



Protected Species Survey for Land at Marsh Lane, Hayle, Cornwall

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0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Location	The application site comprises approximately 16 ha of land at Hayle, Cornwall (NGR SW 579 383).
Previous Surveys	WYG undertook a habitat survey at the site in 2009.
WYG EPT Survey	WYG EPT was commissioned to undertake protected species surveys to determine the extent to which protected species use the site and to ensure compliance with the legislation that protects them.
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No evidence of otters was recorded ▪ No reptiles were recorded ▪ Two badger setts were recorded on the site ▪ Low numbers of bats were recorded commuting and foraging ▪ A diverse community of birds breed on the site
Constraints to survey	There were no site specific constraints.
Recommendations	<p>To meet current legislative and planning policy obligations the following measures are recommended;</p> <p>As much of the high value habitats should be retained as possible (hedges, trees/woodland, scrub and marshy grassland).</p> <p>A detailed landscaping plan and habitat management plan should be prepared and these should be targeted at protected species.</p> <p>All vegetation removal should be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season.</p> <p>A licence from Natural England is needed to disturb the badger setts and this will require a mitigation strategy.</p> <p>All debris on the site should be removed by hand and the vegetation should be cut to 10cm in winter to encourage any reptiles to disperse.</p> <p>Lighting should be kept to a minimum to avoid disrupting bat flight corridors.</p>



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A habitat survey was undertaken by WYG in April 2009 (for full details refer to report Hayle Habitat Survey Report). The survey report recommended further surveys of certain protected species based upon the suitability of habitats present on site and immediately adjacent land and/or records of such species in the area.

1.2 In May 2009, WYG was commissioned to undertake these surveys and the following were carried out;

- Badger activity survey
- Reptile presence/absence survey
- Bat activity surveys
- Otter presence/ absence survey
- Breeding bird survey

1.3 Such surveys provide greater certainty as to the value of the site for wildlife and, together with the Habitat Survey Report, provide a comprehensive assessment of the ecology of the site.

1.2 Site Description

The site comprises approximately 16ha of land at Marsh Lane, Hayle, Cornwall (NGR SW 579 383). Part of the site coincides with Marsh Lane Marshes County Wildlife Site (CWS), which has been designated for its mosaic of habitats. A new Sainsbury's supermarket and car park is being proposed for the south western corner of the site.



2.0 LEGISLATION

2.1 Reptiles

All British reptiles receive protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The four most common species of reptile (common lizard, grass snake, slow worm and adder) receive protection from Section 9(1) and all of Section 9(5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), which makes it an offence to intentionally kill or injure an animal.

2.2 Bats

All British bat species are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA), 1981 (as amended), and under Regulation 39 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations, 1994 (as amended).

This makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or capture any bat;
- deliberately disturb bats in a way likely to significantly affect:
 - The ability of any significant group of bats to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young; or
 - The local distribution or abundance of the bats
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct the access to the place of shelter or protection;
- damage or destroy a bats breeding site or resting place; and
- be in possession of, transport, sell or exchange, or offer to sell or exchange any bat

Consequently, attention should be given to dealing with the modification or development of an area if aspects of it are deemed important to bats such as flight corridors and foraging areas.

2.3 Breeding birds

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Part 1. It is thus an offence to intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on [Schedule 1](#) while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

2.4 Otters

Otters are listed on: Annexes II and IV of the EC Habitats Directive, Appendix II of the Berne Convention; Annex II of the European Communities Council Directive and Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

They are protected by:

- Schedule 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.

Under this legislation it is an offence to deliberately kill, capture, damage/destroy breeding sites, disturb or sell otter. No trade of any otter, including any recognisable part or derivative is permitted. Under Annex II of the European Communities Council Directive, where otter is regarded of community interest, its conservation may require the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).



2.5 Badgers

Badgers and their setts are fully protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is a criminal offence to willfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or attempt to do so. It is also a criminal offence to interfere with a sett by damaging or destroying it; to obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett; and to disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett.



3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Field Survey

3.1.1 Reptile Presence/Absence

The method used was that described by Gent and Gibson (2003)¹ for carrying out a presence/absence survey for reptiles. This requires undertaking seven survey visits during optimum weather conditions, i.e. when the temperature was neither too hot nor too cold, usually between 08:30 and 11:00 hours or between 16:00 and 18:30 hours and during periods of cloud with sunny spells and little wind. The survey periods for the relevant reptile species have been summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Survey Periods for Common Reptile Species and Temperature Ranges

Species	Survey Period	Optimal Temperatures
Common lizard	Early March – early August (adults) August and September (juveniles)	9° – 18°C
Slow worm	Early March – early August	No data
Grass snake	April – early October	12° – 20°C
Adder	Early March – late September	8 – 16°C

3.1.1.1 A total of 125 mats made from black roofing felt were placed within suitable habitats on the site on 1st May 2009. These act as artificial refugia, and encourage reptiles to hide under them. The site was visited on seven separate occasions when weather conditions were suitable and the artificial refugia were checked for the presence of reptiles.

3.1.2 Bat Activity Surveys

The site was walked on the evening of 18th May and the morning and evening of 19th May 2009, to record bat activity on the site. All site boundaries and watercourses were walked slowly just after dusk or before dawn and stops were made regularly to record bat activity. Bat identification was aided by the use of electronic bat detectors.

3.1.3 Breeding Bird Surveys

The site was surveyed using the Common Birds Census methodology, as defined by the British Trust for Ornithology whereby three survey visits are undertaken to map bird territories. The survey visits were undertaken on the 8th, 19th and 20th May, 2009.

3.1.3.1 Each survey visit took place between 06:30 and 11:00 (thus avoiding the first hour after sunrise). The locations of all birds seen or heard were recorded on a 1:10,000 scale map of the site. Notes on the behaviour of the birds were made to determine their breeding status. Birds were said to be breeding, and therefore within a territory, if:

- they were observed displaying or heard singing
- nests, eggs, or recently fledged young were located
- adults were heard repeatedly alarm-calling
- distraction displays are seen
- territorial disputes were observed

3.1.3.2 All survey visits were made in appropriate weather conditions, i.e. avoiding heavy rain, poor visibility or strong winds.

¹ Gent, T. & Gibson, S. (1998) *Herpetofauna Worker Manual*. JNCC, Peterborough



3.1.3.3 After the surveys were completed the total number of territories was estimated by comparing the locations of birds recorded on each of the survey visits. The total number of territories is based on the maximum number of territories recorded on any one visit plus any territories recorded on another visit in a different area of the site.

3.1.4 Otter Survey

In May 2009, the habitats on and immediately adjacent to the site were systematically searched for evidence of otters using current best practice methods described in Chanin (2003)². All signs of otters, including spraints, footprints, holts and lay-ups were mapped on a 1:10,000 map of the site.

3.1.5 Badgers

A badger survey was undertaken in May 2009. The survey followed the methodologies set out in Harris, Cresswell and Jefferies (1989)³, i.e. the site and a 30m buffer were systematically searched, where possible, for signs of badgers, including setts, holes, latrines, signs of foraging, tracks, paths and hair on fencing.

3.1.5.1 The status of the entrances was assessed according to Harris *et al.* (1989), and Neal and Cheeseman (1996)⁴.

² Chanin P. (2003) *Monitoring the Otter Lutra lutra*. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 10, English Nature, Peterborough

³ Harris S., Cresswell, P. and Jefferies, D. (1989) *Surveying Badgers*. The Mammal Society 9

⁴ Neal, E. and Cheeseman, C. (1996) *Badgers* T&AD Poyser Ltd



4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Field Surveys

4.1.1 Reptiles

No reptiles were recorded on site. Full details of the dates, condition and results of the seven survey visits are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Reptile Survey Results

Visit	Date	Weather Conditions	Temp (°C)	Record
1	07/05/09	Cloudy, light wind	14	No reptiles present
2	08/05/09	Cloudy, light wind	14	No reptiles present
3	09/05/09	Bright, light wind	15	No reptiles present
4	18/05/09	Showers	14	No reptiles present
5	19/05/09	Showers	12	No reptiles present
6	20/05/09	Sunny	14	No reptiles present
7	11/06/09	Sunny	18	No reptiles present

4.1.2 Bats

Bat activity on the site was low. Only low numbers of two species of bat (common pipistrelle and a *Myotis* sp.) were recorded. The majority of activity was concentrated along Marsh Lane (see Figure 1 for locations of bat records), with very low numbers of bats recorded using the other field boundaries. On both evening surveys, the first bat was seen around three-quarters of an hour to an hour after sunset which suggests that they roost some distance from the site. The survey results are presented below;

18/05/09

Start 21:00

Finish 23:00

Temp 12°C

Wind 4

Cloud 60%

Weather Showers

The first bat was seen at 22:10, which was an hour after sunset. Ten bat passes were recorded in total, all of which were along Marsh Lane.

19/05/09

Start 04:00

Finish 06:00

Temp 11°C

Wind 3

Cloud 100%

Weather Dry

Three bat passes were recorded in total, all of which were bats foraging and commuting along Marsh Lane.

19/05/09

Start 21:45

Finish 23:45

Temp 12.7°C

Wind 1



Cloud 20%

Weather Dry

The first bat was seen at 21:50 which was about three-quarters of an hour after sunset. Fifteen bat passes were recorded in total, the majority of which were foraging and commuting along Marsh Lane. However, low levels of foraging and commuting were also recorded along other hedgerows.

4.1.3 Breeding birds

A total of twenty-six species of birds were recorded using the site. Of these species twenty-three showed evidence of breeding on the site; two other species forage on the site and possibly breed on the site, and one species uses the site only for foraging (see Table 3 for survey results).

4.1.3.1 Birds using the site include representatives of passerine and non-passerine birds with warblers and finches being particularly well represented reflecting the prevalence of aquatic and hedgerow/arboreal habitats on the site. The species that breed on the site include one Red List Bird of Conservation Concern (BoCC), song thrush, and four Amber List BoCC (whitethroat, bullfinch, dunnock and willow warbler).

4.1.3.2 Figure 2 shows the approximate locations of the territories of birds which breed on the site. The highest concentrations of birds occur where hedgerows, dense scrub and trees provide places for birds to nest. In Fields 3, 4 and 5 this is limited to the field boundaries. Where the fields have not been managed i.e. Fields 1, 2 and 6 such habitats occur throughout the fields and much higher concentrations of birds occur. Field 2 held particularly high concentrations of the rarer birds due to being unmanaged and supporting a diverse range of habitats including woodland, scrub and marshy grassland which are suitable for both woodland and wetland birds.



Table 3. Bird Species Recorded On Site And Their Breeding Status

Conservation Status	Species	Breeding Status	Number of Territories on Site
Red List	Song thrush	Breeding on site	5
Amber List	Whitethroat	Breeding on site	6
	Bullfinch	Breeding on site	2
	Dunnock	Breeding on site	5
	Willow warbler	Breeding on site	1
	Swallow	Not breeding on site	N/A
Green List	Sedge warbler	Breeding on site	6
	Blackbird	Breeding on site	8
	Chiffchaff	Breeding on site	8
	Wren	Breeding on site	7
	Chaffinch	Breeding on site	10
	Blue tit	Breeding on site	6
	Robin	Breeding on site	8
	Goldfinch	Breeding on site	8
	Greenfinch	Breeding on site	4
	Lesser whitethroat	Breeding on site	2
	Rook	Possibly breeding on site	?
	Jackdaw	Possibly breeding on site	?
	Woodpigeon	Possibly breeding on site	?
	Great tit	Breeding on site	2
	Collared dove	Breeding on site	2
	Jay	Breeding on site	1
	Magpie	Breeding on site	1
	Cetti's warbler	Breeding on site	1
	Garden warbler	Breeding on site	1
	Blackcap	Breeding on site	1

4.1.4 Otters

No signs of otters were recorded on or near to the site.

4.1.5 Badgers

Two badger setts were recorded on the site. Both setts were located on the northern site boundary (see Figure 3 for sett locations). Sett 1, which occurs in the wet woodland in Field 2, is a main sett with seven active holes and three non-active holes. Fresh bedding and numerous paths were noted near to the sett. Sett 2 occurs between Fields 4 and 5 on the northern site boundary. The sett is an outlier and comprises a single-hole. Fresh bedding and a paw print was noted at the sett entrance, indicating that the sett was active.

In addition to the badger setts, numerous paths bisect the site and foraging signs were recorded indicating that badgers use the site for feeding and commuting. The trails are clustered around the north and east site boundaries indicating that badgers also use the adjacent open land and that the site forms part of a larger territory.

4.1.6 Other Wildlife

Toads were recorded in all fields on the site and a fox was recorded in Field 5. A range of invertebrates were also seen during the surveys.



4.2 Assessment

The value of the protected species populations is assessed below. The assessment is based on the results of the protected species surveys, data search results and the suitability of the habitats to support those species.

4.2.1 Reptiles

The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) informed WYG that slow worms, adders and common lizards were common in the area. The habitats on the site appear suitable for reptiles, but none were recorded during the survey. The reptile population is of **negligible** value.

4.2.2 Bats

Some of the field boundaries are used by low numbers of bats species to commute and forage, and ERCCIS hold numerous records of bats within 4km of the site. However, whilst bats are nationally important and some are on the Cornwall BAP, no roosts were found and bat activity was considered low, suggesting that the habitats on site offer limited forage/commuting opportunities and no obvious roosting opportunities for these animals. The bat population on site is of **local** value.

4.2.3 Breeding Birds

Twenty-six species of birds were recorded during the survey with twenty-five species definitely or probably breeding on the site. Swallows also forage for invertebrates over the site although they are unlikely to breed there due to the lack of suitable nesting habitat. The diversity of the habitats allows the site to support a wide range of species including representatives of woodland, wetland and grassland. Insectivorous birds are particularly common. The bird population also includes several Red and Amber List BoCC which increases the value of the bird community. Furthermore, ERCCIS informed WYG that numerous species of birds occur within 2km of the site and some of these birds may use the site at other times of the year for example during the winter or migration periods and these birds should also be considered. The bird population is of **district** value.

4.2.4 Otters

No signs of otters were recorded during the survey. However, ERCCIS informed WYG of several records of otters close to the site at Anagarrack and Copperhouse. Because the site is linked by watercourses to other suitable habitat to the east, including Anagarrack, it is possible that otters could use the site on occasions. The otter population is of **negligible** value.

4.2.5 Badgers

Two active badger setts are located on the site and there is some evidence that badgers use parts of the site for foraging although the foraging signs were not extensive. It appears that badgers occupy setts on the site and tend to commute to land to the north and east via the field boundaries. The site is likely to form a small part of a larger territory for the badger group. Badgers are not a Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species and are widespread in the UK. The badger population is of **local** value.

4.2.6 Other Wildlife

A number of toads were found during the reptile survey and these animals could breed on the site even though no spawn was recorded in the waterbodies. A range of invertebrates was also noted which in turn support the bat and bird populations. A fox was seen on site and it is likely that hedgehogs also occur here as these animals have been recorded in the area. The other wildlife is of **local** value.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 The following recommendations are made to ensure that all relevant wildlife legislation is adhered to during the enabling works, through to the operational phase of the development. Furthermore, recommendations are also made to enhance the site for biodiversity in order to meet the obligations set out in Planning Policy Statement 9⁵.

5.1.1 General

- The site supports a diverse range of habitats and of these the field boundaries (hedges, trees/woodland and scrub) and marshy grassland are the most valuable to wildlife, with the tall ruderal, bare ground and semi-improved grassland being of lower value. As much of the high value habitats should be retained as possible. Connectivity between these habitats and the wider landscape to the north and east should be retained by green corridors to allow the movement of wildlife through the site. Furthermore, the landscaping should aim to buffer the CWS land to the north from any impacts of the development.
- The protected species which use the site, or may be attracted to the site should be considered in the landscaping plan.
- A detailed habitat management plan should be provided to detail how any new and retained habitats will be managed for wildlife in the long-term. This should also include measures to minimise the impacts of the development on land to the north and east of the site in both the construction and operational phases.
- All site workers should be briefed on the relevant protected species legislation and the working methods in relation to wildlife.
- If site works are started after June 2010, update protected species may be required to reassess the status of wildlife on the site.

5.1.2 Reptiles

It is likely that low numbers of reptiles occur on the site, even though none were recorded during the survey. To avoid a breach of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) by killing or injuring a reptile, site clearance should be undertaken using the following methods;

- The vegetation should be cut back to around 10cm in height using hand held strimmers during the winter October-March so that any reptiles will move away from the area when they emerge in the spring.
- An ecologist should oversee the removal of any debris, including rubble from the site which are suitable for reptiles to use as a refuge. All debris should be removed carefully, by hand and any reptiles found should be moved to a safe place near to the site, but away from the area of works.
- The rest of the vegetation and any topsoil can then be removed.

5.1.2.1 The site could be enhanced for reptiles by providing new habitats such as areas of wildflowers and hibernacula (piles of logs and stones) within the landscaping plan. This would contribute to the objective of PPS9 of enhancing biodiversity.

⁵ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (August 2005). *Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation*. H.M.S.O., London.



5.1.3 Bats

Low numbers of bats use the field boundaries for commuting and foraging. These habitats should be retained as far as is possible. Furthermore, they should be protected from illumination during the construction and operational phases of the development by avoiding external lighting where possible. Where external lighting is necessary; light spill onto the boundaries should be avoided by using timers to switch lights off late at night and hoods to direct the light away from the boundaries. Lighting should follow best practice set out by the Bat Conservation Trust⁶. The site could be enhanced for bats by creating new foraging habitats, such as ponds within the landscaped areas. This would help to meet the objectives of PPS9.

5.1.4 Breeding Birds

Good numbers of birds use the site for breeding and these birds and their nests are protected by law. To avoid breaching the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), all vegetation removal should be undertaken during the winter (October- February, inclusive) and all retained habitats should be fenced off and made no-go areas for workers and machinery.

5.1.4.1 To reduce the impacts of the development on birds and to meet the objectives of PPS9, as much of the woodland, hedgerow, scrub and marshy grassland habitats should be retained as possible. Furthermore, compensatory bird habitat should be incorporated into the development plan. The planting of wildflower mixes aimed at birds and a range of fruiting trees would add diversity to the habitats on the site and provide food for birds in the autumn and winter.

5.1.4.2 Sustainable drainage systems could be modified to create new wetland habitats for birds, which would compensate for any wetland habitats lost to through land take.

5.1.5 Otters

Wet ditches should be retained along the northern site boundary to provide otters with a corridor to move through the site from east to west. Such waterbodies should be enhanced by dredging to deepen and widen them and opened up by cutting back the encroaching vegetation.

5.1.6 Badgers

A licence from Natural England will be required to conduct certain enabling or construction works within 30m of the badger setts. The licence application can only be submitted after planning permission has been granted and will require a method statement which details how operations on site will be conducted to avoid disturbance of badgers, as well as a mitigation plan. These documents are likely to require the following commitments as a minimum;

- All trenches should be covered over at night to prevent badgers becoming trapped.
- All site works should cease at dusk and no lights should be left on to allow badgers to continue to use the site
- All setts should be fenced off to prevent access by workers or machinery.
- The development layout will need to include the retention of a green corridor around the north and east site boundaries where badger activity occurs. This will allow badgers to continue to commute through the site using traditional routes. It is also likely that the development will need to provide compensatory foraging habitat which could be achieved by planning fruiting shrubs and trees to provide new food sources for badgers.

5.1.6.1 Please note that all works covered by the licence within 30m of the setts will need to be conducted between July and November, inclusive.

⁶ http://www.bats.org.uk/data/files/bats_and_lighting_in_the_uk__final_version_version_3_may_09.pdf



6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the habitats survey and protected species surveys it appears that the proposed development layout could be achieved with minimal impacts on wildlife as the majority of the development footprint falls on the tall ruderal habitat which is of relatively low value to wildlife. The retention of the better quality habitats on site and the adoption of best practice principles during construction detailed in section 5.0 aim to protect the wildlife currently using the site. Furthermore, an appropriate landscaping and habitat management plan for the site could produce biodiversity gains on the residual land in the medium and long-term by maintaining the habitats which without management would otherwise degrade.



8.0 CONSTRAINTS

- 8.1 This report records wildlife found during the survey and anecdotal evidence of sightings. It does not record any plants or animals that may appear at other times of the year and were therefore not evident at the time of the visit. Some species that might use the site or be apparent at other times of the year, or only in certain years, would not have been detected.
- 8.2 The behaviour of animals can be unpredictable and may not conform to standard patterns recorded in current scientific literature. This report therefore cannot predict with absolute certainty that animal species will occur in apparently suitable locations or habitats or that they will not occur in locations or habitats that appear unsuitable.



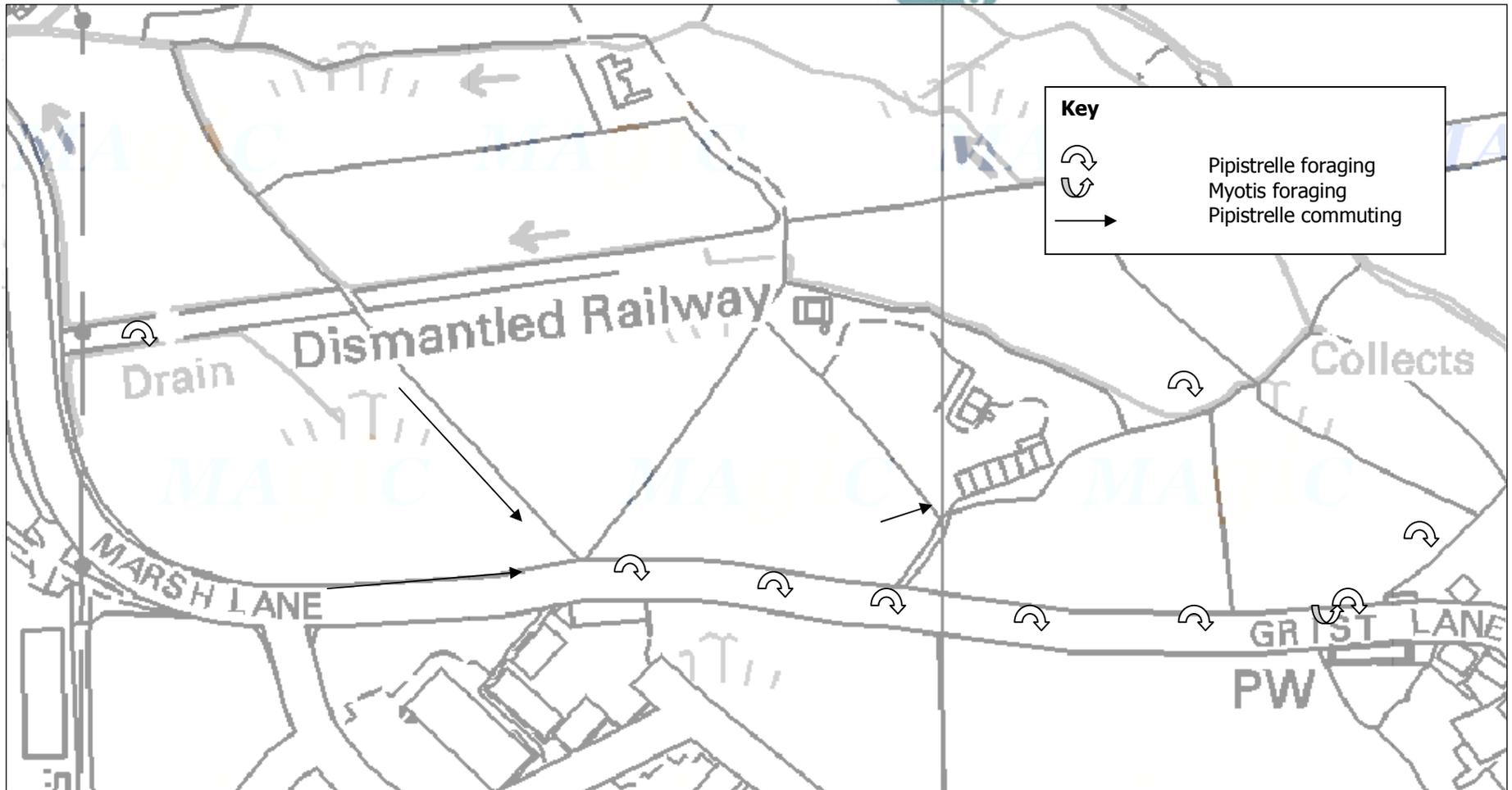


Figure 1. Locations of bat records

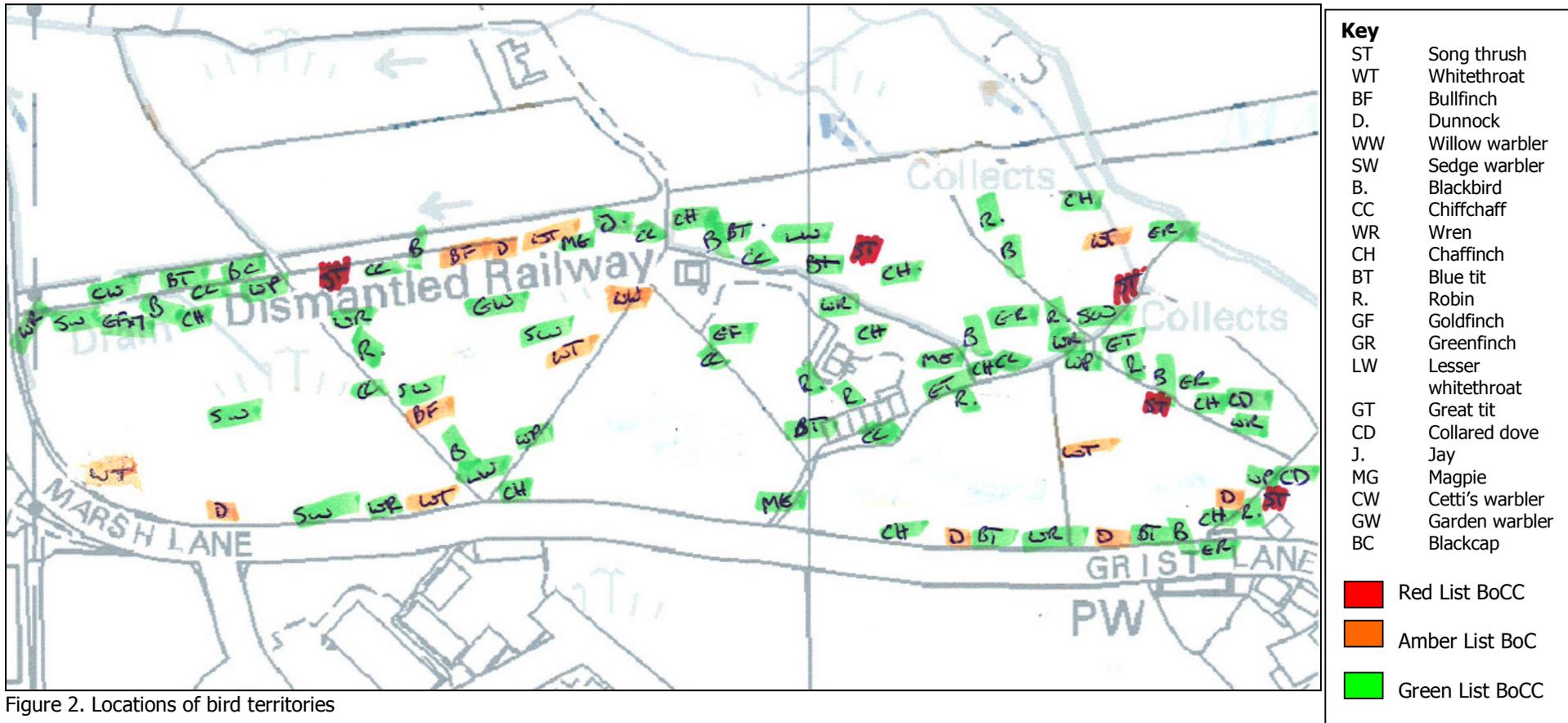


Figure 2. Locations of bird territories

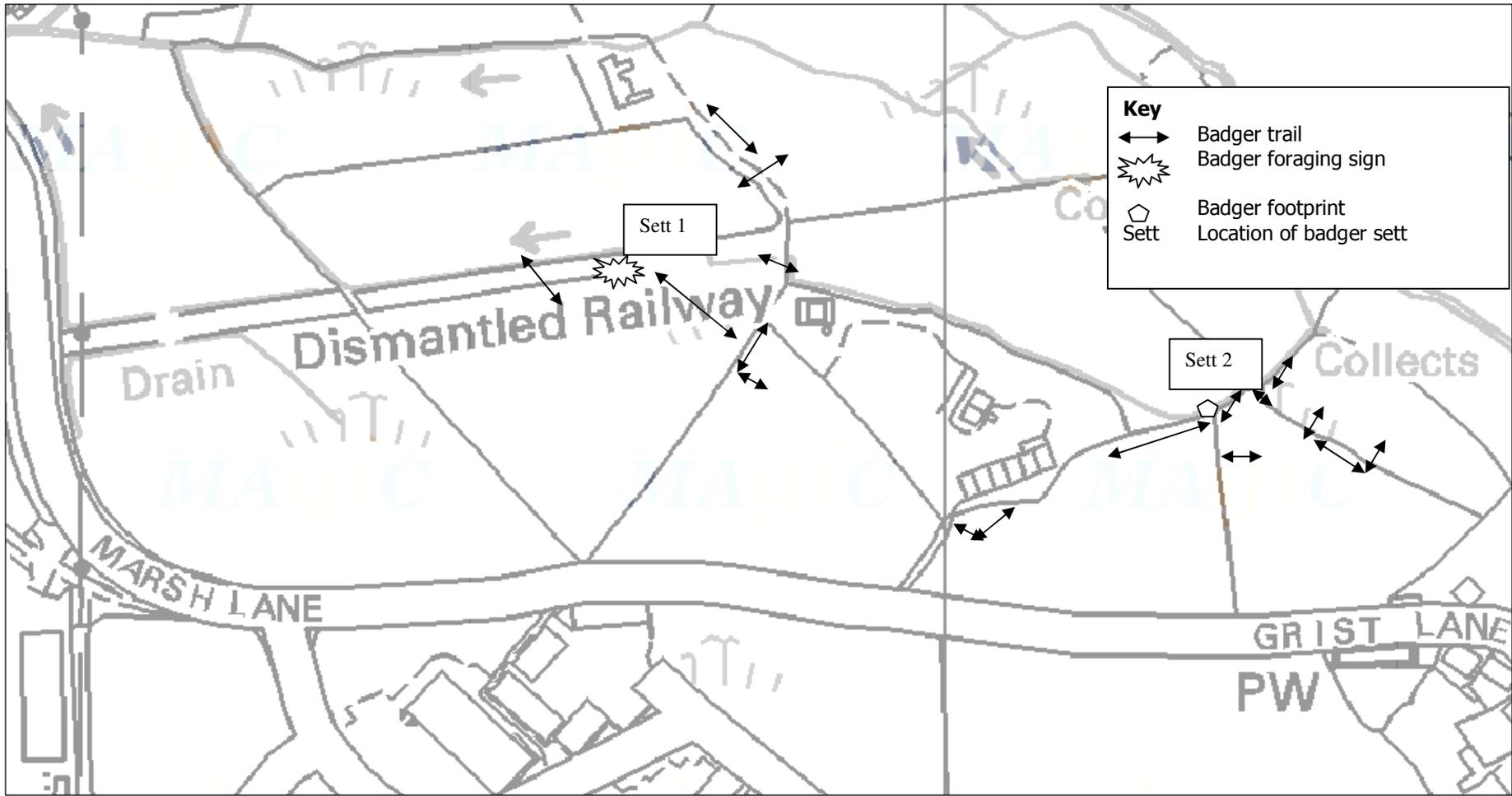


Figure 3. Location of badger activity



APPENDIX A: REPORT CONDITIONS

WYG ENVIRONMENT PLANNING TRANSPORT

REPORT CONDITIONS

This report is produced solely for the benefit of WYG EPT, Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd and Cranford (Hayle) LLP (OC 326623) and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the condition of the site and the recorded proposals at the time of the inspections and study. No warranty is given as to the possibility of future changes in the condition of the site.

This report is based solely on the referenced data, inspections, discussions with Statutory Authorities and assessment by WYG EPT. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best that can be obtained at this stage without further extensive research.

The report is prepared for the objectives, scope and proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without consent of WYG EPT. The report is limited to those aspects specifically reported on and is necessarily restricted. No liability is accepted for any other aspect. The opinions expressed cannot be absolute due to the limitations of time and resources imposed by the agreed brief.

Whilst the findings detailed within this report reflect our best assessment, because there are no exact UK definitions of these matters, being subject to risk analysis and interpretation, we are unable to give categorical assurances that they will be accepted by authorities or interested parties without question as such bodies have their own interpretation of regulations and standard.



APPENDIX B- SPECIES LIST

Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Collard dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Common lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Slow worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>
Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>