dusky brocade Apamea remissa (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open); B2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland;		Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Large nutmeg Apamea anceps (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open & edges); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land;	No	Potential
	with Dactylis glomerata & Poa annua. A1 – Woodland and scrub /		
Rosy minor Mesoligia literosa (moth)	Woodland (open); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Dactylis glomerata.	No	Potential
Ear moth Amphipoea oculea	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (rides); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J1 – Cultivated/disturbed land; with Poa annua.	No	Potential
Rosy rustic <i>Hydraecia micacea</i> (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Plantago lanceolata, Rumex obtusifolius & Arctium sp.	No	Potential
Rustic Hoplodrina blanda (moth)	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Rumex crispus, R. obtusifolius, Plantago major, P. lanceolata.	No	Potential
Mottled rustic <i>Caradrina morpheus</i> (moth)	 A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; with Rumex crispus, R. obtusifolius, Urtica dioica & Chenopodium sp. 	No	Potential
Four-spotted moth Tyta luctuosa	J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land with Convolvulus arvensis.	No	Potential
Hornet robberfly Asilus crabroniformis	B – Grassland (semi-improved).	No	Potential

Summary: Invertebrates

- 7.1.6 Of the total 424 legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of invertebrates, 185 occur in Dorset, and of this number, one butterfly species comprising wall is known to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site and a further 67 species might potentially occur within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site. All 68 species are listed as UK BAP Priority Species and amount to an overall 37% of the county legally protected and UK BAP invertebrate fauna.
- 7.1.7 Table 6 sets out the potential number of UK BAP Priority Species of invertebrates associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 6. The potential number of UK BAP Priority Species of invertebrate associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED UK BAP INVERTEBRATE SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP INVERTEBRATE FAUNA
A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub /		
Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-	57	31%
natural		
A2.1 – Woodland and scrub /	34	18%
Scrub / Dense/continuous	51	10,0
A3.1 – Woodland and scrub /		
Parkland/scattered trees /	10	5%
Broadleaved		
B2.2 – Grassland and marsh /	33	18%
Neutral grassland / Semi-improved		
C1.1 – Tall herb and fern /	0	0%
Bracken / Continuous		
J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	41	22%
Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable		
J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries	25	14%
/ Intact hedge / Species-poor J2.4 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries /		
Fence	0	0%
J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall	0	0%
J2.6 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Dry Ditch	0	0%
J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground	1	1%

Note: The cumulative total within Column 2 will typically exceed the total invertebrate fauna as many species occur in more than one habitat, and are therefore considered more than once.

7.2 Fish

Desk-study: Fish

- 7.2.1 There are currently 14 species of freshwater fish listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan comprising common sturgeon *Acipenser sturio*, allis shad *Alosa alosa*, twaite shad *Alosa fallax*, European eel *Anguilla anguilla*, spined loach *Cobitis taenia*, vendace *Coregonus albula*, pollan *C. autumnalis*, whitefish *C. lavaretus*, river lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*, smelt *Osmerus eperlanus*, sea lamprey *Petramyzon marinus*, Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*, brown trout *S. trutta* and Arctic charr *Salvelinus alpinus*.
- 7.2.2 Of these overall 14 UK BAP Priority Species of fish, common sturgeon, allis shad, twaite shad, vendace and whitefish are also legally protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, and common sturgeon is also protected under Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.* In addition, although they are not UK BAP Priority Species, giant goby *Gobius cobitis*, Couch's goby *G. couchii*, short-snouted seahorse *Hippocampus hippocampus* and spiny seahorse *H. guttulatus* are protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*.
- 7.2.3 The data-search performed by DERC returned no records of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of fish occurring within the 500 m search radius.
- 7.2.4 In addition to the data-search, in order to provide a foundation for predictive assessment, a review of the geographical distribution and habitat requirements of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of fish was also performed and is provided at Appendix D. The results of the DERC data-search, and the distribution and habitat requirements review provides the evidence-base upon which further predictive assessment is performed.

Swanworth Quarry Extension predictive assessment: Fish

7.2.5 Applying the criteria set out in Section 4.4 of this text to the habitats present within the site, and taking into account the accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology of each species, the potential likelihood of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of fish to occur within the site was considered. It should be noted that no attempt is made to gauge habitat quality. The results of this assessment concluded that no suitable habitats exist within the site.

Summary: Fish

7.2.6 Of the total 18 legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of freshwater fish, 10 occur in Dorset, and of this number, none could potentially occur within the Swanworth Quarry Extension North Phase 1 survey site; no aquatic habitats exist.

7.3 Amphibians

Desk-study: Amphibians

- 7.3.1 There are currently four species of amphibian listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan comprising great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*, pool frog *Pelophylax lessonae*, common toad *Bufo bufo* and natterjack toad *Epidalea calamita*.
- 7.3.2 Of these four UK BAP Priority Species of amphibian, great crested newt, pool frog and natterjack toad are also legally protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.*
- 7.3.3 The data-search performed by DERC returned no records of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of amphibian occurring within the 500 m search radius.
- 7.3.4 Great crested newts, common toads and natterjack toads exhibit specific preferences in the size and condition of breeding ponds utilised, and may return to the same pond (perhaps even the one in which they were themselves born) to breed year on year for their entire lives. However, amphibians of all species native to the UK spend the greater percentage of each year on land within favoured terrestrial habitat, with the majority of individuals only migrating to ponds for a brief period in spring in order to breed. This behaviour means that amphibians may occur on land at an appreciable distance from their breeding ponds. This is particularly the case with great crested newts and common toads, which are known to move over relatively long distances. Even in the case of sites where no breeding pond is present, the key questions are therefore whether legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of amphibians occur within commuting distance and if so, whether the habitats present within the site represent terrestrial foraging habitat, or whether there is any reason for amphibians to commute through the site e.g. where the site is located between hibernacula and foraging grounds or breeding ponds. Natural England Standing Advice for great crested newts recommends that where suitable terrestrial habitat exists within 500 m of a potentially suitable breeding pond (even if that pond holds water only seasonally) the pond should be surveyed provided that the terrestrial habitat and potential breeding pond "... are not separated by significant barriers to dispersal such as a major trunk road or motorway" (Natural England undated).
- 7.3.5 A search for ponds was therefore performed as part of the desk-study in order to map the presence and location of ponds both within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site and within a 500 m radius. This status assessment concluded that there are no ponds potentially suitable for breeding great crested newts, common toads and/or natterjack toads within the Phase 1 survey site or within a 500 m radius.
- 7.3.6 In addition to the data-search and pond status assessment, in order to provide a foundation for predictive assessment, a review of the geographical distribution and habitat requirements of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of amphibians was also performed and is provided at Appendix E.

The results of the DERC data-search and the distribution and habitat requirements review, provides the evidence-base upon which further predictive assessment is performed.

Swanworth Quarry Extension predictive assessment: Amphibians

7.3.7 Applying the criteria set out in Section 4.4 of this text to the habitats present within the site, and taking into account the accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology of each species, the potential likelihood of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of amphibian to occur within the site was considered. It should be noted that no attempt is made to gauge habitat quality. A summary of the results of this assessment is provided at Table 7.

Table 7. A summary of the potential likelihood for legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of amphibian to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, based on their accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology.

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Great crested newt Triturus cristatus	Breeding: None Present. Terrestrial: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>	Breeding: None Present. Terrestrial: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Natterjack toad Epidalea calamita	Breeding: None Present. Terrestrial: None Present.	No	Improbable

Legislation: Amphibians

- 7.3.8 Great crested newts receive full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside* Act 1981 (& as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-
 - Intentionally kill, injure or take this species;

- Intentionally or recklessly to damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by this species for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb this species when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Summary: Amphibians

- 7.3.9 Of the total four legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of amphibian, three occur in Dorset, and of this number, two species comprising great crested newt and common toad might potentially occur within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site. These two species amount to an overall 67% of the county legally protected and UK BAP amphibian fauna. Great crested newt is legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and both species are listed as UK BAP Priority Species.
- 7.3.10 Table 8 sets out the potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of amphibian associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 8. The potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of amphibian associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP AMPHIBIAN SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP AMPHIBIAN FAUNA
A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural	2	67%
A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous	2	67%
A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved	0	0%
B2.2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland / Semi-improved	2	67%
C1.1 – Tall herb and fern / Bracken / Continuous	0	0%
J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable	1	33%
J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge / Species-poor	2	67%
J2.4 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Fence	0	0%
J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall	0	0%
J2.6 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Dry Ditch	0	0%

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP AMPHIBIAN SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP AMPHIBIAN FAUNA
J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground	0	0%

Note: The cumulative total within Column 2 will typically exceed the total amphibian fauna as many species occur in more than one habitat, and are therefore considered more than once.

7.4 Reptiles

Desk-study: Reptiles

- 7.4.1 All of the six species of reptile native to the British Isles, comprising slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, sand lizard *Lacerta agilis*, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, adder *Vipera berus* and smooth snake *Coronella austriaca*, are listed as Priority species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 7.4.2 All six native reptile species receive protection under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*. Sand lizard and smooth snake receive additional protection under Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*.
- 7.4.3 The data-search performed by DERC returned no records of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of reptile occurring within the 500 m search radius.
- 7.4.4 In addition to the data-search, in order to provide a foundation for predictive assessment, a review of the geographical distribution and habitat requirements of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of reptiles was also performed and is provided at Appendix F. The results of the DERC data-search, and the distribution and habitat requirements review provides the evidence-base upon which further predictive assessment is performed.

Swanworth Quarry Extension predictive assessment: Reptiles

7.4.5 Applying the criteria set out in Section 4.4 of this text to the habitats present within the site, and taking into account the accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology of each species, the potential likelihood of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of reptile to occur within the site was considered. It should be noted that no attempt is made to gauge habitat quality. A summary of the results of this assessment is provided at Table 9 on the following page.

Table 9. A summary of the potential likelihood for legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of reptile to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, based on their accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology.

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE		LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Slow-worm Anguis fragilis	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Common lizard Zootoca vivipara	A1 – Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Sand lizard Lacerta agilis	None Present.	No	Improbable
Grass snake Natrix natrix	A1 – Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Adder Vipera berus	A1 – Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub;		Potential
Smooth snake Coronella austriaca	None Present.	No	Improbable

Legislation: Reptiles

7.4.6 Slow-worm, common lizard, grass snake and adder are protected against intentional killing under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*.

Summary: Reptiles

- 7.4.7 Of the total six legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of reptiles, all six occur in Dorset, and of this number, four species comprising slow-worm, common lizard, grass snake and adder might potentially occur within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site. These four species amount to an overall 67% of the county legally protected and UK BAP reptile fauna. All four species are listed as both UK BAP Priority Species and are legally protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (*& as amended*).
- 7.4.8 Table 10 on the following page sets out the potential number of legally protected

and/or UK BAP Priority Species of reptile associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 10. The potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of reptile associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP REPTILE SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP REPTILE FAUNA
A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural	4	67%
A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous	4	67%
A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved	0	0%
B2.2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland / Semi-improved	1	11%
C1.1 – Tall herb and fern / Bracken / Continuous	0	0%
J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable	0	0%
J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge / Species-poor	4	67%
J2.4 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Fence	0	0%
J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall	0	0%
J2.6 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Dry Ditch	0	0%
J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground	0	0%

 J4 – INISCENTINEOUS / BATE ground
 0
 0%

 Note: The cumulative total within Column 2 will typically exceed the total reptile fauna as many species occur in more than one habitat, and are therefore considered more than once.
 0

7.5 Birds

Desk-study: Birds

- 7.5.1 There are currently 57 species of birds listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan comprising:-
 - 5 species of Anseriformes (swans, geese and ducks);
 - 4 species of Galliformes (grouse, partridges and pheasants);
 - 1 species of Gaviiforme (divers);
 - 1 species of Procellariiforme (petrels and shearwaters);
 - 1 species of Ciconiiforme (bitterns, herons and spoonbills);
 - 1 species of Gruiforme (rails and crakes);

- 8 species of Charadriiformes (stone-curlews, plovers, godwits, skuas, gulls and terns);
- 1 species of Columbiforme (pigeons and doves);
- 1 species of Cuculiforme (cuckoos);
- 1 species of Caprimulgiforme (nightjars);
- 2 species of Piciformes (woodpeckers); and
- 31 species of Passeriformes (larks, pipits and wagtails, wrens, thrushes, warblers, flycatchers, tits, shrikes, sparrows, finches and buntings).
- 7.5.2 The nests of all wild birds are protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (& as amended). In addition, 17 UK BAP Priority Species receive an increased level of protection under Schedule 1 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (& as amended) and, although they are not UK BAP Priority Species, a further 65 bird species are also listed under Schedule 1.
- 7.5.3 The data-search performed by DERC returned one record of a UK BAP Priority Species of bird occurring within the 500 m search radius. Table 11 summarises the record of the one bird species cited, its location, date and the distance between its recorded location and the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 11. Record of one UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of bird occurring within 500 m of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, its location, date and the distance between its recorded location and the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

SPECIES	LOCATION	DATE	DISTANCE FROM PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE
Bullfinch Pyrrhula pyrrhula	SY968779	2012	442 m south

7.5.4 In addition to the data-search, in order to provide a foundation for predictive assessment, a review of the geographical distribution and habitat requirements of Schedule 1 and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of birds was also performed and is provided at Appendix G. The results of the DERC data-search, and the distribution and habitat requirements review provides the evidence-base upon which further predictive assessment is performed.

Swanworth Quarry Extension predictive assessment: Birds

7.5.5 Applying the criteria set out in Section 4.4 of this text to the habitats present within the site, and taking into account the accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology of each species, the potential likelihood of Schedule 1 protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of birds to occur within the site was considered. It should be noted that no attempt is made to gauge habitat quality. A summary of the results of this assessment is provided at Table 12 on the following page.

Table 12. A summary of the potential likelihood for legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of birds to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, based on their accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology.

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Bewick's swan	Wintering:	· · · -	
Cygnus columbianus	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	No	Potential
subsp. <i>bewickii</i>	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.		
	Breeding & wintering:		
Commente da la c	B – Grassland and marsh;		
Grey partridge	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	No	Potential
Perdix perdix	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable;		
	J2 – Miscellaneous / Hedgerows.		
	Breeding:		
Quail	B – Grassland and marsh (open);	No	Potential
Coturnix coturnix	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	NO	Totentiai
	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.		
	Breeding & wintering:		
	A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub /		
Red kite	Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-		
Milvus milvus	natural; in association with	No	Potential
Muvus muvus	B – Grassland and marsh; &/or		
	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /		
	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.		
	Breeding & wintering:		
Marsh harrier	B – Grassland and marsh;	No	Potential
Circus aeruginosus	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	110	rotontia
	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.		
	Wintering:		
	B – Grassland and marsh;		
Hen harrier	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	No	Potential
Circus cyaneus	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable;		
	(in association with $H - Coastland;$		
	adjacent to site).		
Montagu's harrier	Breeding:		
Circus pygargus	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	No	Potential
Circus pygurgus	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.		
	Ducading 9		
	Breeding & wintering: A1 – Woodland and scrub /		
	Woodland (all types); in association with		
Goshawk	B - Grassland and marsh;	No	Potential
Accipiter gentilis	J1.1 - Miscellaneous /	INO	Fotential
	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable;		
	J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries /		
	Hedgerows.		
	11005010 ws.		
	Wintering:		
Moulin	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /		
Merlin Falco columbarius	Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable (in	No	Potential
raico coiumbarius	association with H – Coastland;		
	adjacent to site).		
	l		

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Lapwing Vanellus vanellus	Breeding & wintering: B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.	No	Potential
Curlew Numenius arquata	Breeding: B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable (lowland).	No	Potential
Mediterranean gull Larus melanocephalus	Breeding: B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; (in association with H – Coastland; adjacent to site).	No	Potential
Turtle dove Streptopelia turtur	Breeding: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved (edge); A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; in association with J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land;	No	Potential
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Breeding: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; and J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.	No	Potential
Barn owl Tyto alba	Breeding & wintering: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential
Bee-eater Merops apiaster	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; (in association with H – Coastland; adjacent to site).	No	Potential
Lesser spotted woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Breeding & wintering: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Firecrest Regulus ignicapilla	Wintering: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (valleys); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential
Marsh tit Poecile palustris	Breeding: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; and J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable in association with A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland.	No	Potential
Woodlark Lullula arborea	Breeding: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (open); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh. Wintering: J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.	No	Potential
Skylark Alauda arvensis	Breeding: B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable. Wintering: J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.	No	Potential
Grasshopper warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	Breeding: A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous; B – Grassland and marsh.	No	Potential
Starling Sturnus vulgaris	Breeding & wintering: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground; (in association with H – Coastland; adjacent to site).	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Wintering: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edge); A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential
Song thrush Turdus philomelos	Breeding & wintering: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (all types); A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential
Redwing Turdus iliacus	Wintering: A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential
Spotted flycatcher Muscicapa striata	Breeding: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edges); A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	No	Potential
Bluethroat Luscinia svecica	Non-breeding passage: A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; (in association with H – Coastland; adjacent to site).	No	Potential
Dunnock Prunella modularis	Breeding & wintering: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; C1 – Tall herb and fern / Bracken; in association with J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable; in association with J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
House sparrow Passer domesticus	Breeding & wintering: A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land; J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground.	No	Potential
Tree pipit Anthus trivialis	Breeding: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edge); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; B – Grassland and marsh; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows.	No	Potential
Linnet Carduelis cannabina	Breeding: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows. Wintering: J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable.	No	Potential
Twite Carduelis flavirostris	Wintering: B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable (in association with H – Coastland; adjacent to site).	No	Potential
Lesser redpoll Carduelis cabaret	Breeding & wintering: A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; in association with J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; with Salix & Crataegus sp.	No	Potential
Scarlet rosefinch Carpodacus erythrinus	Non-breeding passage: A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedgerows; (in association with H – Coastland; adjacent to site).	No	Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
		EVIDENCE	OF PRESENCE
	Breeding & wintering: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (all types);		
	A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub;		
Bullfinch	A3 – Woodland and scrub /	V	D. 1.11
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Parkland/scattered trees;	Yes	Probable
	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /		
	Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable;		
	J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries /		
	Hedgerows.		
Snow bunting	Wintering:		- · · ·
Plectrophenax	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	No	Potential
nivalis	Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable.		
I onland hunting	Wintering: B – Grassland and marsh;		
Lapland bunting Calcarius lapponicus	$J_{1.1} - Miscellaneous /$	No	Potential
Calcarias inpponicas	Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable.		
	Breeding:		
	A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub;		
	B – Grassland and marsh;		
	C1 – Tall herb and fern / Bracken;		Potential
	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	No	
Yellowhammer	Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable;		
Emberiza citrinella	in association with	110	
	J2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries /		
	Hedgerows.		
	Wintering:		
	J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable.		
	Breeding:		
	A1 – Woodland and scrub /		
	Woodland;		
	A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub;		
Reed bunting	B – Grassland and marsh;	N	
Emberiza	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	No	Potential
schoeniclus	Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable.		
	Wintering:		
	J1.1 – Miscellaneous /		
	Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable.		
	Breeding:		
Com hunting	B – Grassland and marsh.		
Corn bunting Emberiza calandra	Wintering: B – Grassland and marsh;	No	Potential
Emperiza catanara	J1.1 - Miscellaneous /		
	Cultivated/disturbed land/ Arable.		
	Curri (utou/ utotur ocu runu/ 7 fiuble.	1	

Legislation: Birds

- 7.5.6 The nests of all wild birds are protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (& as amended) under which it is an offence to:-
 - Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - Intentionally damage, destroy or take the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; or

- Intentionally destroy an egg of any wild bird.
- 7.5.7 Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive additional protection that makes it an offence to intentionally or <u>recklessly</u> disturb the adults or their dependent young while they are at, or near to, an active nest site. Schedule 1 includes Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus* subsp. *bewickii*, red kite *Milvus milvus*, marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*, Montagu's harrier *Circus pygargus*, goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, merlin *Falco columbarius*, barn owl *Tyto alba*, bee-eater *Merops apiaster*, firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*, woodlark *Lullula arborea*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, redwing *Turdus iliacus* and scarlet rosefinch *Capoacus erythinus*.

Summary: Birds

- 7.5.8 Of the total 122 Schedule 1 and/or UK BAP Priority Species of birds, 100 occur in Dorset, and of this number linnet *Carduelis cannabina* are known to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 site, the presence of bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* is considered probable and 40 species might potentially occur within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 site. These 42 species amount to an overall 42% of the county legally protected and UK BAP avifauna. Of these 42 species:-
 - 24 species are UK BAP Priority Species;
 - 19 species are legally protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*; and
 - Bewick's swan and woodlark are listed as both UK BAP Priority Species and are legally protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*.
- 7.5.9 Table 13 sets out the potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of bird associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 13. The potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of bird associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP BIRD SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP BIRD FAUNA
A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural	18	18%
A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous	16	16%
A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved	17	17%
B2.2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland / Semi-improved	27	27%

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP BIRD SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP BIRD FAUNA
C1.1 – Tall herb and fern / Bracken / Continuous	2	2%
J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable	32	32%
J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge / Species-poor	15	15%
J2.4 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Fence	0	0%
J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall	0	0%
J2.6 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Dry Ditch	0	0%
J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground	2	2%

Note: The cumulative total within Column 2 will typically exceed the total bird fauna as many species occur in more than one habitat, and are therefore considered more than once.

7.6 Mammals (excluding bats)

Desk-study: Mammals (excluding bats)

- 7.6.1 There are currently 11 terrestrial mammals listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan comprising red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*, common dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, water vole *Arvicola amphibius*, harvest mouse *Micromys minutus*, brown hare *Lepus europaeus*, mountain hare *Lepus timidus*, hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, wildcat *Felis sylvestris*, otter *Lutra lutra*, pine marten *Martes martes* and polecat *Mustela putorius*. Of these 11 species, the restricted distribution of red squirrel, mountain hare, wildcat and pine marten will in the greater percentage of cases preclude the need for consideration within the scope of this report, and discussion as to their potential presence will be limited to geographical distribution alone.
- 7.6.2 Of the 11 UK BAP Priority Species of terrestrial mammal, red squirrel, common dormouse, water vole, wildcat, otter and pine marten are legally protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, with dormice, wildcats, otters and pine martens receiving additional protection under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.* In addition, although they are not UK BAP Priority Species, badgers *Meles meles* and their <u>occupied</u> setts are protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992.*
- 7.6.3 The data-search performed by DERC returned two records of one UK BAP Priority Species of mammal occurring within the 500 m search radius. Table 14 on the following page summarises the records of the one mammal species cited, its location, date and the distance between its recorded location and the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 14. Records of one UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of mammal occurring within 500 m of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, its location, date and the distance between its recorded location and the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

SPECIES	LOCATION	DATE	DISTANCE FROM PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE
Brown hare	SY965791	2003	295 m north
Lepus europaeus	SY970782	2008	288 m south-east

7.6.4 In addition to the data-search, in order to provide a foundation for predictive assessment, a review of the geographical distribution and habitat requirements of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of mammals was also performed and is provided at Appendix H. The results of the DERC data-search, and the distribution and habitat requirements review provides the evidence-base upon which further predictive assessment is performed.

Swanworth Quarry Extension predictive assessment: Mammals (excluding bats)

7.6.5 Applying the criteria set out in Section 4.4 of this text to the habitats present within the site, and taking into account the accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology of each species, the potential likelihood of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of terrestrial mammals to occur within the site was considered. It should be noted that no attempt is made to gauge habitat quality. A summary of the results of this assessment is provided at Table 15.

Table 15. A summary of the potential likelihood for legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of terrestrial mammals (excluding bats) to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, based on their accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology.

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Common dormouse Muscardinus avellanarius	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Water vole Arvicola amphibius	None Present.	No	Improbable

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Harvest mouse Micromys minutus	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	Yes	Probable
Hedgehog Erinaceus europaeus	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Badger Meles meles	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential
Otter Lutra lutra	None Present.	No	Potential
Polecat Mustela putorius	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edge/copse); A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; B – Grassland and marsh; J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	No	Potential

Legislation: Mammals (excluding bats)

7.6.6 Common dormouse is listed as a Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receive full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and* *Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take this species;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by this species for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb this species when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.
- 7.6.7 Badgers and their <u>occupied</u> setts are protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act* 1992. It is an offence to kill a badger, to disturb a badger when in its sett or to damage or destroy an occupied sett. The Act defines an occupied sett as "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger." Natural England (2009) have provided guidance on the definition of 'current use,' stating that "for a sett to fall within the definition of the Act, a badger need not be in current occupation, and may not have been for some time. As long as there are signs present indicating "current use" the sett is defined as such in the Act and is therefore protected. The maximum lapse of time between last occupation by badgers and the inspection of a sett for it to be considered in "current use" is how long it takes the signs to disappear, or more precisely, to appear so old as to not indicate "current use" ... A sett is therefore protected as long as such signs remain present. In practice, this could potentially be for a period of several weeks after the last actual occupation of the sett by a badger or badgers."

Summary: Mammals (excluding bats)

- 7.6.8 Of the total 12 legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of mammals (excluding bats), eight (excluding red squirrel on Brownsea Island) occur in Dorset, and of this number, badgers are known to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, the presence of brown hare is considered probable and a further four species might potentially occur within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site. These eight species amount to an overall 67% of the county legally protected and UK BAP fauna. Of these six species:-
 - Common dormouse is listed as a UK BAP Priority Species and is legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*;
 - Four species comprising harvest mouse, brown hare hedgehog and polecat are listed as UK BAP Priority Species; and
 - Badgers are legally protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992*.
- 7.6.9 Table 16 on the following page sets out the potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of mammal (excluding bats) associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 16. The potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of mammal (excluding bats) associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP MAMMAL (EXCLUDING BATS) SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP MAMMAL (EXCLUDING BATS) FAUNA
A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub /		
Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural	6	75%
A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous	6	75%
A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved	0	0%
B2.2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland / Semi-improved	5	63%
C1.1 – Tall herb and fern / Bracken / Continuous	0	0%
J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable	4	50%
J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge / Species-poor	6	75%
J2.4 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Fence	0	0%
J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall	0	0%
J2.6 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Dry Ditch	0	0%
J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground	0	0%

Note: The cumulative total within Column 2 will typically exceed the total mammal (excluding bats) fauna as many species occur in more than one habitat, and are therefore considered more than once.

7.7 Bats

Desk-study: Bats

- 7.7.1 There are currently seven species of bat, comprising barbastelle *Barbastella* barbastellus, Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii, noctule Nyctalus noctula, soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus, brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus, greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum and lesser horseshoe bat R. hipposideros, listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 7.7.2 The seven UK BAP Priority Species, plus a further ten (comprising serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii*, Alcathoe's bat *M. alcathoe*, Daubenton's bat *M. daubentonii*, whiskered bat *M. mystacinus*, Natterer's bat *M. nattereri*, Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*, Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, common pipistrelle *P. pipistrellus* and grey long-eared bat *Plecotus austriacus*) are

legally protected under both the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

7.7.3 The data returned from the search performed by DERC was divided into 'roost' records which indicate a colony of a specific species is at least seasonally present every year within the search area, and 'in-flight' records which simply indicate a species has been recorded in the area but (due to the migratory nature of several species) can offer no further insight into the resident status of the species. A summary of roost records is provided at Table 17. No in-flight records were returned within the 1km search radius.

Table 17. Summary of bat-roost records occurring within a 5 km radius of the
Swanworth Quarry Extension site, provided by DERC.

SPECIES	LOCATION	DATE	DISTANCE FROM SITE
	SY976760	2010	2.51 km south-east
	SY96388205	2010	3.2 km north
	SY986824	2007	4.15 km north-east
G	SY962818	2006	3.01 km north
Serotine	SY970800	2004	1.27 km north-east
Eptesicus serotinus	SY999789	1991	3.13 km north-east
	SY963815	1990	2.82 km north
	SY917799	1989	4.68 km north-west
	SY948813	1988	2.95 km north-west
	SZ0079	2007	3.77 km east
	SY986788	2006	1.82 km east
Bechstein's bat	SY987787	2006	1.91 km east
Myotis bechsteinii	SY990789	2006	2.22 km east
2	SY999794	2006	3.22 km east
	SY987788	2005	1.92 km east
D	SY976760	2010	2.51 km south-east
Brandt's bat	SY987787	2006	1.91 km east
Myotis brandtii	SY948813	1988	2.95 km north-west
	SY976760	2010	2.51 km south-east
Daubenton's bat	SY986788	2006	1.82 km east
Myotis daubentonii	SY987787	2006	1.91 km east
	SY990789	2006	2.22 km east
	SY976760	2010	2.51 km south-east
Whiskered bat	SY986788	2006	1.82 km east
Myotis mystacinus	SY987787	2006	1.91 km east
	SY948813	1988	2.95 km north-west
	SY986788	2010	1.91 km east
	SY976760	2010	2.51 km south-east
	SY977761	2009	2.48 km south-east
Natterer's bat	SY959835	2008	4.71 km north-west
Myotis nattereri	SY986788	2006	1.82 km east
	SY987787	2006	1.91 km east
	SY990789	2006	2.22 km east
	SY987788	2005	1.92 km east
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	SY959822	1983	3.51 km north
Noctule	SY9763676131	2011	2.47 km south-east
Nyctalus noctula	SY9588181001	2011	2.27 km north-west

SPECIES	LOCATION	DATE	DISTANCE FROM SITE
Nathusius' pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii	SY991803	2007	2.93 km north-east
	SZ001797	2012	3.55 km north-east
	SY9588181001	2011	2.29 km north
	SY9763676131	2011	2.45 km south-east
	SY949813	2011	2.89 km north-west
Common pipistrelle	SY96058220	2011	3.36 km north
Pipistrellus pipistrellus —	SZ001797	2011	3.49 km east
	SY987788	2009	1.97 km east
	SZ01437892	2009	4.87 km east
	SY916796	2007	4.71 km north-west
	SY9763676131	2011	2.46 km south
	SY98698082	2006	2.86 km north-east
	SY949813	2011	2.92 km north-east
	SY96388205	2010	
	SY976760	2010	2.51 km south-east
	SY987788	2009	1.82 km east
Soprano pipistrelle	SY977761	2009	2.48 km south-east
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	SY986808	2007	2.9 km north-east
	SY986824	2007	4.21 km north-east
	SY987787	2006	1.91 km east
	SY962818	2006	3.01 km north
	SY986788	2006	3.2 km north
	SY999794	2006	3.22 km east
	SY9696582195	2011	3.36 km north-east
	SY96058220	2011	3.39 km north
	SY976760	2010	2.51 km south-east
	SY96058220	2009	3.42 km north
	SY960882	2009	3.43 km north
	SY9769476164	2007	2.38 km south-east
Greater horseshoe bat	SY986788	2006	1.82 km east
Rhinolophus	SY987787	2006	1.91 km east
ferrumequinum	SY990789	2006	2.22 km east
-	SY9902078922	2006	2.32 km east
	SY9789179240	2005	1.29 km east
	SY9921576873	2005	2.82 km south-east
	SY992768	2005	2.9 km south-east
	SZ014782	2005	4.61 km south-east
	SY990789	1999	2.25 km north-east

7.7.4 In addition to the data-search, in order to provide a foundation for predictive assessment, a review of the geographical distribution and habitat requirements of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of bats was also performed and is provided at Appendix I. The results of the DERC data-search, and the distribution and habitat requirements review provides the evidence-base upon which further predictive assessment is performed.

Swanworth Quarry Extension predictive assessment: Bats

7.7.5 Applying the criteria set out in Section 4.4 of this text to the habitats present within the site, and taking into account the accepted national distribution, known local

distribution, habitat requirements and ecology of each species, the potential likelihood of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of bats to occur within the site was considered. It should be noted that no attempt is made to gauge habitat quality. A summary of the results of this assessment is provided at Table 18.

Table 18. A summary of the potential likelihood for legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of bats to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, based on their accepted national distribution, known local distribution, habitat requirements and ecology.

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus	Foraging, summer & winter roosting: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: No Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Potential Winter roosting: Potential
Serotine Eptesicus serotinus	Foraging: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural (edge); A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge. Summer roosting: None Present. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Marginal Winter roosting: Improbable
Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii	Foraging: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural. Summer roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Probable Winter roosting: Improbable
Brandt's bat Myotis brandtii	Foraging: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge. Summer roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: No Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Potential Winter roosting: Improbable

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Daubenton's bat Myotis daubentonii	Foraging: None Present. Summer roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: No Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Improbable Summer roosting: Potential Winter roosting: Improbable
Whiskered bat Myotis mystacinus	Foraging: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge. Summer roosting: None Present. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: Yes Summer roosting: No Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Probable Summer roosting: Improbable Winter roosting: Improbable
Natterer's bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Foraging: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Summer roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Probable Winter roosting: Improbable
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	Foraging: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Summer & winter roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: No Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Potential Winter roosting: Potential
Noctule Nyctalus noctula	Foraging: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved. Summer & winter roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Probable Winter roosting: Potential

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Nathusius' pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii	Foraging: None Present. Summer roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter roosting: Unknown (No data).	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Improbable Summer roosting: Probable Winter roosting: Potential
Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Foraging: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Summer roosting: None Present. Winter roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall (rough stone only).	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Marginal Winter roosting: Potential
Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Foraging: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Summer roosting: None Present. Winter roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall (rough stone only).	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Marginal Winter roosting: Potential
Brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus	Foraging: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved. Summer & winter roosting: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Probable Winter roosting: Potential
Grey long-eared bat Plecotus austriacus	Foraging: A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved. Summer roosting: None Present. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: No Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Improbable Winter roosting: Improbable

SPECIES	HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	HISTORIC EVIDENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE
Greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	Foraging: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge. Summer roosting: None Present. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: Yes Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Probable Summer roosting: Marginal Winter roosting: Improbable
Lesser horseshoe bat Rhinolophus hipposideros	Foraging: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural. Summer roosting: None Present. Winter roosting: None Present.	Foraging: No Summer roosting: No Winter roosting: No	Foraging: Potential Summer roosting: Improbable Winter roosting: Improbable

Legislation: Bats

- 7.7.6 All bat species receive full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act* 1981 (& as amended) and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations* 2010, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), under which it is an offence to:-
 - Intentionally kill, injure or take a bat;
 - Intentionally or recklessly to damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a bat for shelter or protection; or
 - Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Summary: Bats

- 7.7.7 Of the total 17 species of bats native to the British Isles, 16 occur in Dorset, and of this number:-
 - Bechstein's bat, Natterer's bat and noctule probably roost and potentially forage within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site;
 - Nathusius' pipistrelle probably roost but not forage within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site;
 - Barbastelle, Brandt's bat, Leisler's bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat might potentially forage and roost within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site;
 - Serotine, whiskered bat, grey long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat and lesser horseshoe bat might potentially forage but not roost within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site; and
 - Daubenton's bat might potentially roost but not forage within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Of these 16 species, seven comprising barbastelle, Bechstein's bat, noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat and lesser horseshoe bat are listed as UK BAP Priority Species.

7.7.8 Table 19 sets out the potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of bat associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Table 19. The potential number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of bat associated with each of the 11 Phase 1 habitat types within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

		PERCENTAGE OF
	DOTENTIAL NUMBER OF	
PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF	POTENTIAL
	ASSOCIATED LEGALLY	COUNTY LEGALLY
	PROTECTED AND/OR UK	PROTECTED
	BAP BAT SPECIES	AND/OR UK BAP BAT
		FAUNA
A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub /	Foraging: 14	Foraging: 88%
Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-	Summer roosting: 9	Summer roosting: 56%
natural	Winter roosting: 6	Winter roosting: 38%
A2.1 – Woodland and scrub /	Foraging: 1	Foraging: 6%
Scrub / Dense/continuous	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
A3.1 – Woodland and scrub /	Foraging: 6	Foraging: 38%
Parkland/scattered trees /	Summer roosting: 8	Summer roosting: 50%
Broadleaved	Winter roosting: 5	Winter roosting: 31%
D22 Grandendersterrik (Foraging: 0	Foraging: 0%
B2.2 – Grassland and marsh /	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
Neutral grassland / Semi-improved	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
	Foraging: 0	Foraging: 0%
C1.1 – Tall herb and fern /	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
Bracken / Continuous	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
T1 1 N/ 11 /	Foraging: 0	Foraging: 0%
J1.1 – Miscellaneous /	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
	Foraging: 4	Foraging: 25%
J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
/ Intact hedge / Species-poor	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
	Foraging: 0	Foraging: 0%
J2.4 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries /	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
Fence	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
	Foraging: 0	Foraging: 0%
J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries /	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
Wall	Winter roosting: 2	Winter roosting: 13%
	Foraging: 0	Foraging: 0%
J2.6 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries /	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
Dry Ditch	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
	Foraging: 0	Foraging: 0%
J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground	Summer roosting: 0	Summer roosting: 0%
	Winter roosting: 0	Winter roosting: 0%
Note: The cumulative total within Column 2 w		

Note: The cumulative total within Column 2 will typically exceed the total bat fauna as many species occur in more than one habitat, and are therefore considered more than once.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The conclusions of the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey are as follows:-
 - 1. The site has eight Statutory Wildlife Sites within a 2 km radius comprising Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC, St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands Ramsar, Corfe Common SSSI, South Dorset Coast SSSI, Blashenwell Farm Pit SSSI and Dorset AONB;
 - 2. The site has 11 non-Statutory Wildlife Sites within a 1 km radius comprising Westhill Wood SNCI, Afflington Wood SNCI, The Plantation SNCI, Swanworth Quarry LGS, Swanworth Quarry HRS, Coombe Bottom HRS, West of the Lookout HRS, West of Downshay Wood HRS, South of the Lookout HRS, West of Afflington Wood HRS and Kingston Toll Conservation Verge;
 - 3. The site holds 11 Phase 1 (JNCC 2003) habitat types which encompass two Priority Habitats within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan comprising A1.1.1 – Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural, which qualifies as 'Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland' within the UK BAP criteria and J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact Hedge / Species-poor, which qualifies as 'Hedgerows' within the UK BAP criteria;
 - 4. The site holds a moderately diverse flora but no legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of plants were recorded;
 - 5. The site holds suitable habitat for 68 (38% overall county fauna) UK BAP Priority Species of invertebrates;
 - 6. The site holds no suitable habitat for any legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of fish;
 - 7. The site holds suitable terrestrial habitat for two (67% overall county fauna) legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of amphibian comprising great crested newt and common toad. Great crested newts are legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*. Both species are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan;
 - 8. The site holds suitable habitat for four (67% overall county fauna) legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species of reptile comprising slow-worm, common lizard, grass snake and adder. All four species are legally protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan;
 - 9. The site holds suitable habitat for 41 (41% overall county fauna) Schedule 1 and/or UK BAP Priority Species of birds. The nests of all wild birds are protected under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*;
 - 10. The site holds suitable habitat for six (75% overall county fauna) legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species of mammals (excluding bats) comprising common dormouse, harvest mouse, brown hare, hedgehog, badger and polecat. Common dormice are legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, badgers are legally protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* and five of these species (i.e. excluding badger) are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan;
 - 11. The site holds suitable habitat for all of Dorset's overall 16 bat species (100% overall county fauna) comprising barbastelle, serotine, Bechstein's bat, Brandt's bat, Daubenton's bat, whiskered bat, Natterer's bat, Leisler's bat, noctule,

Nathusius' pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, grey long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat and lesser horseshoe bat. All bat species and their roosts are legally protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*. Barbastelle, Bechstein's bat, noctule, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, greater horseshoe bat and lesser horseshoe bat are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

8.1.2 In rudimentary terms, the total number of legally protected and/or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species that may potentially occur within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site is 139 of a County total of 318. Table 20 provides a summary of the number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species that may occur in each habitat.

Table 20. Summary of the number of legally protected and/or UK BAP Priority Species that may occur in each Phase 1 habitat type and their surface areas within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

PHASE 1 HABITAT TYPE	SURFACE AREA (ha)	UK BAP HABITAT YES/NO	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP SPECIES	PERCENTAGE OF POTENTIAL COUNTY LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BAP SPECIES FAUNA
A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural	0.43	Yes	103	32%
A2.1 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub / Dense/continuous	1.97	No	63	20%
A3.1 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees / Broadleaved	0.01	No	39	12%
B2.2 – Grassland and marsh / Neutral grassland / Semi- improved	1.27	No	68	21%
C1.1 – Tall herb and fern / Bracken / Continuous	0.25	No	2	1%
J1.1 – Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable	26.23	No	78	25%
J2.1.2 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge / Species-poor	0.08	Yes	56	18%
J2.4 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Fence	2.46 km	No	0	0%
J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall	2.15 km	No	2	1%
J2.6 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Dry Ditch	0.24 km	No	0	0%
J4 – Miscellaneous / Bare ground	0.46	No	3	1%

Note: The cumulative total within Column 4 may exceed the site total; this is because some species exploit more than one habitat type.

9. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 9.1.1 The IEEM (2006) suggest that a clear rational should be given for deciding which features and resources should be subject to more detailed consideration within EcIA. Taking a simplistic approach, and defining a trigger for survey as: the potential for a legally protected species to occur within a site; and/or a minimum 50% of the total county UK BAP Priority fauna to occur within a site, in order to produce a robust assessment of the overall Phase 1 survey site the following surveys should be considered as a minimum:-
 - Great crested newt terrestrial survey (optimum survey period July through September);
 - Reptile survey (optimum survey period April through June and September);
 - Breeding bird survey (optimum survey period March through July);
 - Dormouse survey (optimum survey period April through September);
 - Badger survey (optimum survey period December through March); and
 - Bat survey (optimum survey period foraging presence/absence May through October, roosting presence/absence potentially full year).

10. **REFERENCES**

10.1 Section 2 - BACKGROUND

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10.2 Section 4 – ASSESSMENT METHODS

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10.3 Section 6 – PHASE 1 SURVEY

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APPENDIX A. A REVIEW OF THE COMMUTING RANGES OF BRITISH BATS USED TO DEFINE AN APPROPRIATE RADIUS FOR SEARCHES OF HISTORIC DATA-SETS.

In order to define an appropriate buffer for data-requests a literature review of all references to the commuting ranges of individual bat species was performed (see Table A1). A single average and maximum commuting range was calculated, these are set out in Table A2.

BAT SPECIES	AVERAGE COMMUTING DISTANCE	MAXIMUM COMMUTING DISTANCE
Barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus	4.5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	18 km (Schofield & Mitchell-Jones 2003) 18 km (Harris & Yalden 2008)
Serotine Eptesicus serotinus	6.5 km (Catto <i>et al.</i> 1996) 8.2 km (Robinson & Stebbings 1997) 2 km (Schofield & Mitchell-Jones 2003) 6.5 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 4.5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	6 km (Schofield & Mitchell-Jones 2003) 12 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii	0.7 km (Fitzsimons <i>et al.</i> 2002) 0.3 - 1 km (Altringham 2003) 1 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 1 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	1.4 km (Fitzsimons <i>et al.</i> 2002) 2.5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Brandt's bat <i>Myotis brandtii</i>	2.3 km (Harris & Yalden 2008)	10 km (Dense & Rahmel 2002) 10 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Daubenton's bat Myotis daubentonii	2 km (Swift & Racey 1983) 10 km (Richardson 1985) 2.3 km in females, 3.7 km in males (Encarnacao <i>et al.</i> 2005) 3 km (Altringham 2003) 6 km (Schofield & Mitchell-Jones 2003) 3.7 km, max 6-10 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	10 km (Harris & Yalden 2008)
Whiskered bat Myotis mystacinus	NO DATA	2.8 km (Cordes 2004) 2.2 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 2.8 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Natterer's bat Myotis nattereri	NO DATA	4 km (Smith & Racey 2005) 4 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	4.2 km (Waters <i>et al.</i> 1999) 4.2 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 4.2 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	5.75 km (Waters <i>et al.</i> 1999) 13.4 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 17 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Noctule Nyctalus noctula	6 km (Schober & Grimmberger 1997) 6 km (Mackie & Racey 2007) 4.5 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 2.5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	10 km (Richardson 2000) 26 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Nathusius' pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii	6.5 km (Dietz <i>et al</i> . 2011)	?
Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus	 2 km (Schober & Grimmberger 1997, Davidson- Watts <i>et al.</i> 2006) 3-4 km (Schofield & Mitchell-Jones 2003) 1.8 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 1.5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011) 	5 km (Altringham 2003) 5.1 km (Harris & Yalden 2008)
Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus	1.7 km (Harris & Yalden 2008). 1.5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011).	?
Brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus	0.5 km (Entwistle <i>et al.</i> 1996, Richardson 2000) 500 m (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	3 km (Entwistle <i>et al.</i> 1996, Richardson 2000) 3.3 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Grey long-eared bat Plecotus austriacus	1.1 - 3.3 km (Swift and Racey 1983, Fuhrmann & Seitz 1992, Fluckiger & Beck 1995)	Maximum 5.5 km (Dietz et al. 2011)
Greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	2.1 km (Duverge & Jones 1994, Jones <i>et al.</i> 1995) 6.2 km (Richardson 2000) 3-4 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 2.1 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	2.1 km (Duverge & Jones 1994, Jones <i>et al.</i> 1995) 14 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)
Lesser horseshoe bat Rhinolophus hipposideros	0.6 km (Bontadina <i>et al.</i> 2002) 2 km (Vaughn <i>et al.</i> 1997, Schofield & Mitchell- Jones 2003) 2.5 km (Harris & Yalden 2008) 2.5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)	4.2 km (Bontadina <i>et al.</i> 2002) 4 km (Harris& Yalden 2008) 5 km (Dietz <i>et al.</i> 2011)

Table A1. Results of a review of commuting distances of bats native to the UK.

BAT SPECIES	AVERAGE RANGE	MAXIMUM RANGE
Barbastelle	4.5 km	18.km
Barbastella barbastellus		TO.KII
Serotine	5.5 km	9 km
Eptesicus serotinus		
Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii	0.8 km	1.95 km
Brandt's bat		
Myotis brandtii	2.3 km	10 km
Daubenton's bat	4.4 km	10km
Myotis daubentonii	4.4 KIII	IOKIII
Whiskered bat	?	2.7 km
Myotis mystacinus	•	2., 1111
Natterer's bat	?	4km
Myotis nattereri		
Leisler's bat <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	4.2 km	12.05 km
Noctule	4.75.1	10.1
Nyctalus noctula	4.75 km	18 km
Nathusius' pipistrelle	6.5 km	?
Pipistrellus nathusii	0.5 Kill	•
Common pipistrelle	2.1 km	5.05 km
Pipistrellus pipistrellus		
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1.6 km	?
Brown long-eared bat		
Plecotus auritus	0.5 km	3.15 km
Grey long-eared bat	2.2 km	5.5 km
Plecotus austriacus	2.2 Km	5.5 Km
Greater horseshoe bat	3.5 km	7km
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum		,
Lesser horseshoe bat	1.9 km	4.4 km
Rhinolophus hipposideros		

Table A2. Mean average commuting range of bats native to the UK.

Looking at the results 100% of the species has a range of less than 7 km in the UK. Looking deeper, 86% of the species for which an average commuting distance could be calculated have a range of less than 5 km. When the maximum ranges of whiskered and Natterer's bats, which are also less than 5 km, are added the result is increased to 88%.

It is therefore concluded that a 5 km radius is appropriate for data-searches of historic bat records.

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APPENDIX B. PLANT SPECIES RECORDED AT THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION ON 13TH AUGUST 2014 BY LEANNE BUTT BSc MSc ACIEEM, LOUIS PEARSON BSc MSc GradCIEEM AND CHRISTY TOLLIDAY BSc MSc.

Acer campestre Acer pseudoplatanus Agrostis stolonifera Anagallis arvensis Arctium lappa Arrhenatherum elatius Arum maculatum Asplenium scolopendrium Atriplex patula Brachypodium sylvaticum Brassica napus Bromus hordaceus Bromus sterilis Buddleja davidii Calystegia sepium Capsella bursa-pastoris Centaurea nigra *Chaerophyllum temulentum* Chamerion angustifolium Chenopodium album Cirsium arvense Cirsium eriophorum *Cirsium vulgare* Clematis vitalba Convolvulus arvensis Crataegus monogyna Cynosurus cristatus Dactylis glomerata Dipsacus fullonum Elytregia repens Epilobium hirsutum Equisetum arvense Euphorbia helioscopia Festuca ovina Festuca pratensis Fraxinus excelsior Galium aparine Geranium dissectum Geranium molle Geranium robertianum Geum urbanum Glechoma hederacea Hedera helix Heracleum sphondylium Holcus lanatus Hordeum sp. Hypochaeris radicata Iris foetidissima Lapsana communis Lepidium coronopus Lolium perenne Lonicera periclymenum Lotus corniculatus Matricaria discoidea

Field maple Sycamore Creeping bent Scarlet pimpernel Greater burdock False oat-grass Lords-and-ladies Hart's-tongue Common orache False brome Rape Soft brome Barren brome Butterfly bush Hedge bindweed Shepherd's-purse Common knapweed Rough chervil Rosebay Fat hen Creeping thistle Woolly thistle Spear thistle Traveller's-joy Field bindweed Hawthorn Crested dog's-tail Cock's-foot Teasel Common couch Great willowherb Field horsetail Sun spurge Sheep's fescue Meadow fescue Ash Cleavers Cut-leaved cranesbill Dove's-foot cranesbill Herb-Robert Wood avens Ground-ivy Ivy Hogweed Yorkshire-fog Barley Common cat's-ear Stinking iris Nipplewort Swine cress Perennial rye-grass Honeysuckle Bird's-foot trefoil Pineappleweed

Medicago lupulina Mercurialis perennis Myosotis arvensis **Odontites vernus** Persicaria maculosa Phleum pratense Picris echioides Plantago lanceolata Plantago major Poa annua Poa trivialis Polygonum aviculare Potentilla reptans Prunus spinosa Pteridium aquilinum Pulicaria dysenterica Ranunculus repens Rubus fruticosus agg. Rumex crispus Rumex obtusifolius Salix caprea Sambucus ebulus Sambucus nigra Senecio jacobea Senecio vulgaris Sherardia arvensis Silene dioica Sisymbrium officinale Solanum dulcamara Solanum nigrum Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Sorbus aria Stachys sylvatica Torilis japonica Tripleurospermum inodorum Triticum aestivum Ulex europaeus Urtica dioica Veronica chamaedrys Veronica filiformis Veronica persica Vicia faba

Black medick Dog's mercury Field forget-me-not Red bartsia Redshank Timothy Bristly oxtongue Ribwort plantain Greater plantain Annual meadow-grass Rough meadow-grass Knotgrass Creeping cinquefoil Blackthorn Bracken Fleabane Creeping buttercup Bramble Curled dock Broad-leaved dock Goat willow Dwarf elder Elder Ragwort Groundsel Field madder Red campion Hedge-mustard Bittersweet Black nightshade Prickly sow-thistle Smooth sow-thistle Whitebeam Hedge woundwort Upright hedge-parsley Scentless mayweed Bread wheat Common gorse Stinging nettle Germander speedwell Slender speedwell Common speedwell Broad bean

APPENDIX C. A REVIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION, HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE OF LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY SPECIES OF INVERTEBRATE WITHIN THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE.

Note: Many invertebrates are dependent upon individual plant species within broad habitat types, where this is the case the habitat is cited with the food plant (i.e. A3 – Parkland/scattered trees with *Fagus sylvatica*). In addition, many invertebrates are dependent upon a combination of habitats in close association, where this is the case the habitats are cited thus; A1.1.1 – Broadleaved semi-natural woodland in association with G2 – Running water. All other dependencies are cited in brackets (i.e. E2 – Flush and spring (on calcareous ground)).

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Ivell's sea anemone <i>Edwardsia ivelli</i> (cnidarian)	<mark>W&CA</mark> 1 UK BAP	Saline lagoon. Restricted Distribution: Widewater Lagoon, W Sussex. May be extinct.	G1.6 Brackish standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Starlet sea anemone Nematostella vectensis (cnidarian)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Saltmarshes, coastal lagoons, brackish ditches & ponds. Restricted Distribution: E Anglia, Hampshire, Dorset, Sussex & Isle of Wight.	G1.6 Brackish standing water H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Jennings's ribbon worm <i>Prostoma jenningsi</i> (ribbon worm)	ИК ВАР	Pond (formerly a clay pit) & pond margins in reedbeds. Restricted Distribution: Croston Pond, Lancashire.	F Swamp, marginal & inundation with Phragmites australis G1 Standing water (former clay-pit)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Crystal moss- animal <i>Ilophopus</i> <i>crystallinus</i> (bryozoan)	UK BAP	Nutrient-rich ponds connected to slow- flowing rivers on debris or stands of emergent vegetation. Restricted Distribution: E & central England & S Wales.	F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1.1 Eutrophic standing water (pond) G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Trembling sea-mat Victorella pavida (bryozoan)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Brackish water lagoons & estuaries. Restricted Distribution: Falmouth, Cornwall.	G1.6 Brackish standing water G2.6 Brackish running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
De Folin's lagoon snail <i>Caecum armoricum</i> (mollusc)	W&CA ¹	Lagoonal shingle at water level. Restricted distribution: The Fleet, Dorset.	G1.6 Brackish standing water H1.2 Intertidal shingle/cobbles	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Lagoon spire-snail Heleobia stagnorum (mollusc)	UK BAP	Saline lakes & non- tidal lagoons. Restricted distribution: Sussex.	G1.6 Brackish standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Swollen spire-snail <i>Mercuria similis</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Tidal sections of rivers, reedbeds, coastal & floodplain grazing marsh. Restricted distribution: E Anglia & SE England & Ireland.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F1 Swamp G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Glutinous snail Myxas glutinosa (mollusc)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Freshwater lakes & ponds with firm substrate. Restricted distribution: Currently only Llyn Tegid, N Wales. Formerly Oxfordshire, Hampshire & Lake District.	G1.1 Eutrophic standing water G1.2 Mesotrophic standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Mud snail <i>Omphiscola glabra</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Pools, ponds, ditches & marshy areas in lowland heathland & commons. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland in association with G1 Standing water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Little whirlpool ram's-horn snail Anisus vorticulus (mollusc)	<mark>CH&SR⁴</mark> UK BAP	Grazing marshes in well-vegetated drains & ditches, fed by unpolluted calcareous pools, ox-box lakes, streams & slow rivers. Restricted distribution: E Anglia & Sussex.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Thames ram's- horn snail <i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Clean, slow-flowing calcareous rivers & densely vegetated margins. Restricted distribution: River Thames upper catchment.	F2 Marginal & inundation G2.1 Eutrophic running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
The shining ram's- horn <i>Segmentina nitida</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Ditches, ponds & slow- flowing rivers in grazing marshes. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland in association with G1 Standing water or G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sandbowl snail <i>Quickella arenaria</i> (mollusc)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Upland fens, flushes, swamps & coastal sand dunes. Restricted distribution: Pennines, N Devon & Ireland.	E2 Flush & spring E3 Fen F1 Swamp H6 Sand dune	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Roman snail <i>Helix pomatia</i> (mollusc)	W&CA ²	Well-drained lime-rich soils in undistrubred grassy/scrubby habitats. Restricted distribution: Chilterns, North Downs, Cotswolds & Mendip fringes.	A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Cylindrica whorl- snail <i>Truncatellina</i> <i>cylindrica</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Dry, short neutral & calcareous grassland in stony ground, screes, rocks, stone walls, sand dunes & quarry. Restricted distribution: Bedfordshire, Yorkshire & Norfolk & Scotland.	B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland H6 Sand dune I1.2 Scree I2.1 Quarry J2.5 Wall (stone)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Narrow-mouthed whorl-snail <i>Vertigo angustior</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Coastal floodplain, grazing marsh, maritime cliff/slopes & sand dunes. Restricted distribution: E Anglia, Lancashire, S Wales & Scotland.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland with sedges H2 Saltmarsh H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Round-mouthed whorl-snail <i>Vertigo genesis</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Calcareous flushes (alkaline fens), swamp, wet grasslands, wet heath & acid bogs. Restricted distribution: Pennines & Scotland.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D2 Wet heathland E1 Bog E2 Flushes E3 Fen F1 Swamp	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Geyer's whorl- snail <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Lowland fens, wet calcareous flushes & swamp. Restricted distribution: Norfolk, Pennines, N Wales & Scotland.	E2.2 Basic flush E3 Fen F1 Swamp with dense cover of grasses, sedges & mosses	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Cross whorl-snail Vertigo modesta (mollusc)	UK BAP	Mountain heaths & willow scrub. Restricted distribution: NE Scotland.	A2 Scrub D4 Montane heath/dwarf herb	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Desmoulin's whorl- snail Vertigo moulinsiana (mollusc)	UK BAP	Calcareous lowland wetlands & swamps, fens, marshes usually bordering rivers, canals, lakes & ponds. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S & E England & Wales.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Large-mouthed valve-snail Valvata macrostoma (mollusc)	UK BAP	Lowland fens, coastal & floodplain grazing marsh. Restricted distribution: Sussex, Hampshire, Somerset Levels & E Anglia.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Freshwater pearl- mussel Margaritifera margaritifera (mollusc)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Fast-flowing clean rivers with fine gravel & coarse sand beds. Restricted distribution: SW England, Wales, Scotland (stronghold) & Ireland. Range contracted significantly in UK.	G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Compressed river- mussel Pseudanodonta complanata (mollusc)	UK BAP	Lower stretches of clean, slow-flowing lowland rivers, often associated with reedbeds. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Welsh borders.	F1 Swamp G2 Running water (river) with Phragmites australis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fine-lined pea- mussel Pisidium tenuilineatum (mollusc)	UK BAP	Calcareous rivers, streams & ponds. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Wales.	G1 Standing water G2 Running water (calcareous river)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Whitham orb- mussel <i>Sphaerium solidum</i> (mollusc)	UK BAP	Large rivers, occasionally lakes. Restricted distribution: River Witham (Lincs) & Great Ouse (Cambs).	G1 Standing water (lake) G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Lagoon sandworm Armandia cirrhosa (worm)	<mark>W&CA</mark> 1 UK BAP	Ponds & lagoons with gravel, sand & mud substrata. Restricted Distribution: Hampshire & Dorset.	G1.6 Brackish standing water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Tentacled lagoon- worm <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> (worm)	W&CA ¹	Sheltered estuaries & lagoons. Restricted Distribution: S, SW & E coasts England & S Wales.	G1.6 Brackish standing water G2.6 Brackish running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Medicinal leech Hirudo medicinalis (worm)	W&CA ¹	Shallow, freshwater lakes, ponds, streams, ditches & marshes. Restricted Distribution: Scattered in England, Wales & Scotland.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Ladybird spider Eresus sandaliatus (spider)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Dry sandy heathland with bare or lichen covered patches & well-drained soil. Restricted distribution: Dorset only.	D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Small mesh-weaver <i>Dictyna pusilla</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Pine forest & heathland in low, dry or dead vegetation. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Wales, widespread central Scotland.	A1.2 Coniferous woodland D1 Dry heathland with Calluna vulgaris, Erica sp., Juniperus communis & young Pinus sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Dorset mesh- weaver <i>Altella lucida</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Dry sandy heathland with bare stony areas & dry algal mats. Restricted distribution: Morden Bog, Dorset.	D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Heath grasper Haplodrassus dalmatensis (spider)	UK BAP	Dry heathland amongst heather & under stones, sand dunes & shingle on coast. Restricted distribution: S & E coast England & Wales.	D1 Dry heathland with Calluna vulgaris & Erica sp. H3 Shingle H6 Sand dune	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Rosser's sac-spider <i>Clubiona rosserae</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Fens amongst sedges & reeds. Restricted distribution: Cambridgeshire & Suffolk.	E3 Fen with sedges & reeds	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Golden lantern- spider Agroeca cuprea (spider)	UK BAP	Heathland, coastal grassland & sand dunes. Restricted distribution: S coast England - Kent, Sussex, Devon & Cornwall, Norfolk, Lancashire & Scotland.	D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8.4 Coastal grassland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Southern crablet <i>Ozyptila nigrita</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Short chalk & limestone grassland in stony areas, especially near the coast & sand dunes. Restricted distribution: S England.	B3 Calcareous grassland H6 Sand dune H8.4 Coastal grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Sand running spider <i>Philodromus fallax</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Coastal sand dunes, on sand or among marram. Restricted distribution: Scattered on coasts England & Wales.	H6 Sand dune with Ammophila arenaria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Lichen running spider Philodromus margaritatus (spider)	UK BAP	Lichen-covered trees (broadleaved & coniferous), sometimes in gardens & orchards. Restricted distribution: S England & central Scotland.	A1 Woodland (all types) A3 Parkland/scattered trees (orchards/gardens) with lichens	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Whelk-shell jumper Pseudeuophrys obsoleta (spider)	UK BAP	Tide litter in empty whelk shells & in open on shingle. Restricted distribution: S & E coasts England.	H1.2 Shingle	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sedge jumper Sitticus caricis (spider)	UK BAP	Lowland bogs, marsh & fen amongst low vegetation. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Wales.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E1 Bog E3 Fen	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Distinguished jumper Sitticus distinguendus (spider)	UK BAP	Former industrial sites with dry sparsely vegetated ground & grassland with seasonally wet areas on sandy/stony substrate. Restricted distribution: Essex & Kent.	B Grassland I2 Artificial J4 Bare ground J5 Other habitat (industrial)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

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Great fox-spider <i>Alopecosa fabrilis</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Dry sandy heathland with open stony areas. Restricted distribution: Dorset & Surrey.	D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Yellow-striped bear-spider Arctosa fulvolineata (spider)	UK BAP	Saltmarsh under mud, debris & stones. Restricted distribution: S & E coasts of England.	H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fen raft spider Dolomedes plantarius (spider)	<mark>W&CA</mark> 1 UK BAP	Fens, around small pools in old peat cuttings. Restricted distribution: E Sussex, E Anglia & S Wales.	E3 Fen with Cladium mariscus in association with G1 Standing water (pools)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Silky gallows- spider <i>Dipoena inornata</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Lowland heathland, scrub, coastal grassland & sand dunes. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S half England, Wales & SW Scotland.	A2 Scrub in association with D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8.4 Coastal grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Duffey's bell-head spider <i>Baryphyma duffeyi</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Saltmarsh & brackish marshes, under tidal litter, mud & vegetation. Restricted distribution: Suffolk, Essex & Kent.	H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Serrated tongue- spider <i>Centromerus</i> <i>serratus</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Woodland (all types) in moss & litter, chalk & acid grassland. Restricted distribution: S England – mainly Dorset, Hampshire, Surrey & Essex.	A1 Woodland (all types) B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Welch's money- spider <i>Erigone welchi</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Very wet acid bogs in Sphagnum moss, grass & sedge Carex tussocks. Restricted distribution: Extremely local in England, Wales & Scotland.	E1 Bog with Sphagnum & Carex sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Cotton's amazon spider <i>Glyphesis cottonae</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Lowland Sphagnum bogs. Restricted distribution: S England, Cheshire, Shropshire & Cumberland.	E1 Bog with Sphagnum sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Peus's long-back spider <i>Mecopisthes peusi</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Dry heathland in litter & patches of bare ground, sand dunes & dune slacks. Restricted distribution: S England, Cheshire, Lancashire & Wales.	D1 Dry heathland H6 Sand dune	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

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Thin weblet <i>Meioneta mollis</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Limestone grassland & sometimes woodland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S, E & central England & Wales.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland B3 Calcareous grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Midas tree-weaver <i>Midia midas</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Ancient woodland in litter, hollow trees & birds' nests. Restricted distribution: Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Essex & Berkshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland with veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Broad groove-head spider Monocephalus castaneipes (spider)	UK BAP	In south, woodland in moss on trunks & lower branches. In north, uplands & mountains under rocks. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S & W England, Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees with mosses I Rock exposure & waste	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Horrid ground- weaver Nothophantes horridus (spider)	UK BAP	Under stones, debris & cliff-faces in disused limestone quarries. Restricted distribution: Plymouth, Devon.	I2.1 Quarry (limestone)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Swamp lookout spider Notioscopus sarcinatus (spider)	UK BAP	Wet heathland & fen with mosses, under pine trees in swamp &wet woodland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England, Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland (wet) A3 Scattered trees D2 Wet heathland E3 Fen with mosses F1 Swamp	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Triangle hammock-spider <i>Saaristoa firma</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Damp woodland, scrub, peat bog, fen & heathland amongst moss, leaf litter, pine needles & heather. Restricted distribution: Scattered throughout Britain.	A1 Woodland (damp) A2 Scrub D Heathland E1 Bog E3 Fen	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Cloud-living spider Semljicola caliginosus (spider)	UK BAP	Wet places in upland mires amongst moss, rushes & grass. Restricted distribution: N England & Scotland.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D2 Wet heathland E Mire	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Bend-bearing blunt-brow spider <i>Silometopus</i> <i>incurvatus</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Coastal sand dunes in marram & sea buckthorn litter. Restricted distribution: Coasts of N England & Scotland.	H6 Sand dune with Ammophila arenaria & Hippophae rhamnoides	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Gentle groove-head spider <i>Tapinocyba mitis</i> (spider)	UK BAP	Pine woodland & open dry heathland under deep litter & moss. Restricted distribution: S central England.	A1.2 Coniferous woodland D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

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Small-horned walckenaer Walckenaeria corniculans (spider)	UK BAP	Dry heathland, near pines trees & woodland litter. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S & central England.	A1 Woodland D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
White-clawed freshwater crayfish Austropotamobius pallipes (crustacean)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ² UK BAP	Clear, well-oxygenated alkaline water in small streams, lakes, rivers, water-filled quarries & reservoirs. Restricted Distribution: Central & N England, Welsh borders & N Ireland.	G1 Standing water (lake/reservoir/ flooded- quarry) G2 Running water (stream/river)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Fairy shrimp Chirocephalus diaphanous (crustacean)	W&CA ¹	Temporary pools (ponds to muddy ruts) in neutral grassland sites with regular disturbance. Restricted Distribution: Devon, Cornwall, New Forest & Cambs.	B2 Neutral grassland G1 Standing water (ephemeral)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Lagoon sand- shrimp <i>Gammarus</i> <i>insensibilis</i> (crustacean)	<mark>W&CA</mark> 1 UK BAP	Saline lagoons. Restricted Distribution: S coast England, Severn Estuary, E Anglia, Humber & S Wales.	G1.6 Brackish standing water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
British cave shrimp Niphargus glenniei (crustacean)	UK BAP	Limestone caves, mines, underground wells & springs. Restricted Distribution: Devon & Cornwall.	E2 Flush & spring I1.5 Cave I2.3 Mine	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Tadpole shrimp Triops cancriformis (crustacean)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Seasonal brackish ponds which dry out in summer. Restricted Distribution: New Forest & SW Scotland.	G1.6 Brackish standing water (seasonal ponds)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Turk's earth- centipede <i>Nothogeophilus turki</i> (centipede)	UK BAP	Coastal locations - deciduous woodland on vegetated cliffs under stones & litter. Restricted Distribution: Isles of Scilly & Isle of Wight.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Kentish snake millipede <i>Metaiulus pratensis</i> (millipede)	UK BAP	Newly-ploughed pasture, arable, woodland, wetlands, wet grassland & carr. Restricted Distribution: Kent.	A1 Woodland (also carr) B4 Improved grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F1 Swamp J1.1 Arable	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Boring millipede Polyzonium germanicum (millipede)	UK BAP	Old coppice woodland. Restricted Distribution: Kent.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (ancient coppice)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

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Sand pill-millipede Trachysphaera lobata (millipede)	UK BAP	Coastal woodland & scrub in pockets of sand on cliffs & outcrops. Restricted Distribution: Isle of Wight & Swansea, Wales.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A2 Scrub H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Southern iron blue mayfly <i>Nigrobaetis niger</i> (mayfly)	UK BAP	Lowland rivers & streams, amongst aquatic macrophytes in riffle areas. Distribution: Widespread but local in England, Wales & Scotland.	F2.2 Inundation vegetation G2 Running water (river/stream)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Yellow mayfly Potamanthus luteus (mayfly)	UK BAP	Pools & margins of large rivers amongst stones & sand. Restricted distribution: S & central England (Wye, Herefordshire) & S & E Wales (Usk).	G2 Running water (river/stream)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Norfolk hawker Aeshna isosceles (dragonfly)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Fen & grazing marsh dyke & ditch systems & small turf ponds with clean water & floating vegetation. Restricted distribution: Norfolk & Suffolk Broads.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F1 Swamp G1 Standing water with Stratoites aloides	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercurial (damselfly)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Base-rich slow-flowing rivers & streams, acid heathland & water meadows in floodplains of chalk rivers. Restricted distribution: S & SW England & Wales.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland in association with G2 Running water (on calcareous ground) D Heathland in association with G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Large marsh grasshopper <i>Stethophyma</i> grossum (grasshopper)	UK BAP	Wetlands, acid bogs, tussocky grass & scrub. Restricted distribution: S England.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland (acid) E1 Bog E3 Fen F1 Swamp with Molinia caerulea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Field cricket Gryllus campestris (cricket)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	S-facing short turf on sand or chalk soils with patches of bare ground. Restricted distribution: Surrey, Sussex & Hampshire.	B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland in association with J4 Bare ground (south-facing)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Mole cricket Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa (cricket)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Loose damp soil, edges of wetlands & seepages. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	E3 Fen F1 Swamp F2 Marginal & inundation	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Wart-biter Decticus verrucivorus (cricket)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Chalk grassland, with areas of bare ground. Restricted distribution: Wiltshire, E Sussex, Dorset & Kent.	B3 Calcareous grassland in association with J4 Bare ground	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

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Northern February red <i>Brachyptera putata</i> (stonefly)	UK BAP	Rivers. Restricted distribution: Scotland, Wales (Usk) & Hereford (Wye).	G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce yellow sally Isogenus nubecula (stonefly)	UK BAP	Large lowland rivers. Restricted distribution: River Dee, Wales.	G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Apple lace-bug Physatocheila smreczynskii (bug)	UK BAP	Orchards & hedgerows with lichen-covered apple trees. Restricted distribution: Cornwall & Devon.	A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchard) J2 Hedgerows with Malus sp. trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Hairy shore-bug <i>Saldula setulosa</i> (bug)	UK BAP	Sandy silt, near high water mark with sparse cord-grass. Restricted distribution: Poole Harbour, Dorset.	H6 Sand dune with Spartina sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Lesser water- measurer Hydrometra gracilenta (bug)	UK BAP	Ponds & ditches in fenland. Restricted distribution: Norfolk Broads & E Sussex.	E3 Fen G1 Standing water G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
New Forest cicada <i>Cicadetta montana</i> (bug)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Warm, S-facing scrub, woodland glades & margins. Restricted distribution: New Forest.	A1 Woodland (glades & margins) A2 Scrub	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sea-wormwood leafhopper <i>Chlorita viridula</i> (bug)	UK BAP	Coastal saltmarshes, dykes & sea walls where sea wormwood grows. Restricted distribution: Thames Estuary & N Kent coast.	H2 Saltmarsh H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Artemisia maritima	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Large dune leafhopper <i>Doratura impudica</i> (bug)	UK BAP	Coastal sand dunes with sparse pioneer vegetation. Restricted distribution: Coasts of E Anglia & SE England.	H6 Sand dune with Elytrigia juncea	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Carline thistle leafhopper Euscelis venosus (bug)	UK BAP	Tall calcareous grassland. Restricted distribution: Hampshire & Worcestershire.	B3 Calcareous grassland (tall sward)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Pondweed leafhopper <i>Macrosteles cyane</i> (bug)	UK BAP	Ponds with broad- leaved pondweed. Restricted distribution: Surrey & Sussex.	G1 Standing water (ponds) with Potamogeton natans	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Chalk planthopper <i>Eurysa douglasi</i> (bug)	UK BAP	Well-established chalk grassland with grass tussocks. Restricted distribution: Sussex & Kent.	B3 Calcareous grassland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

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Tall fescue planthopper <i>Ribautodelphax</i> <i>imitans</i> (bug)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland with tall fescue grass tussocks. Restricted distribution: Dorset, Essex & Middlesex.	B3 Calcareous grassland with Festuca arundinacea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
<i>Agonum scitulum</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Shaded marshes & carrs, lowland wetland margins & fens. Restricted distribution: Medway, Kent.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Early sunshiner Amara famelica (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Damp areas in dry, sandy heaths. Restricted distribution: Sussex & Yorkshire.	D1 Dry heathland in association with D2 Wet heathland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Wormwood moonshiner <i>Amara fusca</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Dry, open sandy heath, sandy roadside verges & sand dunes. Restricted distribution: Suffolk & S Wales.	B1 Acid grassland D1 Dry heathland D5 Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic H6 Sand dune with Artemisia campestris	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Heath short-spur Anisodactylus nemorivagus (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Dry, sandy heaths. Restricted distribution: S England (Hampshire).	D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Saltmarsh short- spur Anisodactylus poeciloides (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Saltmarshes, open saline lagoons & brackish ditches. Restricted distribution: S & E English coast.	G1.6 Brackish standing water H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Thorne pin-palp <i>Bembidion</i> <i>humerale</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Moist, lowland raised bogs. Restricted distribution: Hatfield & Thorne Moors, Yorkshire.	E1 Bog E4 Bare peat	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce four-dot pin-palp <i>Bembidion</i> <i>quadripustulatum</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Wetland margins, rivers, ponds & bare silt lagoon margins. Restricted distribution: S half of E England & Wales.	F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Pale pin-palp Bembidion testaceum (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Sandy or gravelly river banks by slow-moving water. Restricted distribution: N, S & E England & S Wales.	G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Streaked bombardier beetle <i>Brachinus sclopeta</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Waste ground & brownfield sites with bare ground & sandy soil. Restricted distribution: Thames Corridor, London.	I2.2 Artificial rock exposure & waste J4 Bare ground J5 Other habitat (industrial)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Silt silver-spot Bracteon argenteolum (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Edges of large silt lagoons in quarries. Restricted distribution: Suffolk & Kent.	G1 Standing water in association with I2.1 Quarry	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Lesser searcher Calosoma inquisitor (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Old oak woodland & wood pasture. Restricted distribution: Devon, New Forest, Lake District & Wales.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with Quercus sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Blue ground beetle <i>Carabus intricatus</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Moist old woodland & mossy wood pasture in river valleys & dead wood. Restricted distribution: Cornwall & Devon.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees in association with E2 Flush & spring or G2 Running water with Quercus sp. & Fagus sylvatica	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Necklace ground beetle <i>Carabus monilis</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Cultivated fields, arable field margins, grasslands, scrub, sandy heaths, willow carr & woodland. Restricted distribution: Central & S England.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland D1 Dry heathland J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Black night-runner <i>Chlaenius tristis</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Very wet fens, bogs & flushes. Restricted distribution: Llyn peninsula, N Wales.	E Mire	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Northern dune tiger beetle <i>Cicindela hybrida</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Dunes with open heath & grassland. Restricted distribution: Lancashire & Cumbria coasts.	H6 Sand dune	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Heath tiger beetle <i>Cicindela sylvatica</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Lowland heaths with patches of bare ground. Restricted distribution: Dorset & Surrey.	D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Cliff tiger beetle <i>Cylindera</i> <i>germanica</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Soft cliffs & grassy slopes on coast. Restricted distribution: Dorset, Hampshire & Isle of Wight coasts.	H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Brush-thighed seed-eater <i>Harpalus froelichii</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Sandy lowland heaths, grassland, sand pits & dunes. Restricted distribution: E Anglia & Lincolnshire.	B1 Acid grassland D Heathland (sandy) H6 Sand dune	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
St. Bees seed-eater Harpalus honestus (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Sand or chalk grassy soft cliffs. Restricted distribution: Whitehaven, Cumbria.	H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
<i>Harpalus melancholicus</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Sand dunes & sandy or calcareous grassland. Restricted distribution: Kent & Stackpole Warren, S Wales.	B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland H6 Sand dune	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Blue plunderer <i>Lebia cyanocephala</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Dry, sandy grasslands & heaths. Restricted distribution: Surrey.	B1 Acid grassland D Heathland with Hypericum sp. & Chrysolina hyperici beetle	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Set-aside downy- back <i>Ophonus laticollis</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Bare & disturbed ground, arable field margins, hedgerow, scrub & calcareous grassland. Restricted distribution: Oxfordshire, East Anglia & Cambs.	A2.1 Dense scrub B3 Calcareous grassland J1.1 Arable J2.1 Intact hedge J2.3 Hedge with trees J4 Bare ground	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Mellet's downy- back <i>Ophonus melletii</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland & bare ground, often on coast. Restricted distribution: Very local & scattered in England.	B3 Calcareous grassland H8.4 Coastal grassland J4 Bare ground	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
<i>Ophonus puncticollis</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Dry chalk, limestone or gravel with some vegetation & chalk pits. Restricted distribution: S & E England.	I2.1 Quarry (limestone)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Oolite downy-back <i>Ophonus stictus</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Limestone quarries & previously developed bare disturbed ground. Restricted distribution: Leicestershire & Northamptonshire.	I2.1 Quarry (limestone) J4 Bare ground	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Crucifix ground beetle <i>Panagaeus</i> <i>cruxmajor</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Well-vegetated fens, dune slacks & coastal grazing marsh, always near water. Restricted distribution: E & SE England & S Wales.	E3 Fen H2 Saltmarsh H6 Sand dune in association with G1 Standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Mab's lantern ground beetle <i>Philorhizus</i> <i>quadrisignatus</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, parkland & wood pasture. Restricted distribution: S & central England.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
<i>Philorhizus vectensis</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Coastal soft cliffs & sand or shingle on coast. Restricted distribution: S coast of England (Cornwall to Kent).	H3 Shingle H5 Strandline vegetation H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Kugelann's green clock <i>Poecilus kugelanni</i> (ground beetle)	ИК ВАР	Lowland dry heathland, bare disturbed sandy ground & sand pits. Restricted distribution: S & E England.	D1.1 Dry acid heathland I2.1 Quarry (sand pit) J4 Bare ground (sandy)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Yellow pogonus <i>Pogonus luridipennis</i> (ground beetle)	UK BAP	Coastal sandy saline lagoon margins & clay coastal marshes. Restricted distribution: S, SW & E coasts of England.	G1.6 Brackish standing water H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Brown diving beetle <i>Agabus brunneus</i> (water beetle)	UK BAP	Shallow, swift-flowing stream in lowland heathland. Restricted distribution: Cornwall, Dorset, New Forest & Yorkshire.	D1 Dry heathland & D2 Wet heathland in association with G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Minutest diving beetle Bidessus minutissimus (water beetle)	UK BAP	Rivers with extensive sand & shingle bars. Restricted distribution: Cheshire, Wales & SW Scotland.	G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
One-grooved diving beetle <i>Bidessus unistriatus</i> (water beetle)	UK BAP	Lowland wetlands, reedbeds, stagnant ponds & slow drains. Restricted distribution: New Forest & Norfolk Broads.	E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation in association with G1 Standing water &/or G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Spangled diving beetle Graphoderus zonatus (water beetle)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Large shallow ponds on acidic sandy soils in heathland. Restricted distribution: Woolmer Forest, Hampshire.	D Heathland in association with G1 Standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Ron's diving beetle Hydroporus necopinatus subsp. roni (water beetle)	UK BAP	Shallow peaty pools on exposed heathland & rush pasture. Restricted distribution: Poole Basin, Dorset.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E1 Bog in association with G1 Standing water (weedy & peat-rich)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Oxbow diving beetle Hydroporus rufifrons (water beetle)	UK BAP	Shallow & temporary pools in unimproved pasture, often in old oxbow systems. Restricted distribution: N, S & E England, Ceredigion, Wales & Scotland.	B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland E3 Fen in association with G1 Standing water (shallow & ephemeral)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sussex diving beetle <i>Laccophilus</i> <i>poecilus</i> (water beetle)	UK BAP	Lowland rich fen & marsh near coast (but not in brackish water). Restricted distribution: Lewes Levels, Sussex & SW Yorkshire.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen G1 Standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

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Eyed longhorn beetle <i>Oberea oculata</i> (longhorn beetle)	UK BAP	Lowland fens & wet carr woodland with purple willows. Restricted distribution: Cam Washes, Cambridgeshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (carr) A2 Scrub E3 Fen with Salix purpurea	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Rainbow leaf beetle Chrysolina cerealis (leaf beetle)	W&CA ¹	Mountainous base-rich grassland (630 m above sea level). Restricted distribution: Caernarvonshire, N Wales.	B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland J5 Other habitat (mountain) with Thymus polytrichus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Tansy beetle Chrysolina graminis (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Riverbanks & wetlands. Restricted distribution: Banks of R.Ouse, York.	G2 Running water (river) with Tanacetum vulgare	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Hazel pot beetle <i>Cryptocephalus</i> <i>coryli</i> (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Woodland & scrub in lowland calcareous grassland & heathland. Restricted distribution: Lincolnshire, Surrey, Berkshire & Sherwood Forest.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A2 Scrub in association with B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland with Betula pendula, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Quercus sp. & Dactylis glomerata	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Ten-spotted pot beetle <i>Cryptocephalus</i> <i>decemmaculatus</i> (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland on wet hillsides, fens & bogs. Restricted distribution: Staffordshire & Perthshire, Scotland.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland E Mire with Salix sp., Alnus glutinosa & Betula pubescens	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Pashford pot beetle Cryptocephalus exiguus (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Wetlands, mixed fen & fen meadows. Restricted distribution: Pashford Poors Fen, Suffolk.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F1 Swamp with Rumex sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Shining pot beetle <i>Cryptocephalus</i> <i>nitidulus</i> (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Scrub on chalk downland & formerly coppice woodland. Restricted distribution: Surrey, Sussex & Nottinghamshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A2 Scrub (on calcareous ground) with Betula & Salix sp., Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna & Ligustrum vulgare	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Rock-rose pot beetle <i>Cryptocephalus</i> <i>primarius</i> (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland on S-facing slopes. Restricted distribution: S England.	B3 Calcareous grassland with Helianthemum nummularium	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Blue pepper-pot beetle <i>Cryptocephalus</i> <i>punctiger</i> (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Scrub, broadleaved woodland & commons. Restricted distribution: S, W, E & central England.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland with Betula & Salix sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Six spotted pot beetle <i>Cryptocephalus</i> <i>sexpunctatus</i> (leaf beetle)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, calcareous grassland & dense scrub. Restricted distribution: S, W & E England & Scotland.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A2.1 Dense scrub B3 Calcareous grassland with Betula, Quercus & Salix sp., Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna & Populus tremula	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Zircon reed beetle <i>Donacia aquatica</i> (reed beetle)	UK BAP	Aquatic vegetation at margins of lakes, ponds, fens & marsh. Restricted distribution: E Anglia, Sussex & Lake District.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1.1 Eutrophic standing water G1.2 Mesotrophic standing water with Carex acutiformis, C. rostrata & C. vesicaria	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Two-tone reed beetle <i>Donacia bicolora</i> (reed beetle)	UK BAP	Lowland river, canal, lake & pond margins. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S England, Cumbria, Wales & Ireland.	G1.1 Eutrophic standing water G2 Running water with Sparganium erectum	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Bronze Lundy cabbage flea beetle Psylliodes luridipennis (beetle)	UK BAP	Coastal cliffs & slopes. Restricted distribution: Lundy Island.	H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Coincya wrightii	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Moccas beetle Hypebaeus flavipes (malachite beetle)	W&CA ¹	Old oak wood pasture. Restricted distribution: Moccas Park, Hertfordshire.	A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarlet malachite beetle <i>Malachius aeneus</i> (malachite beetle)	UK BAP	Hay meadows, pastures, wide verges & hedgerows. Restricted distribution: New Forest, Kent, Cambs, Somerset & Essex/Hertfordshire.	B Grassland J2.1 Intact hedge J2.3 Hedge with trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Petty whin weevil Exapion genistae (beetle)	UK BAP	Upland heathland. Restricted distribution: S & SE England & Scotland.	D Heathland (upland) with <i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sallow guest weevil <i>Melanapion</i> <i>minimum</i> (beetle)	UK BAP	Dense stands of sallow & willow carr in fens. Restricted distribution: E, W & central England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (carr) A2.1 Dense scrub E3 Fen with Salix sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Flowering-rush weevil <i>Bagous nodulosus</i> (beetle)	UK BAP	Lowland fens & reedbeds. Restricted distribution: Somerset Levels.	E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1.1 Eutrophic standing water with Butomus umbellatus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Alder flea weevil Orchestes testaceus (beetle)	UK BAP	Sheltered & well-lit canopy woodland. Restricted distribution: E & central England.	A1.1.1/A1.3.1 Broadleaved/mixed semi-natural woodland with Alnus glutinosa	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Poplar leaf-rolling weevil <i>Byctiscus populi</i> (beetle)	UK BAP	Woodland edge & scrub. Restricted distribution: S, E & central England.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland (edge) A2 Scrub with Populus tremula & P. alba	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Bearded false darkling beetle <i>Melandrya barbata</i> (false darkling beetle)	UK BAP	Dead/decaying beech & oak trees in woods & wood pasture. Restricted distribution: New Forest & Berkshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with Quercus sp. & Fagus sylvatica veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Black oil-beetle <i>Meloe</i> <i>proscarabaeus</i> (oil-beetle)	UK BAP	Coastal grassland, cliffs, heaths & meadows. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Wales.	B3 Calcareous grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Rugged oil-beetle <i>Meloe rugosus</i> (oil-beetle)	UK BAP	Coastal grassland, cliffs, heaths & meadows. Restricted distribution: SW England & Wales.	B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Violet oil-beetle <i>Meloe violaceus</i> (oil-beetle)	UK BAP	Woodland glades, meadows, heathland, moors & coastal grassland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in N & W England.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Mire pill beetle <i>Curimopsis nigrita</i> (pill beetle)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ³ UK BAP	Lowland raised mires & peat bogs amongst moss & heather litter. Restricted distribution: S Yorkshire & Lincolnshire.	E Mire with <i>Sphagnum</i> sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Red-horned cardinal click beetle <i>Ampedus rufipennis</i> (click beetle)	UK BAP	Old deciduous woods, wood pasture, veteran trees & dead wood. Restricted distribution: S, W & E England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvatica, Fraxinus excelsior & Ulmus sp. veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Chestnut click beetle Anostirus castaneus (click beetle)	UK BAP	Loose sandy soil on soft cliffs. Restricted distribution: Isle of Wight & Birk Crag near Harrogate.	H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Oak click beetle <i>Lacon querceus</i> (click beetle)	UK BAP	Ancient decaying oak trees & dead wood. Restricted distribution: Windsor Forest, Berkshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

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Violet click beetle <i>Limoniscus violaceus</i> (click beetle)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Old decaying broadleaved trees & wood pasture. Restricted distribution: Worcestershire, Windsor Forest, Berkshire & Gloucestershire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland with Fagus sylvatica & Fraxinus excelsior veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
The Queen's Executioner Megapenthes lugens (click beetle)	UK BAP	Old woodland & wood pasture with veteran trees & deadwood. Restricted distribution: Windsor Forest & Park, Berkshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvatica & Ulmus sp. veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sandwich click beetle Melanotus punctolineatus (click beetle)	UK BAP	Sand dunes. Restricted distribution: Kent, Suffolk & Swansea, S Wales.	H6 Sand dune	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Hairy click beetle Synaptus filiformis (click beetle)	UK BAP	Riverbanks & canal margins in waterlogged soil. Restricted distribution: River Parrett, Somerset, Severn Catchment & Cumbria.	G2 Running water (river/canal) with Phalaris arundinacea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Cosnard's net- winged beetle <i>Platycis cosnardi</i> (beetle)	UK BAP	Old decaying beech trees & dead wood. Restricted distribution: Wye Gorge/Forest of Dean & W Sussex Downs.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvatica	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Noble chafer Gnorimus nobilis (beetle)	UK BAP	Old traditional orchards. Restricted distribution: Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Kent, Herefordshire, New Forest & Oxfordshire.	A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchard) with Prunus avium, P. domestica & Malus domestica	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Variable chafer <i>Gnorimus variabilis</i> (beetle)	UK BAP	Woodlands & pasture with veteran trees & dead wood. Restricted distribution: Windsor Forest & Great Park, Berkshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvatica & Quercus & Ulmus sp. veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (beetle)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, wood pasture & hedgerows with veteran trees & dead wood. Restricted distribution: Strongholds in S, SW & SE England & S Wales, Scattered elsewhere in England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees J2.1 Intact hedge J2.3 Hedge with trees with Quercus, Tilia & Ulmus sp., Fagus sylvatica & Malus domestica veteran/ancient trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
New Forest mud beetle <i>Helophorus</i> <i>laticollis</i> (beetle)	UK BAP	Shallow grassy pools on peat heathland & rush pasture. Restricted distribution: New Forest.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E1 Bog E3 Fen in association with G1 Standing water (shallow/grassy)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Gravel water beetle Hydrochus nitidicollis (water beetle)	UK BAP	Rivers with exposed sand & gravel sediment. Restricted distribution: Cornwall & Devon.	G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Lesser silver water beetle <i>Hydrochara</i> <i>caraboides</i> (water beetle)	W&CA ¹	Still, weedy & peat-rich ditches & ponds, often with overhanging tree cover. Restricted distribution: Somerset Levels & Cheshire/E Wales.	G1 Standing water (weedy & peat-rich)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Bembridge beetle Paracymus aeneus (water beetle)	W&CA ¹	Saline lagoons amongst vegetation on edges. Restricted distribution: Essex & Isle of Wight.	F2 Marginal & inundation G1.6 Brackish standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Rockface beetle <i>Ochthebius poweri</i> (water beetle)	UK BAP	Crumbly mud at edge of seepage-fed sea cliff faces. Restricted distribution: SW England & S Wales.	G2 Running water in association with H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Shingle rove beetle <i>Meotica anglica</i> (rove beetle)	UK BAP	River margins amongst sand & gravel. Restricted distribution: S England, Wales & S Scotland.	G2 Running water (river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Skeetle Stenus longitarsis (camphor beetle)	UK BAP	Wetland edges. Restricted distribution: New Forest & Test Valley, Hampshire.	F Swamp, marginal & inundation	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Newbery's rove beetle <i>Thinobius newberyi</i> (rove beetle)	UK BAP	Shingle banks on margins of streams & rivers, with exposed sand & gravel substrate. Restricted distribution: Cumbria, Wales & Inverness, Scotland.	G2 Running water (stream/river)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Bordered brown lacewing <i>Megalomus hirtus</i> (lacewing)	UK BAP	Grassland on rocky slopes. Restricted distribution: Edinburgh, Scotland.	B Grassland C2 Upland species-rich ledges I1 Natural rock exposure with <i>Teucrium</i> scorodonia	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Oak mining bee Andrena ferox (bee)	UK BAP	Open deciduous woodland & scrub. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A2 Scrub with Crataegus monogyna, Quercus sp. & Acer pseudoplatanus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Tormentil mining bee <i>Andrena tarsata</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Heaths, moorland, rarely open woodland with S-facing slopes of bare ground for nesting. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland in association with J4 Bare ground (S-facing slopes) with Rubus fruticosus, Campanula rotundifolia, Calluna vulgaris, Angelica sylvestris, Achillea millefolium, Potentilla & Spiraea sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Potter flower bee Anthophora retusa (bee)	UK BAP	Sandy soils - commons, heathlands, coastal dunes & cliffs. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half England, scattered in central & E England.	B1 Acid grassland D Heathland H6.5 Coastal dunes H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Lotus corniculatus, Glechoma hederacea, Anthyllis vulneraria, Armeria maritima, Raphanus raphanistrum, Cheiranthus, Taraxacum & Vicia sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Great yellow bumblebee Bombus distinguendus (bee)	UK BAP	Extensive natural & semi-natural grassland mosaics with high density of flowering legumes. Restricted distribution: N coast Scotland, Inner & Outer Hebrides & Orkney.	B1 Acid grassland B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland with Fabaceae particularly Lotus corniculatus, Trifolium pratense & Centaurea nigra	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Brown-banded carder-bee Bombus humilis (bee)	UK BAP	Tall, open flower-rich grasslands on drier sites, often on quarries & brownfield sites. Restricted distribution: S & W coasts England & Wales, scattered in central & N England & Wales.	B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland in association with I2.1 Quarry (limestone) with Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae & Scrophulariaceae	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Moss carder-bee Bombus muscorum (bee)	UK BAP	Large areas of tall, open, flower-rich grasslands, often damp in S & within extensive moorland in Scotland. Restricted distribution: Mainly coastal & scattered in UK. More common in Scotland.	B1 Acid grassland B2.1 Neutral grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland with Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae & Scrophulariaceae	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Red-shanked carder-bee <i>Bombus ruderarius</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Extensive areas of tall open grasslands & scrub. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half England & Wales, scattered in N England, Wales, Scotland & Ireland.	A2 Scrub B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland with Fabaceae, Lamiaceae & Scrophulariaceae	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Large garden bumblebee <i>Bombus ruderatus</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Open, flower-rich habitats with diversity of wildflowers, particularly labiates & legumes, extensive river-valley systems & legume-dominated field margins. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & central England.	B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland G2.1 Eutrophic running water (river-valley system) J1.1 Arable with Fabaceae, Lamiaceae & Scrophulariaceae, Iris psuedocorus, Stachys palustris, Symphytum sp., Digitalis purpurea & Lonicera periclymenum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Short-haired bumblebee Bombus subterraneus (bee)	UK BAP	Herb-rich grasslands associated with pre- intensification farming systems in lowlands. Restricted distribution: Dungeness, Kent. Currently a reintroduction project.	B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland with Trifolium pratense, Lonicera periclymenum, Lamium album & Echium vulgare	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Shrill carder-bee Bombus sylvarum (bee)	UK BAP	Open flower-rich sites - sand dunes, edges of saltmarshes, shingle beaches, chalk downland, heathland & sand pits. Restricted distribution: Mainly S, SE & E England & S Wales.	B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland H2 Saltmarsh H3 Shingle H6 Sand dune I2 Artificial rock exposure & waste (sand pits) with Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Boraginaceae & Dipsacaceae	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Northern colletes bee <i>Colletes floralis</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Coastal sand dunes & machair (maritime grassland with flower- rich sward on wind- blown shell-sand). Restricted distribution: Cumbria, W coast Scotland & islands & coasts Ireland.	H6 Sand dune with Gentianaceae, Brassicaceae, Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Apiaceae, Lamiaceae, Rosaceae, Campanulaceae, Caryophyllaceae & Chenopodiaceae	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sea-aster colletes bee <i>Colletes halophilus</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Coastal sites - sand dunes & firmer soil behind beaches. Restricted distribution: E Anglia, Thames Estuary & S coast England.	H6 Sand dune with Aster tripolium & Reseda luteola	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Long-horned mining bee <i>Eucera longicomis</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Coastal flower-rich sandy grasslands, soft rock cliffs & landslips, open rides in deciduous woodland & heathland. Restricted distribution: S England & Wales.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (open rides) D1 Dry heathland H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Boraginaceae Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Liliaceae	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Lasioglossum angusticeps (bee)	UK BAP	Rough coastal landslips, base of cliffs & slopes above beach for nesting. Restricted distribution: S England coast.	H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Asteraceae, Daucus carota & Lotus corniculatus	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
<i>Nomada armata</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Open grassland where host bee Andrena hattorfiana present. Restricted distribution: Mainly Oxfordshire & Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire.	B Grassland with Knautia arvensis & Scabiosa columbaria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
<i>Nomada errans</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Coastal limestone grassland with areas of open clay soil where host bee Andrena nitidiuscula nests. Restricted distribution: Isle of Purbeck, Dorset.	B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland with Daucus carota, Senecio sp. & Achillea millefolium	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
<i>Osmia inermis</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Exposed base-rich uplands, sheep pasture on low, dry, hillocks on S-facing mica-schist slope of grazed heath, lichen & moss. Restricted distribution: Central Scottish Highlands.	B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland C2 Upland species-rich ledges D Heathland I1 Natural rock exposure with Lotus corniculatus, Vaccinium myrtillus & Ajuga reptans	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Wall mason bee <i>Osmia parietina</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Unimproved grassland & sheltered scrub. Restricted distribution: N & W England, Wales & Scotland.	A2 Scrub B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland with Fabaceae particularly Lotus corniculatus. Also Rubus fruticosus & Ajuga reptans	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
<i>Osmia uncinata</i> (bee)	UK BAP	Remnants of ancient Caledonian Forest in woodland clearings, paths & adjacent roadside verges. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands.	A1.2.1 Semi-natural coniferous woodland with Lotus corniculatus, Cytisus scoparius & Vaccinium myrtillus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Large mason bee Osmia xanthomelana (bee)	UK BAP	Sandstone & chalk cliffs & adjacent landslips. Restricted distribution: Isle of Wight.	H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Lotus corniculatus & Hippocrepis comosa	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Four-banded weevil-wasp Cerceris quadricincta (wasp)	UK BAP	Light sandy soils on S- facing sunny sites - flower-rich areas on edges of lowland dry acid grassland, dry heathland & disturbed waste ground. Restricted distribution: Essex & Kent.	B1 Acid grassland D1 Dry heathland I2 Artificial rock exposure & waste (disused)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Five-banded weevil-wasp Cerceris quinquefasciata (wasp)	UK BAP	Tall, open, lowland dry acid grassland with hard sandy soils, heathland & sand & gravel pits. Restricted distribution: S & E England.	B1 Acid grassland D1 Dry heathland in association with J4 Bare ground (sandy soils) I2 Artificial rock exposure & waste (sand/gravel pit) with Rubus fruticosus & Cirsium arvense	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Ruby-tailed wasp <i>Chrysis fulgida</i> (wasp)	UK BAP	Scrubby heathland & open woodland. Restricted distribution: S, SE & E England, Worcestershire & S Wales.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub in association with D Heathland with Populus tremula & Salix repens	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Northern osmia ruby-tailed wasp <i>Chrysura hirsuta</i> (wasp)	UK BAP	Upland base-rich grassland, traditionally managed upland pasture with stone walls & rocky outcrops & mature Caledonian pine forest. Restricted distribution: Scotland.	A1.2.1 Semi-natural coniferous woodland B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland C2 Upland species-rich ledges I1 Natural rock exposure J2.5 Wall (stone) with Osmia inermis, O. uncinata & O. parietina	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Bloody spider- hunting wasp Homonotus sanguinolentus (wasp)	UK BAP	Un-grazed or lightly grazed sandy humid heathland with low vegetation. Parasite of spider <i>Cheiracanthium</i> <i>erraticum</i> . Restricted distribution: S England.	D Heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Black-headed mason wasp Odynerus melanocephalus (wasp)	UK BAP	Open sites on light clay soils - grasslands, heathlands, soft rock cliffs, landslips & saltmarsh margins. Also disturbed sites - brick pits, sand pits & railway embankments. Restricted distribution: S half England to Midlands & Snowdonia, Wales.	B Grassland D Heathland H2 Saltmarsh H8.2 Maritime soft cliffs I2 Artificial rock exposure & waste (brick/sand pit) with Trifolium & Veronica sp. & Daucus carota	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Fen mason wasp Odynerus simillimus (wasp)	UK BAP	Coastal grazing marsh & fens. Restricted distribution: East Anglia.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen H2 Saltmarsh H8.4 Coastal grassland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Purbeck mason wasp Pseudepipona herrichii (wasp)	UK BAP	Heathland rich in bell heather (for nectar & prey), with exposed clay ground & open water (for nesting). Parasite of micro-moth <i>Acleris hyemana</i> . Restricted distribution: SE Dorset (Poole Basin).	D Heathland in association with G1 Standing water & J4 Bare ground (clay) with Erica cinerea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Dark guest ant Anergates atratulus (ant)	UK BAP	Sun-exposed, rocky or shingle coastal sites with short, sparse maritime vegetation, lowland heathlands with sparse or short vegetation and bare free-draining ground. Parasite of ant <i>Tetramorium</i> <i>caespitum</i> . Restricted distribution: S & SE England.	D Heathland H3 Shingle H4 Boulders/rocks H5 Strandline vegetation H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope in association with J4 Bare ground	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Narrow-headed ant Formica exsecta (ant)	UK BAP	Fairly open heaths, moors, woodland rides & clearings, Caledonian forests & roadside verges with grass tussocks. Restricted distribution: S England & Scottish Highlands.	A1 Woodland B Grassland D Heathland with grass tussocks particularly <i>Molinia</i> <i>caerulea</i>	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Black-backed meadow ant <i>Formica pratensis</i> (ant)	UK BAP	Dry scrubby heathland, meadows, hedgerows, grassy roadsides & occasionally woodlands. On Channel Islands scrubby cliff slopes & coast paths. Restricted distribution: Dorset & Channel Islands.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland D1 Dry heathland H8 Maritime cliff & slope J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Red barbed ant Formica rufibarbis (ant)	UK BAP	S-facing banks on dry heathland with sparse vegetation & acid grassland with grass tussocks. Restricted distribution: Surrey & Scilly Isles.	B1 Acid grassland D1 Dry heathland D5 Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic with grass tussocks of Molinia caerulea & Agrostis curtisii	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Shining guest ant Formicoxenus nitidulus (ant)	UK BAP	Open woodland & scrub. Dependent on a host species (typically wood ants). Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Scotland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Erratic ant <i>Tapinoma</i> <i>erraticum</i> (ant)	UK BAP	Dry, sunny sites with short or recently burnt vegetation & patches of bare ground, under stones, banks, dry peat & moss - open lowland heathland, cliff tops & moorland. Restricted distribution: S England & Channel Islands.	B1 Acid grassland D1 Dry heathland D5 Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic H8 Maritime cliff & slope in association with J4 Bare ground	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Long-spined ant Temnothorax interruptus (ant)	UK BAP	Warm, dry open sites with sparse cover of low-growing vegetation & coastal vegetated shingle. Nests under moss, lichen, heather, stones, fine grass roots & peat. Restricted distribution: Dorset, New Forest & Dungeness, Kent.	B Grassland D1 Dry heathland H3 Shingle in association with H5 Strandline vegetation H8 Maritime cliff & slope	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Scarce grey flag Hydropsyche bulgaromanorum (caddisfly)	UK BAP	Shallow, still water on stony & gravel substrate in rivers. Restricted distribution: River Arun, Sussex.	G2 Running water (river) with stony & gravel substrate	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce brown sedge <i>Ironoquia dubia</i> (caddisfly)	UK BAP	Seasonal streams & deep slow pools with leaf litter build-up from surrounding riparian deciduous trees. Restricted distribution: Berkshire, Suffolk & Hampshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (riparian) in association with G1 Standing water (deep slow pools) &/or G2 Running water (seasonal streams)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Window winged sedge <i>Hagenella clathrata</i> (caddisfly)	UK BAP	Small pools in heathland & raised bogs with clumps of rushes & grass tussocks. Restricted distribution: NW, SE & central England & Scotland.	D Heathland E1 Bog in association with G1 Standing water (small pools) with clumps of <i>Juncus</i> sp. & grass tussocks	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Small grey sedge Glossosoma intermedium (caddisfly)	UK BAP	Small to medium-sized streams, arising from base-rich rocks with a moderately fast current. Restricted distribution: Lake District.	G2 Running water (stream)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Chequered skipper Carterocephalus palaemon (butterfly)	UK BAP	S-facing, sheltered areas in damp grassland & woodland edges, often beside loch or river. Restricted distribution: NW Scotland.	A1 Woodland (edge) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (loch) G2 Running water with Molinia caerulea	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Lulworth skipper <i>Thymelicus action</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	S-facing, sunny but sheltered slopes on chalk & limestone coastal grassland & undercliffs. Restricted distribution: Dorset.	B3 Calcareous grassland H8.4 Coastal grassland with Brachypodium pinnatum	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Dingy skipper <i>Erynnis tages</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Warm, open areas - S- facing chalk & limestone downland, open hillsides, railway embankments, dunes, cliffs, disused quarries, woodland edges, clearings & rides. Distribution: Widespread in British Isles.	A1 Woodland B3 Calcareous grassland H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope I2.1 Quarry (disused) J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial with Lotus corniculatus, L. pedunculatus & Hippocrepis comosa	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Grizzled skipper Pyrgus malvae (butterfly)	UK BAP	Warm, sheltered sites with sparse vegetation - woodland edge, rides & clearings, chalk downland, unimproved grassland on hillsides, valleys, quarries, gravel pits, railway embankments & occasionally heathland. <u>Restricted distribution:</u> Central & S England.	A1 Woodland (edge, rides & clearings) B Grassland (unimproved) B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland I2 Artificial rock exposure & waste (quarries/gravel pits) with Agrimonia eupatoria, Potentilla reptans, P. sterilis, P. erecta, Fragaria vesca, Rubus fruticosus, Rosa canina, Sanguisorba minor & Geum urbanum	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Swallowtail <i>Papilio macaon</i> (butterfly)	W&CA ¹	Wet open fens. Restricted distribution: Norfolk (& Suffolk) Broads.	E3 Fen with Peucedanum palustre	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Wood white <i>Leptidea sinapis</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Warm, sheltered & damp sites - woodland edge & rides, scrub, meadows & rough overgrown field edges, disused railway cuttings & coastal undercliffs. Restricted distribution: Central & S England & Ireland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Lotus corniculatus, L. pedunculatus, Lathyrus linifolius, L. pratensis & Vicia cracca	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Brown hairstreak Thecla betulae (butterfly)	UK BAP	Hedgerows, scrub & woodland. Restricted distribution: S half of England, Wales & Ireland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub J2 Hedgerows with Prunus spinosa & P. domestica	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
White-letter hairstreak <i>Satyrium w-album</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Edges of deciduous woodland, hedgerows & roadside verges. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland (edge) J2.1 Intact hedge J2.3 Hedge with trees with Ulmus procera, U. minor & U. glabra	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Small blue <i>Cupido minimus</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Warm, sheltered sites - herb-rich unimproved chalk & limestone grassland, disused quarries & gravel pits, road & railway embankments, woodland rides & clearings, dunes & coastal grassland. <u>Restricted distribution:</u> Widespread but local in British Isles.	A1 Woodland B3 Calcareous grassland H6 Sand dune H8.4 Coastal grassland I2.1 Quarry (disused/gravel pit) with Anthyllis vulneraria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Silver-studded blue Plebejus argus (butterfly)	UK BAP	Warm, sheltered, S- facing sites - chalk & limestone grassland, heathland & disused sand, chalk or limestone quarries. Restricted distribution: S & E England & Wales.	B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland I2.1 Quarry (disused sand/chalk/limestone) with Erica cinerea, E. tetralix, Calluna vulgaris, Helianthemum nummularium, Hippocrepis comosa, Lotus corniculatus & Ulex europaeus.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Northern brown argus Aricia artaxerxes (butterfly)	UK BAP	Sheltered, S-facing slopes or in hollows, limestone grassland, coastal valleys, quarries, outcrops & limestone pavement. <u>Restricted</u> <u>distribution:</u> N England & Scotland.	B3 Calcareous grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope I1.1.2 Basic inland cliff I1.3 Limestone pavement I2.1 Quarry (limestone) with Helianthemum nummularium	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Large blue Maculinea arion (butterfly)	W&CA ¹ CH&SR ⁴ UK BAP	Warm, dry unimproved acidic or limestone grassland on S-facing, close-grazed slopes. Restricted distribution: SW England.	B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland with Thymus polytrichus, Origanum vulgare & Myrmica sabuleti	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Duke of Burgundy <i>Hamaeris lucina</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Chalk & limestone grassland with light scrub & clearings in coppiced woodland. Restricted distribution: Central & England. Scattered in N England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (coppiced) A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland with Primula veris, P. vulgaris & P. veris x vulgaris	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
White admiral <i>Limenitis camilla</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Deciduous woodland & conifer plantations. Restricted distribution: Central, S & E England & E Wales.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.2 Coniferous woodland with Lonicera periclymenum	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Small pearl- bordered fritillary <i>Boloria selene</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Open areas - deciduous woodland & clearings, damp limestone grassland, scrub, cliffs, marshland & moorland. Restricted distribution: S, SW & N England, Wales & Scotland.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland (clearings) A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland C Tall herb & fern D Heathland H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Viola riviniana & V. palustris	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Pearl-bordered fritillary <i>Boloria euphrosyne</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Open deciduous woodland & clearings, conifer plantations & limestone pavement. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S, SW & N England, Wales, Scotland & Ireland.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland (open & clearings) A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland I1.3 Limestone pavement with Viola riviniana, V. canina & V. palustris	Distribution: Yes (but possibly extinct in county) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
High brown fritillary Argynnis adippe (butterfly)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Suitably-managed woodland, rough grassland on woodland edges & limestone pavement. Restricted distribution: NW & SW England & Wales.	A1 Woodland B Grassland (unimproved) I1.3 Limestone pavement with Viola riviniana, V. canina, V. hirta & V. lactea	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Marsh fritillary Euphydryas aurinia (butterfly)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Chalk grassy hillsides, damp meadows, heathland, moorland & woodland clearings. Restricted distribution: NW & SW England, W Wales, W Scotland & Ireland.	A1 Woodland B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland with Succisa pratensis, Knautia arvensis & Scabiosa columbaria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Glanville fritillary <i>Melitaea cinxia</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Coastal grassland (undercliffs or cliff tops) & S-facing chalk downland with regular disturbance. Restricted distribution: S & SW coasts England & Isle of Wight.	B3 Calcareous grassland H8.4 Coastal grassland with <i>Plantago</i> <i>lanceolata</i>	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Heath fritillary <i>Melitaea athalia</i> (butterfly)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Warm sites - heathland, rich grassland & woodland clearings. Restricted distribution: SW & SE England.	Al Woodland (clearings) B Grassland D Heathland with Melampyrum pratense, Plantago lanceolata, Veronica chamaedrys & Digitalis purpurea	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Wall Lasiommata megera (butterfly)	UK BAP	Short unimproved grassland, coastal cliffs & dunes, hedgerows, wasteland, disused quarries, gardens, railway embankments & footpaths. Distribution: Widespread in British Isles.	B Grassland (unimproved) H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope I2.1 Quarry (disused) J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Agrostis sp., Dactylis glomerata, Brachypodium sylvaticum, B. pinnatum, Deschampsia flexuosa & Holcus lanatus	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Mountain ringlet Erebia epiphron (butterfly)	UK BAP	Moist or boggy areas in sheltered depressions & mountain grassland. Restricted distribution: Lake District & central W Scotland.	B1 Acid grassland D4 Montane heath E Mire with Nardus stricta	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Grayling <i>Hipparchia semele</i> (butterfly)	UK BAP	Sheltered, sunny & dry sites with sparse vegetation & bare ground - heathland, sand dunes, calcareous grassland, coastal grassland, cliffs & disused quarries. Restricted distribution: Primarily coasts of UK, with some colonies inland.	B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope I2.1 Quarry (disused) with Agrostis curtisii, Aira praecox, Festuca rubra, F. ovina, Ammophila areneria & Deschampsia cespitosa J4 Bare ground	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Small heath Coenonympha pamphilus (butterfly)	UK BAP	Open sites - woodland rides, shorter grassland, heathland, railway embankments, disused quarries, meadows & sand dunes. Distribution: Widespread in British Isles.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune I2.1 Quarry (disused) with Agrostis, Festuca & Poa sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Large heath Coenonympha tullia (butterfly)	UK BAP	Open wet sites - lowland raised bogs, upland blanket bogs & damp acidic moorland. Restricted distribution: N England, Wales, Scotland & Ireland.	D2 Wet heathland E1 Bog with Eriophorum vaginatum, E. angustifolium, Juncus articulatus & Erica tetralix	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Ghost moth Hepialus humuli (moth)	UK BAP	Rough meadows & grassland. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	B Grassland with Humulus lupulus & Urtica dioica	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Goat moth Cossus cossus (moth)	UK BAP	Open low-lying & damp sites – deciduous & carr woodland/edges, hedgerows, parks, gardens, road-sides, dry heathland, golf courses, riverbanks, old flooded pits, trees on floodplains & trees around arable ponds. Restricted distribution: Locally widespread in S half England & Wales, scattered in N England & Scotland.	A1.1/A1.3 Woodland A3.1/A3.3 Parkland/ scattered trees B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D1 Dry heathland G1 Standing water G2 Running water J1.1 Arable J1.2 Amenity grassland J2 Hedgerows with Salix, Populus, Betula, Ulmus, Quercus & Malus sp., Fraxinus excelsior & Alnus glutinosa trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Forester Adscita statices (moth)	UK BAP	Open sites – damp grassland & meadows, chalk downland & heathland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Wales, local in Scotland & N Ireland.	B3 Calcareous grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland with Rumex acetosa & R. acetosella.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Slender Scotch burnet Zygaena loti subsp. scotica (moth)	UK BAP	S-facing low cliffs & grassy banks on coasts. Restricted distribution: Argyll, Scotland.	B3 Calcareous grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Lotus corniculatus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
New Forest burnet Zygaena viciae subsp. argyllensis (moth)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Steep, S-facing, herb- rich grassy slopes with rocky ledges. Restricted distribution: Argyll, Scotland.	B Grassland (unimproved) C2 Upland species-rich ledges with Lotus corniculatus & Lathyrus pratensis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fiery clearwing Pyropteron chrysidiformis (moth)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Sheltered but sunny sites beneath chalk sea cliffs & vegetated shingle beaches. Restricted distribution: Kent.	H3 Shingle in association with H5 Strandline vegetation H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Rumex crispus & R. acetosa	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Pale eggar <i>Trichiura crataegi</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Heathland, scrub, open woodland & edges, hedgerows & gardens. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	A1 Woodland (open & edge) A2 Scrub D Heathland J2 Hedgerows with Betula pubescens, B. pendula, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Erica sp. & Vaccinium myrtillus	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Lackey Malacosoma neustria (moth)	UK BAP	Open woodland & scrub, waste ground, hedgerows & gardens. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half England & Wales, scattered in N England & Scotland.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa & Rosa sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Oak hook-tip <i>Watsonalla binaria</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Oak woodland, parkland, hedgerows & gardens. Restricted distribution: Mainly England & Wales. Rare in Scotland.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees J2 Hedgerows with Quercus petraea & Q. robur	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Oak lutestring Cymatophorima diluta (moth)	UK BAP	Mature oak woodland. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half of England & Wales, scattered in N England & Scotland.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland with Quercus petraea & Q. robur	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Rest harrow Aplasta ononaria (moth)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland on coast & sand dunes. Restricted distribution: S & SE coasts England.	B3 Calcareous grassland H6 Sand dune H8.4 Coastal grassland with Ononis repens	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Essex emerald Thetidia smaragdaria (moth)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Saltmarshes & estuaries. Restricted distribution: Formerly Thames estuary, Essex & N Kent. Thought extinct.	G2.6 Brackish running water H2 Saltmarsh with Seriphidium maritimum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sussex emerald Thalera fimbrialis (moth)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Shingle beaches. Restricted distribution: Kent. Sometimes occurs as migrant on S coast.	H3 Shingle with Achillea millefolium & Daucus carota	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Small emerald Hemistola chrysoprasaria (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland edges & hedgerows on chalk downs & limestone. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half of England & Wales, scattered in N England & Scotland.	A1 Woodland (on calcareous ground) B3 Calcareous grassland J2 Hedgerows with Clematis vitalba	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Dingy mocha Cyclophora pendularia (moth)	UK BAP	Damp neutral grassland, limestone & chalk grassland & downland, Breck grassland, sandy heathland, sand dunes, scrub, woodland rides & clearings. Restricted distribution: Mainly S England & S Wales, scattered in central England.	A1 Woodland (rides & clearings) A2 Scrub B1 Acid grassland B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune with Salix sp. particularly S. aurita & S. cinerea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
False mocha <i>Cyclophora porata</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Scrubby oak woodland, coppiced woodland & woodland clearings. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S half of England, Wales & rare in Scotland.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland with Quercus sp. particularly Q. robur	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Blood-vein <i>Timandra comae</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Marshes, riverbanks, damp meadows & gardens. Restricted distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scarce in Scotland.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G2 Running water J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Atriplex & Rumex sp. & Polygonum aviculare	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Mullein wave Scopula marginepunctata (moth)	UK BAP	Chalk grassland & saltmarshes on coast. Restricted distribution: Coasts of UK. Commoner in S half England.	B3 Calcareous grassland H2 Saltmarsh with Achillea millefolium, Artemesia vulgaris, Hippocrepsis comosa, Origanum vulgare & Teurcrium scorodonia	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Bright wave Idaea ochrata subsp. cantiata (moth)	UK BAP	Sandy coastal sites - sand dunes, vegetated shingle beaches & golf courses. Restricted distribution: SE England. Sometimes occurs as migrant on S coast.	H3 Shingle H6 Sand dune J1.2 Amenity grassland with Crepis, Taraxacum & Tussilago sp., Vicia tetrasperma & Trifolium arvense	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Silky wave <i>Idaea dilutaria</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Limestone cliffs & downs with scrub. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Wales.	A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Helianthemum mummularium	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Oblique carpet <i>Orthonama vittata</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Marshy & damp sites - fens, water meadows, damp woodland, marshes & riverbanks. Distribution: Widespread but scattered in UK.	A1 Woodland (carr) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation G2 Running water with Gallium saxatile & G. palustre	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Red carpet Xanthorhoe decoloraria (moth)	UK BAP	Upland moorland & rocky hillsides up to 900 m above sea level. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK, commoner in N Britain.	C2 Upland species-rich ledges D4 Montane heath/dwarf shrub with Alchemilla glabra	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Dark-barred twin- spot carpet Xanthorhoe ferrugata (moth)	UK BAP	Gardens, woodland, hedgerows, downs, fens, moors & sand dunes. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	Al Woodland B Grassland D Heathland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation H6 Sand dune J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Galium & Rumex sp. & Glechoma hederacea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Chalk carpet Scotopteryx bipunctaria (moth)	UK BAP	Chalk downland, limestone hills, sea cliffs & quarries with broken or bare ground. Restricted distribution: Mainly S England & S Wales, scattered in central & N England & N Wales.	B3 Calcareous grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope I2.1 Quarry (limestone) J4 Bare ground (chalk) with Lotus corniculatus, Trifolium arvense, T. pratense, T. repens & Vicia sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Shaded broad-bar Scotopteryx chenopodiata (moth)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland, acid heath, woodland rides, roadside verges, sand dunes & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (rides) B3 Calcareous grassland D1 Dry heathland H6 Sand dune J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Trifolium arvense, T. pratense, T. repens & Vicia sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Galium carpet Epirrhoe galiata (moth)	UK BAP	Mostly coastal - lime & chalk downland, grassy heathland, sea cliffs, sand dunes & shingle. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland H3 Shingle H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Gallium saxatile, G. mollugo & G. verum	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Grey mountain carpet <i>Entephria caesiata</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Mountains & moorland where stone walls & rocks. Restricted distribution: Mainly Midlands, N England, Wales, Scotland & N Ireland. Scattered in S & central England.	B1 Acid grassland D Heathland I1 Natural rock exposure J2.5 Stone wall with Calluna vulgaris & Vaccinium myrtillus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Dark spinach Pelurga comitata (moth)	UK BAP	Suburban habitats - rough & waste ground, weedy sites, gardens & allotments. Also scrub, grassland, woodland & fens. Distribution: Widespread in England, scattered in Wales, Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Atriplex & Chenopodium sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Spinach <i>Eulithis mellinata</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Suburban habitats - gardens & allotments. Also rough grassland, scrub & woodland. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Ribes nigrum & R. rubrum	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Small phoenix Ecliptopera silaceata (moth)	UK BAP	Open sites - woodland rides, hedgerows, fens, gardens, calcareous grassland, heathland, allotments & roadside verges. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (rides) B Grassland B3 Calcareous grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal D Heathland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Epilobium montanum, E. hirsutum, Circaea lutetiana & Chamerion angustifolium	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Netted carpet Eustroma reticulatum (moth)	UK BAP	Shady locations - damp open woodlands & streamsides. Restricted distribution: Lake District.	A1 Woodland (damp) in association with G2 Running water with Impatiens noli- tangere	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Pretty chalk carpet <i>Melanthia</i> procellata (moth)	UK BAP	Woodlands, scrub, gardens & hedgerows on calcareous soils. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half England & Wales, scattered in N & central England.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows in association with calcareous soil with <i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Barberry carpet <i>Pareulype berberata</i> (moth)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Hedgerows in open areas & woodland edge. Restricted distribution: Mainly England, scattered in E England & S Wales.	A1 Woodland (edge) J2 Hedgerows with Berberis vulgaris	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Argent & sable Rheumaptera hastata (moth)	UK BAP	Damp & boggy moorland & hillsides, fens & coppiced deciduous woodland. Distribution: Widespread but scattered in UK.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland (coppiced & carr) D2 Wet heathland E Mire with Myrica gale, Betula pendula, B. pubescens & Salix sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Grass rivulet Perizoma albulata subsp. albulata (moth)	UK BAP	Open, dry, lowland sites - calcareous grassland, limestone hill, sandy or shingle beaches & dune slacks. Also some moorland areas & wet meadows. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	B1 Acid grassland B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland H3 Shingle H6 Sand dune with Rhinanthus minor	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Scarce pug Eupithecia extensaria subsp. occidue (moth)	UK BAP	Saltmarshes. Restricted distribution: E England.	H2 Saltmarsh with Seriphidium maritimum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Streak Chesias legatella (moth)	UK BAP	Grassland, heathland, moorland, hedgerows, gardens, scrub & open woodland. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub B1 Acid grassland D Heathland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Cytisus scoparius	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Broom-tip Chesias rufata (moth)	UK BAP	Heathland, moorland, open woodland, roadside verges & scrubby embankments. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England, Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub B1 Acid grassland D Heathland with Cytisus scoparius	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Grey carpet Lithostege griseata (moth)	UK BAP	Dry stony habitats of Breckland - grassland, scrub, farmland, waste ground & roadside verges. Restricted distribution: East Anglia & Yorkshire.	A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Descurainia sophia & possibly Erysimum cheiranthoides	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Drab looper Minoa murinata (moth)	UK BAP	Ancient deciduous woodland, woodland clearings, rides & coppice. Restricted distribution: S England & Wales.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (ancient, clearings, rides & coppice) with Euphorbia amygdaloides	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Barred tooth- striped <i>Trichopteryx</i> <i>polycommata</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Chalk downland, scrub, hedgerows & open woodland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England, Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland J2 Hedgerows with Fraxinus excelsior & Ligustrum vulgare	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Netted mountain moth <i>Macaria carbonaria</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Moorlands & mountains. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands.	D Heathland D4 Montane heath with Arctylostaphylos uva-ursi	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
V-moth <i>Macaria wauaria</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Gardens, allotments & cultivated areas with fruit bushes. Distribution: Widespread but scattered in UK.	J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Ribes sp. particularly R. rubrum, R. nigrum & R. uva- crispa	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Latticed heath <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Open sites - waste ground, farmland, acid heathland, moorland & calcareous grassland. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	B3 Calcareous grassland D1 Dry heathland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Medicago sativa, Lotus corniculatus, Trifolium repens, T. pratense & T. arvense	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Dark bordered beauty <i>Epione vespertaria</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Open & damp scrubby heathland & grassland, near tall trees or woodland. Restricted distribution: N England & Scotland.	A1 Woodland (carr) A2 Scrub D2 Wet heathland D6 Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic with Salix repens & Populus tremula	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
August thorn Ennomos quercinaria (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland & suburban habitats - parks, scrub, gardens & hedgerows. Distribution: Mainly England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees A2 Scrub J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Fagus sylvatica, Quercus petraea & Q. robur	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Dusky thorn Ennomos fuscantaria (moth)	UK BAP	Deciduous woodlands, hedgerows & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Fraxinus excelsior	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
September thorn Ennomos erosaria (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland, parkland, gardens & hedgerows. Restricted distribution: Mainly England & Wales, scattered in Scotland.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Fagus sylvatica, Betula pubescens, B. pendula, Quercus & Tilia sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Brindled beauty <i>Lycia hirtaria</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, scrub, parks, gardens & hedgerows. Distribution: Widespread in S half England, Wales & Scotland, scattered in N England & N Ireland.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees A2 Scrub J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Alnus glutinosa, Quercus ilex, Q. robur, Betula pubescens, B. pendula, Crataegus monogyna, C. laevigata, Tilia platyphyllos, T. cordata, T. europaea, Ulmus procera & U. glabra.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Belted beauty Lycia zonaria subsp. britannica (moth)	UK BAP	Coastal sand dunes & hills, coastal grassland & golf courses. Restricted distribution: NW England, N Wales & W Scotland.	B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland H6 Sand dune J1.2 Amenity grassland with Salix repens, Rosa pimpinellifolia, Lotus corniculatus, Anthyllis vulneraria, Achillea millefolium, Iris pseudacorus, Trifolium & Plantago sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sloe carpet Aleucis distinctata (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland, hedgerows, scrub, farmland & damp heathland. Restricted distribution: S & SE England.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland A2 Scrub D2 Wet heathland J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows with Prunus spinosa	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Black-veined moth Siona lineata (moth)	<mark>W&CA</mark> ¹ UK BAP	Long, herb-rich unimproved chalk grassland with tussocks of tall grass. Restricted distribution: Kent.	B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland with Centaurea nigra, Lotus corniculatus, Origanum vulgare & Brachypodium pinnatum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Straw belle Aspitates gilvaria subsp. gilvaria (moth)	UK BAP	Chalk downland, limestone hills & limestone quarries. Restricted distribution: Kent & Surrey.	B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland I2.1 Quarry (limestone) with Potentilla reptans, Achillea millefolium, Pastinaca sativa, Lotus corniculatus, Thymus polytrichus, Medicago lupulina, Veronica serpyllifolia & Linum catharticum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Narrow-bordered bee hawk-moth <i>Hemaris tityus</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Marshy woodland, damp acid pasture or moorland & unimproved chalk downland. Restricted distribution: Widespread but scarce in UK.	A1 Woodland (carr) B1 Acid grassland B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D2 Wet heathland D6 Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic with Succisa pratensis, Knautia arvensis & Scabiosa columbaria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Figure of eight <i>Diloba</i> <i>caeruleocephala</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland clearings, scrub, old mature hedgerows & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scarcer in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland (clearings) A3 Parkland/scattered trees (orchard) A2 Scrub J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Prunus spinosa, Crataegus, Malus & Rosa sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Scarce vapourer Orgyia recens (moth)	UK BAP	Sandy heathland, damp woodland, rides & clearings, fens, bogs, damp neutral grassland, limestone grassland, chalk downland, Breck grassland & sand dunes. Restricted distribution: NE & E England.	A1 Woodland (damp, rides & clearings) B Grassland D Heathland E Mire H6 Sand dune with Crataegus monogyna, Frangula alnus, Prunus spinosa, Corylus avellanarius, Betula, Erica, Quercus, Rosa, Rumex & Salix sp., Rubus fruticosus, Filipendula ulmaria & Chamerion angustifolium	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Speckled footman Coscinia cribraria subsp. bivittatta (moth)	UK BAP	Heathland. Restricted distribution: Dorset.	D Heathland with Calluna vulgaris, Agrostis curtisii, Erica tetralix, E. cinerea & Vaccinium myrtillus	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Garden tiger <i>Arctia caja</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Damp meadows, scrub, gardens, parks, open woodland, sand dunes, fens & waste ground. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland E3 Fen H6 Sand dune J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Arctium lappa, A. minus, Urtica dioica & Rumex obtusifolius	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
White ermine Spilosoma lubricipeda (moth)	UK BAP	Gardens, hedgerows, grassland, heathland, moorland, woodland, scrub & fens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Rumex crispus, R. obtusifolius & Urtica dioica	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Buff ermine Spilosoma luteum (moth)	UK BAP	Gardens, hedgerows, parkland, woodland, heathland, grassland, fens & scrub. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Al Woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Humulus lupulus, Lonicera periclymenum, Prunus domestica & Urtica dioica	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Grassland, sand dunes, heathland, gardens, waste ground, railway embankments & woodland rides. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (rides) B Grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Senecio jacobea & occasionally other Senecio sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
White-line dart <i>Euxoa tritici</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Sand dunes, sea cliffs, moorland, heathland, open woodland & downland. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (open) B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Galium verum, G. mollugo, Cerastium fontanum, Stellaria media & S. holostea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Garden dart Euxoa nigricans (moth)	UK BAP	Gardens, allotments, farmland, downland & waste ground. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	B Grassland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Trifolium pratense, Plantago major, P. lanceolata & Rumex sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Lunar yellow underwing <i>Noctua orbona</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Open, dry, sandy heathland or calcareous grassland & open grassy areas within woodland. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & E England, scattered in Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D1 Dry heathland with Stellaria media, Dactylis glomerata, Elytrigia repens, Primula veris, Potentilla reptans, Ranunculus acris, Deschampsia flexuosa, Phalaris arundinacea & Festuca ovina	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Double dart <i>Graphiphora augur</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, scrub, parks, marshes, riverbanks, hedgerows, fens & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation G2 Running water J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Prunus spinosa, Betula, Crataegus & Salix sp. & Rumex obtusifolius	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Cousin German Protolampra sobrina (moth)	UK BAP	Birch & pine woodland & scrub. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub with Vaccinium myrtillus, Salix auritus, Erica & Betula sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Autumnal rustic Eugnorisma glareosa (moth)	UK BAP	Sandy or chalky soils - woodland fringes, rough grassland, heathland, moorland & downland. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Al Woodland (fringes) Bl Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland with Betula pendula, B. pubescens, Calluna vulgaris, Erica cinerea & Hyacinthoides non- scripta	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Small square-spot <i>Diarsia rubi</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Wet woodland, grassland, marshes, scrub, hedgerows, fens, gardens, heathland & rough meadows. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (carr) A2 Scrub B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Calluna vulgaris, Rumex & Taraxacum sp. & Digitalis purpurea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Ashworth's rustic Xestia ashworthii (moth)	UK BAP	Slate & limestone grassland on hills & mountains. Restricted distribution: N Wales.	B3 Calcareous grassland C2 Upland species-rich ledges D4 Montane heath/dwarf herb with Helianthemum chamaecistus, Calluna sp. & Digitalis purpurea	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Neglected rustic Xestia castanea (moth)	UK BAP	Heathland, moorland & bogs. Restricted distribution: Scattered & local in UK.	D Heathland E1 Bog with Calluna vulgaris, Erica cinerea & E. tetralix	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Heath rustic <i>Xestia agathina</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Acid heathland & moorland. Restricted distribution: Scattered & local in UK.	D Heathland with Calluna vulgaris	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Small dark yellow underwing Anarta cordigera (moth)	UK BAP	Moorland & rocky areas on mountains at altitudes of 200-600 m. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands.	C2 Upland species-rich ledges D4 Montane heath/dwarf herb I1 Natural rock exposure with Arctylostaphylos uva-ursi	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Pale shining brown Polia bombycina (moth)	UK BAP	Rough or scrubby grassland & downland & open woodland on chalk or limestone soils. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half England.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Bordered gothic Heliophobus reticulata (moth)	UK BAP	Chalk downland, Breck & limestone grassland, sea cliffs, sand dunes, heathland, waste ground, limestone quarries & embankments. Restricted distribution: S & E England.	B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope I2.1 Quarry (limestone) J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Polygonum aviculare, Saponaria officinalis & Silene vulgaris	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Dot moth Melanchra persicariae (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland, gardens, waste ground, roadside verges & hedgerows. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scarcer in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland B Grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Convolvulus arvensis, Sambucus nigra, Humulus lupulus, Rumex obtusifolius, Ribes nigrum, Senecio vulgaris, Trifolium repens, Corylus avellana, Hedera helix & Urtica dioica	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Broom moth <i>Melanchra pisi</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Open woodland, scrub, moorland, heathland, grassland & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Cytisus scoparius, Hippophae rhamnoides, Pteridium aquilinum, Calluna vulgaris, Rubus fruticosus & Salix sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
White spot <i>Hadena albimacula</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Shingle beaches & chalk or limestone sea- cliffs. Restricted distribution: S coast of England.	H3 Shingle H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Silene nutans	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Hedge rustic Tholera cespitis (moth)	UK BAP	Open, rough acid grassland, heathland, open woodland & fens. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	Al Woodland (open) Bl Acid grassland D Heathland E3 Fen with Nardus stricta & Deschampsia flexuosa	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Feathered gothic Tholera decimalis (moth)	UK BAP	Rough grassland, scrub, downland, woodland edges, parks & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland (edges) A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with grasses particularly Nardus stricta & Festuca ovina	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Powdered quaker Orthosia gracilis (moth)	UK BAP	Marshes, damp woodland, fens, heathland & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (damp) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Salix cinerea, S. aurita, S. caprea, Myrica gale, Prunus spinosa, Pulicaria dysenterica, Populus nigra, Lythrum salicaria & Filipendula ulmaria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Shoulder-striped wainscot <i>Mythimna comma</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Damp woodland, fens, grassland, marshes & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (damp) B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with grasses particularly Dactylis glomerata	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Striped lychnis Shargacucullia lychnitis (moth)	UK BAP	Unshaded sites - rough downland, calcareous grassland, roadside verges, field margins, embankments, woodland rides & clearings. Restricted distribution: S England.	A1 Woodland (rides & clearings) B Grassland B3 Calcareous grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Verbascum nigrum V. thapsus & V. lychnitis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Minor shoulder- knot Brachylomia viminalis (moth)	UK BAP	Damp woodland, heaths, fens, marshes, river valleys & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in S half of England & Wales, scattered in N England, Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland (carr) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland G2 Running water E3 Fen with Salix & Populus sp. particularly S. cinerea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Sprawler Asteroscopus sphinx (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, gardens & areas with scattered trees. Restricted distribution: Widespread in S half of England & Wales, scattered in N England & N Ireland.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna, Tilia x europaea, Salix caprea, Corylus avellana, Quercus robur & Ulmus minor	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Brindled ochre Dasypolia templi (moth)	UK BAP	Rocky coastal habitats - grassland, sand dunes, sea cliffs & upland grassland & moorland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in N & SW England, Wales, Scotland & N Ireland coast.	B Grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff and slope with Heracleum sphondylium & Angelica sylvestris	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Deep-brown dart Aporophyla lutulenta (moth)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland, rough meadows, downland, heathland, sand dunes & gardens. Restricted distribution: Widespread in S half of England, scattered in Wales & Scotland.	A2 Scrub B Grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Crataegus monogyna, Rumex obtusifolius, R. acetosa & R. acetosella	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Sword-grass Xylena exsoleta (moth)	UK BAP	Moorland, rough grassland & upland woodland. Restricted distribution: Scattered but local throughout UK.	A1 Woodland B Grassland D Heathland with Potentilla reptans, Ononis repens, Humulus lupulus, Carduus nutans, Senecio vulgaris, Cirsium & Rumex sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Green-brindled crescent Allophyes oxyacanthae (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, hedgerows, scrub & suburban habitats - gardens & parkland. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1.1/A1.3 Woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2 Hedgerows J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna, C. laevigata, Populus alba, Malus sylvestris, Rosa canina & Sorbus aucuparia	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Dark brocade Blepharita adusta (moth)	UK BAP	Heathland, chalk downland, fenland, woodland, sand dunes, moorland & upland grassland. Distribution: Widespread but scattered in UK.	A1 Woodland B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland E3 Fen H6 Sand dune with Alnus glutinosa, Silene vulgaris, Myrica gale & Calluna vulgaris	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Orange upperwing Jodia croceago (moth)	UK BAP	Oak woodland, hedgerows & areas with scattered tress. Restricted distribution: Very rare. Last recorded in S England & Wales.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees J2 Hedgerows with Quercus robur & Q. petraea	Distribution: No (potentially extinct*) Habitat Present: N/A
Flounced chestnut Agrochola helvola (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, scrubby downland, heathland & moorland. Distribution: Widespread in S half of England & Wales, scattered in N England, Scotland & N Ireland.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland with Salix aurita, S. caprea, S. cinerea, Betula pendula, B. pubescens, Quercus robur, Q. petraea, Ulmus procera, U. glabra, Calluna vulgaris & Vaccinium myrtillus	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Brown-spot pinion Agrochola litura (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, parkland, scrub, gardens, heathland, fens, grassland & hedgerows. Distribution: Widespread in England, Wales & Scotland, rare in N Ireland.	A1.1/A1.3 Woodland A2 Scrub A3.1/A3.3 Parkland/ scattered trees B Grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Quercus sp., Crataegus monogyna, Silene vulgaris, Rumex acetosa & Filipendula ulmaria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Beaded chestnut Agrochola lychnidis (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, scrub, hedgerows, grassland, heathland & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, rare in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1.1/A1.3 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Crataegus monogyna & other trees/shrubs	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Centre-barred sallow Atethmia centrago (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, hedgerows & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1.1/A1.3 Woodland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Fraxinus excelsior	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Sallow <i>Xanthia icteritia</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Damp & broadleaved woodland, heathland, moorland, marshes, fens & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Salix sp., Populus alba & P. nigra	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Dusky-lemon sallow <i>Xanthia gilvago</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Broadleaved woodland, hedgerows & parkland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England, Wales & Scotland.	A1.1/A1.3 Woodland A3.1/A3.3 Parkland/ scattered trees J2 Hedgerows with Ulmus procera & U. glabra	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Grey dagger Acronicta psi (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland, hedgerows, parks, gardens, scrubby heathland, calcareous grassland & fens. Distribution: Widespread in England, Wales & N Ireland, scattered in Scotland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Prunus spinosa, Malus pumila, Betula pubescens, B. pendula, Tilia x europaea, Ulmus procera, Crataegus monogyna, C. laevigata & Sorbus aucuparia	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Knot grass Acronicta rumicis (moth)	UK BAP	Open sites - grassland, heathland, woodland, fens, scrub, marshes, gardens & hedgerows. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Rubus fruticosus, Crataegus monogyna, Rosa pimpinellifolia, Plantago lanceolata, P. major, Rumex acetosa, R. obtusifolius, Humulus lupulus & Mentha aquatica	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Mouse moth Amphipyra tragopoginis (moth)	UK BAP	Wide range of habitats - gardens, woodland, sand dunes, moorland & fens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland D Heathland E3 Fen H6 Sand dune J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Crataegus monogyna, Salix sp., Foeniculum vulgare, Artemesia vulgaris & Sanguisorba minor	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Heart moth Dicycla oo (moth)	UK BAP	Mature oak woodland, wooded commons & oak parkland. Restricted distribution: SE & E England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees with Quercus robur	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
White-spotted pinion <i>Cosmia diffinis</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Woodland, thickets, copses & hedgerows. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S half of England & Wales.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland J2 Hedgerows with Ulmus procera, U. minor & U. glabra	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Dusky brocade Apamea remissa (moth)	UK BAP	Open woodland, dry pastures, marshes, calcareous grassland, gardens & hedgerows. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland (open) B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Elytrigia repens & Phalaris arundinacea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Large nutmeg Apamea anceps (moth)	UK BAP	Dry pasture, chalk grassland, farmland, open woodland & edges, fens, scrub, gardens & heathland. Restricted distribution: Widespread in S half of England, scattered in N England, Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland (open & edges) A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland E3 Fen J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Dactylis glomerata & Poa annua	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Rosy minor <i>Mesoligia literosa</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Fens, scrub, calcareous grassland, heathland, open woodland, gardens & coastal areas - sand dunes & sea cliffs. Restricted distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland E3 Fen H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Dactylis glomerata, Ammophila arenaria & Leymus arenarius	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Concolorous Chortodes extrema (moth)	UK BAP	Fenland & ancient woodland. Restricted distribution: SE & E England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (ancient) E3 Fen with Calamagrostis canescens & C. epigejos	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fenn's wainscot Chortodes brevilinea (moth)	UK BAP	Fenland in reedbeds. Restricted distribution: E Anglia.	E3 Fen F Swamp, marginal & inundation with Phragmites australis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Sandhill rustic (Cornish subsp.) <i>Luperina nickerlii</i> subsp. leechi (moth)	UK BAP	Sandy & rocky coasts, shingle & sand beaches. Restricted distribution: Cornwall.	H3 Shingle H4 Boulders/rocks H5 Strandline vegetation H6 Sand dune with Puccinellia maritima, P. distans, Poa bulbosa, Agropyron junceiforme & Festuca rubra	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Ear moth Amphipoea oculea (moth)	UK BAP	Unimproved grassland, woodland rides, scrub, fens, marshes, gardens, moorland, heathland & saltmarshes. Distribution: Widespread in S half of England & Wales, scattered in N England, Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland (rides) A2 Scrub B Grassland (unimproved) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E3 Fen H2 Saltmarsh J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Poa annua, Petasites hybridus & Deschampsia cespitosa	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Rosy rustic <i>Hydraecia micacea</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Open woodland & rides, scrub, rough grassland, marshes, fens, gardens, hedgerows & heathland. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	A1 Woodland B Grassland E3 Fen G1 Standing water G2 Running water J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Humulus lupulus, Plantago lanceolata, Rumex obtusifolius, Stachys & Arctium sp., Limonium vulgare & Fragaria ananassa	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Marsh mallow moth Hydraecia osseola subsp. hucherardi (moth)	UK BAP	Marshes, fens, river banks & ditches. Restricted distribution: Kent & E Sussex.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen G1 Standing water G2 Running water with Althaea officinalis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fisher's estuarine moth <i>Gortyna borelii</i> (moth)	W&CA ¹ CH&SR ⁴	Coastal & rough neutral grassland on clay soils, scrub, sea cliffs, saltmarshes & grazing marsh. Restricted distribution: NE Essex & Kent.	A2 Scrub B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland H2 Saltmarsh H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Peucedanum officinale	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Haworth's minor <i>Celaena haworthii</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Bogs, fens, marshes, wet heaths, upland acid moorland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in N England, Wales, Scotland & N Ireland, scarce in S half of England.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E1 Bog E3 Fen with Eriophorum sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Crescent Celaena leucostigma (moth)	UK BAP	Damp woodland, fens, moorland, marshes, reedbeds, riversides & lake or ditch margins. Distribution: Scattered in UK.	A1 Woodland (damp) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E Mire F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water G2 Running water with Iris pseudacorus & Cladium mariscus	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
White-mantled wainscot Archanara neurica (moth)	UK BAP	Drier parts of reedbeds & reed-lined ditches. Restricted distribution: Suffolk.	F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water G2 Running water with Phragmites australis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Large wainscot <i>Rhizedra lutosa</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Drier parts of reedbeds, reed-lined ditches & riversides. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water G2 Running water with Phragmites australis	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Brighton wainscot Oria musculosa (moth)	UK BAP	Cereal & corn fields & grassy margins. Restricted distribution: Central S England.	B Grassland J1.1 Arable with wild grasses & cereal crops in <i>Poaceae</i> particularly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Avena</i> <i>sativa</i> , <i>Triticum</i> <i>aestivum</i> & <i>Secale</i> <i>cereale</i>	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Rustic <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Woodlands, rough meadows & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland B Grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Rumex crispus, R. obtusifolius, Plantago major, P. lanceolata & Stellaria media	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Mottled rustic Caradrina morpheus (moth)	UK BAP	Grassland, farmland, scrub, heathland, woodland & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in England & Wales, scattered in Scotland & N Ireland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal D Heathland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Rumex crispus, R. obtusifolius, Taraxacum officinale, Urtica dioica, Gallium mollugo & Chenopodium sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Marsh moth <i>Athetis pallustris</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Coastal fens & marshy grasslands. Restricted distribution: NE England.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen H Coastland with Filipendula ulmaria & Plantago lanceolata	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Reddish buff Acosmetia caliginosa (moth)	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Sparse vegetation in open heathland & sunny rides in woodland. Restricted distribution: Isle of Wight.	A1 Woodland (sunny rides) D Heathland (open) with Serratula tinctoria	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Anomalous <i>Stilbia anomala</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Moorland, heathland & dune heath. Restricted distribution: Scattered in mainly N & W Britain, local in E England & N Ireland.	D Heathland H6.6 Dune heath with Deschampsia flexuosa & D. cespitosa	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Shoulder-striped clover <i>Heliothis maritima</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Damp acid heathland. Restricted distribution: Hampshire, Dorset & Surrey.	D2 Wet heathland with Erica tetralix, Calluna vulgaris & Narthecium ossifragum	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Light crimson underwing <i>Catocala promissa</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Mature or ancient oak woodland. Restricted distribution: S England, mainly Hampshire.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (mature or ancient) with Quercus robur & Q. petraea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Dark crimson underwing <i>Catocala sponsa</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Mature or ancient oak woodland. Restricted distribution: S England, mainly New Forest.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (mature or ancient) with Quercus robur & Q. petraea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Four-spotted moth <i>Tyta luctuosa</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Well-drained, open sites with S-facing slopes, & dry, sandy or chalky soils - field margins, unimproved calcareous grassland & wasteland. Restricted distribution: S & E England.	B1 Acid grassland B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland I2.1 Quarry (disused) J1 Cultivated/disturbed land with Convolvulus arvensis	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Common fan-foot Pechipogo strigilata (moth)	UK BAP	Open deciduous woodland & coppice, often ancient. Restricted distribution: S half of England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (open/coppice/ancient) with Quercus robur, Alnus glutinosa, Betula sp., Rubus fruticosus & Taraxacum officinale	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Clay fan-foot Paracolax tristalis (moth)	UK BAP	Oak & broadleaved woodland. Restricted distribution: SE England.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland with Quercus robur	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Olive crescent Trisateles emortualis (moth)	UK BAP	Mature broadleaved woodland & clearings. Restricted distribution: S & SE England.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (clearings) with Fagus sylvatica, Quercus robur & Q. petraea	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Sandhill pigmy moth <i>Stigmella zelleriella</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Coastal sand hills & dunes. Restricted distribution: Kent.	H6 Sand dune with Salix repens	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Horehound long- horn moth Nemophora fasciella (moth)	UK BAP	Dry pastures, waste ground & hedgerows. Restricted distribution: S & E England.	B Grassland C Tall herb & fern J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows with Ballota nigra	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce long-horn moth Nematopogon magna (moth)	UK BAP	Moorland & wooded heathland. Distribution: N Scotland.	Al Woodland B Grassland D Heathland with Vaccinium myrtillus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Currant shoot borer <i>Lampronia capitella</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Woodlands. Restricted distribution: Scattered but local in England, Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland with Ribes rubrum, R. nigrum & R. uva-crispa	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Dorset tineid moth Eudarcia richardsoni (moth)	UK BAP	Sea cliffs & rocky areas. Restricted distribution: Dorset coast.	H8 Maritime cliff & slope with algae & lichens	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Pied tineid moth Nemapogon picarella (moth)	UK BAP	Woodlands with dead & decaying trees. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands & N England.	A1 Woodland with bracket fungus particularly <i>Piptoporus</i> <i>betulinus</i> & dead wood	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce aspen midget moth Phyllonorycter sagitella (moth)	UK BAP	Woodlands. Restricted distribution: W England & Wales.	A1 Woodland with Populus tremula	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Surrey midget moth Phyllonorycter scabiosella (moth)	UK BAP	Lowland calcareous grassland & downland. Restricted distribution: Surrey, Kent & Gloucestershire.	B3 Calcareous grassland with Scabious columbaria	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce brown streak Aplota palpella (moth)	UK BAP	Woodlands, wood- pasture, parkland & hedgerows with veteran trees. Restricted distribution: S England.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2 Hedgerows with veteran trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Greenweed flat- body Agonopterix atomella (moth)	UK BAP	Unimproved grassland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S, E & NW England & Wales.	B Grassland (unimproved) with Genista tinctoria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Fuscous flat-body Agonopterix capreolella (moth)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland, chalk downs & limestone pavement. Restricted distribution: Mainly Kent, Isle of Wight & N Ireland.	B3 Calcareous grassland I1.3 Limestone pavement with Pimpinella saxifraga	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Water-dock case- bearer <i>Coleophora</i> <i>hydrolapathella</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Fens, shallow standing water, riverbanks & coastal marshes. Restricted distribution: Norfolk & Suffolk Broads & County Durham, Ireland.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen G1 Standing water G2 Running water with Rumex hydrolapathum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Basil-thyme case- bearer <i>Coleophora tricolor</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Unimproved Breckland grassland & heathland, disused airfields & forest rides. Restricted distribution: Suffolk & Norfolk.	A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (rides) B Grassland (unimproved) D Heathland with Holcus lanatus & Clinopodium arvensis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Large gold case- bearer <i>Coleophora</i> <i>vibicella</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Old rough pastures & woodland rides. Restricted distribution: S England.	A1 Woodland (rides) B Grassland (unimproved) with Genista tinctoria	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Betony case-bearer Coleophora wockeella (moth)	UK BAP	Open woodland & rides. Restricted distribution: Surrey & Sussex.	A1 Woodland (open & rides) with Stachys officinalis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Least owlet Scythris siccella (moth)	UK BAP	Dry sandy habitats on coast. Restricted distribution: Chesil Beach, Dorset.	H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope with Armeria maritima, Ononis repens, Thymus polytrichus, Lotus corniculatus, Anthyllis vulneraria, & Plantago & Cerastium sp.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Slate sober moth Syncopacma albipalpella (moth)	UK BAP	Damp heathland. Restricted distribution: SE & E England.	D2 Wet heathland with Genista anglica	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Western sober moth Syncopacma suecicella (moth)	UK BAP	Dry heathland. Restricted distribution: Lizard, Cornwall.	D1 Dry heathland with <i>Genista pilosa</i>	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Chalk-hill lance- wing Epermenia insecurella (moth)	UK BAP	Limestone & chalk grassland. Restricted distribution: Central S England.	B3 Calcareous grassland with Thesium humifusum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Mistletoe marble <i>Celypha woodiana</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Mature traditional apple orchards & hedgerows. Restricted distribution: SW England, Midlands & Wales.	A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) J2 Hedgerows with Viscum album	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Liquorice piercer Grapholita pallifrontana (moth)	UK BAP	Downland, scrub & hedgerows on calcareous soils. Restricted distribution: S England.	A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland J2 Hedgerows with Astragalos glycyphyllos	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce crimson and gold <i>Pyrausta</i> <i>sanguinalis</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Coastal sand hills, sand dunes & limestone pavement. Restricted distribution: Isle of Man, N Wales & N Ireland.	H6 Sand dune H8.4 Coastal grassland I1.3 Limestone pavement with Thymus serpyllum	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scarce aspen knothorn <i>Sciota hostilis</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Mature aspen woodland. Restricted distribution: SE England & W Midlands.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A3.1 Mixed woodland with Populus tremula	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
White-spotted sable <i>Anania funebris</i> (moth)	UK BAP	Calcareous grassland, woodland rides & edges, limestone pavements & cliffs. Restricted distribution: Scattered in England & Wales.	A1 Woodland (rides & edges) B3 Calcareous grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope I1.3 Limestone pavement with Solidago virgaurea & Genista tinctoria	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Beautiful pearl Agrotera nemoralis (moth)	UK BAP	Ancient woodland. Restricted distribution: Kent.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (ancient) with Carpinus betulus & Corylus avellana	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Hornet robberfly Asilus crabroniformis (fly)	UK BAP	Open, unimproved or semi-improved pasture, heathlands, dunes & occasionally wide forest roads. Larvae associated with cattle & rabbit dung. Restricted distribution: S England & Wales.	A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland B Grassland (semi-improved) D Heathland H6 Sand dune	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Heath bee-fly Bombylius minor (fly)	UK BAP	Lowland open heathland with exposed sandy banks & bluffs along the edges of paths. Restricted distribution: Dorset & Isle of Man.	D Heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Mottled bee-fly Thyridanthrax fenestratus (fly)	UK BAP	Lowland open heathland with varying age structure, sparse vegetation & bare S- facing sandy banks, often on sand pits. Restricted distribution: Dorset, Sussex, Surrey, Berks & Hampshire.	D1 Dry heathland 12 Artificial rock exposure & waste (sand pits) with Calluna vulgaris	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Southern silver stiletto-fly <i>Cliorismia rustica</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Sandy riverbanks with extensive sand bars, some tree shading & bare sand in sunny areas. Restricted distribution: N & SE England & S Wales.	A1 Woodland & A2 Scrub in association with G2 Running water (with sand bars)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fancy-legged fly Campsicnemus magius (fly)	UK BAP	Saline lagoons & salty lakes with bare muddy banks. Restricted distribution: SE coast of England, Thames Estuary, Cheshire & Yorkshire.	G1.6 Brackish standing water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Broads long-legged fly Dolichopus laticola (fly)	UK BAP	Fen meadows & fen carr habitats. Restricted distribution: Norfolk Broads, Kent, Sussex & Surrey.	A1 Woodland (carr) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F1 Swamp	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Bure long-legged fly Dolichopus nigripes (fly)	UK BAP	Fenlands. Restricted distribution: Bure Valley, Norfolk Broads.	A1 Woodland (carr) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F1 Swamp	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
English assassin-fly <i>Empis limata</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Sandy river valleys with shaded edges from riverside shrubs, trees, woodland, hedgerows & parkland with mixed low intensity agriculture. Restricted distribution: Monnow & Usk Valley, Wales & Moccas Park, Herefordshire.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B5 Marsh/marshy grassland J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows in association with G2 Running water (sandy river valleys)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Mountain dance- fly <i>Rhamphomyia</i> <i>hirtula</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Mountains above 800 m with mossy heaths, heaths abundant in sedges, dwarf shrub heaths & upland acid grasslands, especially on N-facing slopes. Also scree slopes, bryophyte springs, mossy snow beds & tall herbs on rocky ledges. Restricted distribution: Grampian mountains, Scotland.	B1 Acid grassland (upland) C2 Upland species-rich ledges D1 Dry heathland D3 Lichen/bryophyte heath D4 Montane heath/dwarf herb E2 Flush & spring I1.2 Scree with Racomitrium sp. moss, Empetrum, Deschampsia, Nardus & Carex sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Clubbed big- headed fly Dorylomorpha clavifemora (fly)	UK BAP	Fenlands. Restricted distribution: East Anglia.	E3 Fen F1 Swamp with Phragmites australis	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Pine hoverfly Blera fallax (fly)	UK BAP	Caledonian forest in pine & deciduous trees with damp rot-holes. Restricted distribution: NE Scotland.	A1.2.1 Semi-natural coniferous woodland A1.3.1 Semi-natural mixed woodland with Sorbus aucuparia, Pinus sylvestris, Rosa canina, Galium saxatile, & Stellaria holostea	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Golden hoverfly <i>Callicera spinolae</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Parklands & mature woodland with tree holes with wet decaying wood. Restricted distribution: E Anglia & Hertfordshire.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvaticus, Fraxinus excelsior, Acer sp. & Hedera helix	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Broken-banded wasp-hoverfly Chrysotoxum octomaculatum (fly)	UK BAP	Lowland dry heathlands. Restricted distribution: Cornwall, Hampshire, Surrey & Dorset.	D1 Dry heathland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Phantom hoverfly <i>Doros profuges</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Chalk grassland & downland, scrub & deciduous woodland edges on chalk. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S & NW England & Mull, Scotland.	A1 Woodland (edge) A2 Scrub B3 Calcareous grassland with Rubus sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Bog hoverfly Eristalis cryptarum (fly)	UK BAP	Bogs, valley mires, heathland, moorland & wet heath pasture, with narrow mossy water channels & often scrub. Restricted distribution: Dartmoor, Devon.	A2 Scrub B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland G2 Running water E1 Bog E3.1 Valley mire	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Aspen hoverfly Hammerschmidtia ferruginea (fly)	UK BAP	Large, mature open mixed or deciduous woodland with dead/decaying wood & sap runs. Restricted distribution: Speyside, Scotland.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland with Populus tremula & Betula sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Western wood-vase hoverfly <i>Myolepta potens</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Rot-holes with pools of water in mature deciduous trees in ancient woodland & wood pasture. Restricted distribution: Moccas Park, Herefordshire & Gloucestershire.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland (ancient) A3.1 Broadleaved parkland/scattered trees (ancient)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Cigarillo gall-fly <i>Lipara similis</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Fenland & reedbeds, often in reeds amongst grasses & scrub. Restricted distribution: East Anglia.	A2 Scrub E3 Fen F1 Swamp with Phragmites	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Variegated fruit-fly Amiota variegata (fly)	UK BAP	Goat moth Cossus cossus infested oak trees. Distribution: New Forest, Hampshire & Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2 Hedgerows with Quercus sp. in association with Cossus cossus	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Strathspey clusiid fly <i>Clusiodes</i> <i>geomyzinus</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Ancient (Caledonian) pine forests & old pine plantations with decaying stumps. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands.	A1.2.1 Coniferous semi- natural woodland A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (ancient)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Dune snail-killing fly Salticella fasciata (fly)	UK BAP	Coastal sand dunes & sparsely vegetated shingle, with land snails (Helicidae). Restricted distribution: Lincolnshire, Norfolk & Pembrokeshire.	H3 Shingle/gravel above high-tide mark H5 Strandline vegetation H6 Sand dune	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Viking sword fly Lonchaea ragnari (fly)	UK BAP	Mature birch trees in ancient birch woodland. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with <i>Betula</i> sp.	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Phoenix fly Dorycera graminum (fly)	UK BAP	Brownfield sites, quarries, scrub, herb- rich semi-rank grassland & deciduous woodland. Restricted distribution: S & SE England, mainly in Thames Corridor.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland (unimproved) I2 Artificial rock exposure & waste	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fonesca's seed fly Botanophila fonsecai (fly)	UK BAP	Strip of bare sand & sparse herbage on dunes. Restricted distribution: Sutherland, Scotland.	H6 Sand dune	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Hairy canary Phaonia jaroschewskii (fly)	UK BAP	Lowland raised sphagnum bog. Restricted distribution: N England, New Forest & Burnham Beeches, Buckinghamshire.	E1.6.2 Raised sphagnum bog (lowland)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Barred green colonel Odontomyia hydroleon (fly)	UK BAP	Fens and marsh with open, base-rich seepages. Restricted distribution: N Yorkshire & W Wales.	B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E2 Flush & spring (on calcareous ground) E3 Fen	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Black fungus gnat Asindulum nigrum (fly)	UK BAP	Open wetland habitats - floodplain grazing marsh & fens. Restricted distribution: East Anglia & Hampshire.	F Swamp, marginal & inundation B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen with Apiaceae	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Giant wood gnat Neoempheria lineola (fly)	UK BAP	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, beech woodland, wood pasture & parkland with fallen hollow trunks & old beech stumps. Restricted distribution: Gloucestershire & New Forest.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A1.3.1 Mixed semi- natural woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvatica	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Royal splinter cranefly Gnophomyia elsneri (fly)	UK BAP	Lowland wood pasture & parkland with large hollow beech trees. Restricted distribution: Windsor Forest, Berkshire.	A3 Parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvatica	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Six-spotted cranefly <i>Idiocera sexguttata</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Seepages where sparse vegetation. Restricted distribution: New Forest & Gower coast, S Wales.	E2 Flush & spring	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Scottish yellow splinter <i>Lipsothrix</i> <i>ecucullata</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Wet seepages or streams in damp deciduous woodlands with dead/decaying wood, partially immersed in water. <u>Restricted distribution:</u> Scattered in Scottish Highlands & fringes.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland in association with E2 Flush & spring G2 Running water with dead/decaying wood	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Northern yellow splinter <i>Lipsothrix errans</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Wet, rotting fallen trees & branches in shaded woodland streams. Restricted distribution: Scattered in N England, Wales & Scotland.	A1 Woodland in association with G2 Running water with dead/decaying wood	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Southern yellow splinter <i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Wet, rotting wood in seepages in deciduous woodland with continuous shade. <u>Restricted</u> <u>distribution:</u> Scattered in S & central England & S Wales.	A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland in association with G2 Running water with dead/decaying wood	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Scarce yellow splinter Lipsothrix nigristigma (fly)	UK BAP	Wet, rotting fallen trees & branches in shaded woodland streams. Restricted distribution: N Welsh borders, S Lancashire & Cumbria.	A1 Woodland in association with G2 Running water with dead/decaying wood	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
River-shore cranefly <i>Rhabdomastix</i> <i>japonica</i> (fly)	UK BAP	Un-modified rivers with exposed sand shoals. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S & NW England, S Wales & NE Scotland.	G2 Running water (un-modified rivers)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

¹ Fully protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, under which it is an offence to:-

- intentionally kill, injure or take the species;
- intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by the species for shelter or protection; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb the species when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.
- ² Protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, under which it is an offence to:-
 - intentionally kill, injure or take the species.
- ³ Protected under Part 4a, Section 9 only of Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act* 1981 (& as amended), under which it is an offence to:-
 - intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by the species for shelter or protection.
- ⁴ Protected under Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations* 2010 making the species a European Protected Species.

APPENDIX D. A REVIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION, HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE OF LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY SPECIES OF FISH WITHIN THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE.

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE (JNCC 2013 except where stated)	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Common sturgeon Acipenser sturio	<mark>W&CA¹</mark> UK BAP	Marine and brackish water using freshwater for spawning. Sturgeon is not known to breed in the UK but adults are occasionally encountered in coastal and estuarine waters (Pond Life 2013). Restricted distribution: England, Scotland & N Ireland.	G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Allis shad Alosa alosa	<mark>W&CA²</mark> UK BAP	Shallow coastal waters and estuaries, migrating into rivers to spawn. Relatively shallow gravelly areas adjacent to deep pools are thought to represent optimal spawning habitat. Juveniles spend up to 2 years in freshwater before returning to the sea. Restricted distribution: Tamar Estuary & Solway Firth.	G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Twaite shad Alosa fallax	<mark>W&CA³</mark> UK BAP	Coastal and the lower reaches of large rivers with some non-migratory populations. Spawning occurs above the influence of the high tide, usually in water flowing over stones and gravel. Young usually move to the upper estuary to grow. Adults are usually shallow coastal water, although can be found at a depth of 100m Restricted distribution: England/Wales border, Wales, Solway Firth & N Ireland.	G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
European eel Anguilla anguilla	UK BAP	Spawning occurs offshore and juveniles live under rocks, in crevices, or in the mud on the bed of estuaries, coastal lagoons, rivers, and lake ponds. Adults occur in freshwater. Juveniles migrate from ocean to a wide variety of waterbodies, from large rivers and lakes to damp flushes and small ponds with the ability to move on land through damp vegetation and during rainy periods. Adults usually stay in freshwater for 7-19 years, although it can be longer. Distribution: England, Scotland, Wales & N Ireland.	G1.2 Mesotrophic lakes G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE (JNCC 2013 except where stated)	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Spined loach Cobitis taenia	UK BAP	Found in slow-flowing rivers, streams, canals and ditches, where they spawn among stones and vegetation in shallower water with juveniles and adults feeding on the bottom. Restricted distribution: E Midlands, S of the Humber, N of the Thames.	G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Vendace Coregonus albula	<mark>W&CA⁴</mark> UK BAP	Occurring in lakes and spawning over gravelly/stony shores. Restricted distribution: England (Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite Lake), Scotland (Castle Loch, Mill Loch pre 1970s).	G1.2 Mesotrophic lakes G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Pollan Coregonus autumnalis	UK BAP	Occurring only in lakes in Ireland, although it may still retain the capacity to become anadromous. Restricted distribution: N Ireland - Lough Neagh, Lower Lough Erne, Loch Derg & Lough Ree.	G1.1 Eutrophic standing water G1.2 Mesotrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Whitefish Coregonus lavaretus	<mark>W&CA⁴</mark> UK BAP	Deep clear lakes. Restricted distribution: England (Ullswater, Red Tarn, Haweswater), Scotland (Loch Lomond, Loch Eck) & Wales (Llyn Tegid).	G1.2 Mesotrophic lakes G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Giant goby Gobius cobitis	W&CA ⁴	Coastal waters, estuaries and accessible rivers. Some populations are land-locked. Spawning occurs in freshwater. Juveniles are found in silt beds in rivers and return to the sea when adults. Restricted distribution: Many accessible rivers S of the Great Glen, Scotland.	G1.6 Brackish standing water H1 Intertidal	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Couch's goby Gobius couchii	W&CA ⁴	Inshore and intertidal. Restricted distribution: E Atlantic, S Cornwall & Ireland (Co. Cork, Co Donegal).	H1 Intertidal	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Short snouted seahorse Hippocampus hippocampus	W&CA ⁴	Shallow muddy waters, estuaries, sea-grass beds. Restricted distribution: S England (incl. River Thames).	G2.6 Brackish running water H Coastland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Spiny seahorse Hippocampus guttulatus	W&CA ⁴	Shallow coastal waters, lagoons and estuaries. Restricted distribution: S Norfolk, Essex, SE England, parts of Wales, W coast of Scotland to the Shetland Isles & W coast of Ireland.	G1.6 Brackish standing water G2.6 Brackish running water H Coastland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE (JNCC 2013 except where stated)	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
River lamprey Lampetra fluviatilis	UK BAP	Coastal waters, estuaries and accessible rivers. Some populations are land-locked. Spawning occurs in freshwater. Juveniles are found in silt beds in rivers and return to the sea when adults. Restricted distribution: Many accessible rivers S of the Great Glen, Scotland.	G1.2 Mesotrophic lakes G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Smelt Osmerus eperlanus	UK BAP	Estuaries and lower reaches of the upper river at spawning. Eggs are laid in quite fast flowing water. Young often swept down into the upper estuary (MarLIN 2013). Restricted distribution: E coast of England, Wales, W Scotland & Ireland - Lough Foyle, Larne Lough and Belfast Lough (Northern Ireland Priority Species 2013).	G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Sea lamprey Petramyzon marinus	UK BAP	Found in estuaries and easily accessible rivers. Juveniles are usually found in silt sands in fast flowing waters and return to the sea as adults. Restricted distribution: England, Wales, Scotland & N Ireland, mostly on the Atlantic coast, absent from northern rivers.	G1.2 Mesotrophic lakes G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Atlantic salmon Salmo salar	UK BAP	Commonly found in coastal areas, estuaries and accessible rivers during spawning periods. Spawning occurs in gravel beds in the upper reaches of the river, juveniles spend time in freshwater before returning to the sea as adults. Distribution: Mainly found on the Atlantic coast with Scottish rivers holding very good populations.	G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Brown trout Salmo trutta	UK BAP	Commonly found in estuaries and all accessible rivers, as well as being introduced to a large number of fishing lakes. Spawning occurs in clean deep gravel in fast flowing water, usually at the downstream exit of a pool. Occasionally spawn in shallow areas of lakes especially where there are gravelly spits. Some adults will return to sea. Distribution: England, Wales, Scotland & N Ireland.	G1.2 Mesotrophic lakes G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE (JNCC 2013 except where stated)	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Arctic charr Salvelinus alpinus	UK BAP	Large, deep oligotrophic lakes in glaciated basins. Sometimes found in streams flowing into 'Charr lakes'. Spawning occur over gravel and stones. Restricted distribution: Lake District, Scotland & Ireland.	G1.3 Oligotrophic lakes G1.4 Dystrophic lakes G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

NB: This table excludes all UK BAP priority marine species. Where it is likely that these species will be encountered, they will be similarly assessed. Species considered extinct were also excluded from consideration.

- ¹ Protected under Part 4(b) and (c), Section 9 of Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, under which it is an offence to:-
 - Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any structure or place used by the species for shelter or protection; or
 - Intentionally or recklessly disturb the species when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

The species is also protected under Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* making it a European Protected Species.

- ² Protected under Part 1 and Part 4(a), Section 9 of Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, under which it is an offence to:-
- Intentionally kill, injure or take the species; or
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy any structure or place used by the species for shelter or protection.
- ³ Protected under Part 4(a), Section 9 of Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (& as amended), under which it is an offence to:-
 - Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy any structure or place used by the species for shelter or protection.

⁴ Fully protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*, under which it is an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take the species;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by the species for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb the species when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

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APPENDIX E. A REVIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION, HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE OF LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY SPECIES OF AMPHIBIAN WITHIN THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE.

Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*

Conservation status

Great crested newts are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a great crested newt;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a great crested newt for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Great crested newts use both aquatic and terrestrial habitat; adults breed in ponds during the spring and then emerge onto land, spending the summer resting, foraging and dispersing before hibernating through the winter (Natural England undated). It has been suggested that great crested newts prefer small to medium sized breeding ponds, around 50-250 m² (Bullock *et al.* 1998, Langton *et al.* 2001). However, a study in the Netherlands (Rannap *et al.* 2009) of 127 breeding ponds recorded a mean size of 419.4 m², and the National Amphibian Survey (NAS) (Swan & Oldham 1993) reported the highest percentages of ponds holding great crested newts were water-bodies of 501-750 m² (within a size range of <26 - >10,000 m²). Favoured terrestrial habitat comprises deciduous woodlands, scrub, mature hedgerows, undisturbed grassland, derelict industrial land, derelict decommissioned extraction areas and the edges of urban areas (Inns 2009, Jehle *et al.* 2011). For hibernation, newts seek out a location that affords them protection from winter conditions and exploit existing opportunities within the landscape such as log piles or disused mammal burrows, rather than excavating their own sites (Natural England undated).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- G1 Open water / Standing water;
- I2.1 Rock exposure and waste / Artificial / Quarry (disused areas);
- J1.3 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Ephemeral/short perennial;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Defunct hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Great crested newts are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable terrestrial habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

No suitable breeding habitat exists within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Pool frog *Pelophylax lessonae*

Conservation status

Pool frogs are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a pool frog;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a pool frog for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a pool frog when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

The pool frog became extinct in England in the late 1990's but was subsequently reintroduced in Norfolk in 2005 (Inns 2009). Whilst it is considered likely that pool frogs were historically present over much of East Anglia all other southern populations of the species are non-native (Inns 2009). The species favours groups of relatively small unshaded permanent ponds with a rich aquatic flora, in open woodland (Inns 2009) and, although some pool frogs may remain moderately close to breeding ponds throughout the year (Arnold & Burton 1978), the species is the least aquatic of all the British frogs with a typical terrestrial range of several hundred metres from the natal pond (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). Pool frogs often, if not always, hibernate on land but almost nothing is known of the types of refuge they seek (Arnold & Burton 1978, Beebee & Griffiths 2000).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub; and
- G1 Open water / Standing water.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Pool frogs are not known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

N/A

Common toad *Bufo bufo*

Conservation status

Common toads are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Common toads only enter water for a short period in the spring (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). The spring migration to their breeding ponds takes place on damp evenings in March, in a comparatively brief breeding season lasting from mid-march through to late April. When spawning is complete toads have been known to disperse up to 1.6 km from the breeding site (Sinsch 1988) and typical home ranges vary between a recorded 55 and 1,600 m from the breeding pond (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). Favoured habitats comprise rough grassland, scrub and open woodland, with improved grassland (including grazed pasture), arable fields, heathland and moorlands avoided (*Op. cit*). Optimum pond size is approximately 1,000 m² with abundant macrophyte and emergent vegetation. As toad tadpoles are unpalatable to fish their presence does not inhibit use, and it has even been suggested (Beebee & Griffiths 2000) that toads appear to show a preference for fish ponds for breeding sites. Hibernation takes place on land, often in old rodent burrows (Inns 2009).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- D Heathland;
- G1 Open water / Standing water;
- I2.1 Rock exposure and waste / Artificial / Quarry (disused areas);
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable;
- J1.3 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Ephemeral/short perennial;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Defunct hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Common toads are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable terrestrial habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

No suitable breeding habitat exists within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Natterjack toad *Bufo calamita*

Conservation status

Natterjack toads are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a natterjack toad;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a natterjack toad for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a natterjack toad when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Natterjack toads have a restricted distribution, and are confined to a few sandy sites with a bias toward coastal dunes and lowland heath (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). Inns (2009) cites habitat as comprising either sandy dunes (breeding in shallow dune slacks) or heathland (breeding in sandy-bottomed pools and lake margins). Key habitat components are ephemeral ponds in combination with unshaded bare ground or close-cropped swards. The species' call is so loud and distinctive, and it has such a restricted distribution, that all the sites in which it occurs are known.

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- D Heathland;
- H6 Coastland / Sand dune; and
- G1 Open water / Standing water.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Natterjack toads are known to occur in Dorset.

No suitable breeding or terrestrial habitat exists within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

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Great crested newt

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APPENDIX F. A REVIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION, HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE OF LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY SPECIES OF REPTILE WITHIN THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE.

Slow-worm Anguis fragilis

Conservation status

Slow-worms are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and are protected against intentional killing under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Slow-worms favour an extensive ground-cover of thick vegetation with open sunny areas for basking (Arnold & Burton 1978, Beebee & Griffiths 2000, Inns 2009). Suitable habitat may include pasture, hedge-banks, scrub-land, woodland glades, heathland and even railway embankments (Arnold & Burton 1978). As slow-worms rarely bask in the open, preferring to remain semi-concealed in dense vegetation, dappled shade or under surface refuges, favoured sites often hold an abundance of logs, large flat stones, and building refuse including tiles, carpet tiles, or corrugated steel (Arnold & Burton 1978, Beebee & Griffiths 2000). Slow-worms show a predilection for white-netted slugs *Deroceras reticulatum* (an agricultural pest) and earth-worms *Lumbricus terrestris* (Luiselli 1992, English Nature 1998, Barker 2004), and this slow-moving invertebrate diet means that they are themselves sedentary, moving on average less than four metres per day, with home ranges averaging approximately 200 m² (Smith 1990). Hibernation sites are normally underground, often in disused mammal burrows (Inns 2009).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- D Heathland;
- I2.1 Rock exposure and waste / Artificial / Quarry (disused areas);
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable (small-scale such as allotments etc.);
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Defunct hedge;
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees; and
- J2.8 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Earth bank.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Slow-worms are known to occur in Dorset.

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Common lizard Zootoca vivipara

Conservation status

Common lizards are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and are protected against intentional killing under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Common lizards require undisturbed ground that is topographically diverse and free from pesticide applications (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). The species favours a moderately humid environment and is typically found in open woods, hedge-banks, heaths, bogs, grassland, and railway embankments (Arnold & Burton 1978) and will bask in full sunshine, with logs and woodpiles favoured as basking sites (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). Males also show territorial behaviour around discarded car tyres (Andrews H. *Pers. obs.*). Active hunters, the adults take a variety of invertebrates including centipedes, spiders and small snails, whilst young rely upon aphids and smaller prey. Arable fields, heavily grazed pastures and dense woodland will therefore not hold lizard populations (Beebee & Griffiths 2000).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B1.1 Grassland and marsh / Acid grassland / Unimproved;
- B1.2 Grassland and marsh / Acid grassland / Semi-improved;
- B5 Grassland and marsh / Marsh/marshy grassland;
- D Heathland;
- E1 Mire / Bog;
- I2.1 Rock exposure and waste / Artificial / Quarry (disused areas);
- J1.3 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Ephemeral/short perennial;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Defunct hedge;
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees; and
- J2.8 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Earth bank.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Common lizards are known to occur in Dorset.

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Sand lizard *Lacerta agilis*

Conservation status

Sand lizards are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a sand lizard;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a sand lizard for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a sand lizard when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Sand lizards lay their eggs in holes dug by the females in bare sand and also hibernate in sandy burrows (Inns 2009). Favoured burrows are often shared and may be reoccupied for months and, in some cases, years (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). The species is therefore only found on sandy heaths and coastal sand-dunes (Arnold & Burton 1978, Inns 2009) where at least 1-5% of the total ground area is open sand (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). In heathland it tends to live in dense old heather into which it clambers and may be very conspicuous (Arnold & Burton 1978). The species has a strong affinity with south-facing slopes, ridges and gullies in an overall varied topography but is restricted to only a handful of sites within a very small geographical range.

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- D Heathland (with exposed sand); and
- H6 Coastland / Sand dune.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Sand lizards are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

No suitable habitat exists within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Grass snake Natrix natrix

Conservation status

Grass snakes are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and are protected against intentional killing under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Grass snakes actively hunt and may move up to 120 m in a single day in search of prey (Appleby 1971, Beebee & Griffiths 2000). As frogs, toads, newts and fish are their primary prey (Appleby 1971, Arnold & Burton 1978), grass snakes typically favour damp places near water, and ponds, lakes, marshes, streams or ditches are all frequented (Appleby 1971, Beebee & Griffiths 2000). The habitat in the surrounding area must also hold good ground cover with an abundance of hiding places (Beebee & Griffiths 2000) as well as south-facing basking sites. In addition, for a population to persist, suitable egg-laying sites must be present. As moisture is essential to the development of the eggs after they have been laid, a site that is permanently damp but will not become waterlogged is essential (Appleby 1971). Manure heaps and piles of decaying vegetable matter are favoured, but loose soil, individual large logs or piles of rotting logs, and even disused mammal burrows may also be used (Appleby 1971). Hibernation sites include deep leaf litter, mammal burrows, overgrown rock piles and cracks or crevices beneath the buttress roots of large trees, with south-facing sites favoured overall (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). Whilst grass snakes are occasionally recorded on hedge-banks and in heathland, individuals found in such arid habitats are often animals that are 'passing through' rather than residents (Reading 1996).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B1.1 Grassland and marsh / Acid grassland / Unimproved;
- B1.2 Grassland and marsh / Acid grassland / Semi-improved;
- B5 Grassland and marsh / Marsh/marshy grassland;
- D Heathland;
- E1 Mire / Bog;
- G1 Open water / Standing water;
- G2 Open water / Running water;
- I2.1 Rock exposure and waste / Artificial / Quarry (disused areas);
- J1.3 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Ephemeral/short perennial;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Defunct hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Grass snakes are known to occur in Dorset.

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Adder Vipera berus

Conservation status

Adders are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and are protected against intentional killing under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)*.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Adders favour low-lying river meadows for summer feeding but may also be found in a variety of other undisturbed habitat including moors, heaths and dunes, bogs, open-woods and on field-edges. Adders are active hunters, moving distances of 50-200 m per day in search of prey, principally comprising voles, mice and shrews (Arnold & Burton 1978, Beebee & Griffiths 2000) but also lizards (Appleby 1971, Arnold & Burton 1978). Adders mate soon after emergence from communal hibernacula in the late March through April period, and whilst the population will then disperse, the females return to the hibernacula from late August onward, to give birth (Beebee & Griffiths 2000). As such, the presence of suitable hibernacula, typically a disused mammal burrow within an earth bank or tumuli located in an area of dry thickly vegetated high ground (Beebee & Griffiths 2000) is essential to the maintenance of the population.

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B1.1 Grassland and marsh / Acid grassland / Unimproved;
- B1.2 Grassland and marsh / Acid grassland / Semi-improved;
- B5 Grassland and marsh / Marsh/marshy grassland;
- D Heathland;
- E1 Mire / Bog;
- H6 Coastland / Sand dune;
- J1.3 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Ephemeral/short perennial;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Defunct hedge;
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees; and
- J2.8 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Earth bank.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Adders are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Smooth snake Coronella austriaca

Conservation status

Smooth snakes are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a smooth snake;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a smooth snake for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a smooth snake when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

In Britain smooth snakes have only been recorded in heathland and immediately adjacent habitats such as woodland edge and grassland embankments (Arnold & Burton 1978, Inns 2009). A secretive species, the smooth snake spends much of its life underground in loose sand or abandoned mammal burrows (Beebee & Griffiths 2000) or in stands of mature heather (Inns 2009). This cryptic habit also extends to artificial refuges such as discarded corrugated steel. Where such refuges remain undisturbed in areas that are open to the sun they are readily adopted into the snakes basking regime. Rather than basking on top of the refuge, the snakes hide beneath, varying their position in proximity to the heated substrate above in response to the prevailing conditions. Smooth snakes follow a distinctly diurnal pattern of activity, hunting and basking in the early morning and late afternoon but seeking refuge underground in the middle of the day (Arnold & Burton 1978, Beebee & Griffiths 2000). Smooth snakes are constrictors and specialise on common lizards and slow-worms as prey (Appleby 1971, Arnold & Burton 1978) and (whilst they actively hunt going in search of prey (Appleby 1971)), they are the least vagrant of our native serpents with home ranges between 0.5-3 ha (Beebee & Griffiths 2000).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / (open) Woodland (in association with heathland);
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub (<u>in association with heathland</u>);

- B1.1 Grassland and marsh / Acid grassland / Unimproved (in association with heathland);
- B5 Grassland and marsh / Marsh/marshy grassland (in association with heathland); and
- D Heathland.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Smooth snakes are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

No suitable habitat exists within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

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Slow-worm

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Smooth snake

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APPENDIX G. A REVIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION, HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE OF SCHEDULE 1 AND/OR UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY SPECIES OF BIRDS WITHIN THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE.

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Bewick's swan <i>Cygnus</i> <i>columbianus</i> subsp. <i>bewickii</i>	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Amber List ³	Winter migrant: Mid-October to end-March. Lowland lakes, reservoirs & rivers with low-lying wet pasture, flooded grassland, arable & saltmarsh. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half England, scattered in N England, Wales, S Scotland & Ireland.	Wintering: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (lakes/reservoirs) G2 Running water (rivers) H2 Saltmarsh J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)
Whooper swan Cygnus cygnus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Winter migrant: Mid-October to mid-April. Lowland arable near coast, flooded fields, lakes & sheltered inlets. Restricted distribution: Mainly N & E England, Scotland & Wales, scattered in S half England & Wales.	Wintering: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (lakes) H Coastland in association with J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
White-fronted goose Anser albifrons	UK BAP	Winter migrant: October to April. Large lowland pastures & grassland with winter crops as well as bogs. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	Wintering: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E1 Bog G1 Standing water G2 Running water J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)
Brent goose Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla	UK BAP Amber List ³	Winter migrant: October to April. Coastal mudflats & estuaries. Restricted distribution: Mainly S, E & W coasts of UK.	Wintering: G2.6 Brackish running water H1.1 Intertidal mud	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Garganey Anas querquedula	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Summer migrant: March to October. Narrow, sheltered & shallow standing freshwater, merging into grassland or wetland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	Breeding: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: No
Scaup Aythya marila	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Winter migrant: Late October to March. Coastal habitats - freshwaters on coast. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	Wintering: G1 Standing water in association with H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Long-tailed duck Clangula hyemalis	Schedule 1 ¹	Winter migrant: October to March. Off-shore in deep waters. Restricted distribution: Mainly N & E coasts of UK.	Wintering: H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Common scoter Melanitta nigra	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Resident (in NE Scotland). Summer migrant: June to July. Winter migrant: October to March. Mostly marine but also inshore lochs. Restricted distribution: Breeding: Scotland & Ireland. Wintering: coasts of UK.	Breeding & wintering: G1 Standing water	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Velvet scoter Melanitta fusca	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Winter migrant: October to March. Mostly marine, occasionally mussel beds in estuaries. Restricted distribution: Coasts of UK.	Wintering: G1.6 Brackish standing water G2.6 Brackish running water	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Red grouse Lagopus lagopus subsp. scotica	UK BAP Amber List ³	Resident. Extensive heather moorland, heaths & raised/blanket bogs. Restricted distribution: Mainly N England & Scotland.	Breeding & wintering: B Grassland D Heathland (heather moor) E1 Bog	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Black grouse Tetrao tetrix subsp. britannicus	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Edges of upland moor, young forestry plantations & ancient pine forests. Restricted distribution: N England, N Wales & Scotland.	Breeding & wintering: A1.2.1 Semi-natural coniferous woodland (ancient) A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (young) D Heathland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Capercaillie Tetrao urogallus	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Ancient pine forest. Restricted distribution: N Scotland.	Breeding & wintering: A1.2.1 Semi-natural coniferous woodland (ancient)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Grey partridge Perdix perdix	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Lowland open grassland, farmland, thick hedgerows & field margins. Low grass with dense cover & dry areas. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: B Grassland J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Quail Coturnix coturnix	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Summer migrant: April to late summer. Open country - grassland & cereal fields. Distribution: Scattered in UK.	Breeding: B Grassland (open) J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding)
Black-throated diver Gavia arctica	<mark>Schedule 1¹</mark> UK BAP Amber List ³	Summer migrant/resident: April to late summer. Winter migrant: Late autumn to March. Breeding: large inland lakes & lochs. Wintering: sheltered coastal waters, natural lakes, large rivers, lagoons & barrages. Restricted distribution: Breeding: NW Scotland. Wintering: coasts of UK.	Breeding: G1 Standing water (large inland lakes/lochs) Wintering: G1 Standing water (lakes/lagoons) G2 Running water (large rivers) H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Balearic shearwater Puffinus mauretanicus	UK BAP Red List ²	Passage migrant: July to September. Coasts & offshore islands. Restricted distribution: S & E coasts of UK.	Non-breeding passage: H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (winter non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Leach's petrel Oceanodroma leucorhoa	<mark>Schedule 1</mark> 1 Amber List ³	Passage migrant: September to November. Summer migrant: March to late summer. Non-breeding passage: coastal headlands. Breeding: remote offshore islands. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: coasts of UK. Breeding: N & W Scottish islands.	Breeding & non- breeding passage: H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (winter non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Bittern Botaurus stellaris	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Winter migrant: October to March. Freshwater swamps & margins including reedbeds, gravel-workings & riverside marshes. Restricted distribution: Breeding: scattered & local in UK. Wintering: mainly S half England.	Breeding & wintering: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water G2 Running water F1 Swamp F2 Marginal vegetation I2.1 Quarry (gravel-workings)	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Little bittern Ixobrychus minutus	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare summer migrant (has been known to breed in UK): April to June (sometimes October). Freshwater swamps, reedbed, fringes of lakes or pools. Restricted distribution: Very rare in UK. Only recorded breeding in Yorkshire (1984) & Somerset (2010-2013).	Breeding: F1 Swamp F2 Marginal vegetation G1 Standing water (lakes/pools) with Alnus glutinosa, Salix sp. & other deciduous trees	Distribution: Yes (rare non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Purple heron Ardea purpurea	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): April/May to late summer. Marsh, reedbed & wetland. On passage often on open riverbanks, seashore, sand- spits & short grassland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK. Recorded as breeding in Dungeness, Kent only (2010).	Breeding & non- breeding passage: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F1 Swamp F2 Marginal vegetation in association with G1 Standing water G2 Running water H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (rare non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Spoonbill Platalea leucorodia	Schedule 1 ¹	Winter migrant: October to March. Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): March to October. Coastal marshes, estuaries & lagoons. Restricted distribution: Wintering: S half England, Wales & S Ireland, mainly coastal sites. Breeding: E Anglia & Scotland. Non-breeding passage: scattered in UK.	Wintering, non- breeding passage & breeding: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1.6 Brackish standing water G2.6 Brackish running water H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering & non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Slavonian grebe Podiceps auritus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Winter migrant: October to March. Lochs, marshes, lakes, streams & coastal areas. Restricted distribution: Breeding: Scottish Highlands. Wintering: coasts of UK.	Breeding & wintering: F1 Swamp F2 Marginal vegetation G1 Standing water (lakes/lochs) G2 Running water (streams) H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Black-necked grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Summer migrant: March to October. Winter migrant: October to March. Breeding: sheltered, shallow inland lakes fringed with water-plants. Wintering: sheltered coastal waters, large open reservoirs, flooded gravel-pits & estuaries. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly central & E England. Wintering: mainly S half England.	Breeding: G1 Standing water (shallow inland lakes) in association with F2 Marginal vegetation Wintering: G1 Standing water (open reservoirs) G2 Running water (estuaries) H Coastland I2.1 Quarry (flooded gravel pit)	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Red kite Milvus milvus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Small to medium deciduous woodlands in arable farmland. Restricted distribution: Scattered but local populations in UK.	Breeding & wintering: A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland in association with B Grassland &/or J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
White-tailed eagle Haliaetus albicilla	Schedule 1 ¹ Red List ²	Resident. Sea coasts, lake shores, broad rivers, islands & wetlands. Restricted distribution: Scotland, Scottish Islands & Ireland.	Breeding & wintering: F1 Swamp G1 Standing water G2 Running water H Coastland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Marsh harrier Circus aeruginosus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Summer migrant: April to October. Migrants occasionally overwinter in UK. Margins of lakes & rivers, wetlands, reedbeds, arable farmland, marshes & wet pasture. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly E England. Wintering: mainly S & E England.	Breeding & wintering: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F1 Swamp F2 Marginal vegetation G1 Standing water (lakes) G2 Running water (rivers) J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Hen harrier Circus cyaneus	Schedule 1 ¹ Red List ²	Resident. Winter migrant: October to March. Breeding: young conifer plantations, upland heather moors. Wintering: arable farmland, rough pastures, heathland, coastal sand dunes & marshy areas. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly N England, Wales, Scotland & Ireland. Wintering: widespread in UK.	Breeding: A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (young) D Heathland (upland) Wintering: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland J1.1 Arable H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)
Montagu's harrier Circus pygargus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	UK. Summer migrant: May to August. Fens, wet heath, dunes, arable farmland & young conifer plantation. Restricted distribution: S & E England.	Breeding: A2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (young) B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D2 Wet heathland E3 Fen H2 Sand dune J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: Yes (non-breeding passage)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Honey buzzard Pernis apivorus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Summer migrant: Mid-May to mid-August. Passage migrant. Lowland deciduous or mixed woodlands & upland conifer plantation with ample clearings glades & rides on light soils. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	Breeding & non- breeding passage: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland (lowland) A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (upland) A1.3 Mixed woodland (lowland) with clearings, glades & rides	Distribution: Yes (breeding & non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Goshawk Accipiter gentilis	Schedule 1 ¹	Resident. Large mature woods & forests (both coniferous & deciduous). Hunts in open countryside. Favours areas where woodland is interspersed with fields, hedgerows & even wetlands. Restricted distribution: Mainly N England & Wales, scattered in S & E England & E Scotland.	Breeding & wintering: A1 Woodland (all types) in association with B Grassland J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Golden eagle Aquila chrysaetos	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Nests in mountainous upland areas, moorland, open coniferous forest & on sea- cliffs. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands & islands.	Breeding & wintering: A1.2 Coniferous forest (open) C2 Upland species-rich ledges D4 Montane heath/dwarf herb H8.1 Maritime hard cliff & slope I1.1 Inland cliff	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Osprey Pandion haliaetus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Summer migrant: March to mid-August. Inland lakes, large rivers coastal lagoons, flooded gravel-pits & estuaries. Require mature trees for nesting. Passage migrant. Restricted distribution: Breeding: N England, Rutland Water, Leicestershire, N Wales & Scotland. Non-breeding passage: scattered in UK.	Breeding & non- breeding passage: A3 Scattered trees (mature) in association with G1 Standing water (inland lakes/coastal lagoons) G2 Running water (large rivers/estuaries) H Coastland I2.1 Quarry (flooded gravel-pit)	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Merlin Falco columbarius	<mark>Schedule 1¹</mark> Amber List ³	Resident. Winter migrant: October to April. Breeding: uplands or heather-dominated moorland, also mature conifer plantations. Wintering: open low-lying country including farmland & coastal areas, also reedbeds, bogs & lowland heaths. Distribution: Breeding: mainly N England, N Wales & Scotland. Wintering: widespread in UK.	Breeding: A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (mature) B1 Acid grassland D Heathland (upland) Wintering: D Heathland (lowland) E1 Bog F1 Swamp H Coastland J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Hobby Falco subbuteo	Schedule 1 ¹	Summer migrant: April to October. Mature trees or woodland edges on heathland. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half of England & Wales.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (edge) A3 Scattered trees (mature) in association with D Heathland	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: No
Gyr falcon Falco rusticolus	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare vagrant: September to May. Sea coasts. Restricted distribution: Scattered records in UK.	Non-breeding passage: H Coastland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Peregrine Falco peregrinus	Schedule 1 ¹	Resident. Breeding: crags or other rock-faces in uplands, sea- cliffs, quarries & buildings in towns. Wintering: marshes. Distribution: Breeding: scattered in UK. Wintering: widespread in UK.	Breeding: C2 Upland species-rich ledges D Heathland H8.1 Maritime hard cliffs I1 Inland cliff I2.1 Quarry J2.6 Buildings Wintering: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Spotted crake Porzana porzana	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Summer migrant: Mid-April to September. Large freshwater marshes & wetlands. Restricted distribution: Scattered but rare in UK.	Breeding: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F1 Swamp	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: No
Corncrake Crex crex	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Mid-April to August. Thick & low vegetation in meadows, rough pasture & fens (but avoids wet places). Restricted distribution: Mainly NW coast Scotland & Ireland.	Breeding: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal E3 Fen	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Black-winged stilt Himantopus himantopus	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): March/April to August. Shallow freshwater lake edges or reedy pools, marshes, swamps, riverbeds, flooded fields, brackish wetlands or pools, estuaries with extensive areas of mudflats, coastal lagoons & marshes & salt meadows/pans. Restricted distribution: Breeding: Cheshire & Cornwall. Non-breeding passage: scattered in UK.	Breeding & non- breeding passage: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F1 Swamp G1 Standing water (freshwater/brackish) G2 Running water (rivers/estuaries) H Coastland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Winter migrant: September/October to March. Breeding: shallow brackish coastal lagoons & mudflats. Wintering: estuaries with fine silt substrate. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly E coast England. Wintering: mainly SW coast England.	Breeding: G1.6 Brackish standing water (coastal lagoons) in association with H Coastland Wintering: G2.6 Brackish running water (estuaries)	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Stone-curlew Burhinus oedicnemus	Schedule 1¹ UK BAP Amber List ³	Summer migrant: March to August/September. Dry open sites with bare stony ground such as on very short semi-improved grassland, grazing pasture or arable with spring-sown crops. Restricted distribution: E Anglian Breckland & around Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire.	Breeding: B2 Neutral grassland B3 Calcareous grassland J1.1 Arable	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Little ringed- plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Schedule 1 ¹	Summer migrant: March to June/July. Shallow, standing & slow- flowing freshwater shingle rivers & man-made habitats close to freshwater especially sand & gravel quarries & reservoirs. Restricted distribution: Scattered in S half England & Wales, rare in N England & Scotland.	Breeding: G1 Standing water (reservoirs) G2 Running water (shingle rivers) in association with I2.1 Quarry (sand/gravel)	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: No
Kentish plover Charadrius alexandrinus	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare passage migrant: April/May &/or August/September. Coastal sites - shingle & sandy beaches with muddy pools, lakes, lagoons & seasonal watercourses with minimal marginal vegetation. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & E coasts UK.	Non-breeding passage: G1 Standing water (muddy pools/lakes/lagoons) G2 Running water (seasonal) in association with H Coastland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Dotterel Charadrius morinellus	<mark>Schedule 1¹</mark> Amber List ³	Summer migrant: Mid-April/May to July/August. Rare passage migrant: August & September. Breeding: open, wide plateaux on largely barren (sparsely vegetated) heathy uplands or mountain ridges/tops. Non-breeding passage: low- lying arable farmland, hills & areas with short grass. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly Grampian Mountains & Scottish Highlands. Non-breeding passage: scattered in UK.	Breeding: C2 Upland species-rich ledges D4 Montane heath/dwarf herb I1 Natural rock exposures with Calluna & Erica sp. & Racomitrium lanuginosum Non-breeding passage: B Grassland J1.1 Arable	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Lapwing Vanellus vanellus	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Cultivated farmland, pasture, wet grassland, fen, bog & marsh. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E1 Bog E3 Fen J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Temminck's stint Calidris temminckii	<mark>Schedule 1</mark> 1 Red List ²	Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): May to mid-June & end-July to October. Breeding: flat ground clear of vegetation or very short grass in close proximity to water. Non-breeding passage: edges of freshwater lakes, pools & marshes, also creeks, brackish lagoons & estuaries on coast. Restricted distribution: Breeding: secret sites in Scotland. Non-breeding passage:	Breeding: B Grassland II Natural rock exposures in association with G Open water with Salix sp. & Empetrum nigrum Non-breeding passage: G1 Standing water (freshwater/brackish lakes/pools) G2 Running water (creeks/estuaries) in association with H Coastland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Purple sandpiper Calidris maritima	<mark>Schedule 1</mark> 1 Amber List ³	Winter migrant: October to April/May. Small population breeds in Scotland. Wintering: exposed, shallow rocky shores, wave-cut platforms & stony beaches or mussel-beds. Breeding: montane heath with sedges, mosses, lichens amongst rocks, scree & gravel. Restricted distribution: Wintering: coasts of UK. Breeding: Scottish Highlands.	Wintering: H1 Intertidal Breeding: C2 Upland species-rich ledges D4 Montane heath/dwarf herb I1 Natural rock exposures	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Ruff Calidris pugnax	<mark>Schedule 1</mark> 1 Red List ²	Resident. Winter migrant: August/September to March. Breeding: lowland wet meadows grazed in summer & flooded in winter. Wintering: inland & coastal sites - freshwater marshes & wet grassland near to estuaries, muddy fringes of pools or lakes & brackish coastal lagoons. Restricted distribution: Breeding: E Anglian fenland, NW England, Hebrides & Shetland. Wintering: scattered but local in UK.	Breeding: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland Wintering: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (freshwater/brackish pools/lakes/lagoons) G2.6 Brackish running water (estuaries)	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	<mark>Schedule 1</mark> 1 UK BAP Red List ²	Resident (in SE coast England). Summer migrant: March to July. Winter migrant: September to March. Breeding: marshes, bogs & damp meadows near lakes. Wintering: muddy estuaries on coast. Restricted distribution: Breeding: E Anglia, Kent & N & SW England. Wintering: scattered in UK.	Breeding: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E1 Bog in association with G1 Standing water Wintering: G2.6 Brackish running water (estuaries) in association with H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus	Schedule 1 ¹ Red List ²	Passage migrant: Mid-April to May & July to September. Winter migrant: October to March. Summer migrant: Mid-April to July/August. Non-breeding passage & wintering: coastal habitats - estuaries, coastal grasslands & saltmarshes. Also inland reservoirs. Breeding: blanket bogs, old peat cuttings, short heather & unimproved grassland on northern moors. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage & wintering: scattered along coasts of UK. Breeding: N Scotland, Shetland & Orkney Islands.	Non-breeding passage & wintering: G1 Standing water (reservoirs) G2.6 Brackish running water (estuaries) H Coastland Breeding: B Grassland (unimproved) D Heathland E Mire with Calluna vulgaris & Eriophorum sp.	Distribution: Yes (wintering & non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Curlew Numenius arquata	UK BAP Amber List ³	Resident (in E England). Summer migrant: April to July. Winter migrant: July to March/April. Breeding: upland boggy, grassy & heather moor, hill pasture, hay meadows & coastal marshes. Also lowland agricultural land. Wintering: coastal sites, especially estuaries & wet meadows. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly N England, Wales & Scotland. Wintering: scattered in UK, mostly coastal.	Breeding: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E1 Bog H3 Saltmarsh J1.1 Arable (lowland) Wintering: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G2.6 Brackish running water in association with H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (breeding & wintering) Habitat Present: No
Green sandpiper Tringa ochropus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Winter migrant: June/July to March. Passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): March to June. Wintering: marshes, muddy fringes of lakes, reservoirs, flood waters, rivers, gravel pits, ditches on lowland farmland. Also coastal estuaries & marshes. Breeding: wet woods & open forests. Restricted distribution: Wintering: mainly S half England. Breeding: Scotland.	Wintering & non- breeding passage: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (lake/reservoir) G2 Running water (river/ditch/estuaries) I2.1 Quarry (gravel pit) J1.1 Arable Breeding: A1 Woodland (wet & open forests)	Distribution: Yes (wintering & non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Wood sandpiper Tringa glareola	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	 Passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): Late-April to September. Non-breeding passage: lake edges, reservoirs, flooded grasslands & brackish pools. Breeding: marshes, swamps in lightly wooded country, forest fringes or flooded birch woods. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: scattered in UK. Breeding: Scottish Highlands. 	Non-breeding passage: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (lake/reservoir/brackish pool) Breeding: A1 Woodland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F1 Swamp	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Greenshank Tringa nebularia	Schedule 1 ¹	Summer migrant: April to August. Winter migrant: October to March. Passage migrant: April/May & July to September. Breeding: boggy upland moorland & peat moors, usually near small pools. Wintering: margins of lakes, rivers, reservoirs, estuaries & coastal marshes. Restricted distribution: Breeding: NW Scotland & Islands. Wintering: scattered along coasts of UK. Non-breeding passage: scattered in UK.	Breeding: D4 Montane heath/dwarf shrub E1 Bog in association with G1 Standing water Wintering & non- breeding passage: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (lake/reservoir) G2 Running water (river/estuaries) in association with H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering & non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Red-necked phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	 Rare passage migrant: August & September. Summer migrant (in N & W Isles of Scotland): May to July/August. Non-breeding passage: inland & coastal freshwater & brackish pools or wetland sites. Breeding: small, shallow freshwater marshy pools with emergent vegetation, flooded peat cuttings, also damp grazing pasture. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: scattered mainly in central & E England. Breeding: N Scotland, N & W Scottish Islands. 	Non-breeding passage: F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water (freshwater/brackish pools) in association with H Coastland Breeding: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E4 Bare peat in association with G1 Standing water (freshwater pools) & F Swamp, marginal & inundation	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Arctic skua Stercorarius parasiticus	UK BAP Red List ²	Passage migrant: August & September. Winter migrant: September to November. Summer migrant: May to July. Non-breeding passage & wintering: warm coastal waters. Breeding: coastal moorland & offshore islands. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage & wintering: scattered along coasts of UK. Breeding: N & W Scotland & Islands.	Non-breeding passage, wintering & breeding: H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering & non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Mediterranean gull <i>Larus</i> melanocephalus	<mark>Schedule 1¹</mark> Amber List ³	Resident. Winter migrant: July to March. Breeding: marshes, around lagoons near coast, fields, grasslands near inland lakes & wetlands. Wintering: coastal areas on beaches & nearby fields. Restricted distribution: Breeding: scattered but local in UK. Wintering: scattered in UK, mainly coastal.	Breeding: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F Swamp, marginal & inundation G1 Standing water H Coastland J1.1 Arable Wintering: H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding) No (wintering)
Little gull Hydrocoloeus minutus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Winter migrant: July to April. Seacoasts, estuaries, lakes & reservoirs near coast & sometimes inland. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK, mainly coastal.	Wintering: G1 Standing water (lake/reservoir) G2 Running water (estuaries) in association with H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Herring gull Larus argentatus	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Winter migrant: October to March. Breeding: mainly coastal - cliffs, beaches, shingle islands, moorland, parkland & buildings. Feeds in inshore waters & offshore fishing grounds, urban rubbish tips & playing fields. Wintering: reservoirs & estuaries, rubbish-tips, parks & playing fields. Distribution: Breeding: mainly along coasts of UK. Wintering: widespread in UK.	Breeding: A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland G1 Standing water H Coastland I2.4 Refuse-tip J1.2 Amenity grassland J3.6 Buildings Wintering: A3 Parkland/scattered trees G1 Standing water G2.6 Brackish running water H Coastland I2.4 Refuse-tip J1.2 Amenity grassland	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Little tern Sternula albifrons	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Summer migrant: April to September. Passage migrant. Breeding: shingle & sandy beaches. Non-breeding passage: coastal areas, rivers & lakes. Restricted distribution: Breeding: scattered but local along coasts of UK. Non-breeding passage: scattered in UK.	Breeding: H3 Shingle above high tide mark H6 Sand dune Non-breeding passage: G1 Standing water (lake) G2 Running water (river) H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (breeding & non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Black tern Chlidonias niger	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Passage migrant: May & July to September. Freshwater lakes, gravel pits & reservoirs. Restricted distribution: Scattered in UK.	Non-breeding passage: G1 Standing water (lake/reservoir) I2.1 Quarry (gravel pit)	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Roseate tern Sterna dougallii	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Mid-May to August. Coastal sites - small offshore sandy or rocky islands, close to shore. Restricted distribution: Scattered but local along coasts of UK.	Breeding: H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (breeding & non- breeeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Turtle dove Streptopelia turtur	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Late-April to September. Open woods, woodland edge, large hedgerows, heaths with clumps of trees, small plantations, orchards, large gardens & parkland. Preferably near arable or weedy fields. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & E England.	Breeding: A1.1/A1.3 Woodland (edge) A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchard) A3 Parkland/scattered trees D Heathland J1Cultivated/disturbed land J2 Hedgerows in association with J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding)
Cuckoo Cuculus canorus	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Late-March to August. Favours reedbed, moorland, woodland, scrub & agricultural land. Also large parks. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding: A1 Woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees D Heathland F Swamp, marginal & inundation J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding)
Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Open country - farmland, coastal marshes & forest edge with rough grassland, ponds, ditches, riverbanks, railway embankments, roadside verges & hedgerows. Nests in buildings, barns, hollow trees & cliffs. Distribution: Widespread throughout most of UK.	Breeding & wintering: A1 Woodland B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland G1 Standing water (pond/ditch) G2 Running water (riverbanks) H2 Saltmarsh I1.1 Inland cliff J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Snowy owl Bubo scandiacus	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare passage winter migrant: September to December. Open country - fields, marshes, moors & coasts. Restricted distribution: Scattered but rare in UK.	Wintering: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland H Coastland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Nightjar Caprimulgus europaeus	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Late-April to September. Lowland heath with scattered trees, recently-felled woodland, open woodland, recently planted conifer plantations, coastal & inland moorland, commons, sand dunes & chalk downland. Also occasionally shingle & industrial waste tips. Restricted distribution: Scattered mainly in S half England.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (all types) A3 Parkland/scattered trees A4 Recently-felled woodland B1 Acid grassland B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland (lowland) H3 Shingle above high tide mark H6 Sand dune I2.4 Refuse-tip	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: No
Hoopoe Upupa epops	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare passage migrant: Late-April to May. Open country with bare soil or short grass. Restricted distribution: Scattered but local in UK.	Non-breeding passage: B Grassland	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Kingfisher Alcedo atthis	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Large slow-flowing rivers & their tributaries, canals & lakes in lowland areas, with suitable banks for nesting & shallow edges for fishing with scattered trees for perching. Also ornamental lakes & estuaries. Distribution: Widespread in most of UK.	Breeding & wintering: A3 Scattered trees G1 Standing water (lakes) G2 Running water (rivers/canals/estuaries)	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Bee-eater Merops apiaster	Schedule 1 ¹	Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): April/May to September. Warm sunny open lowland landscapes, often near coast - open fields, pastures, grassland & steppe with scattered trees, sometimes near open water. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: S & SE coasts England. Breeding: scattered in UK.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland G1 Standing water G2 Running water H Coastland J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: Yes (non-breeding passage)
Lesser spotted woodpecker Dendrocopos minor	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Open lowland deciduous woodland, parklands, orchards, shelterbelts, isolated hedgerow trees & riverside trees. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half of England & Wales.	Breeding & wintering: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees G2 Running water (river) J2.3 Hedge & trees	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Wryneck Jynx torquilla	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): May & August to September. Parkland, orchards, large gardens, open pine & birch woodland & heath with colonising pines. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: mainly S & E coasts of UK. Breeding: mainly Scottish Highlands.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A1 Woodland with Pinus & Betula sp. A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees D Heathland with Pinus sp.	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Golden oriole Oriolus oriolus	Schedule 1 ¹ Red List ²	Rare summer passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): Mid-May to August. Open deciduous woodland, forest edges, copses, spinneys & poplar plantations, usually near rivers or coastal sites. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: mainly S &E England. Breeding: mainly Suffolk.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland with Populus sp. A1.3 Mixed woodland in association with G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Red-backed shrike Lanius collurio	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): May to June & August to October. Old hedgerows, thickets, birch-pine plantations, peat bogs & lowland heath with a mixture of gorse, heather & small trees. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: mainly S & E coasts of UK. Breeding: SW & E England, Scotland & Wales.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A1.3.2 Mixed plantation woodland with Pinus & Betula sp. A2 Scrub D Heathland with Calluna, Erica & Ulex sp. E1 Bog J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Chough Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Rocky coasts and mountains, feeding on short grassland, pasture, arable fields, heath, sand dunes & beaches. Restricted distribution: SW coast England & W coasts Wales, Scotland & Ireland.	Breeding & wintering: B Grassland D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8.1 Maritime hard cliff & slope I1.1 Inland cliff J1.1 Arable	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Firecrest Regulus ignicapilla	<mark>Schedule 1¹</mark> Amber List ³	Resident (in S England). Winter migrant: September to April. Passage summer migrant: March to September. Breeding: conifer plantations, deciduous or mixed woods with rich understorey. Wintering: scrub, low bushes, wooded valleys near coast, hedgerows & large gardens. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly S & SE England. Wintering: scattered mainly in S half of England.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (all types) with Picea abies, Ilex aquifolium, Fagus sylvatica & Quercus sp. Wintering: A1 Woodland (valleys) A3 Parkland/scattered trees A2 Scrub J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering) No (breeding)
Crested tit Lophophanes cristatus	Schedule 1¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Old native Scots pine forest, often with stands of mature trees & heather nearby. Also pine plantations & mixed woodlands. Restricted distribution: Scottish Highlands.	Breeding & wintering: A1.2.1 Semi-natural coniferous woodland A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland often in association with D Heathland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Willow tit Poecile montana	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Breeding: conifer woodlands, northern birch woods & mixed woodlands, with a damp substrate close to rivers or streams. Also alder carr, scrub surrounding gravel pits, reservoirs, river- valleys, farmland, hedgerows & copses. Wintering: heaths, chalk hills & other sites away from woods. Restricted distribution: Mainly central England & Wales.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (all types) in association with G2 Running water (rivers/streams) A2 Scrub in association with I2.1 Quarry (gravel pit) G1 Standing water (reservoirs) J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows Wintering: B3 Calcareous grassland D Heathland	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Marsh tit Poecile palustris	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Breeding: relatively large open deciduous woodland, alder carr, orchards, parks & farmland with woodland or copse. Wintering: large mature gardens. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half of England & Wales.	Breeding: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchard) A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1.1 Arable in association with A1 Woodland Wintering: J1.2 Amenity grassland	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding) No (wintering)
Bearded tit Panurus biarmicus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Dense reedbeds or vegetation around the edge of a reedbed. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly S & E England. Wintering: scattered mainly in S & E England.	Breeding & wintering: F1 Swamp F2.1 Marginal vegetation with Phragmites australis	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Woodlark Lullula arborea	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Amber List ³	Resident (in SW England). Summer migrant (in E England): January to October. Breeding: open woodland, young plantations, recently felled plantations & heath with scattered trees, scrub & short grass. Wintering: farmland. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & E England.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (open) A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees A4 Recently-felled woodland B Grassland D Heathland Wintering: J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Skylark Alauda arvensis	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Summer migrant: March to October. Breeding: open grassland in uplands, heaths, coastal marshes, set-aside, large arable fields & un-grazed grassland, often without hedgerows. Also sand dunes, golf courses & playing fields. Wintering: arable fields, unploughed stubble & saltmarshes. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding: B Grassland D Heathland H2 Saltmarsh H6 Sand dune J1.1 Arable J1.2 Amenity grassland Wintering: J1.1 Arable H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Shorelark Eremophila alpestris	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Winter migrant: October to April. Coastal grazing marsh, dune systems, saltmarshes & beaches or stubble fields near the sea. Restricted distribution: Mainly E coast of UK.	Wintering: H Coastland J1.1 Arable (coastal)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	Schedule 1 ¹	Resident. Breeding: dense willow/bramble scrub in damp, low-lying places, near to reedbeds. Wintering: reedbeds. Restricted distribution: Mainly S half England.	Breeding: A2.1 Dense scrub in association with G Open water & F1 Swamp Wintering: F1 Swamp	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Wood warbler Phylloscopus sibilatrix	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: April to August. Mature upland oak woods with high canopy & limited ground vegetation. Also beech & birch woodlands. Restricted distribution: Mainly N & W parts of UK.	Breeding: A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (mainly upland) with Quercus & Betula sp. & Fagus sylvatica	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: No
Dartford warbler Sylvia undata	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident. Dry lowland heath dominated by gorse or heathers. Restricted distribution: Mainly S England & S Wales.	Breeding & wintering: D1 Dry heathland with Ulex, Calluna & Erica sp.	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Grasshopper warbler Locustella naevia	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Mid-April to September. Lowland areas - thick scrub, thickets, rough grass, marshes, fens, heathland, young conifer plantations and overgrown gravel pits. Distribution: Widespread but local in UK.	Breeding: A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland A2.1 Dense scrub B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland E3 Fen I2.1 Quarry (gravel pit)	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding)
Marsh warbler Acrocephalus palustris	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Late-May to August. Typically close to water in dense lush plants such as willowherb, meadowsweet & nettle with willows & scrub nearby. Gardens, alongside streams & fields. Restricted distribution: Mainly E coasts of UK.	Breeding & non- breeding passage: A2 Scrub B Grassland C3.1 Tall ruderal F2.1 Marginal vegetation in association with G1 Standing water &/or G2 Running water with Epilobium & Salix sp., Filipendula ulmaria & Urtica dioica	Distribution: Yes (summer non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Savi's warbler Locustella luscinioides	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Late-April to August. Extensive dense reedbeds & lush marsh vegetation. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & E England.	Breeding: B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F Swamp, marginal & inundation	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Aquatic warbler Acrocephalus paludicola	UK BAP Red List ²	Rare passage migrant: Late-July to October. Coastal reedbeds, in low vegetation, stands of sedges or rushes near river margins, estuaries & lagoons. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & SE coasts England.	Non-breeding passage: F1 Swamp F2.1 Marginal vegetation G1 Standing water (lagoons) G2 Running water (rivers/estuaries) with Carex & Juncus sp.	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Short-toed treecreeper <i>Certhia</i> brachydactyla	<mark>Schedule 1¹</mark> Amber List ³	Rare vagrant (in England). Resident (in Channel Islands). Groups of tall trees with rugged bark in woods, avenues, parks, large gardens, orchards & copses. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: S & E coasts England. Breeding: Channel Islands.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A3 Parkland/scattered trees often in association with J3.6 Buildings (towns)	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Fair Isle wren Troglodytes troglodytes subsp. fridariensis	UK BAP	Resident. Cliffs & gully systems, sheltered inlets & cultivated habitats. Feeds amongst boulder beaches. Restricted distribution: Fair Isle, Shetland.	Breeding & wintering: B Grassland H8 Maritime cliff & slope I1.1 Inland cliff	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
St Kilda wren Troglodytes troglodytes subsp. hirtensis	UK BAP	Resident. Cliffs, slopes, buildings, grassy hillside & moorland. Feeds in intertidal zone. Restricted distribution: St Kilda, Scotland.	Breeding & wintering: B Grassland H1 Intertidal H8 Maritime cliff & slope I1.1 Inland cliff	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Starling Sturnus vulgaris	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Open grasslands - gardens, lawns, arable fields, playing fields & parks in urban & rural areas. Also open forests, near woodland margins, grazed hill pastures, saltmarshes, heaths, rocky shorelines, orchards, reedbeds, floodlands, airfields & refuse tips. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: A1 Woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland D Heathland F1 Swamp H Coastland I2.4 Refuse-tip J1.1 Arable J1.2 Amenity grassland J3.6 Buildings J4 Bare ground	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Ring ouzel Turdus torquatus	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: April to August. Passage migrant: April to May & September. Breeding: steep gullies & crags on moorland & in mountains, hill farms, fringes of forestry plantations & old quarries, often near water. Non-breeding passage: short grass near coast & steep chalk hillsides close to dense cover. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly N England, N Wales & Scotland. Non-breeding passage: mainly S & E coasts of UK & central England.	Breeding: A1.2.1 Coniferous plantation woodland B Grassland C2 Upland species-rich ledges D Heathland G1 Standing water in association with I2.1 Quarry (disused) I1 Natural rock exposure & waste Non-breeding passage: A2.1 Dense scrub B3 Calcareous grassland H8.4 Coastal grassland	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Fieldfare Turdus pilaris	Schedule 1 ¹ Red List ²	Winter migrant (has been known to breed in UK): October to May. Wintering: hedgerows, orchards, pastures, arable & woodland edge, rarely gardens. Breeding: moorland valleys, birch woods & plantation edge. Distribution: Wintering: widespread in UK. Breeding: N England & Scotland.	Wintering: A1 Woodland (edge) A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows Breeding: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland with Betula sp. A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (edge) D Heathland (moorland valleys)	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)
Song thrush Turdus philomelos	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Deciduous & coniferous woodland, parks, hedgerows & gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: A1 Woodland (all types) A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1.2 Amenity grassland J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Redwing Turdus iliacus	Schedule 1 ¹ Red List ²	Winter migrant: September to April. Summer migrant (in Scotland): March to August. Wintering: hedgerows, orchards, open short grassland, farmland, parks, large gardens & scrub. Breeding: scrubby areas near water & plantations. Distribution: Wintering: widespread in UK. Breeding: Scotland.	Wintering: A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland J1 Cultivated/disturbed land (gardens) J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows Breeding: A2 Scrub in association with G1 Standing water &/or G2 Running water A1 Woodland (plantations)	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering) No (breeding)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Spotted flycatcher Muscicapa striata	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Late-April to September. Woodland glades & edges, mature gardens, parks, cemeteries & orchards. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (glades/edges) A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1.2 Amenity grassland	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding)
Bluethroat Luscinia svecica	Schedule 1¹ Amber List ³	Passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): May to early-June & August to October. Scrub, gardens & grassy areas, usually near coast. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & E coasts of UK.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A2 Scrub B Grassland in association with H Coastland	Distribution Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: Yes (non-breeding passage)
Black redstart Phoenicurus ochruros	<mark>Schedule 1¹</mark> Amber List ³	Resident (on SE coast & Lancashire). Summer migrant (in central England): March to September. Winter migrant (on coasts): September to March. Breeding: cliffs, industrial buildings, power stations, railway stations, disused factories/warehouses, quarries & rural buildings. Wintering: rocky shores or below cliffs. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly S & E England. Wintering: mainly coastal parts of UK.	Breeding: I1 Inland cliff I2.1 Quarry J2.6 Buildings (industrial/rural) Wintering: H Coastland	Distribution: Yes (breeding & wintering) Habitat Present: No
Dunnock Prunella modularis	UK BAP Amber List ³	Resident. Low thick scrub, extensive bramble patches, gardens, parks, farmland with hedgerows, bracken on moorland, conifer plantation, deciduous & coppice woodland, railway embankments & cuttings. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation A2.1 Dense scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland C1 Bracken in association with D Heathland J1.1 Arable in association with J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
House sparrow Passer domesticus	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Buildings (often in towns or on cultivated land), parks, gardens, farmyards & industrial areas with open ground. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1 Cultivated/disturbed land J3.6 Buildings J4 Bare ground	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Tree sparrow Passer montanus	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Breeding: open woodland, woodland edges, farmland with hedgerows, hedgerow trees, parks, orchards & quarries. Wintering: agricultural land especially stubble or unploughed fields. Restricted distribution: Mainly central & N parts of UK.	Breeding: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland (open/edge) A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1.1 Arable in association with J2 Hedgerows I2.1 Quarry Wintering: J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Yellow wagtail Motacilla flava	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: Late-March to September. Lowland pastures, water meadows, marshes, riversides & arable fields, often near water. Restricted distribution: Mainly central & E parts of UK.	Breeding & non- breeding passage: B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland F2.1 Marginal vegetation J1.1 Arable in association with G1 Standing water &/or G2 Running water	Distribution: Yes (summer non- breeding passage) Habitat Present: No
Tree pipit Anthus trivialis	UK BAP Red List ²	Summer migrant: April to September. Heathland, open woodland & edges, young conifer plantations & recently felled trees, parkland with scattered trees, mature hedgerows, open grassland with scrub & scattered trees. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & N England, Wales & Scotland.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (open/edge) A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (young) A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees A4 Recently-felled woodland B Grassland D Heathland J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (breeding) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding)
Brambling Fringilla montifringilla	Schedule 1 ¹	Winter migrant (has been known to breed in UK): Mid-September to April. Beech woods, farmland, parks & sometimes gardens. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Wintering: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees with Fagus sylvatica J1 Cultivated/disturbed land	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: No
Linnet Carduelis cannabina	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Breeding: gorse-covered commons, rough ground with scrub, unmanaged farmland, hedgerows, young plantations, fen woodlands, rural gardens & orchards. Wintering: farmland, wasteland & coastal marshes. Distribution: Widespread in most of UK.	Breeding: A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland A1.2/2.2 Plantation woodland A2 Scrub B Grassland D Heathland with Ulex sp. J1.1 Arable J2 Hedgerows Wintering: H2 Saltmarsh J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Twite Carduelis flavirostris	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident (in N Scotland & N Wales). Summer migrant: April to September. Winter migrant: October to March. Breeding: Upland moorlands, open country & hay meadows. Wintering: coastal lowland stubble fields & saltmarshes. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly N England & Scotland. Wintering: mainly coastal parts of UK.	Breeding: B Grassland D Heathland Wintering: B Grassland J1.1 Arable in association with H Coastland H2 Saltmarsh	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)
Lesser redpoll Carduelis cabaret	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Winter migrant: September to March. Birch woodland, young conifer plantations, alder carr, sallow & hawthorn thickets, tall hedgerows, field hedgerows, gardens & heath with scattered trees. Restricted distribution: Breeding: mainly N England, Wales & Scotland. Wintering: widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (also carr) with Betula & Alnus sp. A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (young) A2.1 Dense scrub with Salix & Crataegus sp. A3 Parkland/scattered trees in association with D Heathland J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Serin Serinus serinus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): March to April & September to November. Summer migrant (in E Anglia): March to May. Gardens, parks, orchards & churchyards in suburban or rural areas. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: S & E coasts of England. Breeding: mainly S coast of England.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1.2 Amenity grassland (gardens)	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage & probable breeding) Habitat Present: No
Common crossbill Loxia curvirostra	Schedule 1 ¹	Resident. Coniferous woodland particularly spruce, pine & larch, mixed woodland & parkland. Restricted distribution: Mainly N England, Wales & Scotland.	Breeding & wintering: A1.2 Coniferous woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees with Pinus, Larix & Picea sp.	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Scottish crossbill Loxia scotica	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Amber List ³	Resident. Remnant native Scots pine forests & conifer plantations particularly Norway spruce & larch but also other conifers. Sites usually near water. Restricted distribution: NE Scottish Highlands.	Breeding & wintering: A1.2. Coniferous woodland with Picea abies & Larix sp. in association with G1 Standing water &/or G2 Running water	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Scarlet rosefinch Carpodacus erythrinus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Rare passage migrant (has been known to breed in UK): May to September. Coastal areas in low scrub, thick hedgerows, swampy areas & damp woodland. Restricted distribution: Non-breeding passage: mainly E coast of UK. Breeding: mainly Scotland & Cumbria.	Non-breeding passage & breeding: A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (damp) A2 Scrub F1 Swamp H Coastland J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (non-breeding passage) Habitat Present: Yes (non-breeding passage)
Bullfinch Pyrrhula pyrrhula	UK BAP Amber List ³	Resident. Mature broadleaved, mixed or coniferous woodland, thickets, scrub, large hedgerows, lowland farmland, orchards, large gardens, yews in churchyards & gorse on heaths. Distribution: Widespread in UK.	Breeding & wintering: A1 Woodland (all types) A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees D Heathland with Ulex sp. J1.1 Arable J1.2 Amenity grassland (gardens/churchyards) with Taxus sp. J2 Hedgerows	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Hawfinch Coccothraustes coccothraustes	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Mature deciduous & mixed woodlands, large gardens, cemeteries, parklands, orchards, hedgerows & shrubby places with scattered trees. Likes hornbeam especially. Restricted distribution: Scattered mainly in S half England & Wales.	Breeding & wintering: A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchards) A1.3 Mixed woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J1.2 Amenity grassland (gardens/churchyards) J2 Hedgerows with Carpinus betulus	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: No
Snow bunting Plectrophenax nivalis	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Resident (in N Scotland). Winter migrant: Late-September to March. Breeding: scree & boulder fields on high mountain tops. Wintering: upland moors, mountains, arable fields, rough grassland near coast, saltmarshes & sand/shingle beaches. Restricted distribution: Breeding: Scottish Highlands Wintering: mainly N Scotland & E coast of UK.	Breeding: C2 Upland species-rich ledges I1 Natural rock exposure I1.2 Scree Wintering: D Heathland (upland) H1.1.1 Intertidal mud/sand H1.1.2 Intertidal shingle H2 Saltmarsh H8.4 Coastal grassland I1 Natural rock exposure J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)
Lapland bunting Calcarius lapponicus	Schedule 1 ¹ Amber List ³	Winter migrant: September to May. Coastal heaths, stubble fields & rough grass, usually near coast. Restricted distribution: Mainly S & E coasts of UK.	Wintering: B Grassland H8.4 Coastal grassland H8.5 Coastal heathland J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (wintering) Habitat Present: Yes (wintering)

SPECIES	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Yellowhammer Emberiza citrinella	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Breeding: dry sunny habitats with varied vegetation - arable fields with hedgerows, grassland, road/railway embankments, commons & heaths. Also sea cliffs with shrubby vegetation such as bracken & heath, coastal sand dunes & young plantations. Wintering: large fields, especially stubble fields & winter crops. Distribution: Widespread in most of UK.	Breeding: A1 Woodland (young plantations) A2 Scrub B Grassland C1 Bracken D Heathland H6 Sand dune H8 Maritime cliff & slope J1.1 Arable in association with J2 Hedgerows Wintering: J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Cirl bunting Emberiza cirlus	Schedule 1 ¹ UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Breeding: Agricultural pasture surrounded by hedgerows & trees, scrubby slopes near coast, heaths with scattered gorse, often close to salt & freshwater. Wintering: arable fields, especially stubble & set- aside. Restricted distribution: S Devon & Cornwall.	Breeding: A1 Woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland D Heathland with Ulex sp. J2 Hedgerows J1.1 Arable in association with G1 Standing water &/or G2 Running water Wintering: J1.1 Arable	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Reed bunting Emberiza schoeniclus	UK BAP Amber List ³	Resident. Breeding: reedbeds, riverbanks, fens, marshes, coastal grazing marshes, grasslands, ditches, woodlands with water, clearings, young conifer plantations & farm crops particularly oilseed rape. Also hawthorn scrub on chalk downlands, dune slacks & gravel pits. Wintering: agricultural land. Distribution: Widespread in most of UK.	Breeding: Al Woodland Al Woodland Al.2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland (young) A2 Scrub B Grassland B5 Marsh/marshy grassland E3 Fen F1 Swamp F2.1 Marginal vegetation G1 Standing water G2 Running water H2 Saltmarsh H6.4 Dune slack I2.1 Quarry (gravel pit) J1.1 Arable Wintering: J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)
Corn bunting Emberiza calandra	UK BAP Red List ²	Resident. Breeding: dry open countryside, heaths & reedbed. Wintering: tilled farmland, winter stubbles & rough grasslands. Restricted distribution: Mainly central & E parts of UK. UK.	Breeding: B Grassland D1 Dry heathland F1 Swamp Wintering: B Grassland J1.1 Arable	Distribution: Yes (resident) Habitat Present: Yes (breeding & wintering)

¹ In addition to the standard protection afforded to all wild birds, bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* receive additional protection that makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb the adults or their dependent young while they are at or near to an active nest site.

² For a species to be included within the Red List it must satisfy at least one of the following criteria:-

- Globally threatened;
- Historical population decline in UK during 1800–1995;
- Severe (at least 50%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years, or longerterm period (the entire period used for assessments since the first BoCC review, starting in 1969);
- Severe (at least 50%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years, or the longer-term period.

³ For a species to be included within the Amber List it must satisfy at least one of the following criteria:-

- Species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe (SPEC = Species of European Conservation Concern);
- Historical population decline during 1800–1995, but recovering; population size has more than doubled over last 25 years;
- Moderate (25-49%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years, or the longer-term period;
- Moderate (25-49%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years, or the longerterm period;
- Moderate (25-49%) decline in UK non-breeding population over last 25 years, or the longer-term period;
- Rare breeder; 1–300 breeding pairs in UK;
- Rare non-breeders; less than 900 individuals;
- Localised; at least 50% of UK breeding or non-breeding population in 10 or fewer sites, but not applied to rare breeders or non-breeders;
- Internationally important; at least 20% of European breeding or non-breeding population in UK (NW European and East Atlantic Flyway populations used for non-breeding wildfowl and waders respectively).

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OF APPENDIX REVIEW THE **DISTRIBUTION.** H. Α HABITAT **REOUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE OF LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY SPECIES** OF TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (EXCLUDING **BATS**) WITHIN THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE.

Red squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*

Conservation status

Red squirrels are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and receive full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* which makes it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a red squirrel;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a red squirrel for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a red squirrel when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Red squirrels are mainly a diurnal and arboreal species, now predominantly found in coniferous forests dominated by Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris* or Norway spruce *Picea abies*, but less often in those dominated by Sitka spruce *Picea sitchensis* (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). Red squirrels are also found in broadleaved woods, smaller woods or copses, heather moors and even gardens (Harris & Yalden 2008, Barrett-Hamilton *et al.* 1883). Red squirrels readily utilise roads, walls, hedgerows or even railway bridges to move between habitats, and will also cross small streams (Barrett-Hamilton *et al.* 1883). Habitats vary according to the time of year and amount of food available, but woodlands with many tree species generally provide a greater supply of food than those dominated by a single species. Red squirrels are opportunistic, with a varied diet comprising pine cones, beech mast, acorns, hazelnuts, fruits, berries and fungi, as well as buds, shoots, flowers of trees, bark, tree sap, lichens, caterpillars and less commonly, birds eggs and nestlings (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968, Street 1961).

Red squirrels build dreys for both breeding and resting in trees, near the trunk, or in branch forks, usually above 6 m in height, but dreys can be as low 2.5 m high (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). Drey sites are generally in spruce trees, but hollow trees may also be used for dens, particularly in broadleaved woodlands (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). Nests are frequently constructed using climbing plants such as ivy *Hedera helix*, with the outer part made of leaves or needles both loose and on twigs, and the inner is lined with a mixture of soft material, usually moss, leaves, needles, dry grass, stripped bark, feathers and even rabbit fur (Harris & Yalden 2008, Street 1961).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland / <u>all types;</u>
- D Heathland;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge (commuting only); and

• J2.3 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees (commuting only).

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Red squirrels are known to occur in Dorset (Brownsea Island only).

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

N/A (Brownsea Island only).

Common dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*

Conservation status

Common dormice are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a common dormouse;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a common dormouse for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a common dormouse when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Dormice are an arboreal woodland species (Bright & Morris 1990, 1991 & 1992) yet whilst most commonly found in broadleaved woodlands and species-rich hedgerows, occasional records of dormice have been made in heathland, culm grassland, coastal scrub and coniferous plantations (Chanin & Woods 2003). In addition, studies in the south-west of England have demonstrated that scrub often represents dormouse habitat (Eden & Eden 1999, Chanin & Woods 2003), and the species has been recorded in mono-species goat willow *Salix caprea* scrub in Surrey in spring (White C & Murkin K 2013 *Pers. comm.*).

For populations to persist within a given site they require a succession of fruiting trees and shrubs to provide food (Richards *et al.* 1984, Bright & Morris 1993), including flowers (nectar and pollen), fruits (berries and nuts) with the presence of bramble *Rubus fruicosus* agg. of overwhelming importance (Hurrell & McIntosh 1984), and some insects (especially aphids and caterpillars). There is a common misconception that dormice are dependent upon honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and hazel *Corylus avellana*, however, whilst the presence of both honeysuckle for the provision of nest material and hazel for a ready source of food prior to hibernation are of benefit to dormice, they are not essential (Hurrell & McIntosh 1984) and dormouse presence (from nest evidence) has been found in a low-cut hedge over 1 km from any area with fruiting hazel (Eden & Eden 1999).

As the animals are typically arboreal, only coming to the ground to move between areas of favoured arboreal habitat, and in the winter to hibernate, they are most often found in

habitat with good canopy and/or shrub-layer connectivity and favour thick tangles of vegetation. As a general rule, if eye-level visibility is summer is more than 20 m then the shrub layer is sub-optimal dormouse habitat (Bright *et al.* 2006). Although they may weave nests within bushes and shrubs, cavities in hollow branches, squirrel dreys and old birds' nests are favoured (Bright *et al.* 2006). During the winter dormice hibernate on the ground in tightly woven nests under logs, moss and leaves or among the dead leaves at the base of coppice stools and thick hedges (Bright *et al.* 2006).

Hedgerows in which dormice are present typically comprise a wide diversity of shrub species (with abundant bramble) (Bright & MacPherson 2002, Chanin & Woods 2003) and significantly high productivity in terms of overall food resource. Radio-tracking also demonstrated that dormice in hedgerows feed principally on bramble, dog-rose Rosa canina and hazel, but avoid hawthorn (Bright & MacPherson 2002). The seeds of hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* are also favoured, particularly in areas where hazel is absent (Eden & Eden 1999).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B5 Grassland and marsh / Marsh/marshy grassland (culm grassland only);
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Dormice are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Water vole Arvicola amphibius

Conservation status

Water voles are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and receive full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* which makes it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a water vole;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a water vole for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a water vole when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Water voles are typically found in linear riparian habitat, alongside rivers, ponds and canals, where there is dense waterside vegetation to provide food and shelter. Water voles favour slow-flowing water courses (Strachan 1998, Moorhouse *et al.* 2009), with high banks for burrowing and refuge areas above winter flood levels, and a year-round availability of feeding material (Stoddart 1970, Lawton & Woodroffe 1991, Barreto *et al.* 1998, Strachan 1998, Moorhouse & Macdonald 2005, Strachan & Moorhouse 2006). Shore type is predominately earth or clay with a stepped or step bank, where they can burrow and create a dry nest above the water table (Strachan 1998). Bank-side and emergent vegetation is important, with optimal habitat containing a continuous and tall amount of cover comprising tussocks of grass, rush, sedge or reed (Strachan 1998, Moorhouse *et al.* 2009). Excessive shading by shrubs and trees is less favoured (Strachan 1998).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- F Swamp, marginal and inundation;
- G1 Open water / Standing water; and
- G2 Open water / Running water.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Water voles are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

No suitable habitat exists within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Harvest mouse Micromys minutus

Conservation status

Harvest mice are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Harvest mice have a distribution bias to the south of England where the species is typically found in tall, dense grassy habitats including tall grass and rushes (particularly in large ditches), reedbeds, grassy hedgerows, bramble patches (Harris & Yalden 2008). In areas of modern agriculture cereal crops may be used with field headlands and rough grass banks act as refuges during the winter (*Op. cit.*). Young plantation woodlands may also be colonised (Harris & Yalden 2008).

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- B5 Grassland and marsh / Marsh/marshy grassland (culm grassland only);
- F1 Swamp, marginal and inundation / Swamp (reedbed);

- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Harvest mice are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Brown hare Lepus europaeus

Conservation status

Brown hares are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Brown hares are most common in cereal-dominant arable fields, showing a marked preference for cultivated areas with crops, over non-cultivated areas, such as pasture, setaside or woodland (Harris & Yalden 2008). There is a requirement for permanent cover, with survival of young generally higher in areas of mixed agriculture than those with cereal monocrops (Harris & Yalden 2008). Smaller fields providing year-round food and shelter are therefore preferred over a 'prairie' landscape (Harris & Yalden 2008). In areas of mixed agriculture, cattle-grazed pasture and fallow land, as well as strips of uncultivated land in arable fields are used (Harris & Yalden 2008). Brown hares are also known to use woods, shelter-belts and hedgerows, especially during the winter months (Harris & Yalden 2008).

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.2 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Defunct hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Brown hares are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Mountain hare *Lepus timidus*

Conservation status

Mountain hares are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

In Scotland mountain hares most often occur on open heather moorland, using rock crevices and stones for shelter (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). Areas with a mosaic of heather moorland (sometimes recently planted with native trees), upland pastures and woodlands, preferably with a diverse herb-layer, are also used, as well as grass mires during the summer (Harris & Yalden 2008). Mountain hares in England typically occupy areas 130 m above sea level, selecting moors and hillsides dominated by heather and cotton-sedges, sometimes descending to lower altitudes during hard winters (Harris & Yalden 2008, Barrett-Hamilton *et al.* 1883). In Ireland (where they are known as the Irish hare) the species occupies a wide range of habitats, including lowland bogs, upland areas, coastal grasslands and agricultural grassland, but avoids intensively farmed areas (Harris & Yalden 2008, Barrett-Hamilton *et al.* 1883). Mountain hares have a varied diet, depending on the habitat occupied, feeding on heather, grasses, sedges, rushes, the bark or twigs of scrub and small trees, as well as lichens in winter (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968).

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland / <u>all types;</u>
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- A3 Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- C2 Tall herb and fern / Upland species-rich ledges;
- D Heathland;
- E Mire;
- H8 Coastland / Maritime cliff and slope;
- I1 Rock exposure and waste / Natural; and
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable (grasslands only).

Mountain hares are not known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

N/A

Hedgehog Erinaceus europaeus

Conservation status

Hedgehogs are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Hedgehogs occur in lowland habitats where grassland is present in adjacent to woodland, scrub or hedgerows, however, one study recorded them in only three of a total 82 pasture fields (Harris & Yalden 2008). They are generally scarce in coniferous woodland, marshy areas and moorland, but may be abundant in suburban areas particularly in proximity to amenity grassland (*Op. cit.*).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- J1.2 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Amenity grassland;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Hedgehogs are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Wildcat Felis sylvestris

Conservation status

Wildcats are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a wildcat;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a wildcat for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a wildcat when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Wildcats are found mainly on rocky mountainsides and moorland, usually less than 500 m above sea level (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). Suitable habitat typically includes upland areas of rough grassland, grazed pasture, forests (especially conifer plantations), woodlands and agricultural areas, but the species generally avoids high mountainous areas, exposed coasts, areas of intensive agriculture and industrial or urban areas (Harris & Yalden 2008). Harsh winters can often cause them to descend from exposed areas to those with more woodland and scrub. Dens are often within large rocks, boulders, amongst tree roots, within hollow trees or even within old fox *Vulpes vulpes* earths or badger *Meles meles* setts (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- C2 Tall herb and fern / Upland species-rich ledges;
- D Heathland;
- I1 Rock exposure and waste / Natural; and
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Wildcats are not known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

N/A

Badger Meles meles

Conservation status

Badgers and their <u>occupied</u> setts are protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992*. It is an offence to kill a badger, to disturb a badger when in its sett or to damage or destroy an occupied sett. The Act defines an occupied sett as "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger." Natural England (2009) have provided guidance on the definition of 'current use,' stating that "for a sett to fall within the definition of the Act, a badger need not be in current occupation, and may not have been for some time. As long as there are signs present indicating "current use" the sett is defined as such in the Act and is therefore protected. The maximum lapse of time between last occupation by badgers and the inspection of a sett for it to be considered in "current use" is how long it takes the signs to disappear, or more precisely, to appear so old as to not indicate "current use" ... A sett is therefore protected as long as such signs remain present. In practice, this could potentially be for a period of several weeks after the last actual occupation of the sett by a badger or badgers."

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

In the UK 50% of setts are located within deciduous woodland (Delahay *et al.* 2008) with coniferous woodland less favoured. This figure rises to 75% if woodland, hedgerow and scrub are combined (*op cit*). The Mammal Society's 1963 survey found 92% of setts were dug into slopes and hedgerow setts are only common where the hedges typically occur on earth banks.

Vegetation cover near a sett is also important for entry and exit, and for young to play under shelter from potential predators (Neal & Cheeseman 1996). The loss of this cover may, particularly in cases of large scale landscape change such as tree felling, result in the abandonment of the main sett, with the clan relocating to an annex or subsidiary, making regular visits to the main sett but not returning until the vegetation has again built up to provide sufficient cover (*ibid*). The cover may itself also be an indicator of badger presence; badgers are very partial to elder *Sambucus nigra* berries and will eat them during nightly activity, depositing the seeds within spoil in a latrine close to the sett upon their return, and thereby providing a pre-manured substrate from which the seeds readily germinate and a thicket of elder springs up around the sett. This provides the cover the badgers favour and a ready food source. As such, the presence of an elder thicket in an area where the species is otherwise absent is often a conspicuous giveaway to the location of a badger sett.

Note: the above text describes optimum and ideal habitat location but may reflect encounters at a time when badger populations were below carrying capacity, indeed, absent entirely from many areas. More recently badgers have been recorded in open ground under tillage in Hampshire (Andrews H. *Pers. obs.*), and under open flat ground in Somerset and in the Fens (Andrews J. *Pers. obs.*). As such, a habitat assessment can only give a gauge of the quality of the habitat, not the probability of sett presence.

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;

- B Grassland and marsh;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge;
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees; and
- J2.8 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Earth bank.

Badgers are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland;
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

Otter Lutra lutra

Conservation status

Otters are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take an otter;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by an otter for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb an otter when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

The main constituent of the otter's diet is fish, although amphibians (mainly frogs) and crayfish may also make up a substantial proportion of the diet and mammals, birds and reptiles are also taken in some cases (Chanin 2003). Typically otters favour lowland streams, over 2 m wide (Chanin 1993) favouring those with dense aquatic vegetation in the channel margins (Bailey & Rochford 2006). However, otters are also found in a wide variety of other aquatic habitats including slow-flowing coarse fish rivers, faster salmon and trout waters, lakes, gravel-pits, tarns, fresh and salt-marshes, ditches, and in some areas along the seashore (Wayre 1979, Jefferies & Woodroffe 2008). Otters may also occasionally frequent very small streams (in winter months when lakes freeze over, and hunting becomes restricted to flowing water (Chanin 1993)) and even dry watercourses (Jefferies *et al.* 1986, Chanin 2001) but more often the latter are merely used as commuting routes between larger water-bodies, and these regularly used routes may develop well-worn trails which can be easily recognised (Chanin 1993).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland (<u>in association with G1 and/or G2</u>);
- F Swamp, marginal and inundation;
- G1 Open water / Standing water;
- G2 Open water / Running water; and
- H Coastland.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Otters are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

No suitable habitat exists within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

Pine marten *Martes martes*

Conservation status

Pine martens are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. In addition, the species receives full legal protection under the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (& as amended)* and *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*, which implements the provisions of EC Directive 92/43 ("the Habitats Directive"), which make it an offence to:-

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a pine marten;
- Intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy, or obstruct access to, any structure or place used by a pine marten for shelter or protection; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a pine marten when occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Pine martens are mostly arboreal, with woodland and scrub as favoured habitat, generally avoiding habitats lacking in tree and shrub cover (such as pasture), but sometimes occupying more open and rocky ground where there are pockets of tree or scrub cover (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). It has been suggested that in Ireland such open habitats include limestone pavement (Mahony *et al.* 2006). Dens are associated with old growth woodland features and associated tree cavities or hollows, and it has been suggest that a scarcity of suitable features for use as natal dens may limit breeding success (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). However, in Scotland pine martens are cited as occupying disused buildings, bird-boxes, under tree-roots, rabbit burrows, grassy rock piles and even relining old crow's nests (*op. cit.*), and this may also be true of Ireland where woodland is moderately scarce (Burton 1968).

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland; and
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub.

Pine martens are not known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

N/A

Polecat *Mustela putorius*

Conservation status

Polecats are listed as Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitat niche and equivalent Phase 1 habitats

Polecats have a distribution bias toward Wales and the Midlands. The species is associated with wetland and riparian vegetation, but also occurs on woodland edge habitat, woodland copse, on field boundaries and near disused farm buildings (during winter), generally avoiding open fields and suburban areas (Harris & Yalden 2008, Burton 1968). Dens are made of dry grass, and are often located in any suitable holes including fox earths, rabbit burrows or natural rock crevices (Burton 1968).

Equivalent Phase 1 habitats comprise:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edge/copse);
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- F Swamp, marginal and inundation;
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable;
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge; and
- J2.3 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Hedge and trees.

Assessment of site location against species distribution

Polecats are known to occur in Dorset.

Assessment of species habitat preference against site Phase 1 survey

Suitable habitats exist within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site comprising:-

- A1 Woodland and scrub / Woodland (edge/copse);
- A2 Woodland and scrub / Scrub;
- B Grassland and marsh;
- J1.1 Miscellaneous / Cultivated/disturbed land / Arable; and
- J2.1 Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.

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APPENDIX I. A REVIEW OF THE DISTRIBUTION, HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE OF LEGALLY PROTECTED AND/OR UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY SPECIES OF BATS WITHIN THE SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION PHASE 1 SURVEY SITE.

Of the 17 bat species currently recognised as native to the British Isles 16 have been recorded in Dorset, comprising:-

- Serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*;
- Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii;
- Brandt's bat Myotis brandtii;
- Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*;
- Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*;
- Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*;
- Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*;
- Noctule Nyctalus noctula;
- Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*;
- Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus;
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*;
- Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*;
- Grey long-eared bat *Plecotus austriacus*;
- Greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; and
- Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*.

In order to provide a predictive assessment of the bat species most likely to be present within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site, the habitats present were assessed against the known foraging habitat and roost preferences of the 16 bat species known to occur in Dorset as set out in Harris & Yalden (2008), Dietz *et al.* (2011) and individual accounts. Table I1 sets out the foraging habitat preferences. Table I2 sets out the summer roost preferences and Table I3 sets out the winter roost preferences. The results of the predictive assessment are provided at Table I4.

Table I1. The typical foraging habitat preference of Dorset's 16 bat species.

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE	
Barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus	Broadleaved semi- natural and riparian woodland.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes	
Serotine Eptesicus serotinus	Woodland edge, orchards, parkland, pasture, meadows and hedges.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland (edge) A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchard) A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland and marsh (grazed) B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland J2.1 Intact hedge J2.2 Defunct hedge J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes	
Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii	Deciduous woodland and orchards. A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodl		Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes	

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Brandt's bat Myotis brandtii	Broadleaved, coniferous and mixed woodland, moorland and hedges.	A1 Woodland B1 Acid grassland B5 Marshy grassland D Heathland E Mire J2.1 Intact hedge J2.2 Defunct hedge J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Alcathoe's bat Myotis alcathoe	Streams in dense deciduous woodland.	G2 Running water in association with A1.1 Broadleaved woodland	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Daubenton's bat Myotis daubentonii	Woodland close to water, still or slow- moving fresh water, meadows and orchards.	G1 Standing water G2 Running water (slow-moving) in association with A1 Woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchard) B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Whiskered bat Myotis mystacinus	Woodland, glades, coppice, meadows, waterbodies, flowing water and hedgerows.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland G1 Standing water G2 Running water J2.1 Intact hedge J2.2 Defunct hedge J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Natterer's bat Myotis nattereri	Broadleaved, coniferous and riparian woodland, orchards, parkland, open arable fields, improved grassland and tree- lined river corridors.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland (orchard) A1.2 Coniferous woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees B4 Improved grassland AND COMBINATIONS OF G2 Running water (river) in association with A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	Woodland, scrub, parkland, pasture (cattle grazed), improved grassland, lakes, canals, rivers and amenity grassland.	A1 Woodland A2 Scrub A3 Parkland/scattered trees B Grassland and marsh (grazed) B4 Improved grassland G1 Standing water (lake or canal) G2 Running water (river) J1.2 Amenity grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Noctule Nyctalus noctula	Woodland, riparian woodland, pasture, meadows, and still or slow-moving water.	A1 Woodland A1.1 Broadleaved woodland B Grassland and marsh (grazed) B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland G1 Standing water G2 Running water (slow-moving)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
athusius' pipistrelle ipistrellus nathusii Broadleaved and mixed woodland, tree lines or parkland near water, wet woodland, lakes and rivers. A1.1.1 Broadleaved semi-natural woodland (wet) AND COMBINATIONS OF A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees G1 Standing water G1 Standing water G1 Standing water (lake) G2 Running water (river)		Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No	

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Deciduous woodland, coniferous and mixed plantation, tree lines, unimproved grassland, improved pasture, lakes and rivers.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A2.2 Coniferous plantation woodland A1.3.2 Mixed plantation woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees B1.1 Unimproved acid grassland B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland B4 Improved grassland (pasture) G1 Standing water (lake) G2 Running water (river) J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Broadleaved semi- natural woodland, riparian woodland, parkland, tree lines, lakes and rivers.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees G1 Standing water (lake) G2 Running water (river) J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus	Deciduous and mixed woodland, scots pine plantation, non-native coniferous woodland edge.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland (edge)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Grey long-eared bat Plecotus austriacus	Broadleaved and mixed woodland, orchards, meadows, pasture.	A1.1 Broadleaved woodland A1.3 Mixed woodland B Grassland (grazed) B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	Deciduous woodland and hedgerows.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland J2.1 Intact hedge J2.2 Defunct hedge J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Lesser horseshoe bat Rhinolophus hipposideros	Deciduous woodland.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

Table I2. The typical summer roost preferences exhibited by Dorset's 16 bat species.

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus	Trees in woodland.	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Serotine Eptesicus serotinus	Cliffs (Sam Dyer 2013 <i>pers. comm.</i> 1 st June) and buildings.	I1.1 Inland cliff I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii	Trees.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Brandt's bat Myotis brandtii	Trees, buildings and bridges.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees J3.6 Buildings J5 Other habitat (bridge)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Alcathoe's bat Myotis alcathoe	Trees.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Daubenton's bat Myotis daubentonii	Trees, caves, buildings and bridges.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees I1.5 Cave J2.3 Hedge and trees J3.6 Buildings J5 Other habitat (bridge)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Whiskered bat Myotis mystacinus	Buildings.	J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Natterer's bat Myotis nattereri	Trees, cliffs and buildings.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees I1.1 Inland cliff I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) J2.3 Hedge and trees J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	Trees and buildings.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Noctule Nyctalus noctula	Trees.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Nathusius' pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii	Trees and buildings.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Chapels, churches and houses.	J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Chapels, churches and houses (including modern).	J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus	Trees and buildings.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Grey long-eared bat Plecotus austriacus	Old buildings and churches.	J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	Natural cave systems, mines, large old buildings and cellars.	I1.5 Cave I2.3 Mine J3.6 Buildings J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Lesser horseshoe bat Rhinolophus hipposideros	Natural cave systems, mines, large old buildings and cellars.	I1.5 Cave I2.3 Mine J3.6 Buildings J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

Table I3. The typical winter roost preferences exhibited by Dorset's 16 bat species.

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus	Trees in woodland and cliffs (latter ref. Stebbings 1988).	A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland I1.1 Inland cliff I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Serotine Eptesicus serotinus	Cliffs (Stebbings 1988), caves, buildings and cellars.	I1.1 Inland cliff I1.5 Cave I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) J3.6 Buildings J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii	Caves.	I1.5 Cave	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Brandt's bat Myotis brandtii	Caves, mines and cellars.	I1.5 Cave I2.3 Mine J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Alcathoe's bat Myotis alcathoe	Caves.	II.5 Cave	Distribution: No Habitat Present: N/A
Daubenton's bat Myotis daubentonii	Cliffs (Altringham 2003), scree (BCT 2010), caves, mines, cellars and bridges.	II.1 Inland cliff II.2 Scree II.5 Cave I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) I2.2 Quarry spoil I2.3 Mine J3.6 Buildings (cellar) J5 Other habitat (bridge)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Whiskered bat Myotis mystacinus	Caves, mines and cellars.	I1.5 Cave I2.3 Mine J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Natterer's bat Myotis nattereri	Scree, caves and quarry spoil.	I1.2 Scree I1.5 Cave I2.2 Quarry spoil	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	Trees.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Noctule Nyctalus noctula	Trees and cliffs (latter ref. Stebbings 1988).	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees I1.1 Inland cliff I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) J2.3 Hedge and trees	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Nathusius' pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii	No data.	No data.	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Unknown (No data)
Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Trees, cliffs (Schober & Grimmberger 1997), caves, stone walls (Stebbings <i>et al.</i> 2007) and buildings.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees I1.1 Inland cliff I1.5 Cave I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) J2.3 Hedge and trees J2.5 Wall (rough stone only) J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Trees, cliffs (Schober & Grimmberger 1997), caves, stone walls (Stebbings <i>et al.</i> 2007) and buildings.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees I1.1 Inland cliff I1.5 Cave I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) J2.3 Hedge and trees J2.5 Wall (rough stone only) J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus	Trees, cliffs (Gerrell 1981, Stebbings 1988), caves, mines and buildings.	A1 Woodland A3 Parkland/scattered trees I1.1 Inland cliff I1.5 Cave I2.1 Quarry (hard-stone) I2.3 Mine J2.3 Hedge and trees J3.6 Buildings	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: Yes
Grey long-eared bat Plecotus austriacus	Caves and cellars.	I1.5 Cave J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No
Greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	Natural cave systems, mines and cellars.	I1.5 Cave I2.3 Mine J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

SPECIES	HABITAT NICHE	EQUIVALENT PHASE 1 HABITATS	DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT PRESENT IN PHASE 1 SITE
Lesser horseshoe bat Rhinolophus hipposideros	Natural cave systems, mines and cellars.	I1.5 Cave I2.3 Mine J3.6 Buildings (cellar)	Distribution: Yes Habitat Present: No

Table I4. Summary of the potential suitability of roosting and foraging habitat within the Swanworth Quarry Extension Phase 1 survey site.

SPECIES	SUITABILITY OF FORAGING HABITAT WITHIN SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION	SUITABILITY OF POTENTIAL ROOST SITES WITHIN SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION
Barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus	A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural.	Summer: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural. Winter: A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi-natural.
Serotine Eptesicus serotinus	A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural (edge); A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	Summer: None Present. Winter: None Present.
Bechstein's bat Myotis bechsteinii	A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: None Present.
Brandt's bat Myotis brandtii	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: None Present.
Daubenton's bat Myotis daubentonii	None Present.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: None Present.
Whiskered bat Myotis mystacinus	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	Summer: None Present. Winter: None Present.
Natterer's bat Myotis nattereri	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: None Present.

SPECIES	SUITABILITY OF FORAGING HABITAT WITHIN SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION	SUITABILITY OF POTENTIAL ROOST SITES WITHIN SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A2 – Woodland and scrub / Scrub; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Parkland/scattered trees.
Noctule Nyctalus noctula	A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.
Nathusius' pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii	None Present.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: Unknown (No data).
Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	Summer: None Present. Winter: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall (rough stone only).
Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus	A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.	Summer: None Present. Winter: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees; J2.5 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Wall (rough stone only).
Brown long-eared bat Plecotus auritus	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved.	Summer: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees. Winter: A1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland; A3 – Woodland and scrub / Parkland/scattered trees.
Grey long-eared bat <i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	A1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved.	Summer: None Present. Winter: None Present.

SPECIES	SUITABILITY OF FORAGING HABITAT WITHIN SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION	SUITABILITY OF POTENTIAL ROOST SITES WITHIN SWANWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION
Greater horseshoe bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum	A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural; J2.1 – Miscellaneous / Boundaries / Intact hedge.	Summer: None Present. Winter: None Present.
Lesser horseshoe bat Rhinolophus hipposideros	A1.1.1 – Woodland and scrub / Woodland / Broadleaved / Semi- natural.	Summer: None Present. Winter: None Present.

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