

# **Ecological Impact Assessment**

**LINKS CARPARK, BAMBURGH, NORTHUMBERLAND**

**February 2023**

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**Disclaimer:**

Ecology surveys are carried out in good faith, to the relevant professional guidelines. Where variation from these guidelines is necessary, this is outlined in the report. Any comments regarding condition of buildings or trees are in relation to the use of the building/tree by bats and birds and should not be considered as a building survey or arboricultural opinion on the condition of those features.

The client should be aware that the mitigation recommendations in ecology reports are often translated directly into planning conditions, and as such these should be studied closely and agreed with any contractors in advance of site works commencing.

Mitigation recommendations should be clearly marked on the Architect's Plans submitted with any planning or other consent.

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# Ecological Impact Assessment for Links Carpark, Bamburgh, Northumberland

## Summary

- An ecological survey was requested for the entrance at Links Carpark, Bamburgh, Northumberland by Savills.
- The proposals are to create an automated barrier across the entrance with a ticket machine.
- The Links Carpark is located 1.1km southeast of Bamburgh to the north of Links Road. To the north of the carpark is the priority coastal sand dune habitat, which is grazed by cattle over winter. To the south is agricultural land, consisting mainly of arable and some semi-improved and improved grassland, with boundaries of walls and fences. Deciduous woodland is present 420m to the northwest.
- Data search results reveal that there are numerous statutory designated sites and no non-statutory sites within 1km of the site and the site lies within three designated areas. There are data records that cover a wide range of mammals, birds and plants in the area.
- The entrance and track into the car park consists of hardstanding and is located within the Bamburgh Dunes SSSI and North Northumberland Dunes SAC, which mainly lie to the north of the carpark. Apart from the track into the carpark, which is hardstanding the remaining area is short semi-improved grassland (mown in the summer) and is driven over by the parking cars.
- The land and vegetation where the proposed barrier will be located has negligible value due to the lack of habitat present and the proposals will have a minimal impact.
- No mitigation is proposed.
- Any nesting bird species will be allowed access to the nest until the young have fledged.

## 1. Introduction.

The inspection was carried out and reported by Ruth Hadden BSc an experienced Ecologist and Licensed Bat Surveyor.

Figure 1. Survey area was the northwest corner of the site

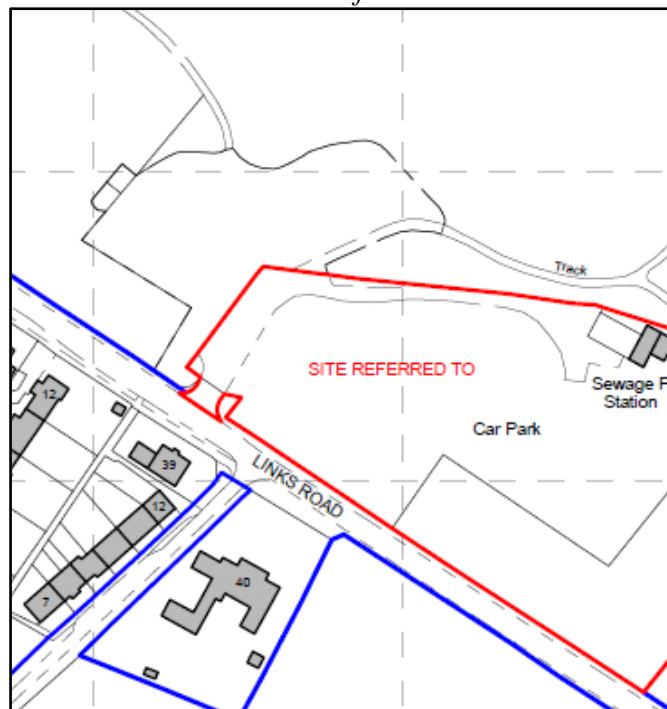
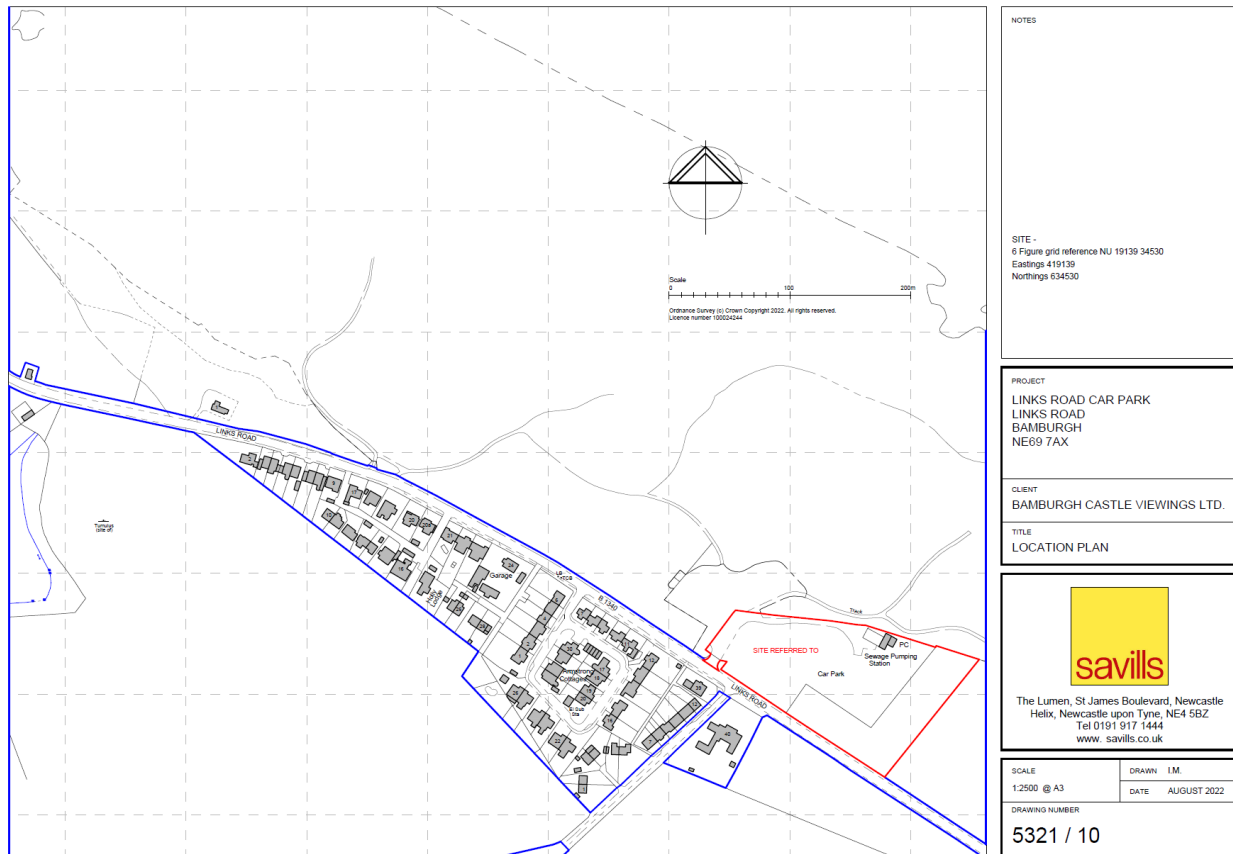


Figure 2. Location of site.



## 2. Relevant Policies and Legislation.

Under Section 25 (1) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) local authorities have a duty to take such steps as they consider expedient to bring to the attention of the public the provisions of Part I of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, which includes measures to conserve protected species.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) places a Statutory Biodiversity Duty on public authorities to take such measures as they consider expedient for the purposes of conserving biodiversity, including restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states “*When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

*a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;”* (paragraph 175).

ODPM Circular 06/2005/Defra Circular 01/2005 states that the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering a development proposal that could harm the species or its habitat.

Appendix 1 details legislation relating to applicable species.

Section 41 of The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. This includes planning decisions.

## **2.1 Designated Sites**

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) citations are for special features of importance to nature conservation. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are nationally important sites protected under laws including The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. LPAs must consult Natural England on planning applications that might affect SSSIs. Operations that could damage special interests require consent by Natural England. It is an offence for any person to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy any of the features of special interest of an SSSI, or to disturb wildlife for which the site was notified.

## **3. Methodology.**

### **3.1 Scope of the Assessment.**

The zone of influence of this development is defined as being the site itself and habitats to the immediate boundaries within 2km.

The assessment has included consideration of:

- designated sites
- habitats and species of principal importance for conservation of biodiversity
- protected species, namely bats.

### **3.2 Desktop Survey.**

Natural England's Magic on the Map website was accessed for details of any designated wildlife sites within 2km.

The Environmental Records Information Centre North East (ERIC) data search has been restricted protected species.

Natural England's Magic on the Map and OS Explorer 1:12500 maps were used to assess the distance to habitat features close to the site.

### **3.3 Site Survey**

This ecological assessment has been conducted according to the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal* (CIEEM, 2017). The JNCC *Phase 1 Habitat Survey Method* (2010) was used to classify the main habitats and interest features on site. The survey is classed as an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey as it includes an assessment of the habitats on site along with a bat risk assessment and consideration of the neighbouring SSSI's.

The site survey was undertaken on 7 February 2023 between 3.30pm-5.00pm in dry and mild weather conditions.

The search area is shown in Figure 1. The survey included searching for signs of any wildlife using the site, with the key indicators listed below.

- Tracks, prints, live or dead animals, droppings, fur/hair, feeding remains (all mammals)
- Setts or feeding evidence, clear tunnels under boundaries (badger)
- Suitable bat roosting features such as deadwood or limb holes in trees.
- Nests or singing/displaying birds.

Areas of vegetation were noted and any features such as trees or hedgerows.

### **Personnel**

Ruth Hadden – Bat Consultant since 1996, Class Survey Licence CL20 2015-13665-CLS-CLS (Bat Survey Level 4). Licensed to handle bats and enter known roosts since 1986. Qualifications BSc Joint Honours Zoology & Plant Biology, Newcastle upon Tyne. MCIEEM

## **3.4 Assessment.**

The assessment has been conducted according to the *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*, CIEEM, September 2018. Impacts are considered for during construction and occupation.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Reports (PEAR) which CIEEM guidelines<sup>1</sup> states can be used to support a planning application where it can be determined that the project would have no significant ecological effects, no mitigation is required, and no further surveys are necessary. PEARS though can also provide;

- the results of initial ecological surveys associated with a proposed development
- identify further ecological surveys necessary to inform an EcIA
- identify ecological constraints to a project
- make recommendations for design changes
- highlight opportunities for ecological enhancement.

## **4. Baseline Ecological Conditions**

### **4.1 General**

The land surveyed is located at NU191345as shown below.

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<sup>1</sup> *Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing Second Edition* December 2017

## 4.2 Designated Sites

There are several statutory designated sites within 2km of the site, Bamburgh Coast and Hills SSSI, Bamburgh Dunes SSSI, Northumberland Shore SSSI, Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site, North Northumberland Dunes SAC, and Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and Northumbria Coast SAC. The development site falls within the impact risk zones for the SSSI's in the wider area and especially along the coast to the east and is within the North East AONB.

The site is located within the Bamburgh Dunes SSSI and North Northumberland Dunes SAC, which mainly lie to the north of the carpark. This complex of dune features support a diverse range of plant communities typical of the natural succession of coastal dune systems, although such diversity is uncommon in dune systems along the coast of North East England. The area is also important for its assemblage of invertebrates, including several nationally rare and scarce species. (Natural England SSSI Citation).

*Figure 3. Bamburgh Dunes SSSI and North Northumberland Dunes SAC*

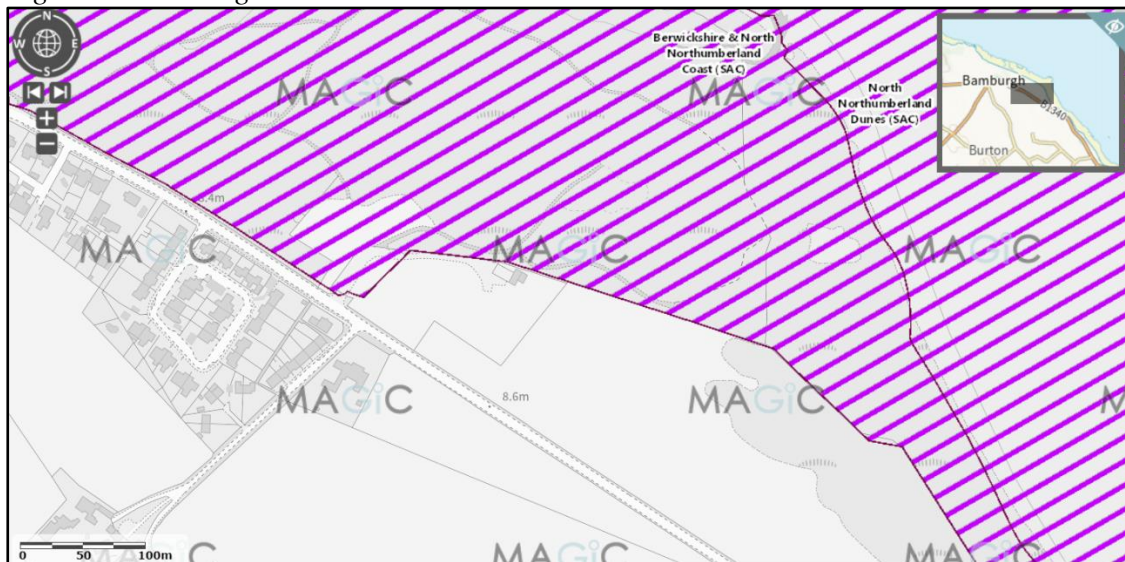




Figure 4. Designated Sites within 2km of the site (from [magic.defra.gov.uk](http://magic.defra.gov.uk))

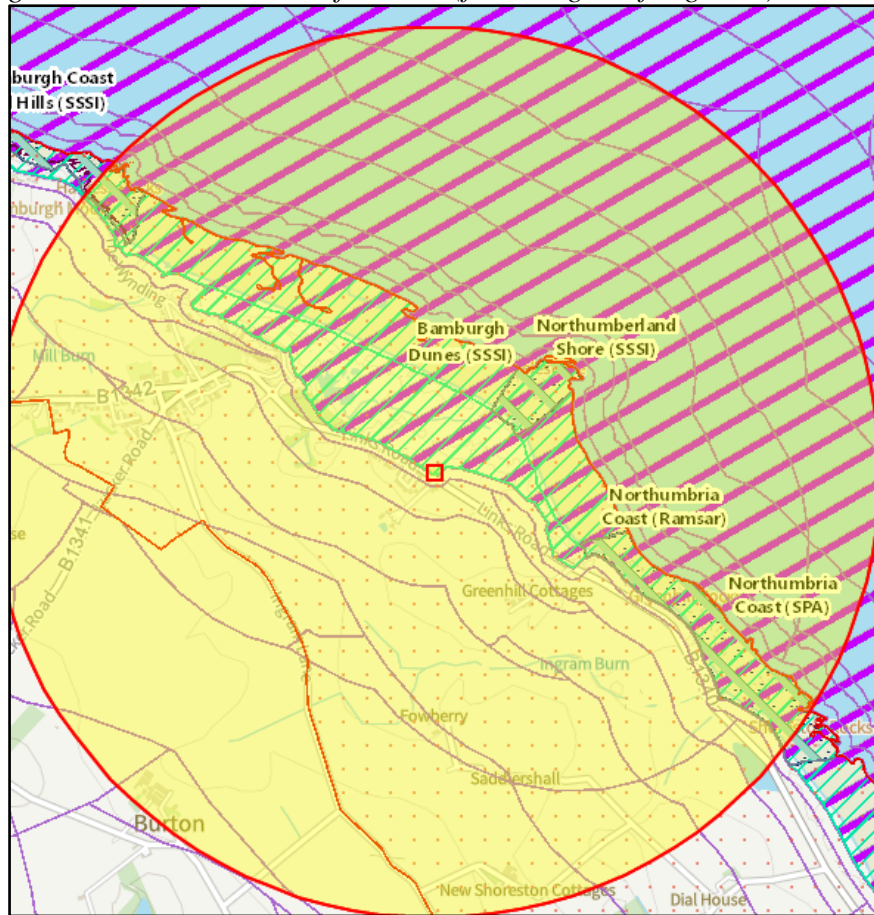
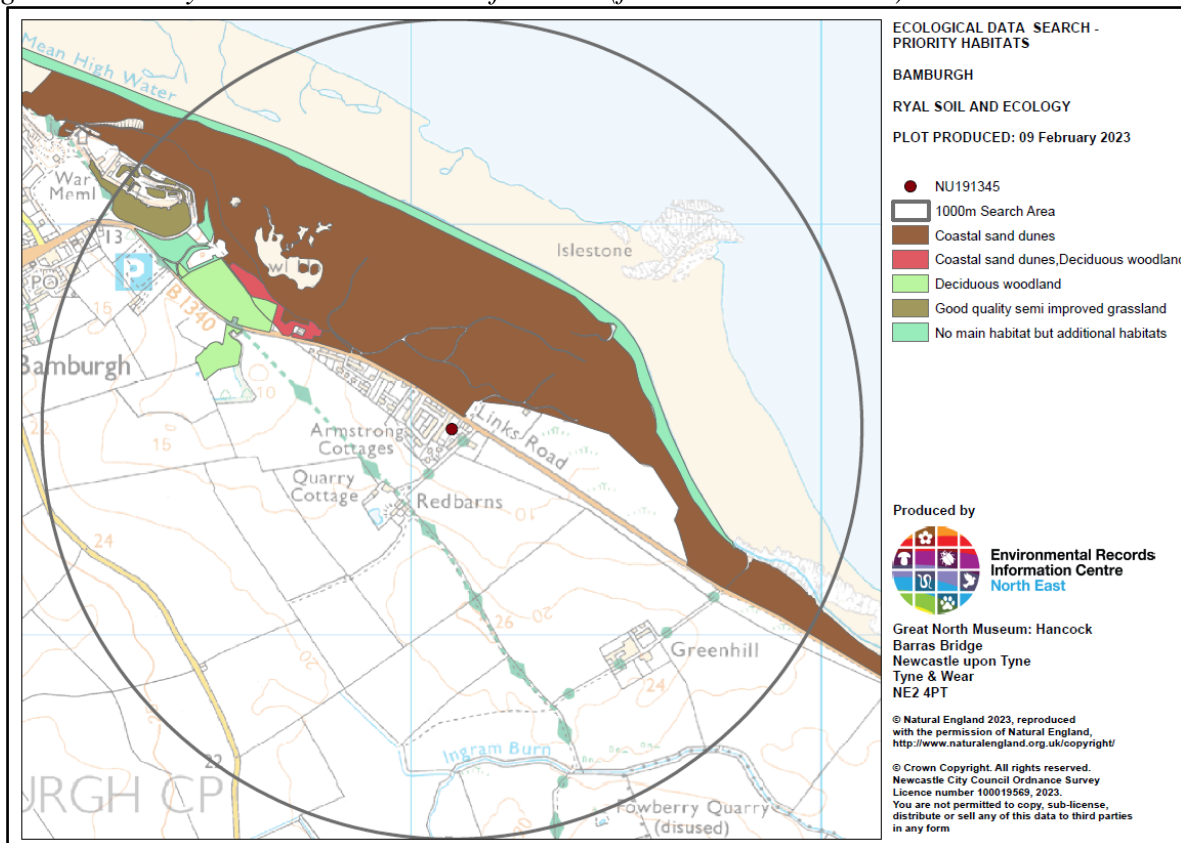


Figure 5. Priority Habitats within 2km of the site (from ERIC North East)



### 4.3 Habitats

Figure 5 shows BAP Priority Habitats, within 2km (listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006). These habitats are mainly coastal sand dunes, good quality semi-improved grassland, deciduous woodland, and no main habitat type.

### 4.4 Species and Species Groups

#### 4.4.1 Desktop Search

Records from the Environmental Records Information Centre North East (ERIC) show results from within 1km of the site for protected species. The Magic Site shows two ponds within 500m of the buildings. There is one granted European Protected Species licence for bats and none for great crested newts within 2km.

#### 4.4.2 Habitat description

The Links Carpark is located 1.1km southeast of Bamburgh to the north of Links Road. To the north of the carpark is the priority coastal sand dune habitat, which is grazed by cattle over winter. To the south is agricultural land, consisting mainly of arable and some semi-improved and improved grassland, with boundaries of walls and fences. Deciduous woodland is present 420m to the northwest.

#### 4.4.3 Plants.

##### **Status of species in the local/regional area.**

There are no known protected species on site.

##### **Survey**

The entrance and track into the car park consists of hardstanding and is located within the Bamburgh Dunes SSSI and North Northumberland Dunes SAC, which mainly lie to the north of the carpark. Apart from the track into the carpark, which is hardstanding the remaining area is short semi-improved grassland (mown in the summer) and is driven over by the parking cars.

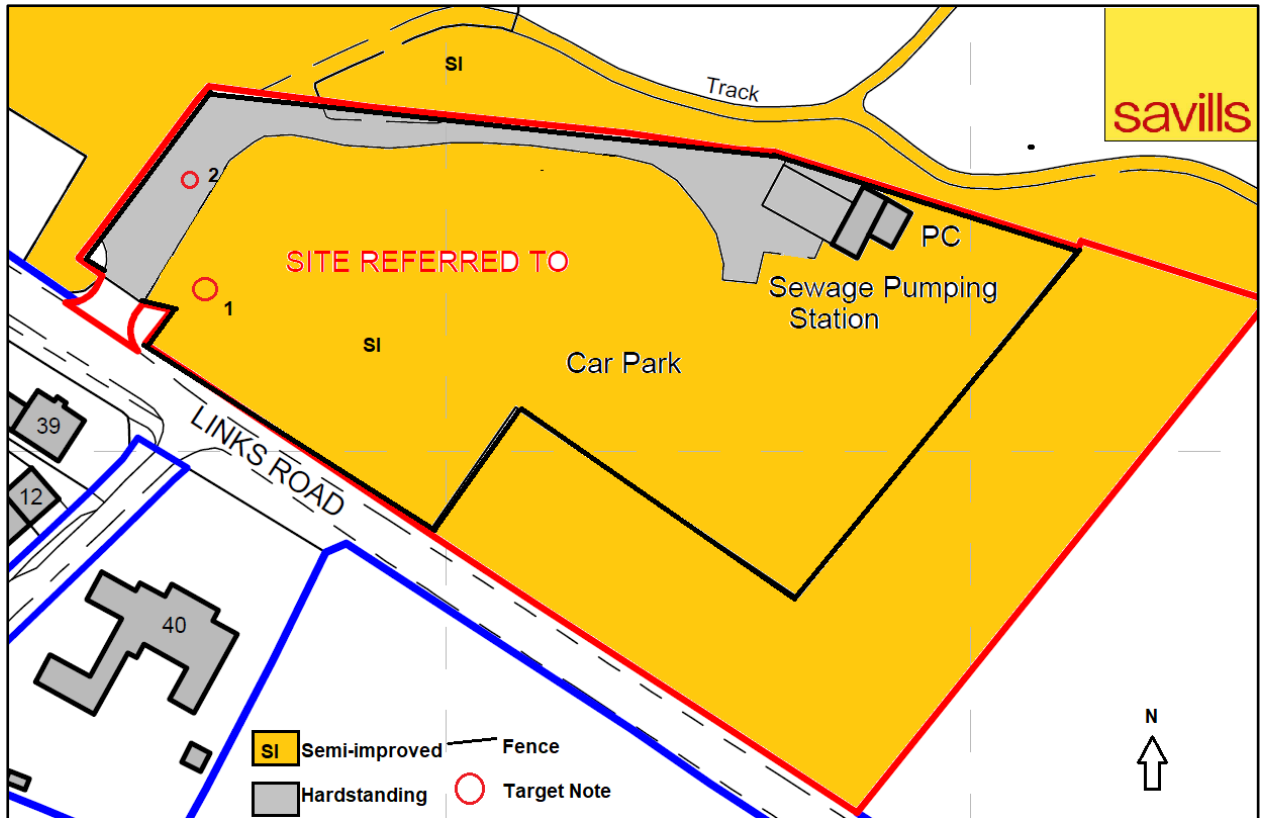
Species identified consisted of frequent Perennial Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), Ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*), locally frequent Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Pearlwort (*Sagina sp.*), Meadow-grass (*Poa sp.*), occasional Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomeratus*), Storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Daisy (*Bellis perennis*), and rarely Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) and Cats-ear (*Hypochoeris radicata*).

The site has boundaries of post and wire fences.

##### **Target Notes**

1. Picnic tables
2. Hut

Figure 6. Habitat Plan



#### 4.4.4 Great Crested Newts

##### **Status of species in the local/regional area.**

There are no records for great crested newts within 1km of the site (ERIC North East). Two ponds are shown, within 500m on the Magic Site, these are 313m to the southwest and 480m to the northwest.

##### **Survey**

There is no standing water on site, no changes will be made to the site apart from the replacement of the barrier. There will be negligible impact on great crested newts in the area.

#### 4.4.5 Bird Assessment

##### **Status of species in the local/regional area.**

A full list of species recorded within 1km can be seen in Appendix 2.

##### **Survey**

No evidence of birds was noted.

#### 4.4.6 Other Species

No other wildlife was noted during the survey.



**5. Photographs of the Site**



**Entrance to the car park from the west**



**From the southwest**



**Just inside the entrance showing the hardstanding**



**Looking back at the entrance**



**Corner of the carpark (northwest) that is in the SSSI**

**Looking south at the grassland and picnic tables**







**Looking north with the sand dunes in the background**



**Fence line to the northwest**

**Hardstanding in the field, ground heavily poached by cattle**



**Grassland immediately to the north outside the carpark.**

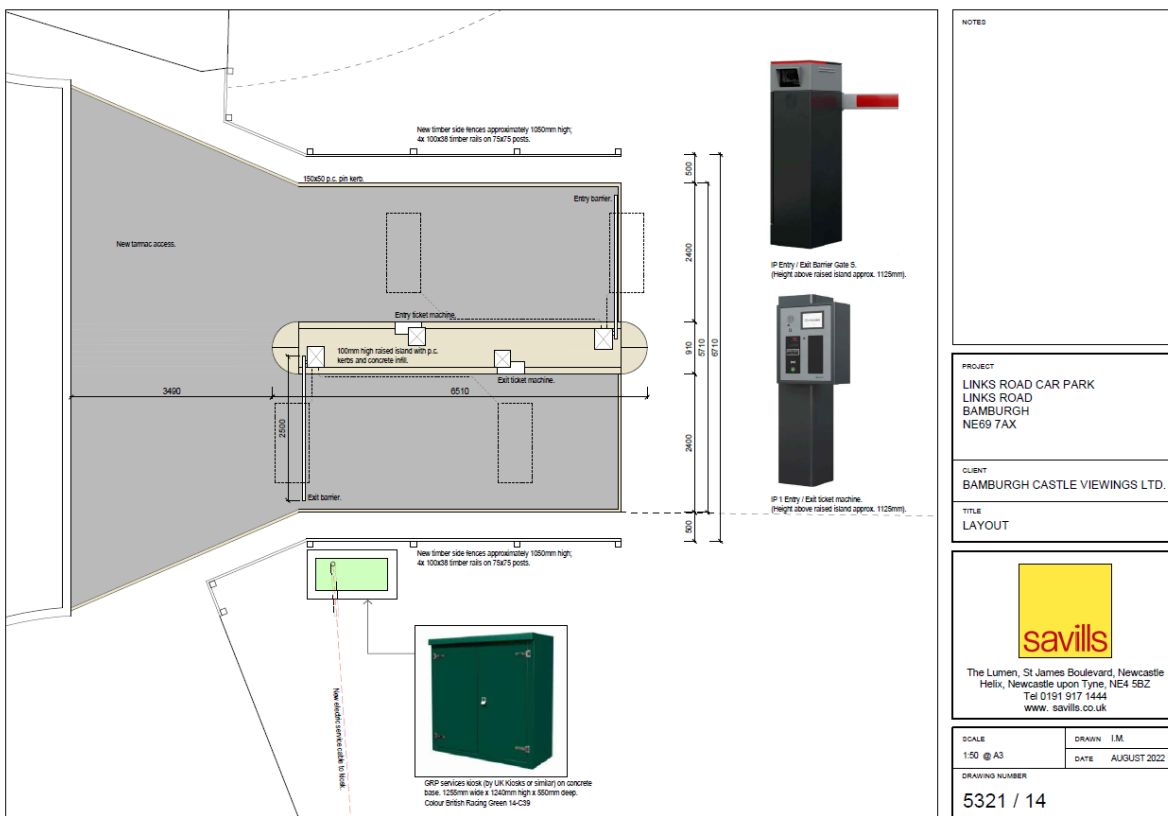
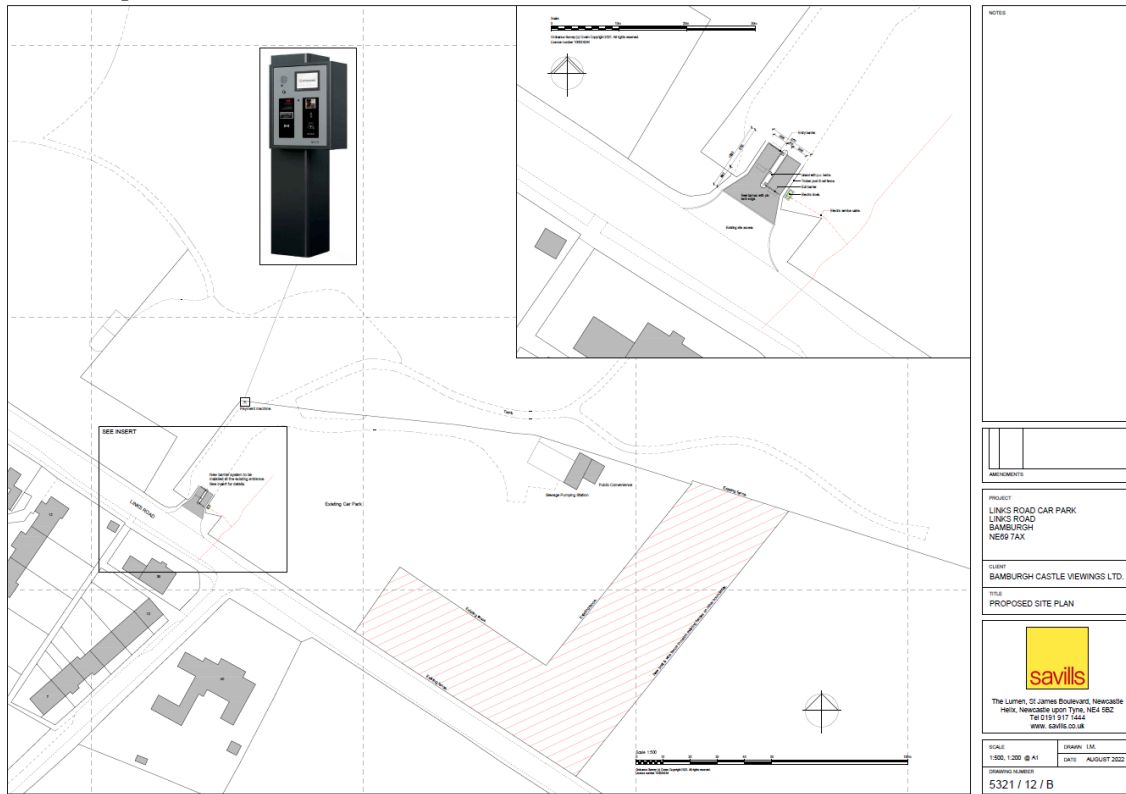


**The grassland transitioned into Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*)**

## 6. Description of Proposed Development.

The proposals are to create an automated barrier with a ticket machine across the entrance.

Figure 7. Proposed Works



## **7. Assessment of Impacts**

### **7.1 Constraints**

The survey was within the sub-optimum period, which is Mid-September to April inclusive though some plant species present and normally visible at other times of the year may not been recorded. The species mentioned should not therefore be considered as being exhaustive, however it does give an indication of the plant communities present and it would be unlikely for the habitats to be classified differently if the survey was carried out at a different time of year.

### **7.2 Site Based Impacts.**

The land and vegetation where the proposed barrier will be located has negligible value due to the habitat present and the proposals will have a minimal impact. The native flora species recorded are common and representative of the widespread habitats in which they occur.

There will be a negligible/very low magnitude of negative impact (<4% of the area) on habitats with no value with about <4% of the site area being affected.

The proposals will result in the hardstanding being affected with perhaps a little trafficked semi-improved grassland present being lost. This assessment takes into account the area of ground affected and the vegetative species present.

The proposed development will be permanent and therefore have a long-term impact on the habitats present on site.

### **7.3 Impacts on the SSSI.**

The development site falls within the Bamburgh Dunes SSSI and North Northumberland Dunes SAC as well as the risk impact zones for additional sites within the area, mainly along the coast though the actual works are unlikely to greatly impact these designated areas. However it could be argued there may be an increase in recreational pressure on the dune grasslands and slacks which are also protected and must also be considered. The carpark has been in existence for a considerable length of time (a toilet block is present) therefore the pressure on the landscape is not suddenly going to increase. Usage is unlikely to increase, though with a barrier in place usage may actually decrease as short unofficial stays may not now occur.

## **8. Mitigation and Enhancement.**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that the planning system minimizes impacts on biodiversity and provides net gains. The following recommendations will likely be translated into conditions placed on any planning consent. They are intended to reduce the risk of this development to protected species and habitats.

Natural England guidelines on mitigation states timing constraints and like-for-like replacement is a minimum requirement.

## 8.1 Pollution Prevention

To protect any nearby waterways, measures to be made to ensure that there is no runoff (herbicides, wheel washing, cement washings etc.) either during construction to prevent pollution or sediment issues, or after development. (See Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG5) for guidance.

## 8.2 On Site Mitigation

No mitigation is proposed.

## 8.4 Enhancement

Not applicable.

## 8.6 Conclusions

- Without any mitigation the proposed works will result in minimal impact on any vegetation, amphibian or bird population present.

## 9. References

Barn Owl Trust (2002), Barn Owls on Site. English Nature  
Chartered Institute and Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (2017). Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.  
Collins J (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3<sup>rd</sup> edn). Bat Conservation Trust, London.  
Corbet and Harris (1991). The Handbook of British Mammals. Blackwell.  
Durkin J L (2016) Amphibian Atlas of North East England.  
English Nature (2004) Bat Mitigation Guidelines. EN  
Environment Agency's (2007) Pollution Prevention Guidelines: Works and maintenance in or near water: PPG5 <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/100531/ppg-5-works-and-maintenance-in-or-near-water.pdf>  
Institution of Lighting Professionals/Bat Conservation Trust (2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK, Guidance Note 08/18.  
Joint Nature Conservancy Council (2004) The Bat Workers Manual. JNCC.

**Bat boxes:** <https://www.nhbs.com/low-profile-woodstone-bat-box>

**Build-in WoodStone Bat Box** <https://www.nhbs.com/build-in-woodstone-bat-box>

**Barn Owl Box :** <http://www.barnowltrust.org.uk/infopage.html?Id=41>

**Sparrow Terrace:** [www.nhbs.com/lsp-schwegler-sparrow-terrace](http://www.nhbs.com/lsp-schwegler-sparrow-terrace)

**Swift boxes:** <https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-cambridge-swift-nest-box>

**Bird box :** <https://www.nhbs.com/1b-schwegler-nest-box>

Paul Taylor



## APPENDIX 1. LEGISLATION RELATING TO PROTECTED SPECIES

### **Bats**

All bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (Schedule 5). They are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation Regulations 2017. The Act and Regulations make it illegal to:

Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats

Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not)

Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 extended the protection given to bats to cover *reckless* damage or disturbance.

A bat roost is interpreted as 'any structure or place which is used for shelter or protection', whether or not bats are present at the time.

### **Barn Owls**

Similarly, the Barn Owl is protected under Part 1 of the Countryside Act 1981 and is listed on Schedule 1, which gives them special protection. It is an offence, with certain exceptions to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) any wild barn owl.
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy any wild barn owl nest whilst in use or being 'built'.
- Intentionally take or destroy a wild barn owl egg.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild barn owl whilst 'building' a nest or whilst in, on, or near a nest containing young.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any dependant young or wild barn owls.

### **Hedgehog**

The hedgehog is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (Schedule 6) and is a priority species in the UK BAP and Northumberland BAP.

The Act and Regulations make it illegal to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) using certain methods.
- Hedgehogs are closely linked with urban and in particular garden areas and can be commonly found hibernating beneath garden litter.

### **Biodiversity**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) to seek to deliver biodiversity enhancement through the planning system, see paragraphs 9, 109 and 118. In particular Paragraph 109 includes a statement:

The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- 'minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity.'

## APPENDIX 2. SPECIES RECORDS WITHIN 1KM FROM ERIC NORTH EAST

<b>Taxon group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
bird	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk
bird	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
bird	<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill
bird	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
bird	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit
bird	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit
bird	<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
bird	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron
bird	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone
bird	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose
bird	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard
bird	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
bird	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
bird	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Knot
bird	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper
bird	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch
bird	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper
bird	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover
bird	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
bird	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck
bird	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
bird	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow
bird	<i>Corvus corone corone</i>	Carrion Crow
bird	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook
bird	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw
bird	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit
bird	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
bird	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin
bird	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
bird	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
bird	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Puffin
bird	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot
bird	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar
bird	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver
bird	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher
bird	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow
bird	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
bird	<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i>	Larus argentatus argentatus
bird	<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull
bird	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
bird	<i>Larus fuscus intermedius</i>	Black-Backed Gull
bird	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
bird	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit

bird	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet
bird	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter
bird	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
bird	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander
bird	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
bird	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gannet
bird	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail
bird	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail
bird	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew
bird	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
bird	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
bird	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
bird	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow
bird	<i>Pariparus ater</i>	Coal Tit
bird	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Shag
bird	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant
bird	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler
bird	<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
bird	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover
bird	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
bird	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest
bird	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake
bird	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Stonechat
bird	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Eider
bird	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
bird	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
bird	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
bird	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove
bird	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
bird	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck
bird	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
bird	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank
bird	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
bird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
bird	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot
bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing
conifer	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
fern	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort
flowering plant	<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	Field Garlic
flowering plant	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives
flowering plant	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
flowering plant	<i>Anagallis minima</i>	Chaffweed
flowering plant	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	Bur Chervil
flowering plant	<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort
flowering plant	<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk-vetch

flowering plant	<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Flat-sedge
flowering plant	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass
flowering plant	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell
flowering plant	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle
flowering plant	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	Whorl-grass
flowering plant	<i>Centaurium littorale</i>	Seaside Centaury
flowering plant	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear
flowering plant	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
flowering plant	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Meadow Saffron
flowering plant	<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>	Coralroot Orchid
flowering plant	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Entire-leaved Cotoneaster
flowering plant	<i>Crocasmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
flowering plant	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
flowering plant	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue
flowering plant	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid
flowering plant	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh-orchid
flowering plant	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>incarnata</i>	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>incarnata</i>
flowering plant	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted-orchid
flowering plant	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>ericetorum</i>	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>ericetorum</i>
flowering plant	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Northern Marsh-orchid
flowering plant	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed
flowering plant	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink
flowering plant	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather
flowering plant	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
flowering plant	<i>Euphrasia confusa</i>	Little Kneeling Eyebright
flowering plant	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Common Eyebright
flowering plant	<i>Euphrasia tetraquetra</i>	an Eyebright
flowering plant	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
flowering plant	<i>Filago minima</i>	Small Cudweed
flowering plant	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed
flowering plant	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
flowering plant	<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Tall Ramping-fumitory
flowering plant	<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>	Dense-flowered Fumitory
flowering plant	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Autumn Gentian
flowering plant	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> subsp. <i>septentrionalis</i>	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> subsp. <i>septentrionalis</i>
flowering plant	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Field Gentian
flowering plant	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill
flowering plant	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill
flowering plant	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose
flowering plant	<i>Hieracium piligerum</i>	Brindled Hawkweed
flowering plant	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
flowering plant	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort
flowering plant	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane

flowering plant	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
flowering plant	<i>Lamium confertum</i>	Northern Dead-nettle
flowering plant	<i>Ligusticum scoticum</i>	Scots Lovage
flowering plant	<i>Listera ovata</i>	Common Twayblade
flowering plant	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound
flowering plant	<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy
flowering plant	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Round-leaved Mint
flowering plant	<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Upright Chickweed
flowering plant	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early-purple Orchid
flowering plant	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort
flowering plant	<i>Radiola linoides</i>	Allseed
flowering plant	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn Buttercup
flowering plant	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
flowering plant	<i>Rorippa islandica</i>	Northern Yellow-cress
flowering plant	<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort
flowering plant	<i>Sagina subulata</i>	Heath Pearlwort
flowering plant	<i>Salicornia fragilis</i>	Yellow Glasswort
flowering plant	<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping Willow
flowering plant	<i>Salsola kali</i> subsp. <i>kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort
flowering plant	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
flowering plant	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly
flowering plant	<i>Triglochin palustre</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass
flowering plant	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Marsh Valerian
flowering plant	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
flowering plant	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
flowering plant	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell
flowering plant	<i>Viola canina</i>	Heath Dog-violet
flowering plant	<i>Viola canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i>	<i>Viola canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i>
flowering plant	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy
flowering plant	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Eelgrass
fungus	<i>Hygrocybe ceracea</i>	Butter Waxcap
fungus	<i>Hygrocybe chlorophana</i>	Golden Waxcap
fungus	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i>	Blackening Waxcap
fungus	<i>Hygrocybe conica</i> var. <i>conicoides</i>	Dune Waxcap
fungus	<i>Hygrocybe persistens</i>	Persistent Waxcap
fungus	<i>Hygrocybe psittacina</i> var. <i>psittacina</i>	Parrot Waxcap
fungus	<i>Hygrocybe punicea</i>	Crimson Waxcap
horsetail	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>	Variegated Horsetail
insect - butterfly	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
insect - butterfly	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling
insect - butterfly	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall
insect - hymenopteran	<i>Bombus (Psithyrus) rupestris</i>	Hill Cuckoo Bee
insect - moth	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger
insect - moth	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath
insect - moth	<i>Crambus pratella</i>	Scarce Grass-veneer

insect - moth	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar
insect - moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
insect - true fly (Diptera)	<i>Pteromicra glabricula</i>	<i>Pteromicra nigrimana</i>
lichen	<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>mamillata</i>	<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>mamillata</i>
lichen	<i>Caloplaca flavorubescens</i>	<i>Caloplaca flavorubescens</i>
lichen	<i>Ramboldia insidiosa</i>	<i>Ramboldia insidiosa</i>
liverwort	<i>Petallophyllum ralfsi</i>	Petalwort
liverwort	<i>Petallophyllum ralfsii</i>	Petalwort
marine mammal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal
marine mammal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbour Seal
marine mammal	Phocidae	True Seals
marine mammal	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Common Porpoise
moss	<i>Acaulon muticum</i>	Rounded Pygmy-moss
moss	<i>Bryum knowltonii</i>	Knowlton's Thread-moss
reptile	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Sand Lizard
terrestrial mammal	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer
terrestrial mammal	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Eurasian Otter
terrestrial mammal	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel
terrestrial mammal	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit
terrestrial mammal	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat
terrestrial mammal	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel
terrestrial mammal	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Eurasian Red Squirrel