

Land Adjacent to Hermitage Lane, Barnet, London

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal



On behalf of Hill Residential

V2 June 2018

This report does not purport to provide legal advice. This report provides baseline ecological conditions for the aforementioned site and is considered relevant for a period of no more than 12 months.



Practical Ecology Ltd



Document Control

Version	Date	Produced by	Reviewed by	Notes
V1	25 th June 2018	R. Jackson	-	Desk study information from GIGL to be included at later date.
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Ecological Risk Assessment

The following Ecological Risk Assessment (Eco RA) provides an infographics summary of the recommendations made following a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land adjacent to Hermitage Lane, Barnet. This Eco RA is not intended as a substitute for reading the full report as set out in the proceeding pages.

Risk Code Key		
	High Risk- Likely foreseen issue	Further survey work and mitigation recommended
	Moderate Risk- Some potential foreseen issue	Low level mitigation required, no further survey work recommended
	Low Risk- No foreseen issue	No further action required

Risk Code	Factor	Comments and Actions Required	Timings
	Birds	<p>The clearance of any trees or scrub and demolition of buildings should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March – September inclusive). If this is not possible, a nesting bird survey to undertaken by an experienced ecologist 24-48 hours prior to works.</p> <p>If an active nest is identified it should be left in-situ with sufficient attendant vegetation/structure so to afford a screen against works. The nest must be left in situ until the young have fledged and the nest has been abandoned.</p>	See main text
	Bats	No recommendations for mitigation required.	N/A
	Sites of Nature Conservation (Statutory and Non-Statutory)	No further recommendations required.	N/A

Risk Code	Factor	Comments and Actions Required	Timings
	Habitats	<p>Recommendations to enhance diversity of habitats on the site provided in Section 5 of report.</p> <p>Any trees removed to facilitate the development to be replaced on the site with native trees equivalent in number.</p> <p>Tree and root protection area required for any retained trees and species-poor intact hedgerows.</p>	<p>Design Stage</p> <p>Design Stage</p> <p>Construction Stage</p>
	Badger, reptiles, great crested newts, otter, water vole and white-clawed crayfish, hazel dormice, notable invertebrates; and notable plants.	No further recommendations required.	N/A



1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

Practical Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Hill Residential to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land adjacent to Hermitage Lane, Barnet, London herein referred to as 'the site'.

This report presents ecological information gathered during an ecological walkover survey of the site undertaken in May 2018.

The purpose of this report is to provide ecological baseline information pertaining to the site along with recommendations for further surveys, mitigation, and enhancement as deemed appropriate.

Ecological baseline information for the site is essential so that the potential impacts of the development of the site can be suitably managed and so that any constraints upon the proposed development of the site imposed by the site's ecology can be assessed. Enhancement measures are presented so that the biodiversity of the site can be enhanced whilst considering legal requirements and best practice with regards to these protected species.

1.2 The Site

Figure 1: Site Boundary



The site is a c. 0.25ha area and lies south of Hermitage Lane (central OS grid reference: TQ 25115 86365, postcode NW2 2HA), in the London Borough of Barnet.

The site is bordered to the east, south and west by residential properties and Hermitage Lane to the north with residential areas beyond this to the north.

In the wider area the landscape in all directions is urban and Hampstead Heath lies 420m east of the site.

1.3 Proposed Development

This assessment has been produced on the basis of proposals for the site to be converted from a mixture of single and double storey buildings and small areas of amenity space to a multi-storey building.

2 Methods of Assessment

2.1 Desk Study

A search for statutory sites of nature conservation importance within 1km of the site was undertaken using the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (www.magic.gov.uk). Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photographs from several online sources were consulted to identify the presence of any water bodies within 1km of the site.

Protected and notable species records for within 1km of the site were requested from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL)¹ as part of this desk-based study. Records of non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest for within 1km of the site were also requested from GIGL. Records provided by the record centre that are more than ten years old will only be reported on if they are deemed to still be relevant.

The relevant Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), London's BAP², was consulted to determine whether species and habitats identified (by both the desk study and the field survey) on and around the site are subject to specific action plans. Although succeeded by The JNCC and Defra UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework in July 2012, the list of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)³ species was also consulted as this remains an important reference source.

2.2 Field Survey

A walkover of the site was undertaken on 23rd May 2018 by Rosie Jackson BSc (Hons.) Grad CIEEM who has 5 years of experience as a consultant ecologist and Beth Holmes BSc (Hons) Grad CIEEM who has over 2 years' experience as a consultant ecologist.

This survey assessed the value of onsite habitats and the sites potential to support protected or notable species within the survey area. Habitats were classified per the criteria set out in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (2010).

Notable species and habitats are those which are legally protected, are nationally or locally rare or endangered, or are identified as a Species or Habitat of Principal Importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP). Also, worth noting is that these species and habitats are material considerations in local planning decisions.

¹ <http://www.gigl.org.uk/>

² <http://www.gigl.org.uk/londons-biodiversity-action-plan/>

³ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ukbap>



The site survey sought to identify evidence of the presence of legally protected and notable species and make assessments of the habitats within the site to support them:

- Rare or notable plant species, such as red data list species, priority species or those of Principal Importance;
- An appraisal of habitats on site for their suitability to support legally protected and notable species such as great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), bats (all species), badger (*Meles meles*), reptiles, dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*), otter (*Lutra lutra*), and water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*);
- An assessment of the potential value of buildings and trees as roosting sites for bats using the protocol set out in Collins, J. (2016). This included an assessment of each tree for suitable roost features, where necessary this included the use of torches and binoculars to allow for a ground level assessment trees and to search for signs such as staining and/or droppings sometimes found around roost entrances; and
- An assessment of suitability to support rare or notable invertebrates or diverse invertebrate assemblages; and
- A search for evidence of the presence of badgers on site (e.g. setts, paths, prints, foraging signs and latrines);
- An assessment of the potential of habitats on site to support nesting birds.

A search was also made for evidence of the presence of invasive plant species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, as amended, as they are subject to strict legal control.

2.3 Limitations

Due to the seasonal behaviour of animals and the seasonal growth patterns of plants, ecological surveys may be limited by the time of year in which they are undertaken. The survey was conducted in May when most plants and animals are readily identifiable, therefore this survey is thought to provide a reasonably comprehensive assessment of the plants and animals that may utilise the site.

Due to the number of current tenants of the site, it was not possible to access any of the buildings internally for the purpose of inspection. To overcome this, a thorough assessment of the buildings and their surroundings was undertaken externally. As such this isn't thought to form a significant limitation to the survey.



3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Summary

The following ecological features have the potential to be affected by the development. As such, they are discussed further in this report and action points, mitigation and compensation measures recommended as necessary:

- Statutory Sites of Nature Conservation;
- Non-statutory sites of nature conservation;
- Bats; and
- Birds.

The following species are very unlikely to occur on the site, in adjacent habitats either due to a lack of suitable habitat or as they have localised distributions in the UK. As such, the proposed development does not pose a threat to the following sites and species, and they are not discussed further as no further survey or mitigation is considered necessary:

- Badger;
- Reptiles;
- Great crested newts;
- Otter, water vole and white-clawed crayfish;
- Common dormice;
- Notable invertebrates; and
- Notable plants.

Refer to Appendix 3 for details of the legislation and guidance relevant to protected species.

3.2 Habitats

3.2.1 Desk Study

No Habitats of Principal Importance are located on or immediately adjacent to the site (see Figure 1 on Page 10). Within 1km of the site there are areas of broadleaved woodland and lowland heathland which are mainly associated with Hampstead Heath to the northeast of the site.

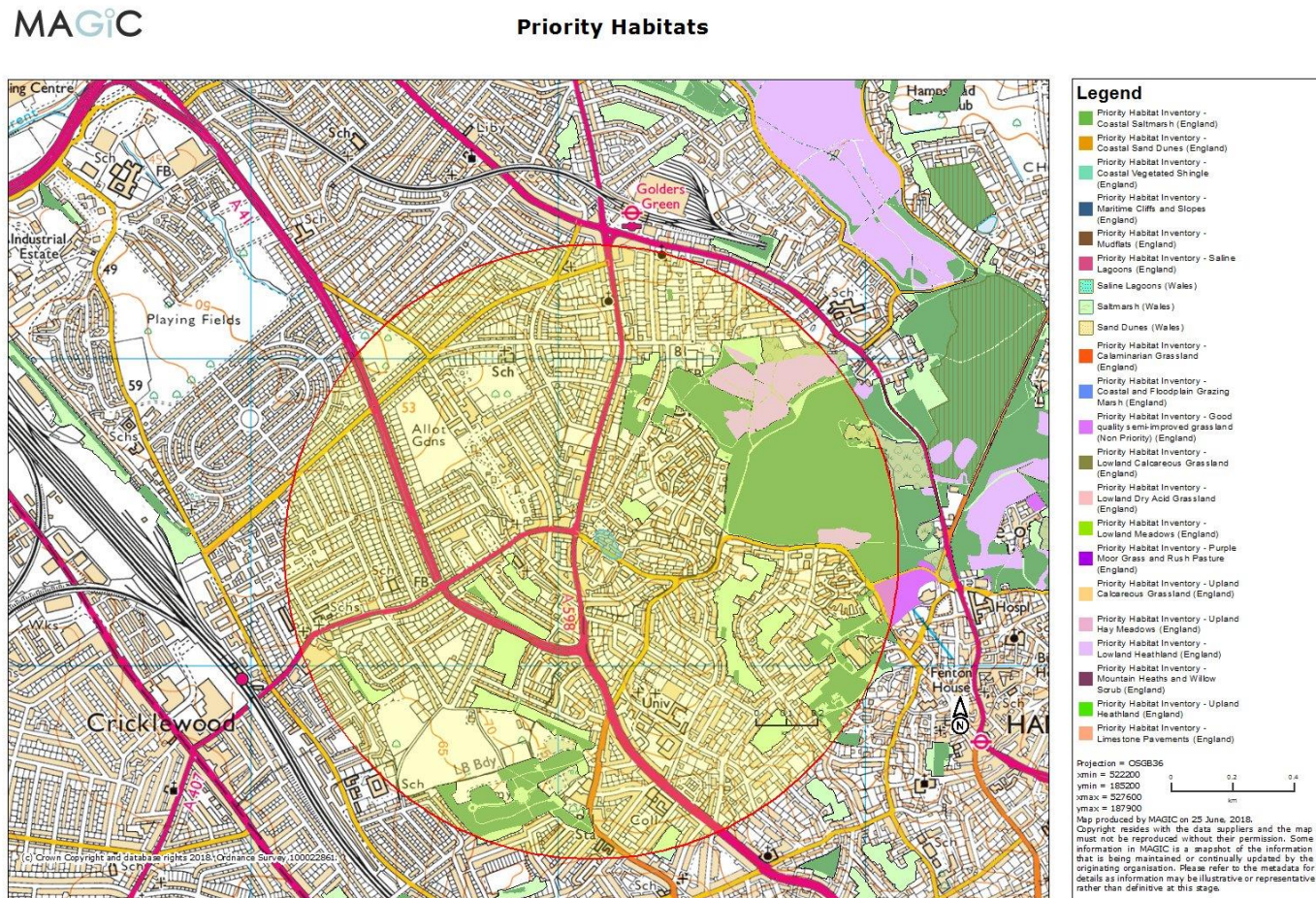
3.2.2 Field Survey

Habitats recorded on the site included scattered broadleaved trees, species-poor intact hedgerow, amenity grassland, introduced shrubs, buildings and hard standing. Species lists are provided in Appendix 2.

Of these habitats, the only one with ecological value is the scattered broadleaved trees which included silver birch (*Betula pendula*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*).



Figure 1: Priority Habitats within 1km



3.3 Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

3.3.1 Desk Study

Statutory Sites

No statutory sites lie within the curtilage of the site or within 1km of the site (see Figure 2 on Page 11).

The site lies within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the Hampstead Heath Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which lies 1.8km northeast of the site and Brent Reservoir SSSI and Local Nature Reserve (LNR) which lies 2.8km northwest of the site.

Non-Statutory Sites

Within 1km of the site there are four Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). These are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Non-Statutory Sites of Nature Conservation Interest within 1km

Name	Distance and Direction from Site	Description
M072 Hampstead Heath SINC	410m E	Mixture of natural and formal habitats: ancient woodland, bog, acid grassland, lowland heathland, ponds and watercourses.
CaBI09 King's College Hampstead Heath Campus SINC	520m SE	University campus grounds with mature trees (forming woodland in areas) and densely planted shrubbery.
CaBI01 Hampstead Heath Cemetery SINC	560m S	Supports mature trees and a small area of naturally regenerating woodland.
CaBI02 Branch Hill SINC	760m E	Blocks of woodland with grassland in between. Also includes the gardens of three large houses and allotments.

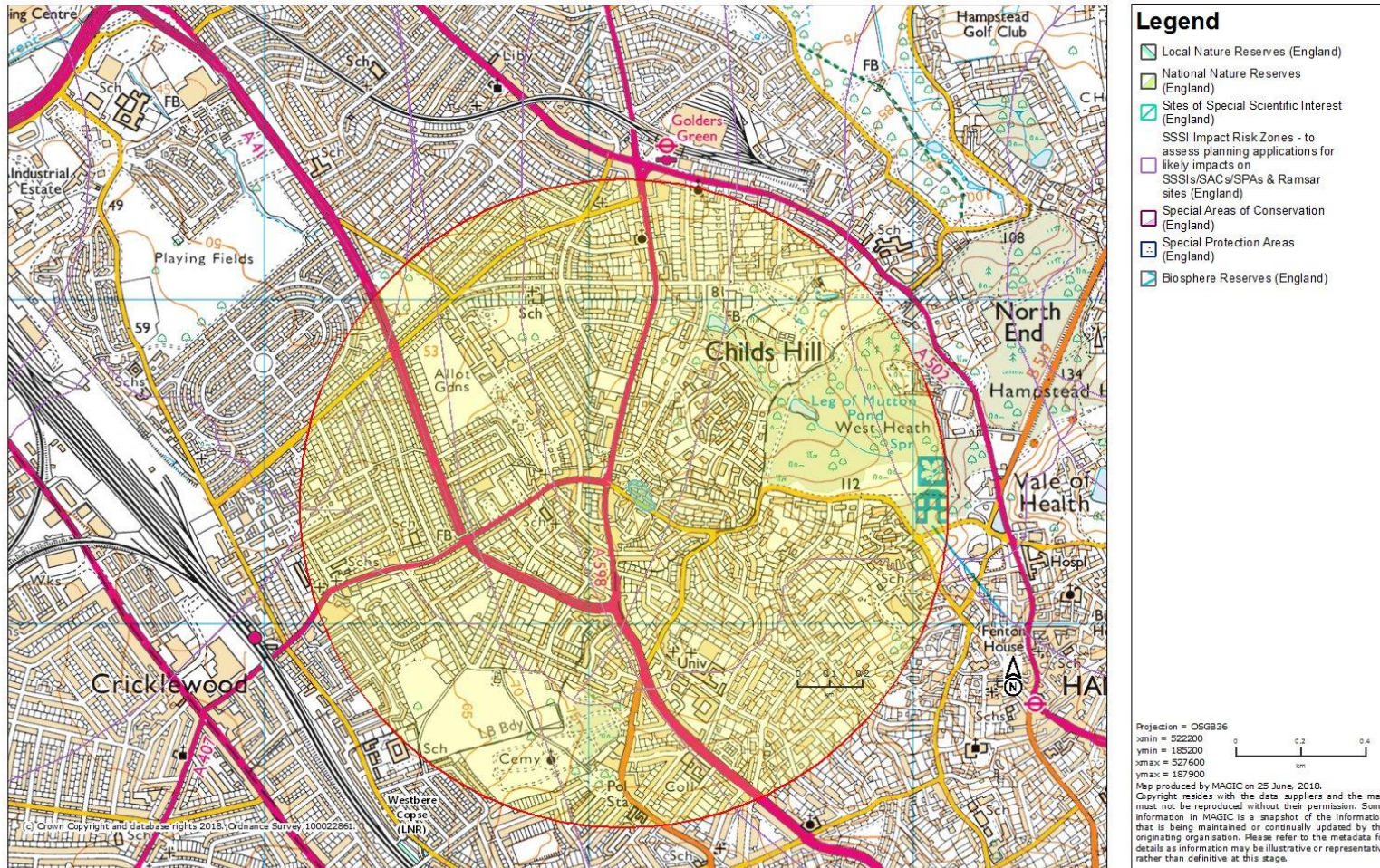
The nature of the proposed development, the habitats present on the site and the distance to the sites of the nature conservation mean that impacts of the proposed development on either statutory or non-statutory sites of nature conservation are not anticipated.

Therefore, it is considered that no further recommendations with regards to sites of nature conservation (statutory and non-statutory sites) are required.

Figure 2: Statutory Sites within 1km

MAGiC

Statutory Sites



3.4 Bats

3.4.1 Desk Study

A summary of the records of bats recorded within 1km of the site is as follows:

- Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) – 2 records from 2002, 1008m east;
- Lesser noctule (*Nyctalus leisleri*) – 1 record from 2014 540m southeast;
- Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) – 6 records, the most recent of which is from 2016 and 823m southeast;
- Pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus* sp.) – 33 records, the most recent and nearest of is from 2012 and 540m south;
- Common pipistrelle (*P. pipistrellus*) – 152 records, most recent of which is from 2016 and 823m southeast;
- Soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*) – 38 records, most recent of which is from 2016 and 823m southeast;
- Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) – 24 records, the most recent of which is from 2009 and 1008m east; and
- Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*) – 1 record (accurate to 1km) from 2002.

All bat species are 'priority' species in the London BAP, and soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat and noctule are UK BAP species.

3.4.2 Field Survey

Roosts

None of the trees on site had potential roost features therefore they are considered to have 'negligible' suitability for roosting bats, in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines for assessing the suitability of trees.

In addition, the buildings of site were all flat roofed and either covered with single sheet of corrugated tin or prefabricated metal roofs. No access points to beneath the roof materials or potential roost features in either the building walls or roofs were noted in any of the buildings. As such, all of the buildings are considered to have 'negligible' suitability for roosting bats in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust guidance for assessing buildings, lacking potential roost features

Foraging and Commuting Habitats

The small area of amenity grassland in the southern portion of the site which is surrounded by *Leylandii* trees may be used by foraging bats due to its enclosed nature. Although it may be subject to artificial lighting from the adjacent residential flats, reducing its suitability as foraging habitat for some bat species.

3.5 Birds

3.5.1 Desk Study

All of the bird records returned within 1km of the site, were supplied with location information accurate to 1km therefore their relevance to the site is low although the records do suggest the presence of the following species in the surrounding landscape:

- Common redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*)^A;

- Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*)*^R;
- Swift (*Apus apus*)*;
- Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)*^R;
- Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*)*^R;
- House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)*^R;
- Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*)*;
- Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)*^R;
- Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)^R;
- Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)*^R;
- Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*)^R; and
- Mistle Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*)*^R.

* London Bap priority species; ^R Birds of Conservation Concern Red List; ^A Birds of Conservation Concern Amber List.

Field Survey

The following species were recorded during the site visit: blackbird (*Turdus merula*), magpie (*Pica pica*), swift (*Apus apus*) and goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*).

The habitats on site with suitability for nesting birds include broadleaved trees, introduced shrubs, the buildings (particularly the garages in the western portion of the site).

4 Recommendations

4.1 Habitats

Tree removal should be minimised with tree and root protection measures (in line with the British Standard for trees in relation to construction BS 5837:2012) put in place to protect retained trees and species-poor intact hedgerow.

Any trees removed to facilitate the development to be replaced on the site with native trees equivalent in number.

4.2 Bats

Roosts

No recommendations with regards to roosting bats are required to facilitate the development.

Foraging and Commuting Habitats

To minimise the effects of the development on foraging habitats and commuting corridors, the external lighting scheme of the development must be tailored to minimise light spill on retained hedgerows (foraging and commuting habitat) through the use of directional lighting, LED lights and hoods/baffles. An ecologist must review the lighting scheme for the development.

4.3 Birds

Nesting Bird Checks

The clearance of any trees or scrub and demolition of buildings should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season which extends from the beginning of March until the end of September. If this is not possible, a nesting bird survey must be undertaken by an experienced ecologist within 24-48 hours prior to works commencing.

If an active nest is identified it should be left in-situ with sufficient attendant vegetation/structure so to afford a screen against works. The nest must be left in situ until the young have fledged and the nest has been abandoned.

To compensate for the loss of nesting bird habitat **3 x integrated bird nest boxes** suitable for small passerines should be installed in the external walls of the new building. The following types are recommended:

- Eco Surv Sparrow Box;
- Eco Surv Terraced Sparrow Box; and
- Eco Surv Starling Nest Box.

All must be installed a minimum of 3m from ground level, in locations not directly lit by artificial lights and

As part of proposed site enhancement and to help increase local biodiversity, a number of measures to enhance the site for birds are recommended in Section 5.

5 Enhancement Measures

Biodiversity enhancement measures to improve value of the site in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and local planning policy for the proposed development should be provided and could include the following:

- Tailoring of the planting schemes to include native species where possible and also wildlife- attracting planting;
- Provision of a minimum of 4 x integrated swift nest boxes (to be installed a minimum of 6m from ground level in a group within c. 4 meters of each other in a single elevation);
- Provision of a minimum of 3 x integrated insect bricks (to be installed between 1-2m from ground level or on roof gardens, best located on sunny wall aspects);
- Provision of 1-2 bat boxes (either integrated or externally wall mounted, must be a minimum of 3m from ground level on east, south or west facing elevations and in locations not subject to artificial lighting);
- Native broad-leaved tree planting suitable for small sites.

It is beneficial to combine complementary enhancement measures to improve their value for wildlife. For example, locating bird boxes facing onto green areas with nectar-rich plants for insects is more beneficial for birds than any of these features in isolation.

Integrated swift boxes



Bee Brick



Integrated bat box



6 References

Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (2015).

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd ed). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Graham, A. Day, J., Bray, B. and Mackenzie, S. (2012). Sustainable Drainage Systems: Maximising the potential for people and wildlife, a guide for local authorities and developers.

JNCC (2010), Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit.

JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group). 2012. UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. July 2012.

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Appendix 1 - Legislation

The following sections outline the legislation protecting each species or group of species where appropriate which have been considered as part of the preceding report.

Important notes:

- Practical Ecology Ltd's reports do not purport legal advice.
- The outline of legislation provided is not comprehensive and the original texts of the relevant legislation must be referred to for a full list of offences.

6.1 European Protected Species

6.1.1 Overview

The Bern Convention (The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) was adopted in 1979. To implement the agreement, the European Community adopted the EC Habitats Directive.

The EC Habitats Directive has been written into UK law in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. In addition, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 strengthened the wildlife legislation in the UK.

In relation to development, a person commits an offence regarding a species protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 if they:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill an EPS;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb wild animals of any such species in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect;
 - The ability of any significant group of animals to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young;
 - The local distribution or abundance of that species.
- Damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place (even if unintentional or when the animal is not present);
- Intentionally or recklessly obstructs access to a structure or place used for protection or shelter; and
- This applies regardless of the life stage (i.e. eggs, young, adult).

The following sections outline the offences that can be committed against each species or group of species which are protected by European law and tranches of UK law which strengthen that protection.

6.1.2 Bats

All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

It is an offence to:



- intentionally kill, injure or handle a bat;
- to possess a bat (whether live or dead);
- disturb a roosting bat; or
- sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence.

It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not.

A roost is defined as 'any structure or place which (a bat) uses for shelter or protection'. As bats tend to reuse the same roosts, legal opinion is that a roost is protected whether or not bats are present at the time of the survey.

6.1.3 Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*)

Great crested newts and their breeding sites (ponds) or resting places are protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

It is an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or handle a great crested newt;
- to possess a great crested newt (whether live or dead);
- disturb a great crested newt – this includes in particular:
 - Any disturbance or obstruction which is likely to impair their ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or
 - Any disturbance or obstruction that impairs their ability to hibernate or affecting their local distribution and abundance;
- sell or offer a great crested newt for sale without a licence.

It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by great crested newts for shelter, whether they are present or not.

6.1.4 Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

Otters and their breeding sites (holts) or resting places are protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

It is an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly capture, kill, disturb or injure otters;
- Deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy a breeding or resting place;
- Deliberately or recklessly obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places; or

- possess, sell, control or transport live or dead otters, or parts of otters.

6.1.5 Common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)

Common dormice and their breeding sites or resting places are protected under Regulation 41 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

It is an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly capture, kill, disturb or injure common dormice;
- Deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy a breeding or resting place;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb a common dormouse whilst in structure or place of shelter or protection;
- Deliberately or recklessly obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places; or
- possess, sell, control or transport live or dead common dormice, or parts of common dormice.

6.2 Other Species

6.2.1 Badgers (*Meles meles*)

Badgers are fully protected in the UK by the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992 and by Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended.

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 was introduced in recognition of the additional threats that badgers face from illegal badger digging and baiting. Under the Act, it is an offence *inter alia* to:

- Wilfully kill, injure or take a badger, or to attempt to do so;
- Cruelly ill-treat a badger; or
- Intentionally or recklessly interfere with a badger sett by;
 - damaging a sett or any part of one;
 - destroying a sett;
 - obstructing access to or any entrance of a sett;
 - causing a dog to enter a sett; or
 - disturbing a badger when it is occupying a sett.

The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that badgers are humanely treated. There is no provision in the legislation to issue licences to kill badgers for the purpose of development and no provision to issue licences that will cruelly ill-treat badgers.

NB: Standing advice for construction sites and what constitutes disturbance has been withdrawn by Natural England. It is still a useful point of reference; however, it is an oversimplification of the possible disturbance effects and an ecologist must undertake a **site-specific risk assessment**.

Natural England's guidance *was* as follows:

- No tracked or heavy plant (>15 tonne) within 30m;
- Light plant (i.e. mini diggers/dumpers etc <15 tonne and not tracked) within 20m; and
- Hand tools only within 10m.

6.2.2 Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*)

Water vole and their breeding sites or resting places (burrows) are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

It is an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly capture, kill, disturb or injure water voles;
- Deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy a breeding or resting place;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb a water vole whilst in structure or place of shelter or protection;
- Deliberately or recklessly obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places; or
- Possess, sell, control or transport live or dead water voles, or parts of water voles.

NB: In the case of water voles, a place of shelter or breeding or resting place is only likely to constitute an 'active' burrow.

6.2.3 Reptiles

All six of the UK's reptile species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Of the more common reptiles, it is illegal to intentionally kill or injure common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), an adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix natrix*).

6.2.4 White-Clawed Crayfish (*Austropotomobius pallipes*)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to:

- Take a white-clawed crayfish from the wild;
- Sell or offer the sale of a whole or any part of a white-clawed crayfish.

This applies to all life stages.

6.2.5 Birds

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;

- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built;
- intentionally take or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird. [Special penalties are liable for these offences involving birds listed on **Schedule 1**].

Birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) have an additional level of protection. With regards to these species, it is an offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- disturb them whilst they are nesting, building a nest, in or near a nest that contains their young;
- disturb their dependent young.

6.2.6 Invasive Species

Certain species of plants and animals that do not naturally occur in Great Britain have become established in the wild and represent a threat to the natural fauna and flora. Section 14 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) prohibits the release of any animal species that are 'not ordinarily resident or is not a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state'.

Therefore, under Section 14 it is an offence to allow the establishment of plant species listed on Schedule 9 Part 2 in the wild.

6.2.7 Wild Mammals

Mammal species not of primary conservation concern do receive protection from unnecessary suffering through the Wild Mammals Protection Act (1996).

Appendix 2 – Species Lists

Amenity grassland

Common name	Scientific name
Meadow grass	<i>Poa sp.</i>
Fescue species	<i>Festuca sp.</i>
Rye grass	<i>Lolium perrene</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomeratus</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perrenis</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Dove's-foot crane's bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Red deadnettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Common mouseear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Smooth sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>

Trees

Common name	Scientific name
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplanatus</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>

Hedgerow

Common name	Scientific name
Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>

Introduced shrubs

Common name	Scientific name
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavendula sp.</i>
Red robin	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>

