

Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment

BIODIVERSITY REPORT

Site: Sutton Courtenay

TVERC Ref: TVERC/19/494

Prepared for: Mrs

On: 24/02/2020

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Please be aware that printing maps from this report requires an appropriate OS licence.



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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The copyright for this document and the information provided is retained by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre. The copyright for some of the species data will be held by a recording group or individual recorder. Where this is the case, and the group or individual providing the data is known, the data origin will be given in the species table.

TVERC must be acknowledged if any part of this report or data derived from it is used in a report. The whole document may be used as an appendix within your report.

The data in this report can only be used for the project for which it was requested. It cannot be passed on to third parties without permission of TVERC (this excludes reports presented to clients and Local Authorities).

The data should be considered valid for a maximum 12 months from the date on the cover of this report. If the data is to be used after that time an update should be requested. The data must not be added to any permanent database system.

The absence of any species or habitat data for any site, area or location does not mean that any species or habitat is not present.

MAPS

To reproduce the Ordnance Survey mapping you must hold a relevant licence for the use of Ordnance Survey mapping or it can be copied at a printers or copyshop that holds a licence to carry out search work (see the Ordnance Survey website).

DATA STATEMENTS

STATEMENT ON OXFORDSHIRE BAT GROUP DATA

TVERC has agreed an exchange of data with Oxfordshire Bat Group (OBG) which enables us to provide records belonging to them with the grid reference given to 1 km precision. Such records are indicated by the term “Confidential, refer to OBG for further details” in the location column and OBG in the data origin column of the species table. Enquirers are recommended to contact OBG for further information.

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STATEMENT ON OXFORDSHIRE BADGER GROUP DATA

TVERC has agreed an exchange of data with the Oxfordshire Badger Group (OBadG) which enables us to provide records belonging to them with the grid reference given to 1 km precision. Such records are indicated by the term “Confidential, refer to OBadG for further details” in the location column and OBadG in the data origin column of the species table. Enquirers are recommended to contact the group for further information.

For sett records: settrecords.oxonbadgergroup@gmail.com

For road traffic accident records: rtas.oxonbadgergroup@gmail.com

STATEMENT ON BIRD RECORDS IN OXFORDSHIRE (DATA MARKED AS “OOS” IN THE DATA ORIGIN COLUMN)

The majority of bird records in Oxfordshire, except those in the north of the county, have been provided by the Oxford Ornithological Society. Such records have a value of OOS in the data origin column . Please note that:

- a. Not all species are subject to the same degree of recording; the absence of records of a species in a given geographical area does not necessarily indicate absence of that species.
- b. Not all parts of the county are subject to the same degree of recording; the absence of records for a given area does not necessarily indicate the absence of bird species.
- c. Records of species regarded as sensitive have been provided with reduced information about location. Any requests for more precise information about the location of such “confidential” sites should be addressed directly to OOS (www.oos.org.uk) You can use the following email contacts chairman@oos.org.uk (the chairman) and ian@recorder.fsnet.co.uk (the county bird recorder).

STATEMENT ON WILDLIFE TRUST WATER VOLE DATA

Since 2008 data has been collected as positive or negative sections of watercourses. Positive sections crossing into search areas are included within the data. These are shown with the central grid reference for the stretch of watercourse. This may fall outside the search area but the stretch will be at least partly within the search area. The location information shows the beginning and end points of the stretch of watercourse.

USE OF NBN ATLAS DATA

Commercial organisations and members of the public may refer to the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas for wildlife records and habitat and designated site information for their own private use.

Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that 'planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area'. The NBN Atlas does not hold information on Local Wildlife Sites or priority habitats in this area and there are restrictions on public access to the majority of species records available via the NBN, so ecology reports without a data search from TVERC are at risk of non-compliance with the NPPF.

TVERC have advised planning authorities in Berkshire and Oxfordshire that ecology reports using only NBN data should not usually be validated and the NBN has requested that suspected breaches of NBN terms and conditions are reported to the NBN Data Access Officer, who will take appropriate action. Further detail is available on our website:

<http://www.tverc.org/cms/content/ecological-survey-reports-planning-applications>.

STATEMENT ON GRID REFERENCES

The following types of grid references are provided:

- Six figure grid references. Many of these will be an assigned relatively central grid reference for a site though with small sites the assigned grid reference for a site could be close to the edge. The record may have come from anywhere within the site. Where additional location information is provided the reference may be more accurate or central to a subsite within the larger site. Where the location is not site based, the grid reference should be within 100 metres of the location.
- Four figure grid references. Generally these are 1km square records often with some location information to give an idea of which part of the 1km square the record was found. Sometime this information can be quite accurate. Where a large site is referred to the location should be in that part of the 1km square that is within the site. In some case these may be tetrad records with grid reference referring to a 2km x 2km square. This includes some confidential records from Oxford Ornithological Society. Other tetrad data is rarely included.

- Eight and ten figure grid references: These are generally accurately worked out to the location where the species was found. However for small and narrow sites eight figure grid references may be used as a central grid reference for a site.
- TVERC intends to start tagging data to qualify these grid references but at present only a limited amount of qualification is provided. 1km square records are tagged as 1km record and 2km square records are tagged as 2km record.

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Amphibians | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lissotriton helveticus</i> | Palmate Newt | | WACA-Sch5-s9.5a | | | | 19/01/2014 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> | Smooth Newt | | WACA-Sch5-s9.5a | | | 20/08/1982 | 20/04/2018 | 875 | 25 |
| <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | Great Crested Newt | HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a | NERC-S41 | | Pre 1982 | 26/03/2019 | 525 | 411 |
| <i>Bufo bufo</i> | Common Toad | | WACA-Sch5-s9.5a | NERC-S41 | | Pre 1982 | 15/05/2017 | 18 | 2 |
| <i>Rana temporaria</i> | Common Frog | HabDir-A5 | WACA-Sch5-s9.5a | | | Pre 1982 | 09/06/2018 | 33 | 3 |
| Birds | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bucephala clangula</i> | Goldeneye | | WACA-Sch1-p2 | | Bird-Amber | 03/06/2002 | 18/02/2003 | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Cygnus olor</i> | Mute Swan | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 11/05/2014 | 12 | 7 |
| <i>Anser anser</i> | Greylag Goose | | | | Bird-Amber | 20/02/2013 | 26/01/2014 | 6 | 5 |
| <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> | Ruddy Shelduck | BirdsDir-A1 | | | | 15/04/2002 | 15/04/2002 | 1 | 4 |
| <i>Anas penelope</i> | Wigeon | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 03/10/2004 | 47 | 240 |
| <i>Anas strepera</i> | Gadwall | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 26/10/2004 | 79 | 283 |
| <i>Anas crecca</i> | Teal | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 03/12/2013 | 28 | 91 |
| <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 03/11/2016 | 64 | 16 |
| <i>Anas acuta</i> | Pintail | | WACA-Sch1-p2 | | Bird-Amber | 01/11/2001 | 19/02/2004 | 18 | 28 |
| <i>Anas querquedula</i> | Garganey | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 04/12/2002 | 7 | 2 |
| <i>Anas clypeata</i> | Shoveler | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 24/01/2013 | 44 | 14 |
| <i>Aythya ferina</i> | Pochard | | | | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 26/02/2006 | 74 | 94 |
| <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Little Egret | BirdsDir-A1 | | | | 02/03/2001 | 16/06/2013 | 28 | 6 |
| <i>Perdix perdix</i> | Grey Partridge | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | 20/03/1998 | 08/03/2016 | 7 | 15 |
| <i>Milvus milvus</i> | Red Kite | BirdsDir-A1 | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | RL-Global-post2001-NT | 25/04/2002 | 03/11/2016 | 38 | 4 |
| <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | Kestrel | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 08/03/2016 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | Hobby | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | Pre 1982 | 28/04/2013 | 10 | 2 |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | Peregrine | BirdsDir-A1 | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | 01/01/1998 | 09/06/2013 | 32 | 3 |
| <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | Little Ringed Plover | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | Pre 1982 | 04/08/2006 | 14 | 4 |
| <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | Ringed Plover | | | | Bird-Red Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | Pre 1986 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | Golden Plover | BirdsDir-A1 | | | | 23/12/2001 | 02/11/2006 | 3 | 200 |
| <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | Lapwing | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 01/06/2006 | 3 | 180 |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 30/09/2002 | 25 | 3 |
| <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | Snipe | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 19/02/2006 | 8 | 7 |
| <i>Numenius arquata</i> | Curlew | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red RL-Global-post2001-NT | 20/03/1998 | 18/06/2006 | 3 | 6 |

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|--|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> | Woodcock | | | | Bird-Red | 14/03/2014 | 14/03/2014 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Calidris temminckii</i> | Temminck's Stint | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | 25/05/2004 | 25/05/2004 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Calidris alpina</i> | Dunlin | | | | Bird-Amber | 27/08/2000 | 27/08/2000 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Calidris pugnax</i> | Ruff | BirdsDir-A1 | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Red | 10/03/2002 | 31/03/2003 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Tringa totanus</i> | Redshank | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 04/08/2006 | 19 | 3 |
| <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | Greenshank | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Amber | 15/07/2002 | 16/09/2002 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | Green Sandpiper | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Amber | 20/03/1998 | 20/08/2015 | 49 | 4 |
| <i>Tringa glareola</i> | Wood Sandpiper | BirdsDir-A1 | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Amber | 08/08/2002 | 08/09/2002 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> | Little Gull | BirdsDir-A1 | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | 25/03/2001 | 25/03/2001 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Larus canus</i> | Common Gull | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 23/12/2001 | 2 | 26 |
| <i>Larus fuscus</i> | Lesser Black-backed Gull | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 12/09/2014 | 7 | 225 |
| <i>Larus argentatus</i> | Herring Gull | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 01/10/2014 | 12 | Present |
| <i>Larus glaucooides</i> | Iceland Gull | | | | Bird-Amber | 25/01/2013 | 12/08/2013 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Larus marinus</i> | Great Black-backed Gull | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Larus cachinnans</i> | Caspian Gull | | | | Bird-Amber | 25/01/2013 | 30/01/2013 | 4 | Present |
| <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | Black-headed Gull | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 12/09/2014 | 21 | 300 |
| <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | Common Tern | BirdsDir-A1 | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 26/07/2006 | 7 | 2 |
| <i>Columba oenas</i> | Stock Dove | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | Turtle Dove | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 15/05/2003 | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | Cuckoo | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 15/05/2003 | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | 20/01/2000 | 21/01/2014 | 10 | 1 |
| <i>Strix aluco</i> | Tawny Owl | | | | Bird-Amber | 21/07/2012 | 03/01/2014 | 9 | Present |
| <i>Asio flammeus</i> | Short-eared Owl | BirdsDir-A1 | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Apus apus</i> | Swift | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 07/02/2014 | 15 | 5 |
| <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | Kingfisher | BirdsDir-A1 | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 19/01/2014 | 14 | 2 |
| <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> | Lesser Spotted Woodpecker | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 19/02/2006 | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Cettia cetti</i> | Cetti's Warbler | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | 16/01/2001 | 27/03/2006 | 28 | 1 |
| <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | Willow Warbler | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 19/05/2015 | 17 | 5 |
| <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Skylark | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 14/07/2016 | 8 | 10 |
| <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | House Martin | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 18/06/2008 | 9 | 2 |
| <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | Meadow Pipit | | | | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 25/07/2006 | 8 | 15 |
| <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Yellow Wagtail | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | Pre 1986 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima</i> | Yellow Wagtail | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | 31/03/2001 | 24/06/2013 | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | Grey Wagtail | | | | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 02/03/2015 | 18 | 3 |
| <i>Prunella modularis</i> | Dunnock | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 03/11/2016 | 26 | 3 |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | Black Redstart | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 07/01/2001 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | Whinchat | | | | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 21/04/2006 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Turdus pilaris</i> | Fieldfare | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 20/11/2015 | 15 | 200 |
| <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Song Thrush | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 19/05/2015 | 10 | 1 |
| <i>Turdus philomelos subsp. clarkei</i> | A Bird | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | 06/02/2013 | 06/02/2013 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | Redwing | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 03/11/2016 | 7 | 60 |
| <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | Mistle Thrush | | | | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 06/02/2013 | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | Spotted Flycatcher | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Poecile palustris</i> | Marsh Tit | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | 19/02/2004 | 19/02/2004 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Starling | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 12/09/2014 | 10 | 29 |
| <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 04/09/2014 | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Passer montanus</i> | Tree Sparrow | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 24/06/1999 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | Linnet | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 05/01/2004 | 13 | 70 |
| <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | Brambling | | WACA-Sch1-p1 | | | 01/01/1998 | 01/01/1998 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | Bullfinch | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Amber | Pre 1986 | 03/11/2016 | 22 | 6 |
| <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | Yellowhammer | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1986 | 25/07/2006 | 8 | 12 |
| <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | Reed Bunting | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Amber | Pre 1982 | 05/01/2004 | 12 | 5 |
| <i>Emberiza calandra</i> | Corn Bunting | | | NERC-S41 | Bird-Red | Pre 1982 | 28/03/1999 | 4 | 39 |
| Fish - Bony | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> | European Eel | | | NERC-S41 | RL-Global-post2001-CR | Pre 1986 | 17/07/2015 | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Barbus barbus</i> | Barbel | HabDir-A5 | HabReg-Sch4 | | | 01/01/1980-28/02/2010 | 01/01/1980-28/02/2010 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Salmo trutta</i> | Brown/Sea Trout | | | NERC-S41 | | 01/01/1980-28/02/2010 | 01/01/1980-28/02/2010 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Cottus gobio</i> | Bullhead | HabDir-A2np | | | | 01/01/1980-28/02/2010 | 01/01/1980-28/02/2010 | 1 | Present |
| Higher Plants - Ferns | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | Maidenhair Fern | | | | Oxon-Rare Status-NS | 09/04/2014 | 17/12/2014 | 2 | Present |
| Higher Plants - Flowering Plants | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i> | Lizard Orchid | | WACA-Sch8 | | Oxon-Rare Status-NS RL-GB-post2001-NT | 28/07/1985 | 28/07/1985 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Leucojum aestivum</i> | Summer Snowflake | | | | Status-NS | 1987 | 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Muscari neglectum</i> | Grape-hyacinth | | | NERC-S41 | Oxon-Scarce Status-NR RL-GB-post2001-VU | 29/03/2014 | 04/06/2014 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> | Butcher's-broom | HabDir-A5 | | | | 13/04/2013 | 26/01/2014 | 3 | Present |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Triglochin palustre</i> | Marsh Arrowgrass | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 1977 - 1986 | 1977 - 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Sparganium natans</i> | Least Bur-reed | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-VU | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Juncus compressus</i> | Round-fruited Rush | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-VU RL-GB-post2001-NT | 28/07/1985 | 28/07/1985 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Cyperus longus</i> | Galingale | | | | Status-NS RL-Eng-post2001-NT RL-GB-post2001-NT | 08/04/2004 | 08/04/2004 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Briza media</i> | Quaking-grass | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 16/05/2014 | 16/05/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Poa angustifolia</i> | Narrow-leaved Meadow-grass | | | | Oxon-Scarce | Pre 1990 | Pre 1990 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Elytrigia campestris subsp. maritima</i> | A Flowering Plant | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-DD | 21/07/2012 | 21/07/2012 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Hordelymus europaeus</i> | Wood Barley | | | | Status-NS | 28/07/1985 | 28/07/1985 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Mespilus germanica</i> | Medlar | | | | Status-NS | 09/03/2015 | 09/03/2015 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Fragaria vesca</i> | Wild Strawberry | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 16/07/2015- 16/07/2015 | 09/03/2015 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Plantago media</i> | Hoary Plantain | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 1977 - 1986 | 16/07/2015- 16/07/2015 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i> | Red Hemp-nettle | | | NERC-S41 | Oxon-Scarce Status-NS RL-Eng-post2001-CR RL-GB-post2001-CR | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Nepeta cataria</i> | Cat-mint | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-VU RL-GB-post2001-VU | 13/08/1985 | 13/08/1985 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Mentha arvensis</i> | Corn Mint | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | Pre 1987 | 08/09/1989 | 5 | Present |
| <i>Lotus tenuis</i> | Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil | | | | Oxon-Scarce | Pre 1986 | 28/06/2004 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Vicia sativa subsp. sativa</i> | Common Vetch | | | | Oxon-Rare | Pre 1982 | Pre 1986 | 3 | Present |
| <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> | Toothed Medick | | | | Oxon-Rare Status-NS | 28/06/2004 | 28/06/2004 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Sagina apetala subsp. apetala</i> | Annual Pearlwort | | | | Oxon-Scarce | Pre 1982 | Pre 1982 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> | Ragged-Robin | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 06/03/2017 | 06/03/2017 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Chenopodium murale</i> | Nettle-leaved Goosefoot | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-EN RL-GB-post2001-VU | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Euphorbia exigua</i> | Dwarf Spurge | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-VU RL-GB-post2001-NT | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Salix aurita</i> | Eared Willow | | | | Oxon-Rare | Pre 1987 | Pre 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Epilobium palustre</i> | Marsh Willowherb | | | | Oxon-Rare | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Epilobium roseum</i> | Pale Willowherb | | | | Oxon-Rare | 18/06/2014 | 18/06/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> | Large-leaved Lime | | | | Status-NS | 08/04/2013 | 08/04/2013 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Lepidium campestre</i> | Field Pepperwort | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 28/06/2004 | 28/06/2004 | 1 | Present |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Arabis hirsuta</i> | Hairy Rock-cress | | | | Oxon-Scarce RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 28/07/1985 | 28/07/1985 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Centaureum pulchellum</i> | Lesser Centaury | | | | Oxon-Scarce | 08/04/2004 | 08/04/2004 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | Harebell | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 13/04/2013 | 12/09/2014 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> | Bogbean | | | | Oxon-Scarce | 08/04/2004 | 16/07/2015- 16/07/2015 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Carlina vulgaris</i> | Carline Thistle | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 28/06/2004 | 16/07/2015- 16/07/2015 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> | Cornflower | | | NERC-S41 | | 20/08/1982 | 20/08/1982 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Cichorium intybus</i> | Chicory | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-VU | Pre 1982 | 08/03/2016 | 6 | Present |
| <i>Filago vulgaris</i> | Common Cudweed | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT RL-GB-post2001-NT | 26/05/2013 | 26/05/2013 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Solidago virgaurea</i> | Goldenrod | | | | Oxon-Rare RL-Eng-post2001-NT | 11/05/2014 | 11/05/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> | Chamomile | | | NERC-S41 | RL-Eng-post2001-VU RL-GB-post2001-VU | 21/07/2012 | 21/07/2012 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Bidens cernua</i> | Nodding Bur-marigold | | | | Oxon-Rare | 08/09/1989 | 08/09/1989 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | Common Valerian | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | Pre 1990 | 14/07/2018 | 3 | Present |
| <i>Knautia arvensis</i> | Field Scabious | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT | Pre 1982 | 08/03/2016 | 5 | Present |
| <i>Pimpinella major</i> | Greater Burnet-saxifrage | | | | Oxon-Scarce | 28/07/1985 | 28/07/1985 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Torilis arvensis</i> | Spreading Hedge-parsley | | | NERC-S41 | Oxon-Rare Status-NS RL-Eng-post2001-EN RL-GB-post2001-EN | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Lithospermum arvense</i> | Field Gromwell | | | | Oxon-Scarce RL-Eng-post2001-EN RL-GB-post2001-EN | Pre 1986 | Pre 1986 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> | Hound's-tongue | | | | RL-Eng-post2001-NT RL-GB-post2001-NT | 20/06/2017 | 20/06/2017 | 1 | Present |
| Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Andrena (Andrena) varians</i> | Backthorn Mining Bee | | | | Notable-B | 04/08/2014 | 04/08/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Lasius brunneus</i> | Brown Tree Ant | | | | Notable-A | 15/04/2014 | 06/10/2014 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Dolichovespula (Dolichovespula) media</i> | An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp | | | | Notable-A | 09/04/2014 | 09/04/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Bombus ruderarius</i> | Red-shanked Carder-bee | | | NERC-S41 | | 13/07/2012 | 08/10/2013 | 4 | Present |
| <i>Bombus rupestris</i> | Red-tailed (Hill) Cuckoo Bee | | | | Notable-B | 27/07/2013 | 27/07/2013 | 1 | Present |
| Invertebrates - Beetles | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ophonus (Ophonus) ardosiacus</i> | A Beetle | | | | Notable-B | 17/07/2014 | 17/07/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Ophonus (Metophonus) puncticollis</i> | A Beetle | | | NERC-S41 | RL-GB-post2001-EN | 14/07/2014 | 14/07/2014 | 1 | Present |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Nephus quadrimaculatus</i> | A Beetle | | | | RL-GB-pre94-VU | 13/04/2013 | 29/03/2014 | 6 | Present |
| <i>Hippodamia (Adonia) variegata</i> | Adonis' Ladybird | | | | Notable-B | 29/01/2011 | 29/01/2011 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Aphthona nigriceps</i> | A Beetle | | | | Notable-A RL-GB-post2001-DD | 07/02/1992 | 08/05/1992 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Platyrhinus resinosus</i> | Cramp-Ball Fungus Weevil | | | | Notable-B | 14/07/2014 | 05/05/2015 | 2 | 1 |
| Invertebrates - Butterflies | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> | Grizzled Skipper | | | NERC-S41 | RL-GB-post2001-VU | 31/05/1990 | 21/05/2014 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Lasiommata megera</i> | Wall | | | NERC-S41 | RL-GB-post2001-NT | 20/08/1982 | 08/05/1992 | 5 | Present |
| <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> | Small Heath | | | NERC-S41 | RL-GB-post2001-NT | 20/08/1982 | 06/03/2017 | 10 | 3 |
| Invertebrates - Caddis Flies | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhyacophila fasciata</i> | A Caddis Fly | | | | Notable | 10/03/2000 | 05/08/2015 | 2 | Present |
| Invertebrates - Dragonflies & Damselflies | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i> | Variable Damselfly | | | | RL-GB-post2001-NT | 26/07/2013 | 26/07/2013 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i> | Common Club-tail | | | | RL-GB-post2001-NT | 25/05/1997 | 07/05/2017 | 4 | 3 |
| Invertebrates - Mayflies | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ephemera lineata</i> | Mayflies (Greendrakes) | | | | RL-GB-post2001-VU | 07/06/2013 | 07/07/2013 | 2 | Present |
| Invertebrates - Molluscs | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arion (Arion) ater</i> | Large Black Slug | | | | RL-GB-post2001-DD | 1988 - 1990 | 18/09/2014 | 4 | Present |
| Invertebrates - Moths | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hepialus humuli</i> | Ghost Moth | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 07/01/2015 | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Hepialus humuli humuli</i> | Ghost Moth | | | NERC-S41 | | 23/06/2014 | 23/06/2014 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Ethmia dodeceea</i> | Dotted Ermel | | | | Notable-B | 26/07/2013 | 26/07/2013 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Nephopterix angustella</i> | Spindle Knot-horn | | | | Notable-B | 07/01/2015 | 20/08/2015 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Watsonalla binaria</i> | Oak Hook-tip | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 17/07/2014 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Trichiura crataegi</i> | Pale Eggar | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Malacosoma neustria</i> | Lackey | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1988 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Scopula marginepunctata</i> | Mullein Wave | | | NERC-S41 | | 13/07/2012 | 07/02/2014 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Timandra comae</i> | Blood-vein | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 07/01/2015 | 7 | 3 |
| <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i> | Shaded Broad-bar | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 08/11/2015 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i> | Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1988 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Pelurga comitata</i> | Dark Spinach | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 08/06/2014 | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Eulithis mellinata</i> | Spinach | | | NERC-S41 | | 23/06/2014 | 25/06/2014 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i> | Small Phoenix | | | NERC-S41 | | 21/08/2013 | 08/11/2015 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Melanthia procellata</i> | Pretty Chalk Carpet | | | NERC-S41 | | 07/01/2015 | 07/01/2015 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i> | Latticed Heath | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1988 | 2 | Present |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i> | Dusky Thorn | | | NERC-S41 | | 15/08/2013 | 21/08/2014 | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Ennomos erosaria</i> | September Thorn | | | NERC-S41 | | 08/12/2013 | 26/09/2013 | 9 | 1 |
| <i>Lycia hirtaria</i> | Brindled Beauty | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 28/04/2014 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i> | Small Emerald | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1988 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Spilosoma lutea</i> | Buff Ermine | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 25/07/2015 | 71 | 11 |
| <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> | White Ermine | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 06/05/2015 | 20 | 2 |
| <i>Arctia caja</i> | Garden Tiger | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1988 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> | Cinnabar | | | NERC-S41 | | 20/08/1982 | 08/03/2016 | 13 | 2 |
| <i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i> | Figure of Eight | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Acronicta psi</i> | Grey Dagger | | | NERC-S41 | | 28/09/2013 | 28/09/2013 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Acronicta rumicis</i> | Knot Grass | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 07/01/2015 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i> | Mouse Moth | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 08/11/2015 | 19 | 2 |
| <i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i> | Sprawler | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i> | Green-brindled Crescent | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 27/10/2015 | 41 | 3 |
| <i>Caradrina morpheus</i> | Mottled Rustic | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 07/01/2015 | 8 | 18 |
| <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i> | Rustic | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 25/07/2015 | 42 | 10 |
| <i>Hydraecia micacea</i> | Rosy Rustic | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 27/10/2015 | 29 | 3 |
| <i>Rhizedra lutosa</i> | Large Wainscot | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 27/10/2015 | 10 | 3 |
| <i>Apamea remissa</i> | Dusky Brocade | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 14/07/2013 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Apamea anceps</i> | Large Nutmeg | | | NERC-S41 | | 1988 | 17/06/2015 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Litoligia literosa</i> | Rosy Minor | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 22/07/2012 | 3 | Present |
| <i>Cirrhia icteritia</i> | Sallow | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 11/06/2015 | 29 | 12 |
| <i>Cirrhia gilvago</i> | Dusky-lemon Sallow | | | NERC-S41 | | 10/05/2013 | 10/05/2013 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Agrochola lychnidis</i> | Beaded Chestnut | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 11/07/2013 | 45 | 9 |
| <i>Agrochola litura</i> | Brown-spot Pinion | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 23/10/2014 | 16 | 9 |
| <i>Cosmia diffinis</i> | White-spotted Pinion | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Atethmia centrigo</i> | Centre-barred Sallow | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 15/09/2014 | 14 | 2 |
| <i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i> | Deep-brown Dart | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 30/09/2015 | 11 | 2 |
| <i>Orthosia gracilis</i> | Powdered Quaker | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 24/04/2015 | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Tholera decimalis</i> | Feathered Gothic | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 09/12/2015 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Melanchra persicariae</i> | Dot Moth | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 25/07/2015 | 14 | 2 |
| <i>Ceramica pisi</i> | Broom Moth | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1988 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Hecatera dysodea</i> | Small Ranunculus | | | | RL-GB-pre94-EX | 08/11/2015 | 08/11/2015 | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Leucania comma</i> | Shoulder-striped Wainscot | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1988 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Euxoa nigricans</i> | Garden Dart | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Diarsia rubi</i> | Small Square-spot | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 30/09/2015 | 6 | 14 |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Graphiphora augur</i> | Double Dart | | | NERC-S41 | | 1987 | 1987 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i> | Autumnal Rustic | | | NERC-S41 | | 10/08/2012 | 24/09/2014 | 7 | 1 |
| Invertebrates - True Flies | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dorycera graminum</i> | Phoenix Fly | | | NERC-S41 | RL-GB-post2001-NT | 06/03/2017 | 06/03/2017 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Trypeta zoe</i> | A True Fly | | | | RL-GB-pre94-EN | 18/06/2014 | 18/06/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Norellia spinipes</i> | A True Fly | | | | Notable | 13/03/2014 | 13/03/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Subclytia rotundiventris</i> | A True Fly | | | | RL-GB-pre94-R | 18/09/2014 | 18/09/2014 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Zophomyia temula</i> | A True Fly | | | | Notable | 28/07/2014 | 28/07/2014 | 1 | Present |
| Mammals - Terrestrial (bats) | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> | Serotine | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | | | 31/05/2009 | 31/05/2009 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Myotis</i> | Unidentified Bat | HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | NERC-S41 | RL-Global-post2001-NT | 10/05/2008 | 10/06/2008 | 2 | 6 |
| <i>Myotis nattereri</i> | Natterer's Bat | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | | | 10/06/2008 | 20/09/2012 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> | Lesser Noctule | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | | | 10/06/2008 | 10/06/2008 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> | Noctule Bat | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | NERC-S41 | | 05/05/2013 | 05/05/2013 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Pipistrellus</i> | Pipistrelle Bat species | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | NERC-S41 | | 05/12/1999 | 30/08/2011 | 9 | 1 |
| <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> | Common Pipistrelle | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | | | Pre 1986 | 20/08/2015 | 10 | 4 |
| <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> | Soprano Pipistrelle | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | NERC-S41 | | 10/06/2008 | 06/05/2015 | 3 | 3 |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | European Directives | UK Legislation | NERC s41 | Other Designations | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Plecotus auritus</i> | Brown Long-eared Bat | HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b | NERC-S41 | | 10/05/2008 | 08/12/2015 | 6 | 2 |
| Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats) | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> | West European Hedgehog | | | NERC-S41 | | Pre 1986 | 01/01/2018- 31/12/2018 | 10 | 1 |
| <i>Lutra lutra</i> | European Otter | HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4 | HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a | NERC-S41 | RL-Global-post2001-NT | 02/05/2008 | 07/10/2018 | 18 | 4 |
| <i>Meles meles</i> | Eurasian Badger | | Badgers-1992 | | | 31/05/1989 | 14/05/2018 | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Mustela putorius</i> | Polecat | HabDir-A5 | HabReg-Sch4 | NERC-S41 | | 18/02/2010 | 18/02/2010 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Arvicola amphibius</i> | European Water Vole | | WACA-Sch5- s9.4a/s9.4b/s9.4c | NERC-S41 | | Pre 1986 | 05/09/2015 | 40 | 5 |
| <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | Brown Hare | | | NERC-S41 | | Pre 1986 | 18/06/2008 | 2 | 1 |
| Reptiles | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Anguis fragilis</i> | Slow-worm | | WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a | NERC-S41 | | 16/05/2014 | 20/08/2015 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Natrix helvetica</i> | Grass Snake | | WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a | NERC-S41 | | 06/05/2010 | 07/12/2013 | 7 | 4 |
| <i>Vipera berus</i> | Adder | | WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a | NERC-S41 | | 15/07/1998 | 15/07/1998 | 1 | Present |

| Taxon Name | Common Name | Invasive Status | Earliest Record | Latest Record | No. of Records | Max. Abundance |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fish - Bony | | | | | | |
| <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | Rainbow Trout | INNS-Other-2015 | 01/01/1980- 28/02/2010 | 01/01/1980- 28/02/2010 | 1 | Present |
| Higher Plants - Flowering Plants | | | | | | |
| <i>Lemna minuta</i> | Least Duckweed | INNS-Other-2015 | 09/08/2010 | 09/08/2010 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Elodea canadensis</i> | Canadian Waterweed | INNS-Priority-2015 | 08/04/2004 | 08/04/2004 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Crassula helmsii</i> | New Zealand Pigmyweed | INNS-Priority-2015 | 08/04/2004 | 08/04/2004 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Buddleja davidii</i> | Butterfly-bush | INNS-Other-2015 | Pre 1986 | 29/03/2014 | 8 | Present |
| <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | Orange Balsam | INNS-Other-2015 | 08/09/1989 | 08/09/1989 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> | Indian Balsam | INNS-Priority-2015 | 28/07/1985 | 09/04/2014 | 6 | Present |
| <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> | A Flowering Plant | INNS-Other-2015 | 08/11/2013 | 17/12/2014 | 2 | Present |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree-of-heaven | INNS-Other-2015 | 31/05/1991 | 31/05/1991 | 1 | Present |
| Invertebrates - Crustaceans | | | | | | |
| <i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis</i> | A Crustacean | INNS-Other-2015 | 10/03/2000 | 10/03/2000 | 1 | Present |
| <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> | Chinese Mitten Crab | INNS-Priority-2015 | 13/10/2010 | 13/10/2010 | 1 | Present |
| Invertebrates - Molluscs | | | | | | |
| <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> | Zebra Mussel | INNS-Priority-2015 | 22/03/2010 | 18/06/2014 | 2 | 1 |
| Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats) | | | | | | |
| <i>Neovison vison</i> | American Mink | INNS-Priority-2015 | 18/01/2004 | 21/03/2014 | 2 | 1 |

SPECIES STATUS KEY

EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES

- **BirdsDir-A1** - Species listed on Annex 1 of EC Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. This covers birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.
- **HabDir-A2, HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4 & HabDir-A5** - Annex 2 and Annexes 4/5 respectively of the EC Habitats Directive. This is the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The abbreviations have the following meanings:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| HabDir-A2 | Species which are endangered, the conservation of which the Community has a particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community. They require the designation of special areas of conservation. |
| HabDir-A2np | Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession. |
| HabDir-A4 | Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession. |
| HabDir-A5 | Animal and plant species of Community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures. |

UK LEGISLATION: CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010

- **HabReg-Sch2, HabReg-Sch4 and HabReg-Sch5.** This legislation translates the European Habitats Directive (see above) into UK law where species are listed in Schedule 2 (priority & non-priority), Schedule 4 and Schedule 5.

UK LEGISLATION: WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

Schedule 1 Wild Birds

This prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird and the taking, damaging or destroying of the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. It prohibits possession of wild birds (dead or alive) or their eggs. In addition:

- **WACA-Sch1-p1** – There are additional penalties for offences relating to birds on this schedule and it is also an offence to disturb such birds at the nest or with dependent young.
- **WACA-Sch1-p2** – Covers the protection of birds which may be killed during the open season.

(Please note that some schedule 1 bird records will refer to species that do not breed in the county, e.g. over-wintering birds such as Redwing or Fieldfare. Although we include them in the annotated records, only they and their nests, eggs and dependent young enjoy extra protection under the W&C 1981 act. If you are in any doubt about the breeding status of a bird please contact us at TVERC)

Schedule 5 Wild Animals

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| WACA-Sch5-s9.1 | Covers intentionally killing, injuring or taking any wild animal included in Schedule 5 |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.1k | Covers animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring. |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.1t | Covers animals which are protected from taking. |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.2 | Covers animals which are protected from being possessed or controlled (live or dead). |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.4a | Covers intentionally or recklessly disturbing of any wild animal included in Schedule 5. Also includes animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection. |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.4b | Covers animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection. |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.4c | Covers animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed. |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.5a | Covers animals which are protected from being sold, offered for sale or being held or transported for sale either live or dead, whole or part. |
| WACA-Sch5-s9.5b | Covers animals which are protected from being published or advertised as being for sale. |

Schedule 8 Wild Plants

- **WACA-Sch8** – Covers plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) for buying or selling (Section 13 2b).

PRIORITY NERC S.41 2006

- **NERC-S41** Species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: RED LISTS

Global Red List Species (tagged **RL-Global**) - Species listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Species included are from pre and post 1994 and post 2001 lists.

GB Red List Species (tagged **RL-GB**) - Species included in GB red lists. Species included are from pre and post 1994 and post 2001 lists. Please note not all taxon groups are currently covered, for example fungi.

England Red List Species (tagged **RL-Eng**) – Species included in England red lists. Out of the categories below, only CR, EN, VU, NT, DD and RE are used in the context of this Red List.

With all red lists, the date of the list used does not indicate when the species was designated, but which set of rules for designation were used. Due to the time required to produce a new red list for a species group, the rules used will often be much older than the date of the list.

Abbreviations:

EX – Extinct A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

EW – Extinct in the Wild. Species known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population(s) well outside the past range.

CR – Critically Endangered (CR) Species facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.

EN – Endangered: Species that are not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.

VU – Vulnerable: A species is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future

NT – Near Threatened – A taxon considered likely to become endangered in the near future.

NR - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk

LR(cd) – Lower risk (conservation dependent)

DD – Data deficient – A taxon with insufficient data to make an assessment of its risk of extinction.

RE – Regionally Extinct – Taxa that are considered extinct within the region but populations exist elsewhere in the world.

R - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk.

Inde – indeterminate – based on a pre 1994 category: Taxa which are known to be Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare but with insufficient data to place them in one of the categories.

Insu – Insufficiently known - based on a pre 1994 category which equates to data deficient.

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

Species included here are from information compiled by JNCC (The Joint Nature Conservation Committee).

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NATIONALLY NOTABLE SPECIES

This covers invertebrate species not falling within IUCN categories but never the less uncommon in Britain.

Nationally Notable A (Tagged **Notable-A**): Taxa which occur in <30 10 km (hectad) squares or for less well recorded groups within <7 vice counties.

Nationally Notable B (Tagged **Notable-B**): Taxa which don't fall within IUCN categories but are uncommon in Britain and occur in 31-100 10 km sq/ or for less or for less well recorded groups between 8 and 20 vice counties

Notable (Tagged **Notable**): Taxa known to be scarce (occurring in between 16 and 100 10km squares) but for which there is insufficient information to assign them to the above categories.

This designation comes from the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) species dictionary but is supported by JNCC.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NATIONALLY RARE OR SCARCE SPECIES

This designation covers species that are recognised to occur in only a few locations in Britain. Note species reported in this section may also appear on red lists.

Rare (tagged as **Status-NR**) = occurring in 15 or fewer hectads (10 km squares) in the UK

Scarce (tagged as **Status-NS**) = occurring in 16 – 100 hectads in the UK.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN LISTS & RED LIST FUNGI

These lists were drawn up by leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organizations including the RSPB and British Trust for Ornithology. The most recent version was published in May 2009.

Red List (tagged Bird-Red) - species are those that are globally threatened, whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years (i.e. by more than 50% in 25 years), or which have declined historically and not recovered.

Amber List (tagged Bird-Amber) - Amber list species are those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years (by more than 25% but less than 50% in 25 years), those whose population has declined historically but recovered recently, rare breeders (fewer than 300 pairs), those with internationally important populations in the UK, those with localised populations, and those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

Red List Fungi – This designation uses the Red Data List of Threatened British Fungi (preliminary assessment) by Shelley Evans (BMS Conservation Officer). Species are designated as:

Fungi Red-CR – Critically Endangered

Fungi Red-EN – Endangered

Fungi Red-NT – Near Threatened

Fungi Red-VU – Vulnerable

These follow current IUCN guidelines (2001) as closely as possible but with adaptations to take into account the fungal lifestyle and associated practicalities of fungal recording.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: OXFORDSHIRE SCARCE & RARE PLANTS

A rare plant register for Oxfordshire was published under the title *Oxfordshire's Threatened Plants* (Pices Publications, June 2018). This 15 year study produced a list of rare and scarce plants for the county. TVERC is now including Oxfordshire records of these species in its Protected & Notable Species GIS layers. The definitions of rare and scarce are as follows:

Oxon-Rare – Any species found in 1-3 Oxfordshire tetrads (2km x 2km square) over the duration of the data collection phase of the study (2000 – 2010 inclusive)

Oxon-Scarce – Any species found in 4 – 10 Oxfordshire tetrads over the data collection phase of the study.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: LOCAL BAP SPECIES

For any Local Authority that has drawn up a list of BAP species. Designations will only apply to species recorded from the Local Authority area.

Currently, only Bracknell Forest Council have such a BAP list and relevant records are tagged **BF-LBAP**.

INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Species appearing on the Environment Agency list of non-native invasive species 2014. Species may have the following designations:

Priority Species: Species affecting EA interests the most

Rapid Response Species: Very invasive species that are not yet established.

DATA ORIGIN KEY (MARCH 2019)

| Data Origin Abbreviation | Origin Details |
|--------------------------|--|
| ABFG | Association of British Fungus Groups |
| AC | Academic Researcher |
| AN | Abingdon Natural History Society |
| ANHSO | Ashmolean Natural History Society (& Rare Plant Group) |
| ARC | Amphibian & Reptile Conservation |
| ARGUK | UK Amphibian & Reptile Groups |
| BAT | Bat Licence Returns (from licenced Bat Recorders) |
| BBG | Binfield Badger Group |
| BBOWT | Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust |
| BC | Butterfly Conservation (includes Upper Thames and National Data) |
| BCYS | Berkshire Churchyards Surveys |
| BDS | British Dragonfly Society |
| BENHS | British Entomological Natural History Society |
| BFC | Bracknell Forest Council |
| BFVT | Bracknell Forest Veteran Tree Survey |
| BGG | Bicester Green Gym |
| BIG | Berkshire Invertebrate Group |
| BLS | British Lichen Society |
| BLWS | Berkshire Local Wildlife Sites Project |
| BMERC | Bucks & Milton Keynes Environmental Record Centre |
| BMG | Berkshire Mammal Group |
| BOC | Berkshire Bird Clubs |
| BOS | Banbury Ornithological Society |
| BRAG | Berkshire Reptile & Amphibian Group |
| BRC | Biological Record Centre (Monk's Wood) |
| BSBBG | Berks & South Berks Bat Group |
| BSBI | Botanical Society of the British Isles |
| BTC | Banbury Town Council |
| BTO | British Trust for Ornithology |
| BUWG | Bracknell Urban Wildlife Group |
| BWARS | Bees Wasps & Ants Recording Society |
| BWG | Besselsleigh Wood Group |
| CaIRS | National Calliphoridae Recording Scheme |
| CBT | Childe Beale Trust |
| CDC | Cherwell District Council |
| COS | County Ornithological Services (also known as BCS) |
| CPRE | Campaign to Protect Rural England |
| CRPG | Cotswold Rare Plant Group |
| CSP | Cherwell Swift Project |
| EA | Environment Agency (formally the National Rivers Authority) |
| EC | Professional Ecological Consultant |
| ESB | Earthworm Society of Great Britain |
| ET | The Earth Trust (formally the Northmoor Trust) |
| FFF | Friends of Faringdon Folly |
| FHT | Freshwater Habitat Trust |
| FLC | Friends of Longcot Churchyard |
| FoLV | Friends of Lye Valley |
| FOTTG | Friends of the Trap Grounds |

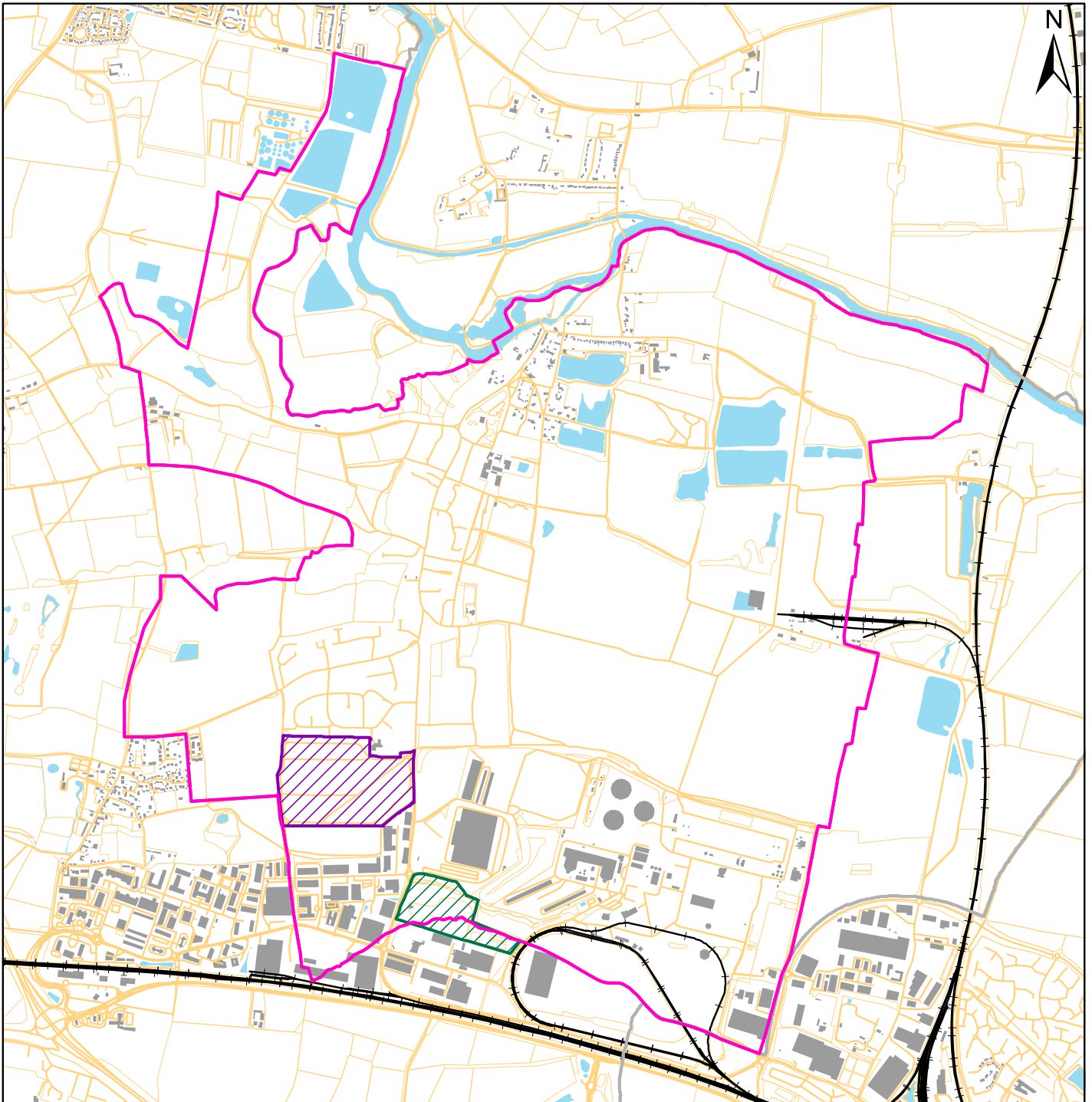
DATA ORIGIN KEY (MARCH 2019)

| Data Origin Abbreviation | Origin Details |
|--------------------------|---|
| FROG | Froglife |
| FSO | Fungus Survey of Oxfordshire |
| FWAG | Farmland Wildlife Advisory Group |
| GCER | Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records |
| GCN | GCN Licence Return Records |
| HA | Highways Agency |
| HWMT | Hurst Water Meadows Trust |
| ICL | Imperial College London |
| IOSF | International Otter Survival Fund |
| IREC | IRECORD Website |
| LBRS | Longhorn Beetle Recording Scheme |
| LN | Local/National Expert (known to TVERC) |
| LWVP | Lower Windrush Valley Project |
| MGLG | Moor Green Lakes Group |
| MOD | Ministry of Defence |
| MOP | Member of the Public |
| MS | Mammal Society |
| NCRS | National (Trichoptera) Caddisfly Recording Scheme |
| NDD | National Dormouse Database |
| NE | Natural England/EN/NCC |
| NFC | Newbury Field Club |
| NHM | Natural History Museum |
| NNSS | Non-native Species Secretariat |
| NPD | National Ponds Database |
| NPMS | National Plant Monitoring Scheme |
| NRG | Newbury Ringing Group |
| NSP | NatureSpace Partnership |
| NT | National Trust |
| OBadG | Oxfordshire Badger Group |
| OBG | Oxfordshire Bat Group |
| OBRC | Oxfordshire Biological Record Centre |
| OBU | Oxford Brookes University |
| OCC | Oxfordshire County Council |
| OCYS | Oxfordshire Churchyard Survey |
| OFG | Oxfordshire Flora Group |
| OLWS | Oxfordshire Local Wildlife Sites Project |
| OMG | Oxfordshire Mossing Group |
| OOS | Oxfordshire Ornithological Society |
| ORAG | Oxfordshire Reptile & Amphibian Group |
| OS | Otter Spotter Project |
| OSC | Oxford Swift City Project |
| OUNHM | Oxford University Natural History Museum |
| OUWG | Oxford Urban Wildlife Group |
| OX | Oxford City Council |
| OxMG | Oxford Mammal Group |
| PC | Pond Conservation |
| PL | Plantlife |
| PT | Plant Tracker (non-native plant tracking app.) |

DATA ORIGIN KEY (MARCH 2019)





| Data Origin Abbreviation | Origin Details |
|--------------------------|---|
| PTES | People's Trust for Endangered Species |
| RBC | Reading Borough Council |
| RBWM | Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead |
| RDNHS | Reading and District natural History Society |
| RF | Richard Frankum |
| RM | Reading Museum |
| RRS | Riverfly Recording Scheme |
| RSPB | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds |
| RTCT | River Thame Conservation Trust |
| RUWG | Reading Urban Wildlife Group |
| RWP | Reading Woodlands Plan |
| SARS | Soldierflies and Allies Recording Scheme |
| ScRS | Scarabaeoidea Recording Scheme |
| SepRS | Sepsidae Recording Scheme |
| SO | Science Oxford |
| SODC | South Oxfordshire District Council |
| SW | Shotover Wildlife |
| TVERC | Thames Valley Environmental Record Centre |
| TVFG | Thames valley Fungus Group |
| TW | Thames Water |
| U | Unknown |
| UKWOT | UK Wild Otter Trust |
| VCH | Victoria County History (historical records) |
| VWH | Vale of White Horse District Council |
| VWT | Vincent Wildlife Trust |
| WB | West Berkshire District Council |
| WBBRS | Weevil & Bark beetle Recording Scheme |
| WBC | Wokingham Borough Council |
| WFG | Wychwood Flora Group |
| WIA | Wildlife in Ascot Group |
| WILDCRU | Wildlife Conservation Research Unit |
| WMUWG | Windsor & Maidenhead Urban Wildlife Group |
| WODC | West Oxfordshire District Council |
| WS | Wytham Survey |
| WT | Woodland Trust |
| WWT | Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust |
| YE | Dick Greenaway, concerning land owned by Yattendon Estate |

Sutton Courtenay Designated Sites Map



Scale 1:25,731.36

Legend

-  Search_Area_494
-  Buffer_494_0km
-  TVERC_19_494 Oxfordshire proposed LWS and extensions within search area
-  TVERC_19_494 BBOWT Reserves within search area

Oxfordshire Local Wildlife Site Description

KELART'S FIELD

Site Code: 49W02

Grid Reference: SU496924

Area (ha): 21.02

Local Authority: Vale of the Whitehorse

Site Description

A reasonably diverse large semi-improved grassland area with some elements of lowland meadow habitat. Dominant grasses consist of red fescue, Yorkshire fog, creeping bent, false oat-grass, perennial rye-grass, meadow foxtail, sweet vernal-grass and crested dogs-tail.

Other flowering plants include field scabious, wild carrot, black knapweed, lady's bedstraw, ox-eye daisy, creeping buttercup, self heal, bird's-foot trefoil, bush vetch, agrimony, white clover, red clover, yarrow, perforate St. John's-wort and common centaury.

GUIDANCE ON THE VARIOUS STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY WILDLIFE SITE DESIGNATIONS

SITE DESIGNATIONS THAT PROTECT THE UK'S NATURAL HERITAGE THROUGH STATUTE

LOCAL NATURE RESERVES (LNRS) (IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES)

Under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 LNRS may be declared by local authorities after consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation agency. LNRS are declared and managed for nature conservation, and provide opportunities for research and education, or simply enjoying and having contact with nature.

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES (NNRS)

NNRs contain examples of some of the most important natural and semi-natural terrestrial and coastal ecosystems in Great Britain. They are managed to conserve their habitats or to provide special opportunities for scientific study of the habitats communities and species represented within them.

NNRs are declared by the statutory country conservation agencies under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. In Northern Ireland, Nature Reserves are designated under the Amenity Lands Act (Northern Ireland) 1965.

RAMSAR SITES

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. Originally intended to protect sites of importance especially as waterfowl habitat, the Convention has broadened its scope over the years to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities. The Convention adopts a broad definition of wetland, namely "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". Wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands".

There is only one Ramsar site in Berkshire or Oxfordshire, South West London Waterbodies.

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI) (ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES)

The SSSI series has developed since 1949 as the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical

Produced by TVERC
September 2012

features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations. Most SSSIs are privately-owned or managed; others are owned or managed by public bodies or non-government organisations.

Originally notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, SSSIs have been renotified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (in England and Wales) and the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)

SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive. SACs are 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. SACs in terrestrial areas and territorial marine waters out to 12 nautical miles are designated under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). New and/or amended Habitats 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 (cSACs). Sites which have been adopted by the EC, but not yet formally designated by governments of Member States are known as Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). In the UK, designation of SACs is devolved to the relevant administration within each country.

SACs, together with SPAs, form the Natura 2000 network.

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)

SPAs are classified by the UK Government under the EC Birds Directive. SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the Directive) and migratory birds within the European Union. SPAs in terrestrial areas and territorial marine waters out to 12 nautical miles are classified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

SPAs, together with SACs, form the Natura 2000 network.

NON-STATUTORY NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES

Local authorities for any given area may designate certain areas as being of local conservation interest. The criteria for inclusion, and the level of protection provided, if any, may vary between areas. Most individual counties have a similar scheme, although they do vary.

Most Local Wildlife Sites systems involve a panel of ecologists and others in the development of local criteria and the selection of the sites. Panels usually include a local government ecologist, an Natural England representative, the Local Wildlife Trust, the Local Environmental Record Centre and sometimes include a representative of local landowners and local naturalists.

These sites, which may be given various titles such as 'County Wildlife Sites' (CWS), 'Local Wildlife Sites' (LWS), 'Local Nature Conservation Sites' (LNCS), 'Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation' (SINCs), or Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' (SNCIs), together with statutory designations, are defined in local plans under the Town and Country Planning system and the National Planning Policy Framework and are a material consideration when planning applications are being determined.

As part of a national standardisation process these sites have recently been renamed as Local Wildlife Sites in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Previously they were known as County Wildlife Sites in Oxfordshire and Wildlife Heritage Sites in Berkshire. Although the use of these names, especially in citations and descriptions, is being edited and replaced with Local Wildlife Sites or LWS it is likely that some references will remain to these former names until this is complete.

PROPOSED LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES AND EXTENSIONS

These are also included on designated sites maps. They are areas thought to include important areas of UKBAP habitat or priority or protected species populations. Extensions are likely to have similar habitats to the adjacent Local Wildlife Sites. Local Authorities are made aware of these sites. They will not have been fully surveyed and taken to the selection panel as yet.

NGO PROPERTIES / NATURE RESERVES

A variety of non-governmental organisations such as the John Muir Trust, Plantlife, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Wildlife Trusts and Woodland Trust own or manage nature reserves or other areas of land that are important for biodiversity. These sites may be intended primarily for nature conservation, or for other purposes such as protection of landscape features or the provision public access to the countryside. These areas of themselves have no statutory basis, but a large number are also designated SSSIs / NNRs / SPAs / SACs / Ramsar sites, etc.

In Berkshire and Oxfordshire, BBOWT (Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust), Woodland Trust and RSPB sites fall into this category.

LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SITES (LGS)

Local Geological Sites formerly known as Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). As part of a national

standardisation process these sites have recently been renamed as Local Geological Sites in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Sites are selected under locally-developed criteria, according to their value for education, scientific study, historical significance or aesthetic qualities. Whilst not benefiting from statutory protection, LGS are equivalent to Local Wildlife Sites, and "*...consideration of their importance becomes integral to the planning process*".

OTHER SITES

Occasionally other sites might be shown on maps. These are likely to be sites with some wildlife interest, usually managed by local groups, local authorities or town councils but which do not have a specific statutory or non-statutory designation.

Some local authorities within Oxfordshire and Berkshire have identified other sites which are protected through policies in their local plans, including Oxford Local Wildlife Sites in Oxford City and district wildlife sites in Cherwell.

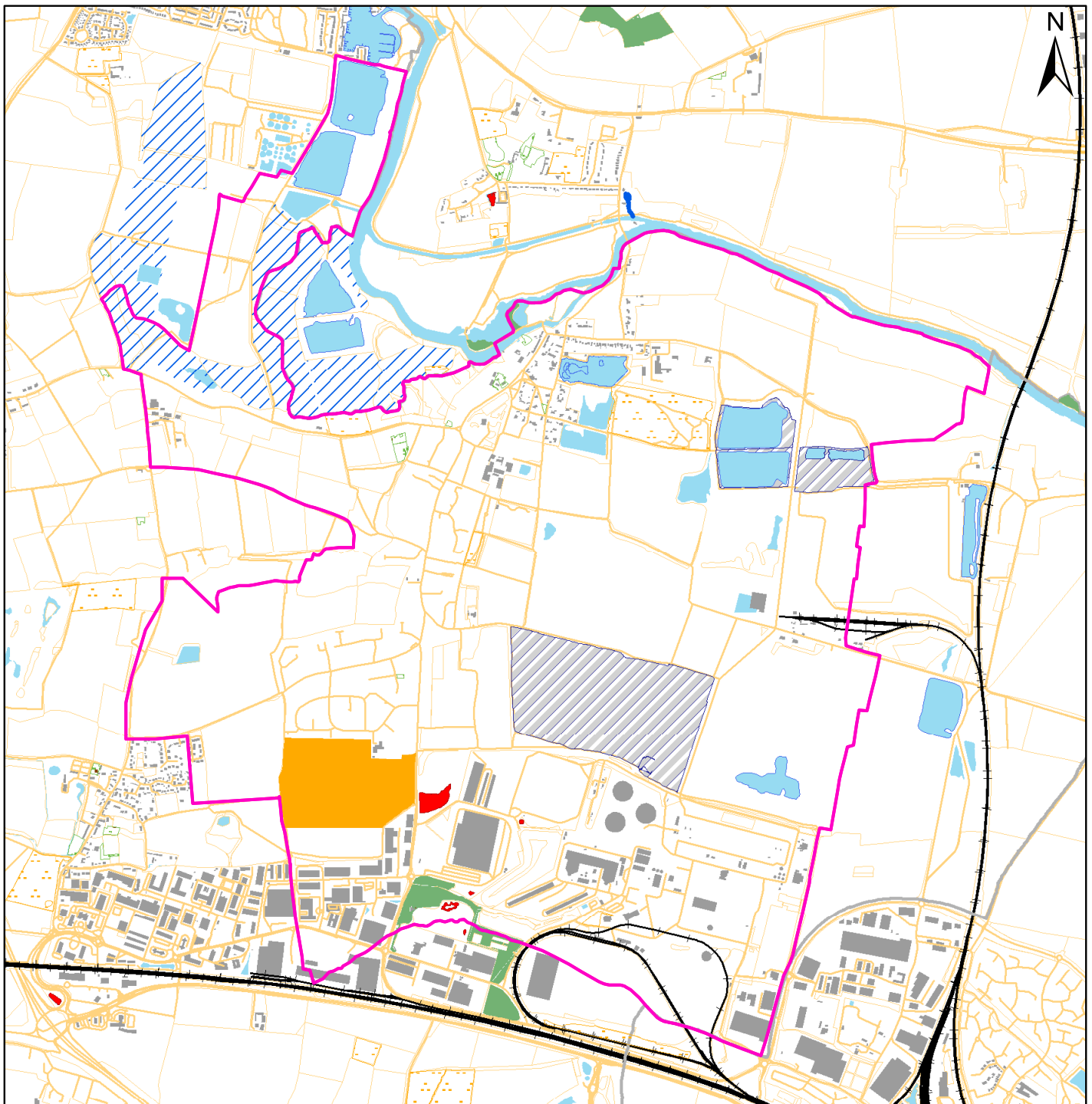
CONSERVATION TARGET AREAS/ BIODIVERSITY OPPORTUNITY AREAS

These landscape scale areas have been identified as supporting high concentrations of UKBAP habitats and species populations and the potential to restore habitats at a landscape scale. These areas act as a focus for targeting resources into habitat management and restoration.

ANCIENT WOODLAND














Ancient woodland areas within Bracknell Forest and Wokingham Borough are from an updated layer of ancient woodland produced by TVERC for Bracknell Forest Council and Wokingham Borough Council in 2015-16. This data has been provided to Natural England and is now shown on the Magic Map Interactive Map. For information of the methodology for selecting ancient woodland areas please contact TVERC.

Sutton Courtenay Priority Habitat Map



Scale 1:25,731.36

Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Search_Area_494 |  None |
|  Buffer_494_0km |  Not assessed yet |
|  Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh |  Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land |
|  Eutrophic Standing Waters |  Ponds |
|  Lowland Meadows |  Possible Priority Grassland Habitat |
|  Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland |  Traditional Orchards |
| |  Oxfordshire Priority Rivers Habitat Linear Features |

List of Habitats

| Habitat | Total Area (Ha) |
|---|-----------------|
| Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh | 0.00 |
| Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh | 20.51 |
| Eutrophic Standing Waters | 26.00 |
| Lowland Meadows | 20.86 |
| Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland | 3.64 |
| Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land | 47.25 |
| Ponds | 1.19 |
| Possible Priority Grassland Habitat | 12.80 |
| Traditional Orchards | 1.10 |

DATA OVERVIEW

The habitat data provided is extracted from the latest GIS layers of habitats produced by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre. These datasets are named: Berkshire Habitat and Land Use, Oxfordshire Habitat and Land Use.

DATASET DESCRIPTION

The data maps NERC Act Section 41 habitats of principal importance (previously UKBAP priority habitats) and Phase 1 habitat classification habitats. Data provided will map either just habitats of principal importance or both depending on the request.

DATA ORIGIN

Data has been mapped using a combination of survey data, when available, and aerial photograph interpretation.

DATA COVERAGE

- Berkshire: nearly the whole County has been mapped besides a few gaps. Most of the mapping took place between 2004-2006. Some updates have taken place especially to map habitats of principal importance and Local Wildlife Sites as well as a complete update to Bracknell Forest in 2010.
- Oxfordshire: most of the county has been mapped. Before 2016 there were major gaps although Cherwell District, designated sites, Conservation target Areas, traditional orchards and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh had been largely mapped. In 2016-2017 mapping of the remaining areas has been undertaken. By early 2017 the gaps had been significantly reduced. The main habitats of principal importance that are missing are the woodland habitats. Mapping is currently proceeding to complete as much of this mapping as possible.

Some recent survey data may not have been incorporated.

DATA ACCURACY

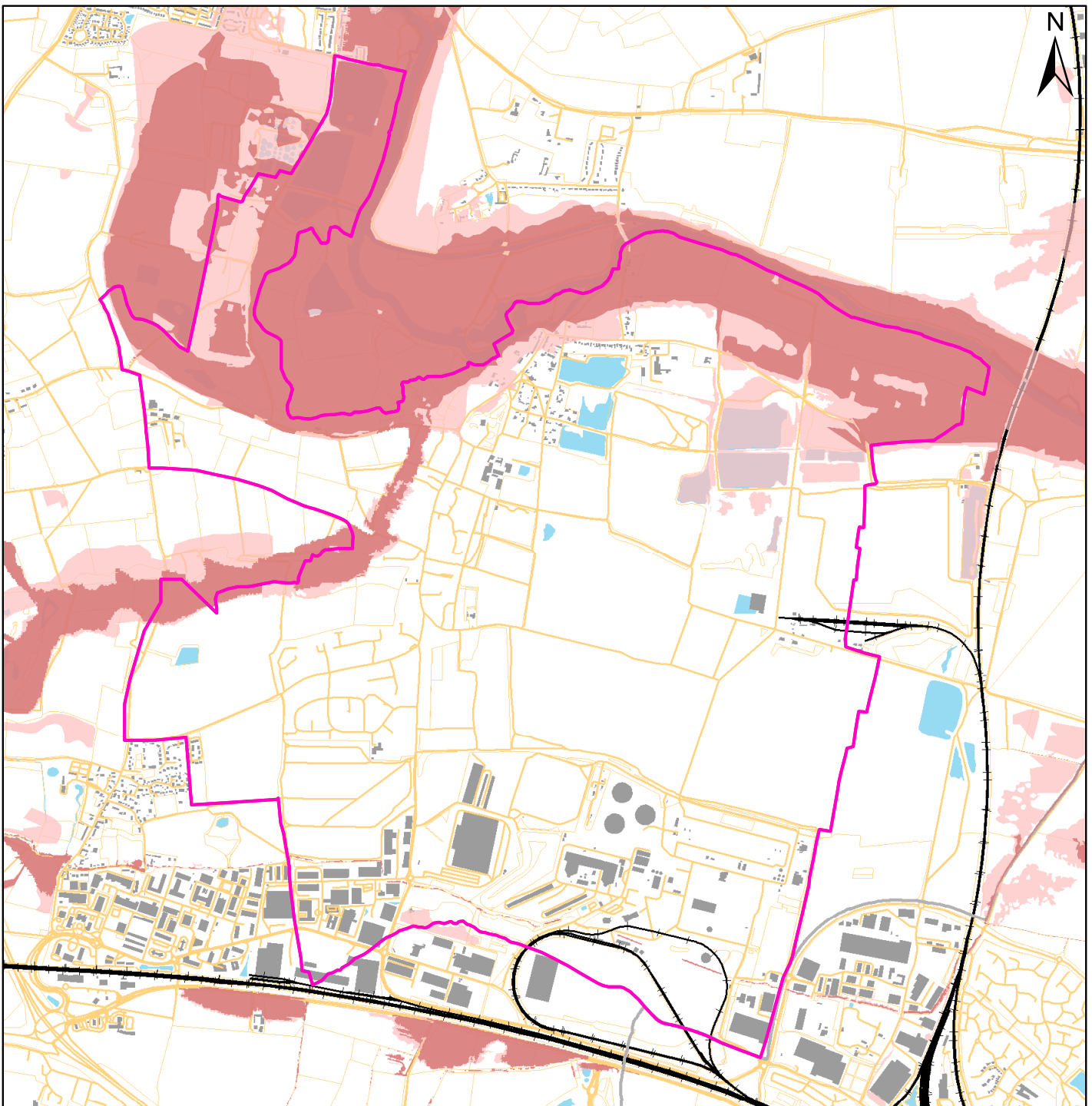
Habitat mapping started by using Ordnance Survey landline digital data to map boundaries along with aerial photographs. Since 2006 data is mapped to Ordnance Survey Mastermap polygon boundaries where applicable. This data will be more accurate although may not absolutely precisely reflect the latest version of Mastermap as it is not possible to remap all data to that version.

Depending on the data available and its age habitat polygons are mapped with the following interpretation quality:

- Definitely is this habitat
- Habitat is in polygon, but not accurately mappable
- Habitat probably in polygon, but not accurately mappable
- Not present but close to definition (this is rarely used)
- Probably is, but some uncertainty





While it is not possible to distinguish these on the maps, if further clarification of any particular polygon is required please contact TVERC.

Sutton Courtenay Flood Zone Map



Scale 1:25,731.36

Legend

-  Search_Area_494
-  Buffer_494_0km
-  EA Flood Zone 3
-  EA Flood Zone 2

Summary of SSSI Impact Risk Zones

| Zone No. | All Consultations | Infrastructure | Wind & Solar Energy | Quarry | Rural Non-residential | Residential | Rural Residential | Air Pollution | Combustion | Waste | Compostings | Discharges | Water Supply |
|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 112 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15378 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20178 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22049 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 27438 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29450 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 43448 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 71634 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Details of SSSI Impact Risk Zones

| Zone Number : 112 | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Risk Type | Details |
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | |
| Wind & Solar Energy | |
| Quarry | |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | |
| Rural Residential | |
| Air Pollution | Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 4000m ² . |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | |
| Composting | |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | |
| | |
| Zone Number : 15378 | |
| Risk Type | Details |
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. |
| Wind & Solar Energy | |
| Quarry | Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | |
| Rural Residential | |
| Air Pollution | Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 750m ² & manure stores > 3500t). |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | |
| Composting | |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | |
| | |
| Zone Number : 20178 | |
| Risk Type | Details |
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. |
| Wind & Solar Energy | |
| Quarry | Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | |
| Rural Residential | |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Air Pollution | Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 750m ² & manure stores > 3500t. |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | |
| Composting | |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | |

Zone Number : 22049

| Risk Type | Details |
|-----------------------|--|
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. |
| Wind & Solar Energy | |
| Quarry | |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | |
| Rural Residential | |
| Air Pollution | Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 750m ² & manure stores > 3500t. |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | |
| Composting | |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | |

Zone Number : 27438

| Risk Type | Details |
|-----------------------|--|
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. |
| Wind & Solar Energy | |
| Quarry | |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | |
| Rural Residential | |
| Air Pollution | Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 750m ² & manure stores > 3500t). |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | |
| Composting | |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | |

Zone Number : 29450

| Risk Type | Details |
|-------------------|--|
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. |

| Wind & Solar Energy | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Quarry | Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | |
| Rural Residential | |
| Air Pollution | Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 750m ² & manure stores > 3500t). |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | |
| Composting | |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | |
| Zone Number : 43448 | |
| Risk Type | Details |
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. |
| Wind & Solar Energy | |
| Quarry | Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | Residential development of 100 units or more. |
| Rural Residential | Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas. |
| Air Pollution | Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 200m ² & manure stores > 250t). |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. |
| Composting | Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or any development needing its own water supply . |
| Zone Number : 71634 | |
| Risk Type | Details |
| All Consultations | |
| Infrastructure | Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. |
| Wind & Solar Energy | |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Quarry | Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. |
| Rural Non-residential | |
| Residential | |
| Rural Residential | |
| Air Pollution | Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons > 200m ² & manure stores > 250t). |
| Combustion | General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. |
| Waste | Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. |
| Composting | Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. |
| Discharges | |
| Water Supply | Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m ² or more. |



Natural England's Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest

*(For use by Local Planning Authorities to assess
planning applications for likely impacts on
SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites and determine when
to consult Natural England)*

User Guidance

- Version:** Download v2.9
- Issue Date:** 04 September 2017
- Purpose:** To provide guidance on the interpretation and use of the ***Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest*** GIS dataset available to download from the [Natural England Open Data geoportal](#)
- Enquiries:** For further information please email the Natural England Impact Risk Zones mailbox: neirzs@naturalengland.org.uk

Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Purpose of the Impact Risk Zones for SSSIs

As the government's conservation advisory body, Natural England has a number of statutory duties and general responsibilities in relation to SSSIs. These include providing advice to local planning authorities (LPAs) and developers on the potential impacts of development on SSSIs to ensure their protection and enhancement in line with the policies in the NPPF and development plans.

The Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. The IRZs also cover the interest features and sensitivities of European sites, which are underpinned by the SSSI designation and "Compensation Sites", which have been secured as compensation for impacts on Natura 2000/Ramsar sites.

Local planning authorities (LPAs) have a duty to consult Natural England before granting planning permission on any development that is in or likely to affect a SSSI. The SSSI IRZs can be used by LPAs to consider whether a proposed development is likely to affect a SSSI and determine whether they will need to consult Natural England to seek advice on the nature of any potential SSSI impacts and how they might be avoided or mitigated. The IRZs do not alter or remove the requirements to consult Natural England on other natural environment impacts or other types of development proposal under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 (as amended) and other statutory requirements - see the gov.uk website for further information.

The SSSI IRZs can be used by developers, consultants and members of the public, who are preparing a planning application. They will help them to consider whether a proposed development is likely to affect a SSSI and choose whether to seek pre-application advice from Natural England. This will allow any potential impacts to be taken into account within the planning application and so minimise the risk of delays at the formal planning stage. Further information on Natural England's pre-application Discretionary Advice Service (DAS) is available on the gov.uk website.

Access to the data and further information

The SSSI IRZ Dataset can be downloaded from the [Natural England Open Data Geoportal](#) as an ESRI ArcMap Shapefile and used in combination with other spatial data in the users GIS. It is also available to view on [Magic](#). We have set up an Impact Risk Zones workspace on Huddle, a secure online collaboration and file sharing site, to allow us to share data, news and information about the SSSI IRZs with users. Members will be notified when an update has taken place and there is a discussion area where questions can be posted and answered.

If you would like to become a member of our Huddle Workspace, or require further information and/or advice on the SSSI IRZs please email the NE Impact Risk Zones mailbox: neirzs@naturalengland.org.uk.

Update of the SSSI Impact Risk Zone Dataset

The SSSI IRZ Dataset is updated regularly to reflect improvements in our evidence and understanding of the sensitivities and potential risks to SSSIs. Updates are undertaken every two months and users should ensure that they are always using the most up to date version of the dataset.

Step by step guide to using the SSSI IRZs Dataset

Switch on the SSSI IRZs layer, zoom to the location of the proposed development and interrogate the SSSI IRZs layer at that location.

NB: The area of a proposed development may coincide with more than one SSSI IRZ and care should be taken to ensure all IRZs are checked and all potential risks are identified.

The results table will show a list of development categories in the left hand margin with a corresponding development description in the right hand margin.

Does the proposed development fall into one or more of the development categories listed in the left hand margin of the table?

YES

Does the nature and scale of the proposed development match the corresponding development description(s) listed in the right hand margin of the table?

YES

The proposed development has the potential to impact upon a SSSI.

The Local Planning Authority should consult Natural England for advice on how impacts might be avoided or mitigated.

Consultations should be sent to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk

If you are a developer, consultant or member of the public preparing to submit a planning application, Natural England can be consulted for pre-application advice on how impacts might be avoided or mitigated.

See the gov.uk website for further information on our pre-application discretionary advice service (DAS).

NO

The proposed development is unlikely to pose a risk to SSSIs.

The Local Planning Authority does not normally need to consult Natural England on this proposal regarding likely impacts on SSSIs (but see **Important Notes** below).

Important Notes

1. The SSSI IRZs do not currently cover potential risks from coastal schemes such as coastal defences, cliff stabilisation, cross beach structures, harbour and marina development. Natural England should be consulted on any such development which is likely to affect a coastal SSSI.
2. The SSSI IRZs seek to guide consultations relating to the likely impacts of development on SSSIs under Schedule 4 (w) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 and section 28I of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They do not alter or remove the requirements to consult Natural England on other natural environment impacts or other types of development proposal under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 and other statutory requirements.
3. It is important to note that the SSSI IRZs only indicate Natural England's assessment of likely risk to the notified features of SSSIs. Where they indicate such a risk is unlikely, this does not mean that there are no potential impacts on biodiversity or the wider natural environment.

Questions and Answers

Purpose and Use

What are Natural England's SSSI IRZs?

The SSSI IRZs are a GIS tool/dataset. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.

How does Natural England use the SSSI IRZs?

Natural England is a statutory consultee on development proposals that might impact on SSSIs. When a consultation is received, the SSSI IRZs are used to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. This allows Natural England to quickly determine which consultations are unlikely to pose risks and which require more detailed consideration.

How can Local Planning authorities use the SSSI IRZs?

Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have a duty to consult Natural England before granting planning permission on any development that is in or likely to affect a SSSI. The SSSI IRZs can be used by LPAs to consider whether a proposed development is likely to affect a SSSI and determine whether they will need to consult Natural England to seek advice on the nature of any potential SSSI impacts and how they might be avoided or mitigated. For a step-by-step guide to using the SSSI IRZs see the flow chart in [Appendix 1](#).

Do the SSSI IRZs reflect the interest features and sensitivities of European sites?

European sites are underpinned by the SSSI designation and their interest features and sensitivities are covered by the SSSI IRZs. Where the notified features of the European site and SSSI are different, the SSSI IRZs have been set so that they reflect both. The SSSI IRZs can therefore be used as part of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to help determine whether there are likely to be significant effects from a particular development on the interest features of the European site. The SSSI IRZs also cover "Compensation Sites" which have been secured as compensation for impacts on Natura 2000/Ramsar sites. Each Compensation Site has been given the same IRZs as the Natura 2000/Ramsar site(s) it is providing compensation for.

Do the IRZs alter the arrangements to consult Natural England?

The IRZs seek to guide consultations relating to the likely impacts of development on SSSIs under Schedule 4 (w) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 and section 28I of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They do not alter or remove the requirements to consult Natural England on other natural environment impacts or other types of development proposal under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 and other statutory requirements.

For further information on when to consult Natural England on planning proposals see the [gov.uk](#) website.

All consultations should be sent to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

How can developers, consultants and members of the public use the SSSI IRZs?

The SSSI IRZs can be used by developers, consultants or members of the public, who are preparing to submit a planning application. They will help them to consider whether a proposed development is likely to affect a SSSI and choose whether to seek pre-application advice from Natural England. This will allow any potential impacts to be taken into account within the planning application and so minimise the risk of delays at the formal planning stage.

For a step-by-step guide to using the SSSI IRZs see the flow chart in [Appendix 1](#).

Further information on Natural England's pre-application Discretionary Advice Service (DAS) is available on the gov.uk website.

What types of development are covered by the SSSI IRZs?

Potential impacts from most types of development requiring planning permission are covered by the SSSI IRZs. One important exception is any development proposal with the potential to impact on coastal processes. The SSSI IRZs do not currently cover potential risks from coastal schemes such as coastal defences, cliff stabilisation, cross beach structures, harbour and marina development. Natural England should be consulted on any coastal scheme which is likely to affect a coastal SSSI.

What does it mean when a development is indicated by the SSSI IRZs?

If the development descriptions in the SSSI IRZs at a chosen location match the nature and scale of a proposed development, this indicates the potential for impact and means that more detailed consideration is required. In this case Natural England should be consulted for advice on any potential impacts on SSSIs and how these might be avoided or mitigated.

What does it mean when a development is not indicated by the SSSI IRZs?

If the development descriptions in the SSSI IRZs at a chosen location do not match the nature and scale of a proposed development, this signifies that the development, as proposed, is unlikely to pose a significant risk to the notified features of any SSSI(s) and normally no further consultation with Natural England regarding likely effects on SSSIs is required (see *Coastal Schemes* exception above).

When using the SSSI IRZs and interpreting the information they provide, it is important to note that they only indicate Natural England's assessment of likely risk to the notified features of SSSIs. Where they indicate such a risk is unlikely, this does not mean that there are no potential impacts on biodiversity or the wider natural environment.

Maintenance and Development

How often is the SSSI IRZ dataset updated?

A new version of the dataset is uploaded onto [Magic](#) and the [Natural England Open Data Geoportal](#) every two months.

Do the SSSI IRZs reflect the site specific sensitivities of each SSSI?

Yes. The SSSI IRZs for each SSSI have been drawn to reflect the specific features for which the site is notified. Natural England's local team staff have reviewed the SSSI IRZs and where necessary the IRZs have been varied to reflect locally specific site sensitivities. Ensuring that the SSSI IRZs continue to reflect our understanding of locally specific site sensitivities is an ongoing process which will depend on the input of Natural England's area teams and our local partners.

Do the SSSI IRZs take into account local circumstances?

Yes. Natural England's local team staff have reviewed the SSSI IRZs and where necessary the IRZs have been varied to reflect specific local circumstances such as known water quality issues or particular development pressures. Ensuring that the SSSI IRZs continue to reflect local circumstances is an ongoing process which will depend on the input of Natural England's area teams and our local partners.

How are the SSSI IRZs kept up to date with emerging evidence and improvements of our understanding of SSSI sensitivities?

Natural England's specialists continue to review the evidence and advise the IRZ project on changes required to ensure the IRZs reflect our current understanding of SSSI sensitivities. We also welcome input from Natural England's area teams and their local partners, and encourage them to contribute to the update and development of SSSI IRZs in their area.

What can I do if I think the IRZs of a particular SSSI do not accurately reflect the sensitivities of the site?

Ensuring that the SSSI IRZs continue to reflect our current understanding of specific site sensitivities is an ongoing process which will depend on the input of Natural England's specialists, area teams and our local partners. If you think the IRZs for one or more SSSIs need to be reviewed and/or updated you should either speak to the area team IRZ lead or contact the IRZ project team directly through the Impact Risk Zones mailbox: neirzs@naturalengland.org.uk.

What can I do if I think that the potential impacts of a particular type of development are not adequately reflected in the SSSI IRZs?

Ensuring that the SSSI IRZs continue to reflect our current understanding of the potential risks posed to SSSIs by different types of development is an ongoing process which will depend on the input of Natural England's specialists, area teams and our local partners. If you think there is a significant risk which is not reflected in the SSSI IRZs you should contact the IRZ project team directly through the Impact Risk Zones mailbox: neirzs@naturalengland.org.uk

Attribute Data for SSSI Impact Risk Zones

The table below illustrates the structure of the attribute data table and sets out the development categories and descriptions used in the dataset. It also explains why Natural England is concerned about the different types of development reflected in the SSSI IRZs.

| Development Category | GIS Attribute Field Name | Example Description: the nature and scale of development proposals at the given location which have the potential to impact on an SSSI. Where a proposal meets the description consult NE for further advice. | Why is Natural England concerned about this type of development? |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| All Consultations | AllConsult | ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - Text may be qualified to exclude householder applications or applications in existing settlements/urban areas that do not impact on greenspace, farmland or semi natural habitats or landscape features such as trees, hedges, streams, rural buildings/structures. | All developments within or in very close proximity to SSSIs present a range of risks of direct impacts. Extending further from the sites, potential impacts on Great Crested Newts (GCN), bats and birds are also reflected in this category, as they travel several kilometres from SSSIs to breed, roost, forage etc. Proposed developments outside or on the edge of existing settlements/urban areas can result in increased light pollution, loss or fragmentation of greenspace and loss or disturbance of functional habitat, all of which can affect these species. |
| Infrastructure | Infrastruc | Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals - Description may vary to include/exclude one or all of the above. | Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables can create a collision risk for birds and the footprint of the construction can affect local water supplies, which the SSSIs depend on. An increase in road traffic as a result of new or extended roads can cause local air pollution impacts and significant transport infrastructure projects can have impacts on water supply mechanisms, especially by introducing new drainage. New or extended aviation proposals can cause disturbance to birds, as well as collision with birds. Increased air traffic also has the potential for significant air pollution. |
| Wind & Solar Energy | WindSolar | Solar schemes with a footprint >0.5ha, all wind turbines - Description may vary to include/exclude one of the above. | Wind turbines can cause collision impacts and disturbance for birds. Solar schemes can impact on functional land outside SSSIs which birds depend on for feeding. |
| Minerals, Oil and Gas | MinOilGas | Planning applications for quarries – including new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction - Text may be qualified to exclude applications in existing settlements/urban areas that do not impact on greenspace, farmland or semi natural habitats. | These types of development often involve water abstraction, which can affect local water supplies that designated sites depend on. Waste drilling fluids that are returned to the surface may contain gases and other contaminants, which may be treated and discharged either to the ground to filter away from the site, or into a nearby watercourse. If the treated water flows towards a SSSI, it has the potential to impact on water quality sensitive features. Site activities and spoil generation can create dust or particles, which can physically smother leaves or be toxic to habitats and species on SSSIs. Flaring may give rise to local elevated levels of particulates, local ozone formation and NOx emissions. The development footprint and site activities can result in loss or fragmentation of greenspace and loss or disturbance to functional habitat, which birds depend on for feeding. Vibration from drilling can affect geological features. |
| Rural Non Residential | RuralNonRe | Any non-residential development outside of existing urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 30m² or more - Description may vary to specify different area thresholds. | Rural non-residential developments can impact on water quality, cause disturbance to birds and impact on functional land outside SSSIs, which they depend on for feeding. |
| Residential | Residentia | Any residential developments with a total net gain in residential units - Description may vary to specify thresholds for numbers of residential units. | New residential developments can impact water supply mechanisms, water quality and functional land outside SSSIs, which birds depend on for feeding. New houses also mean more people, which can increase disturbance to birds, and put more recreational pressure on sensitive sites. |
| Rural Residential | RuralResid | Any residential developments outside of existing settlements/urban areas with a total net gain in residential units - Description may vary to specify thresholds for numbers of residential units. | Rural housing developments can impact on catchments of water dependent and water quality sensitive SSSIs and on functional land outside site boundaries which SSSI birds depend on for feeding. New houses also mean more people, which can increase disturbance to birds, and put more recreational pressure on sensitive sites. |
| Air Pollution | AirPolluti | Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes and agricultural developments such as pig & poultry units, manure/slurry stores) - Description may vary to include/exclude one or all of the above. | Emissions from many different types of development can cause air pollution and/or dust affecting the habitats and species on SSSIs. Dust or particles can fall onto plants and physically smother the leaves, affecting photosynthesis, respiration, transpiration and leaf temperature. There may also be toxicity issues (caused by heavy metals particles) and potential changes in pH (particularly if the dust is alkaline (e.g. cement dust)). Lichens can be directly affected by the dust (shading, chemical effects) or by changes in bark chemistry. |
| Combustion | Combustion | All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/combustion - Description may vary to specify thresholds for energy input. | Emissions from combustion can cause air pollution affecting the habitats and species on SSSIs. More than 500m away from a SSSI, only combustion processes over a certain minimum size are likely to have an impact. A very large project and could cause air pollution on SSSIs up to 10km away. |
| Waste | Waste | Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management - Description may vary to specify particular type of waste proposal. | Landfill and waste treatment can cause air pollution and affect local water supplies, which designated sites depend on. Landfill sites attract large numbers of gulls which can impact on birds (Predation). An MBWT plant can generate significant amounts of ammonia. At high concentrations ammonia is toxic to vegetation; it also deposits to ecosystems and causes nitrogen enrichment and acidification of soils and freshwaters. |
| Composting | Compost | Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management - Description may vary to specify thresholds for throughput in tonnes. | Emissions of ammonia from composting units can make a significant contribution to nitrogen deposition near to a sensitive site and cause severe localised impacts on semi-natural habitats as well as contributing to regional nitrogen deposition. More than 500m away from a SSSI, the amount of material composted needs to be over a certain amount to be likely to have an impact. |
| Discharges | Discharge | Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location) - Description may vary to specify volume thresholds for discharges or to include discharges to main sewer. | Most foul water is removed from a development site by a mains sewer. Where this is not the case, foul water is usually treated on site and then discharged either to ground to filter away from the site, or into a nearby watercourse. If the treated water flows towards a SSSI, it has the potential to impact on water quality sensitive features. |
| Water Supply | Water_Sply | Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1000m² or any development needing its own water supply (eg remote rural housing) - Description may vary to include/exclude one of the above. | Large non-residential developments can have an impact on water supply mechanisms to SSSIs and rural housing developments, especially remote ones, can need their own water supply, such as an abstraction borehole or spring, which can affect water dependent SSSIs. |
| NOTES | NOTES | This field will be populated where there is additional planning policy/guidance that planners/developers need to be aware of. It does not alter or remove the requirement to consult NE when other IRZs indicate consultation is necessary. | |