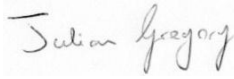




2025

Felthorpe House,
Caerleon
Ecological Appraisal



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1 TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The summary below is based on the current understanding of the survey remit and proposed development. Recommendations on future remit are based on best available information on potential future requirements. Further surveys may be required should the development proposals be changed or altered in any way.

Please refer to Section 5 for legislative context and more detailed description of recommendations.

Ecovigour was asked to provide an assessment of the habitats on and around Felthorpe House located near Caerleon, in Newport, Wales where it is proposed to renovate and refurbish of the existing two-storey residential building at Felthorpe House.

Table 1: Technical Summary Table

Feature or Species	Summary
Habitats	The site supports: line of trees (yew), introduced shrub planting, buildings, sparsely vegetated land, and a small pocket of other mixed woodland, with lowland mixed deciduous woodland and dense scrub present adjacent to the site. Former higher-value habitats (mixed/semi-natural woodland – Section 7 Priority Habitat) have been lost due to clearance. Overall habitat value is low and largely retained features are not significantly affected.
Bats	Records present within the wider landscape, but no roosts on site. PRA (2024) and three dusk activity surveys (2025) recorded no bat emergences, and only minimal pipistrelle foraging. Building assessed as unsuitable for roosting, negligible risk of impacts. No further surveys required.
Dormouse	Records present 1.3 km from site, but extensive vegetation clearance has removed canopy connectivity and suitable habitat. Remaining habitats (yew line, ornamental shrubs, sparsely vegetated land) are unsuitable. Site is functionally isolated from adjacent woodland and therefore highly unlikely to support dormouse. No further assessment needed.
Great crested newt	No aquatic habitat on or near the site. Terrestrial habitat suitability is low due to recent disturbance. Closest amphibian record (palmate newt) at 117m but no connectivity to site. GCN presence highly unlikely; no further survey required.
Otter	Otter recorded within wider landscape, but no watercourses or suitable habitat on site. No signs recorded. No potential for impact.
Water vole	No watercourses or riparian habitat on site. No records from the site. No impact anticipated.
Badger	No setts or signs on site. Habitat unsuitable due to recent clearance, lack of cover, and disturbed ground. Badger presence in wider area acknowledged; apply precautionary methods (hand-checking, ramps, no night works). No further survey required.
Other mammals	Hedgehog recorded locally (closest 196m), but no suitable nesting or refuge habitat currently on site. Individuals may pass through; therefore, precautionary clearance required.
Birds	Trees, shrubs, and adjacent woodland provide suitable nesting habitat for common species. Only seasonal constraint applies. Clearance must avoid nesting season or be preceded by a nesting-bird check.
Amphibians	No ponds or suitable aquatic features present. Terrestrial habitat very low quality. Amphibian presence on site unlikely; no further assessment required.



Feature or Species	Summary
Reptiles	Low suitability due to ground disturbance and lack of structure. Could support very small numbers at most. No surveys required; precautionary clearance methods needed.
Invasive Species (INNS)	No INNS recorded on site during survey, though present in wider landscape. Standard vigilance required during works.
Permits	No licences required. Standard planning compliance only.
Other [SPECIFY WHAT]	N/A



2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this report are to:

- ◆ identify the habitats present on the site;
- ◆ identify the potential for protected / priority species to be present on site;
- ◆ determine the presence of protected sites on or adjacent to the site;
- ◆ using the information gathered to determine whether there may be any impacts (both positive and negative) on protected species present;
- ◆ provide recommendations for further survey as necessary; and
- ◆ suggest outline mitigation and enhancement ideas and principles.

This report builds on the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey completed by EDP in April 2024.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objectives set out above, field based assessments of habitats and protected species were undertaken, with the results being assessed for any impacts (adverse and / or positive).

The impact assessment was undertaken by ecological feature rather than by section i.e. each subject is discussed and assessed separately and summarised in conjunction with the others.

2.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

Felthorpe House is located off College Road, Caerleon, Newport at grid reference ST 33648 91134. The site contains a vacant two-storey brick-built dwelling in a deteriorated condition, with leaks, roof gaps and internal dampness previously recorded during bat survey work.

An Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey completed by EDP in April 2024 described the site as supporting dense scrub, amenity grassland, mixed/semi-natural woodland, hardstanding and introduced shrubs. Since then, vegetation clearance has been undertaken in line with recommendations within the 2024 Technical Note, which advised that clearance may be required to support domestic use and future redevelopment of the property. As a result, the site's habitat composition has changed significantly.

The property has been vacant for several years and prior to that was used as a counselling centre by the university which previously occupied the site. During the period the building was used by the university, the grounds were not maintained and ornamental planting within the garden was overgrown with self set native plants and plants from the surrounding property boundary. The previously recorded mixed/semi-natural woodland, identified as a Section 7 Priority Habitat under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, is no longer present within the site boundary following clearance works.

Areas of dense scrub, originally a dominant habitat type on site, have now been substantially reduced. Only very limited patches of scrub remain along boundaries and around retained trees.

Amenity grassland and ornamental shrubs recorded in 2024 have been largely removed or disturbed through clearance activity. Hardstanding areas around the building remain intact.

Felthorpe House continues to contain multiple potential roosting features, including gaps in brickwork, lifted fascias, missing tiles and cavity wall access points. The structure was classed as having High bat roost suitability in 2024, and although no bat emergences were observed during the three 2025 dusk activity surveys, pipistrelle species were recorded foraging within the site. Although internal habitats have been simplified by clearance, the site remains bordered by roadside woodland and residential gardens, offering limited but persistent ecological connectivity for bats, birds and small mammals. Woodland edges and linear vegetation immediately off-site continue to act as foraging and commuting routes for pipistrelle bats, consistent with EDP's 2024 assessment.



Figure 1 – location of the proposed site



Figure 2 – detailed view of the proposed site (approximate boundary in red)

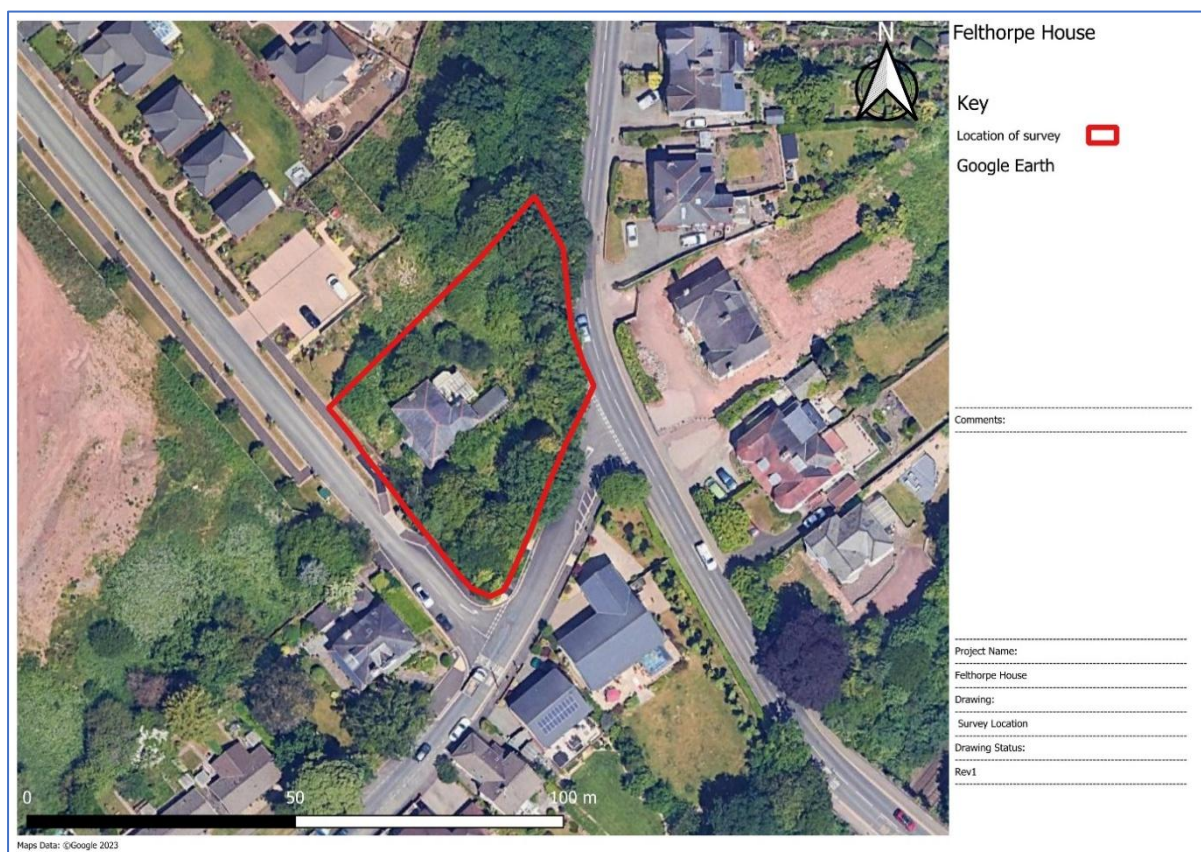




Photo 1 – SE facing side of building



Photo 2 – Line of trees with Pedunculate Oak



Photo 3 – Collapsed wooden structure



Photo 4 – Brash pile



Photo 5 - Limited mixed woodland

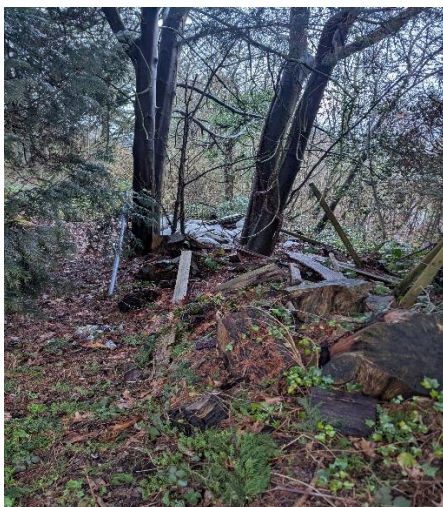


Photo 6 – Sparsely vegetated land





Photo 7 – Introduced shrub



Photo 8 – Downy Birch and Beech



2.4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed works comprise the renovation and refurbishment of the existing Felthorpe House dwelling, including roof-level repairs and general structural improvements required due to the current poor condition of the building. Associated external works within the grounds may also be required to facilitate domestic use of the property, such as improvements to access or garden areas.

2.5 STUDY AREA

The field survey looked at the red line development area itself and up to 20m from the site boundaries where possible and necessary.

The biological records data search used a 2km search buffer around the central point of the site; parameters included statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites, European protected species, UK protected species and species of local conservation concern.

2.6 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, including building and tree assessments, were completed by EDP in April 2024 as part of the overall Caerleon University residential redevelopment, identifying Felthorpe House as having High bat roost suitability and recording habitats including dense scrub and semi-natural woodland.

EDP had previously undertaken surveys in 2018–2019, during which a common pipistrelle day roost was recorded within the building.

Following EDP's recommendations, EcoVigour Ltd undertook three dusk bat activity surveys in July–September 2025, all of which recorded no bat emergences from the building and only limited pipistrelle foraging activity within the site.

2.7 CONSTRAINTS

There may be records that remain either undigitised or unsubmitted to the local records centre. Lack of records in no way demonstrates or proves absence.

There were no other constraints to the survey.



3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 INTERNATIONAL

European Union legislation requires that member states designate sites for the protection of habitats and species included in the annexes of both Council Directive 92/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). This legislation is implemented in the UK by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ("the Habitat Regulations"). This results in sites being designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas respectively (SPAs).

Following the UK's exit from the European Union on 31st January 2020, the law responsible for continuing to implement this legislation through the transition period is The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU EXIT) Regulations 2019. All legislation within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017 still apply within the UK under the amendment to the 2017 regulations until otherwise notified.

3.2 NATIONAL (UK)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) allows sites to be designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for one or all of the following categories:

- ◆ Flora;
- ◆ Fauna;
- ◆ Habitat; and
- ◆ Geological importance.

European designated sites are automatically designated as SSSIs prior to their designation.

The relevant legislation includes:

- ◆ The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (as amended);
- ◆ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended);
- ◆ The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- ◆ Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000;
- ◆ Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996;
- ◆ The Protection of Badgers Act 1992; and
- ◆ The Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

3.3 NATIONAL (WALES)

3.3.1 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out the requirement for the 'sustainable management of natural resources' together with new ways of working to achieve this. Part 1 of the Environment Act sets out Wales' approach to planning and managing natural resources at a national and local level with a general purpose linked to statutory 'principles of sustainable management of natural resources' defined within the Act.

Section 6 – Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty

Section 6 under Part 1 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduced an enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (the S6 duty) for public authorities in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales.



The S6 duty requires that public authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems.

Section 7 - Biodiversity lists and duty to take steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity

This section replaces the duty in section 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) (NERCA 2006). The Welsh Ministers will publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitat in Wales, which they consider are of key significance to sustain and improve biodiversity in relation to Wales.

The Welsh Ministers must also take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section, and encourage others to take such steps.

Part 1 of the Act, including Sections 6 and 7, came into force on May 21, 2016.

Other elements of NERCA 2006 may still apply.

3.3.2 The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015

The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act became law in April 2015 and is concerned with improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

It will make the public bodies in Wales listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.

To help public bodies achieve the same vision, the Act puts in place seven well-being goals. Linked to the goals a set of National Indicators are currently under development to help measure whether we are achieving the goals including the Resilient Wales goal.

Resilient Wales' goal

'A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).'

The Well-being of Future Generations Act recognises the importance of nature and its biodiversity. The resilient Wales' goal will help with nature recovery objectives in Wales.

The Act establishes a statutory Future Generations Commissioner for Wales to support the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards achieving the well-being goals.

The Act also establishes Public Services Boards (PSBs) for each local authority area in Wales. PSBs are tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area by working to achieve the well-being goals.

3.3.3 Other

Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, 2018) and Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 5: *Nature Conservation and Planning* (Welsh Assembly Government, September 2009) set out the protection given to wildlife (sites, habitats and species) by the planning system operational in Wales.



3.4 LOCAL AND REGIONAL

The proposed development is wholly within the Local Planning Authority area of Newport County Council (NCC) area of responsibility. Therefore, all policies adopted by that Planning Authority will apply, including policies which may not be specific to nature conservation or the natural environment but that may apply or be relevant and should be considered during the planning process.

3.5 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The proposed development will be undertaken wholly under the auspices of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).



4 DESK STUDY

4.1 SUMMARY

There are 3no. statutorily designated sites within 2km of the proposed development site.

There are 13no. non-statutorily designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within 2km of the site ([Table 1](#) and [Figure 3](#)).

There are 2605no. species records from the site.

4.2 BACKGROUND

A desk study provides background information on historical and current biological data which can identify ecological constraints, mitigation, and biodiversity enhancement opportunities.

4.3 METHODOLOGY

The Southeast Wales Biodiversity Records Centre (SEWBReC) was consulted to provide biological information on the presence of species and sites on or adjacent to the site.

The biological records search covered a search radius of 1000m from the centre of the development site for internationally protected sites, UK protected sites, locally notified sites, protected and priority species, other species of conservation concern and locally important species.

The Multi-Agency Geographical Information System (MAGIC) website (www.magic.gov.uk) was consulted for supporting information.

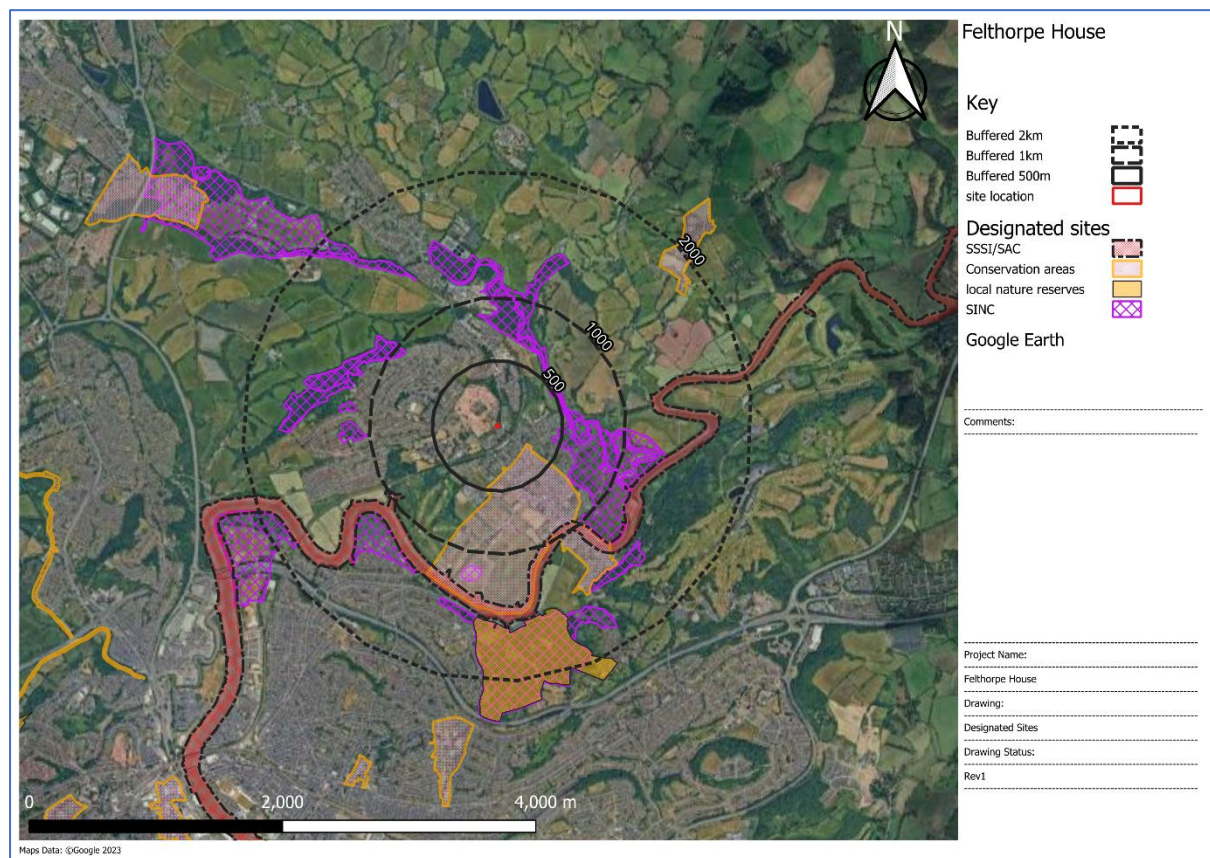
4.4 CONSTRAINTS

There were no constraints to the data search.



4.5 RESULTS – STATUTORY SITES

Figure 3 – Designated sites.



4.5.1 Internationally designated sites

None.

4.5.2 European designated sites

River Usk (Lower Usk) - Special area of conservation

4.5.3 United Kingdom designated sites

River Usk (Lower Usk) - Site of special scientific interest

St. Julians Park – Local nature reserve

4.6 RESULTS - NON-STATUTORY SITES

There are thirteen Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), and two Conservation areas listed within the data search results. ([Table 2](#)).

None could be directly affected by the proposed development as they are separate from the development site and therefore will not be considered further in this report.



Table 2 - Summary of statutorily designated sites within 2000m of the proposed development site

Site	Designation	Grid reference	Reason for designation	Distance & direction
River Usk (Lower Usk)	SAC	ST 33959 94300	internationally important populations of sea, brook and river lamprey, and twaite shad, supported by high-quality riverine habitat.	924m SE
River Usk (Lower Usk)	SSSI	ST 33959 94300	large, high-quality, largely unmodified river system of exceptional ecological value.	924m SE
St. Julians Park	LNR	ST 33905 89281	high ecological value, supporting over 300 species of plants and animals across habitats including ancient semi-natural woodland, semi-improved grassland, scrub and a freshwater stream.	1514m S

Table 3 - Summary of non-statutorily designated sites within 2000m of the proposed development site

Site	Designation	Distance & direction
Lodge Wood	SINC	919m W
Graig Yr Eurych	SINC	1319m NW
Coed y Gatlas	SINC	1045m N
Bulmore Road Fields	SINC	1430m SE
Afon Llwyd Grasslands	SINC	542m E
Glebelands	SINC	1825 SW
Moorings	SINC	1158m S
Flooded Field	SINC	1104m S
Trinity View	SINC	1000m W
Hillcroft Field	SINC	1114m E
Afon Llwyd	SINC	542m E
Ponthir Sewage Work	SINC	1159m N
Llantarnam Abbey Bat Roost	SINC	1717m W



4.7 RESULTS - SPECIES SEARCH

A total of 2,605 biological records were returned within the search area, comprising a wide range of protected, priority and notable species, including records of several bat species (common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, and brown long-eared bat), with the closest bat records occurring from 237–250m of the site; hedgehog is frequently recorded locally (62 records, closest 196 m, most recent 2025), and otter is also present in the wider area (40 records, closest 601m, most recent 2025). Reptile records include slow-worm (closest 362m) and grass snake (closest 479m), while amphibian records include palmate newt (117m, 2024), common frog (494m, 2024), and smooth newt. Hazel dormouse is recorded within the wider landscape (13 records, closest 1,336m, most recent 2021), and invasive species such as Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are also well represented, with knotweed recorded as close as 185 m from site.

A summary list of the species found in the data search buffer is at [Appendix B](#).

4.8 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

- ◆ Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey & Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA)
Completed: April 2024
By: EDP
- ◆ Bat Activity Surveys (three dusk emergence surveys)
Completed: July–September 2025
By: EcoVigour Ltd



5 HABITAT SURVEY

5.1 SUMMARY

A number of habitats were recorded within the survey area. These included:

- ◆ Line of trees (w1g6)
- ◆ Introduced Shrub Planting (u1+847)
- ◆ Buildings (u1b5)
- ◆ Sparsely vegetated land (s)
- ◆ Other woodland – mixed (w1h)

Several habitats were observed outside the survey area that could nonetheless be adversely affected by the development / work proposals. These included:

- ◆ Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (w1f)
- ◆ Dense scrub (h3)

The potential for several protected species was recorded, including habitats suitable for:

- ◆ Terrestrial mammals
- ◆ Terrestrial mammals - Bats
- ◆ Reptiles
- ◆ Breeding birds
- ◆ Amphibians

Where present, features of interest for which there is no appropriate categorisation, or which require more detail, were identified as Target Notes (TN) and numbered and noted below ([Table 4](#)).

The habitats are shown on [Figure 4](#) below.

5.2 BACKGROUND

The Phase 1 habitat survey was carried out to assess the existing habitats, identify any protected habitats or species that may be present, determine the impact of the proposed works on them, and identify any mitigation measures that may be necessary. This was done by undertaking both a desk study and field survey.

Habitat observations were translated for mapping with UKHab codes.

The survey was undertaken on the 22nd of January 2026.

Phase 1 habitat survey is a way of recording the basic habitat data to form a baseline level of knowledge of the ecology of a site and provide recommendations for future surveys if considered necessary.

5.3 METHODOLOGY

5.3.1 Desk study:

Refer to section 3 above.



5.3.2 Field survey:

Experienced surveyors from Ecovigour Ltd carried out a habitat assessment and mapping exercise in January 2026 using the Phase 1 habitat survey technique. Features of note are assigned Target Notes and referenced accordingly. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997)¹.

5.4 CONSTRAINTS

The survey was undertaken at a time of year when the full botanical diversity of the site was unlikely to be apparent. However, this did not prevent the accurate classification of the habitats present on the site or the potential impacts on them or other protected species that may be present.

There were no other constraints to the survey.

5.5 RESULTS

The following habitats were found on the site and are mapped at **Figure 4** below:

- ◆ Line of trees (w1g6)
- ◆ Introduced Shrub Planting (u1+847)
- ◆ Buildings (u1b5)
- ◆ Sparsely vegetated land (s)
- ◆ Other mixed woodland (w1h)

The following habitats were found immediately adjacent to the site (and are also mapped at **Figure 4** below):

- ◆ Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (w1f)
- ◆ Dense scrub (h3)

The following target notes (TNs) were made (**Table 4**):

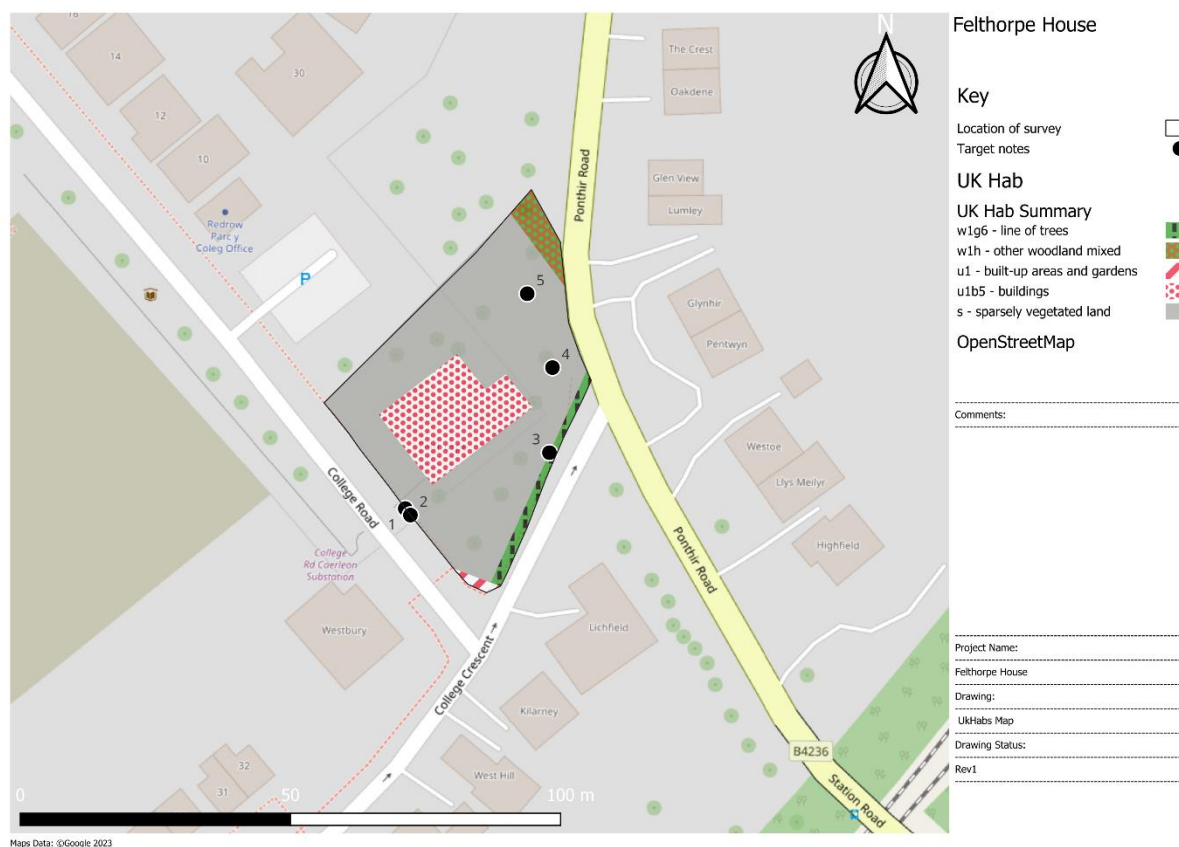
Table 4 – Target notes

Target note	Description
TN 1	Downy birch
TN 2	Beech
TN 3	Pedunculate oak
TN 4	Collapsed wooden structure
TN 5	Brash pile

¹ Stace, C (1997). *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd Ed.). Cambridge University Press



Figure 4 – habitats present on the proposed development site



5.6 HABITAT ASSESSMENT

5.6.1 Line of Trees (w1g6) – Yew (*Taxus baccata*)

A linear boundary feature composed of regularly spaced yew trees and 1no. Pedunculate oak (TN3) is present on the site. The feature provides a continuous evergreen canopy but lacks a shrub layer, likely due to recent vegetation clearance. Although limited in extent, the tree line offers structural habitat that may be used by commuting or foraging bats, nesting birds, and may provide limited edge habitat for reptiles and hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), all of which are recorded in the local area (nearest records: bats 237–250m, hedgehog 196m, reptiles 362–479m). No characteristics suggest suitability for dormouse.

This habitat will not be considered further in this report due to its low ecological value in its current, managed state, and its retention for the rest of the development.

5.6.2 Introduced Shrub Planting (u1+847)

An area of introduced shrub planting is present on site, dominated by cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). The habitat provides only limited ecological value but offers some potential for nesting birds within dense foliage and occasional refuge for small mammals or reptiles along the base of the shrubs. Although cherry laurel itself is of low conservation value, the structural cover it provides may still be used opportunistically by fauna.

This habitat will not be considered further in this report due to its limited coverage present on site and low ecological value.



5.6.3 Buildings u1b5

The site contains a two-storey residential building in deteriorated condition, with various gaps and exposed features that could offer access to wildlife. Although nearby bat records exist within the wider landscape, the building has already been subject to three dusk activity surveys (2025), which recorded no bat emergences and only a single pipistrelle foraging within the garden area. As a result, the structure is not considered to support a bat roost. The building may still provide limited opportunities for common nesting birds, but offers negligible potential for reptiles, amphibians, dormouse or other terrestrial mammals.

This habitat will not be considered further in this report, as its limited ecological value has already been resolved through prior survey effort and no further assessment is required.

5.6.4 Sparsely vegetated land (s)

Areas of recently cleared ground occur within the site, characterised by exposed substrate with a patchy cover of early-successional herbs and ruderal species. Vegetation includes scattered individuals of cleavers, ivy, primrose, thistles and sow-thistle species, consistent with developing pioneer vegetation following recent disturbance. This area also contains a collapsed wooden structure (TN4) now incorporated into the ground layer under dead vegetation, and a discrete heap of cut vegetation and brash left from previous clearance (TN5). These features form part of the same disturbed habitat mosaic, offering localised shelter, moisture retention and microhabitats typical of early-successional ground. The habitat provides limited but present ecological value, with open ground and debris potentially used by reptiles and by hedgehog during movement or foraging.

This habitat will not be considered further in this report due its negligible significance on the ecology of the wider land. It was cleared recently, further reducing its ecological value, the only areas of ecological concern is the brash pile and collapsed structure, which will be subject to a check by an ecological professional prior to works.

5.6.5 Other woodland – mixed (w1h)

Within the site boundary, a small area of mixed woodland structure is present, comprising red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) of which some has been cut back. The woodland is limited in extent and partially degraded due to previous management and clearance but still provides vertical structure and shaded microhabitats of ecological value. This habitat may be used by foraging or commuting bats, nesting birds, and offers potential low-level refuge for small mammals and reptiles, with local records indicating their presence in the wider landscape. Given its position adjacent to more established broadleaved woodland outside the boundary, it may also contribute to local habitat connectivity.

This habitat will be not considered further in this report due its considerably low footprint on site.

5.7 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

5.7.1 Bats

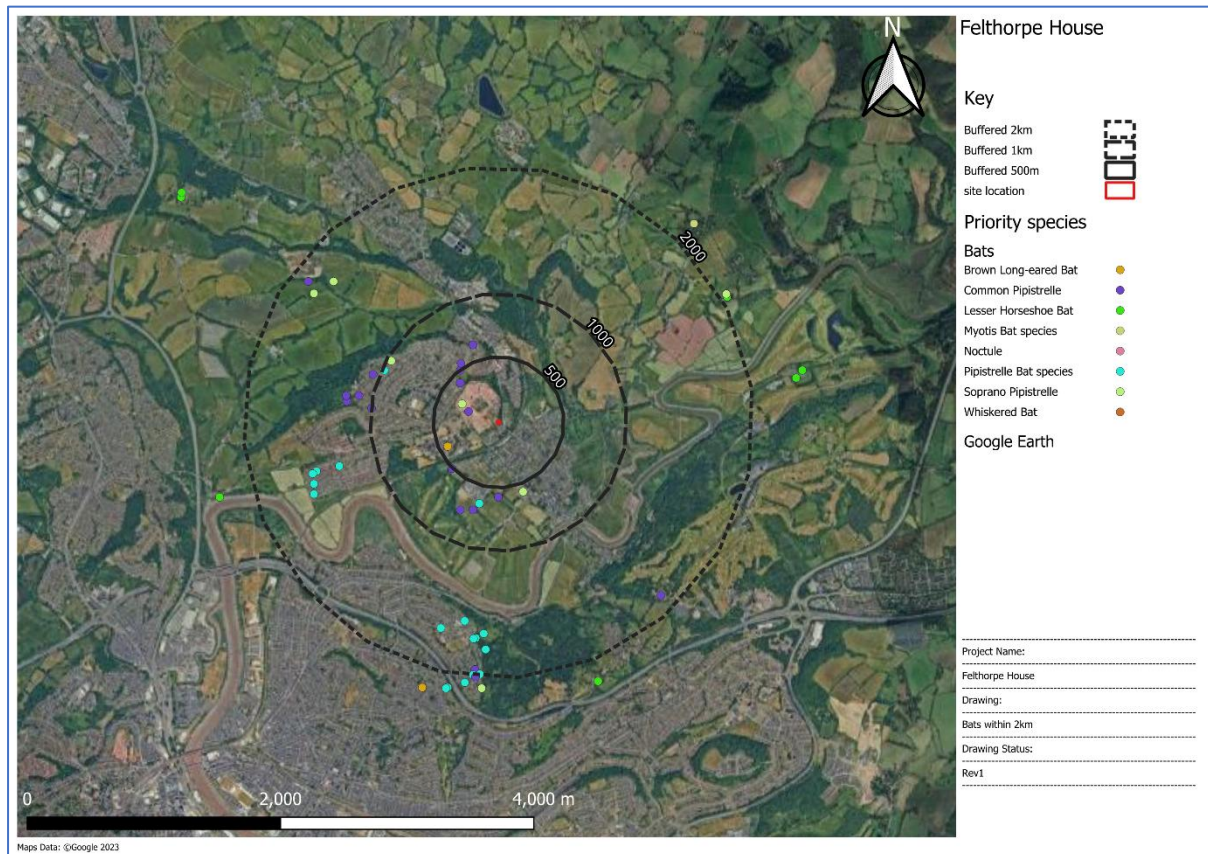
Several bat species are recorded within the wider landscape, including common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat, with the closest records occurring between 237–250m of the site. However, the building within the site has already been subject to comprehensive bat survey effort, including a Preliminary Roost Assessment and three dusk bat activity surveys undertaken between July and September 2025, none of which recorded any emergences or indications of roosting activity. Only a single pipistrelle was recorded foraging within the garden area.

As a result, the structure is not considered to support a bat roost, and the potential for roost loss or disturbance is negligible. Although boundary vegetation may provide low-level commuting or foraging value, this will be addressed through general site-wide habitat recommendations rather than as a species-specific constraint.

Bats will not be considered further in this report, as the previous survey effort adequately demonstrates an absence of roosting bats within the site and no further impacts are anticipated.



Figure 5 – Bats species map



5.7.2 Amphibians

The LERC Wales data search returned records of several widespread amphibian species within the surrounding landscape, including palmate newt (closest 117m, most recent 2024), smooth newt, common frog, and common toad (closest frog and toad records 494–656m). There are no ponds or other aquatic breeding habitats within the site boundary, and no waterbodies occur nearby that would reasonably support breeding amphibians with terrestrial ranges extending into the site.

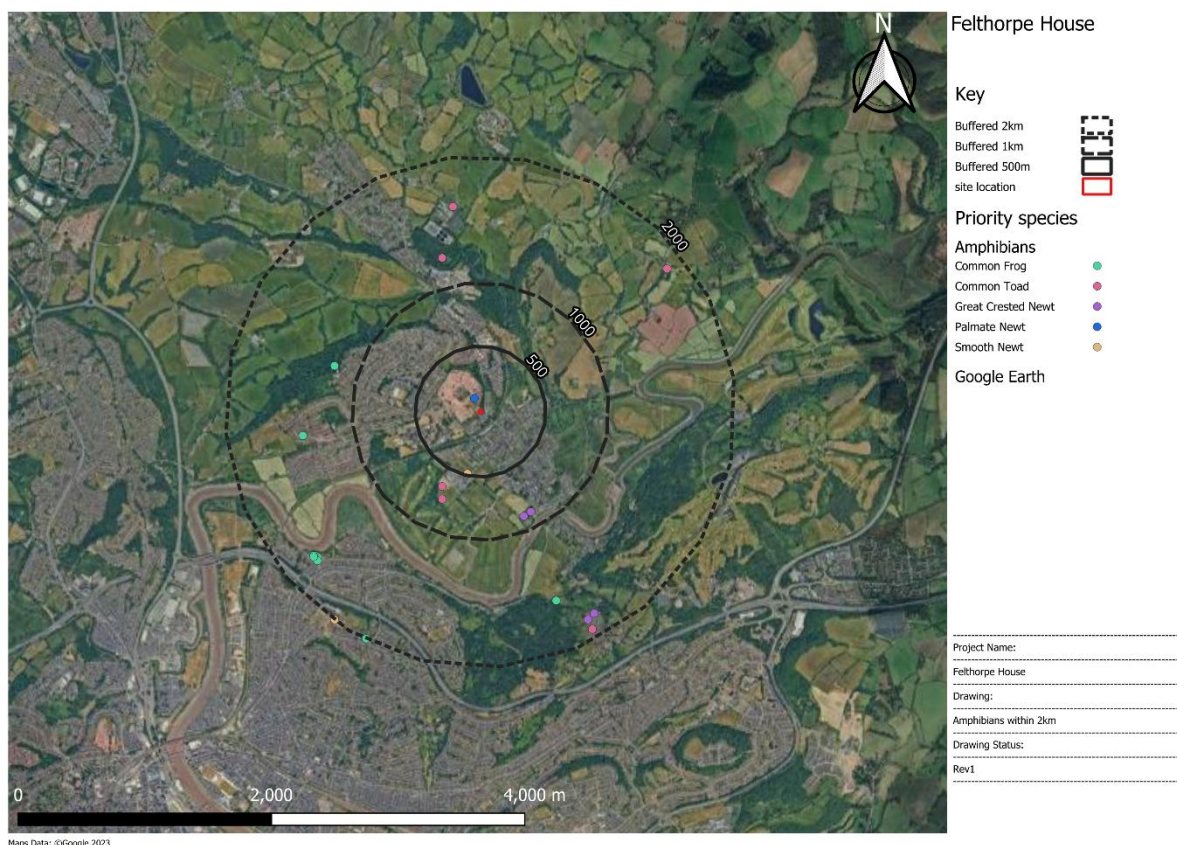
The site has undergone recent vegetation clearance, and much of the remaining ground is disturbed, compacted, or open, offering low suitability for amphibians during their terrestrial phase. Small habitat features such as the collapsed wooden structure and brash pile provide limited sheltering opportunities but are unlikely to be of significance given the absence of nearby breeding habitat and the distance to recorded populations.

Based on the lack of aquatic habitat, the disturbed site condition, and the distances involved, there is no realistic potential for amphibians of conservation concern to occur on the site.

Amphibians will not be considered further in this report.



Figure 6 – Amphibian species map



5.7.3 Breeding birds

The LERC Wales data search returned many bird records within the surrounding landscape, including a wide range of common, widespread species and several of conservation concern. Although no bird records originate directly from the site itself, the presence of trees, introduced shrubs and adjacent woodland provides suitable habitat for canopy and shrub-nesting species.

Given the legal protection afforded to active bird nests under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and the presence of suitable nesting habitat within the site, breeding birds must be treated as a potential receptor for the purposes of seasonal constraints only.

Breeding birds will be considered further in this report, specifically to ensure compliance with nesting-season restrictions during vegetation or building works.

5.7.4 Reptiles

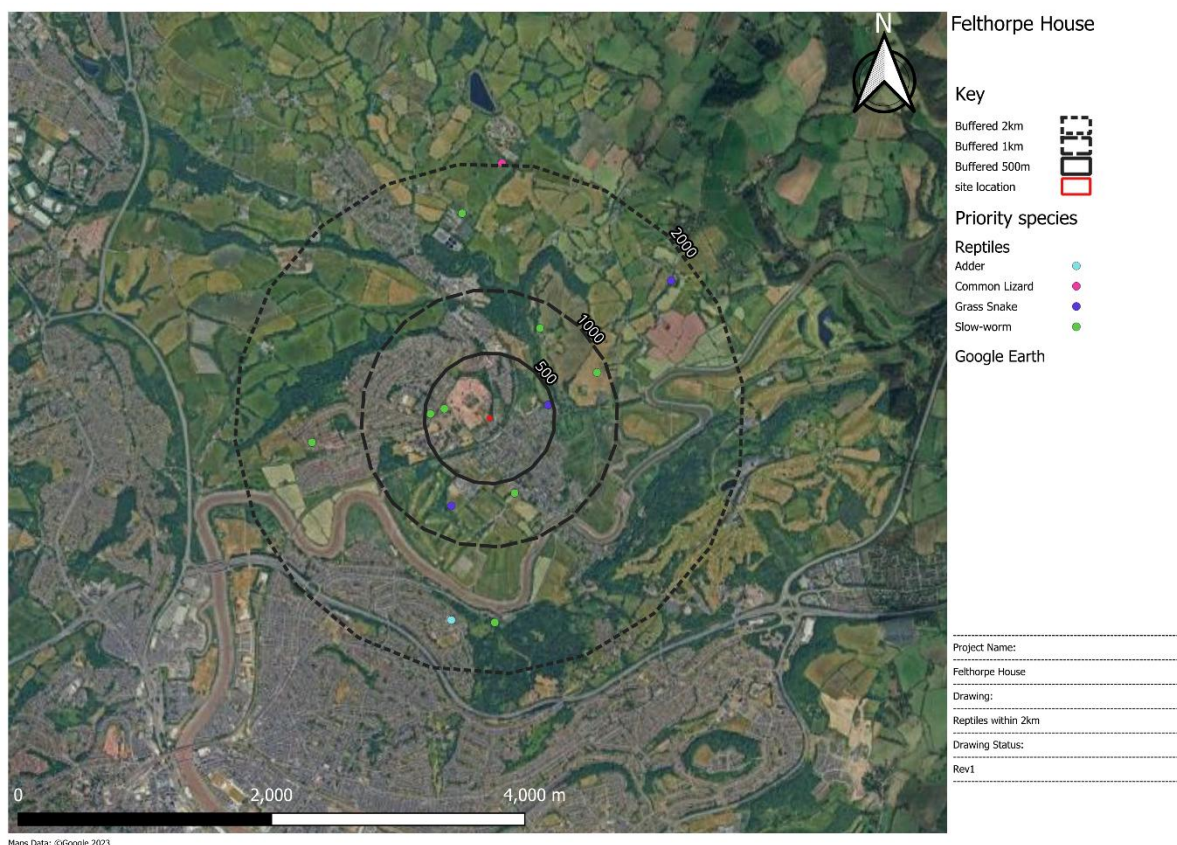
The desk study returned records of slow-worm and grass snake within the wider landscape; however, no records originate from the site itself. Based on the field survey, the site now supports only limited suitability for reptiles following recent vegetation clearance. The remaining sparsely vegetated ground and boundary edges provide very small pockets of potential basking, sheltering and transient foraging habitat, but the site offers no extensive or high-quality reptile habitat, and the current condition significantly reduces the likelihood of reptiles being present in anything other than very low numbers, if at all.

Given the low habitat quality and restricted extent of suitable features, a full reptile survey is not required. However, because reptiles could be present at low densities, precautionary habitat manipulation under ecological supervision will be necessary during site clearance to avoid harm.

Reptiles will not be considered further in this report, as potential impacts can be fully addressed through standard precautionary measures rather than additional survey or assessment.



Figure 7 – Reptiles map



5.7.5 Hedgehogs

The desk study returned multiple records of hedgehog within the local area, with the closest record occurring approximately 196m from the site and several additional records spread throughout the surrounding residential landscape. No hedgehogs or field signs (such as footprints, droppings, nests or runs) were recorded during the site survey, and recent vegetation clearance has left much of the ground open, disturbed, and of low suitability for resting or nesting hedgehogs. However, the species is highly adaptable and known to move through gardens, boundary features and small pockets of cover within urban edge environments.

Although the likelihood of hedgehogs using the site for nesting or long-term refuge is low, individuals could still pass through or temporarily shelter within piles of dead vegetation or under debris during site clearance. For this reason, the only ecological risk is the potential for accidental harm during vegetation removal.

Hedgehog will not be considered further in this report, as potential impacts can be fully mitigated through standard precautionary site-clearance measures, including directional clearance, hand-checking of brash piles and avoidance of clearance during night hours when hedgehogs are active.

5.7.6 Badger

The LERC Wales data search returned records of badger within the wider landscape, confirming the species occurs in the surrounding area, although no records were returned from within the site itself. No field signs of badger activity were identified during the site survey, and the site currently consists of recently cleared, open ground with disturbed soils and limited vegetative cover, conditions which are unsuitable for sett construction or regular foraging. The absence of cover, lack of earth banks, and limited prey availability further reduce the site's suitability.

Whilst there is an absence of setts on site and a lack of suitable habitat on site, the woodland adjacent to the site does provide adequate embankments for sett construction and good quality habitat. As such presence is assumed.



However, potential impacts can be mitigated through standard precautionary site-clearance, hand checking brash piles, avoidance of clearance during night hours and incorporating ramps into dug holes.

As such, Badgers will not be considered further in this report.

5.7.7 Dormouse

The LERC Wales data search returned 13 records of hazel dormouse within the wider landscape, with the closest located approximately 1,336m from the site and the most recent from 2021. Although dormouse occurs in the broader area, the species relies on continuous, well-connected networks of native broadleaved woodland, species-rich scrub and hedgerows.

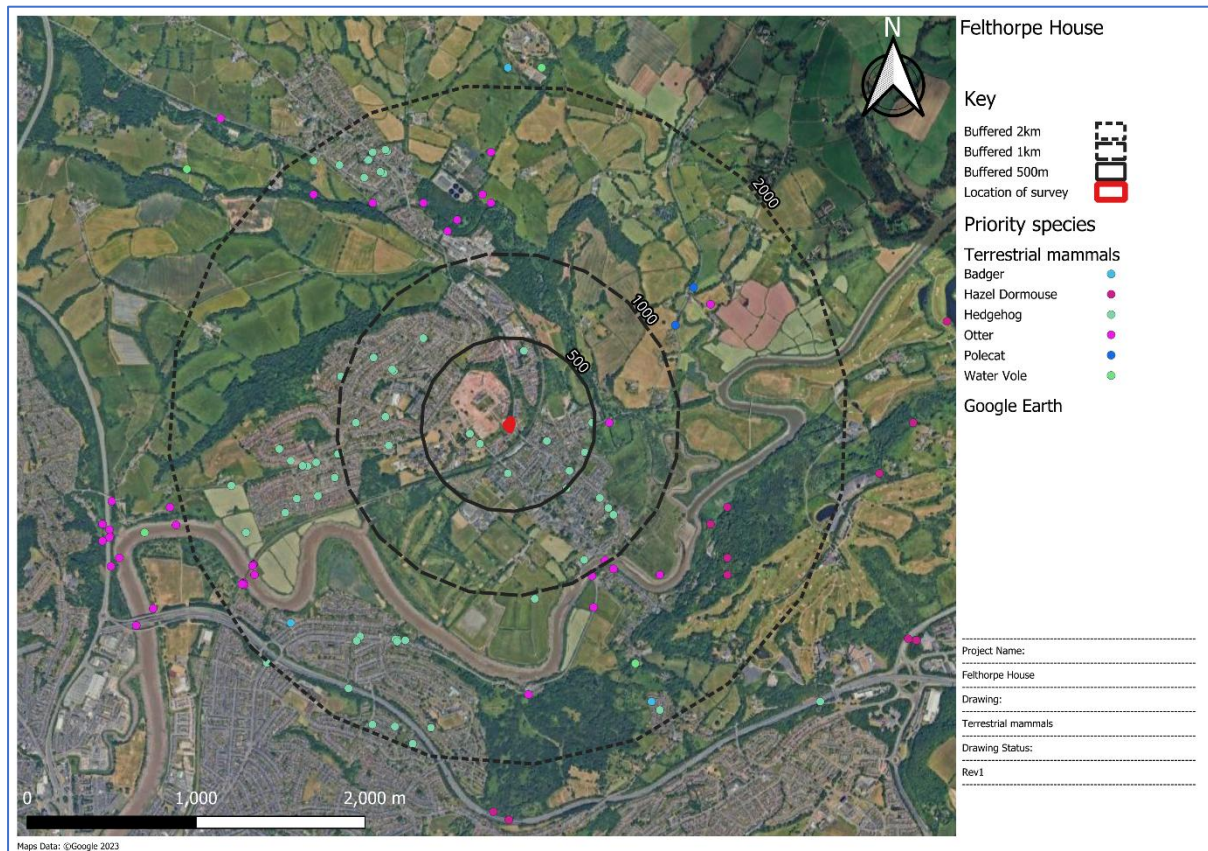
Within the site boundary, vegetation has been heavily modified through recent clearance, resulting in the loss of shrub structure and canopy connectivity. The remaining habitats consist of isolated ornamental trees (including yew and red oak), introduced shrub planting, and small pockets of early-successional vegetation. All of which lack the species diversity and continuous canopy required by dormouse.

While a block of broadleaved woodland occurs adjacent to the southern boundary, this woodland functions as an ecological island in the landscape rather than forming part of a connected woodland corridor. Even though no hard boundary separates it from the site, the woodland edge does not connect meaningfully with suitable on-site habitat. The site no longer provides the dense shrub structure, mid-storey continuity or suitable food resource that would enable dormouse to disperse into or utilise it.

On this basis, the site is considered functionally unsuitable for dormouse, and the likelihood of the species being present or using the site is extremely low.

Dormouse will not be considered further in this report.

Figure 8 – Terrestrial mammals’ map





6 SPECIES - EVALUATION, IMPACT CHARACTERISATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 BREEDING BIRDS

6.2 SUMMARY

A full breeding bird survey or assessment was not undertaken as it should be assumed that all the trees and shrubs will be used by birds for nesting purposes.

The site is unsuitable for ground nesting species due to the management applied to it.

6.3 ECOLOGY

Most British avian species are found breeding during the spring and summer months, between April and August, although some, such as pigeons, and doves will frequently breed at all times of year, as they are not dependent on small, soft-bodied invertebrates to provide food for their chicks. Some other species, such as barn owl have also been recorded breeding in the winter months, in years when winters have been mild, and small mammal prey plentiful, although such breeding attempts are unusual, with chicks frequently failing to fledge. The breeding season can be extended for most species if the weather is mild, and food plentiful.

Contrary to common belief, whilst some bird species, such as crows and rooks, nest high in trees, often more than 10m high, most British breeding birds will nest within 2m of the ground (or on the ground) within dense scrub or within holes and other natural and manmade cavities in rocks and walls.

Most bird species take considerably less than 60 days from egg-laying to chick fledging, whilst others, such as barn owl, can take more than 90 days. Many, but not all British species will make multiple breeding attempts if environmental conditions and food availability allow.

6.4 LEGISLATION

In Britain, all naturally occurring avian species are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The legislation protects all birds, their nests and eggs, and it is an offence to:

- ◆ Intentionally kill, injure or take a wild bird;
- ◆ Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built; and
- ◆ Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

In addition, birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, such as the red kite (*Milvus milvus*), are afforded further protection, and it is an offence to:

- ◆ Intentionally or recklessly disturb the bird whilst nest building or while at (or near) a nest with eggs or young; and
- ◆ Disturb the dependant young of such a bird.

6.5 RESULTS

6.5.1 Desk study

The dataset includes a wide range of species that are likely to breed locally within woodland, scrub and garden habitats. Examples include records of house sparrow (12 records, closest approximately 302m, most recent 2024), starling (8 records, closest 302 m, most recent 2024) and black-headed gull (9 records, closest 349 m, most recent 2024). Additional records of songbirds of conservation concern such as dunnoek (closest 393m) and bullfinch (closest 393m) further highlight the presence of suitable breeding habitat within the surrounding landscape. Given the number and diversity of avian records, it should be assumed that birds routinely breed within boundary vegetation, adjacent woodland and retained trees associated with the site.

6.5.2 Habitat assessment

The recently cleared areas of ground are unsuitable for ground-nesting birds; however, the line of yew trees, introduced shrub planting, and vegetation associated with mixed woodland (w1h) offer nesting opportunities



during the breeding season. The site does not support habitat features likely to attract rare, Schedule 1, or specialist bird species, and use of the site is expected to be limited to widespread garden and woodland edge species.

6.6 BREEDING BIRDS – EVALUATION

Birds should be of **high national** importance as a result of the legislation protecting them.

There are numerous records of breeding and non-breeding birds within the data search, some of which are in close proximity to the site.

The hedge and trees on the site should be assumed to be used by birds during the breeding season. The species present are likely to be common and widespread.

Within the context of the site, it is considered that birds are of a **local (site)** ecological importance.

6.7 BREEDING BIRDS – POTENTIAL IMPACTS

It is anticipated that the grassland and central hedge are likely to be lost to the development. It is possible that a section of the scrub on the eastern boundary will be lost to create an access to the site.

If the removal of vegetation was to be undertaken during the breeding season, there is the potential for birds to be disturbed, killed or injured and / or their nests to be disturbed, damaged or destroyed.

6.8 BREEDING BIRDS – RECOMMENDATIONS

Mitigation will be required and should include (but not be limited to) the following measures:

- ◆ All habitat removal will be minimised through design;
- ◆ All nesting habitat removal should preferentially be undertaken outwith the breeding season i.e. between mid-August / September and April inclusive;
- ◆ Any clearance close to the start and end of this period should only be undertaken following an assessment by a suitably experienced ecologist as the breeding season is not fixed and is subject to annual variation;
- ◆ Where clearance is required during the breeding season, all areas should be subject to an assessment no more than 48 hours in advance to check for the presence of breeding birds;
- ◆ Should evidence of breeding birds, in particularly nests, be recorded, no clearance may be undertaken within 5m of any nest site until such time as the nest is vacated naturally; and
- ◆ Any post-development landscaping plan should include the provision of scrub &/or shrub habitats that can be utilised by breeding birds.

Consideration should be given to including measures to benefit birds within the development e.g. installation of bird boxes on new buildings, in vegetation along the site boundaries and the creation of nesting habitat suitable for swallows (e.g. covered bin store).



7 CONCLUSION

7.1 DISCUSSION

The ecological appraisal of Felthorpe House has confirmed that the site has undergone substantial change following previous vegetation clearance, resulting in a simplified habitat structure dominated by disturbed ground, isolated trees, introduced shrub planting and a small pocket of mixed woodland. Earlier habitat types of higher ecological value, most notably mixed/semi-natural woodland previously identified as a Section 7 Priority Habitat, are no longer present on site. Current habitats now support limited ecological function, though boundary vegetation and adjacent woodland continue to provide localised connectivity for common wildlife species, particularly birds, bats and small mammals.

Comprehensive bat survey work undertaken in 2025 confirmed an absence of roosting bats within the building, with only minimal foraging activity recorded. Similarly, the site lacks the structural and botanical diversity to support dormouse, reptiles or amphibians in a meaningful way, and no evidence of badger or hedgehog activity was recorded during survey effort.

Breeding birds remain the only ecological receptor of note within the site as vegetation, trees and adjacent woodland continue to offer suitable nesting opportunities for common species. As such, the primary ecological constraint relates to ensuring compliance with nesting-bird legislation during site works.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed refurbishment and associated external works at Felthorpe House can proceed without significant ecological impact, provided standard best-practice mitigation is implemented. The following measures are required:

Breeding birds: Vegetation removal should be undertaken outside the nesting season (typically September–April). If works must occur within the breeding season, a pre-works nesting bird check within 24 hours of clearance is required, with exclusion zones around any active nests until fledging is complete.

General site clearance: Where features such as brash piles or collapsed structures may provide refuge for small numbers of common species, these should be hand-checked by an ecologist prior to removal to avoid accidental harm (as identified under reptile/amphibian and hedgehog considerations).

Sensitive working practices: Although no protected species require further assessment, standard precautionary working (e.g. staged clearance, avoidance of night-time works, escape ramps in excavations) should be followed to prevent incidental harm to low-mobility fauna, particularly hedgehog and occasional reptiles.

Biodiversity enhancements: Post-development opportunities should be incorporated where feasible such as native shrub planting, bird boxes, and habitat features within retained vegetation to support locally occurring wildlife species.



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APPENDIX A – LERC DATA SEARCH SPECIES SUMMARY

Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Category
Acanthis flammea cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	Birds	Priority Species
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Aegithalos caudatus	Long-tailed Tit	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	Birds	Priority Species
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	Birds	Priority Species
Anas crecca	Teal	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Anser albifrons	White-fronted Goose	Birds	Priority Species
Anser caerulescens	Snow Goose	Birds	Other Species
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit	Birds	Priority Species
Apus apus	Swift	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Arenaria interpres	Turnstone	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Astur gentilis	Goshawk	Birds	Priority Species
Aythya ferina	Pochard	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	Birds	Other Species
Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	Birds	Other Species
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Calidris canutus	Knot	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	Birds	Priority Species
Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler	Birds	Priority Species
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	Birds	Priority Species
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	Birds	Priority Species
Cinclus cinclus	Dipper	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier	Birds	Priority Species
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	Hawfinch	Birds	Priority Species
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	Birds	Priority Species
Curruca communis	Whitethroat	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Dryobates minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Birds	Priority Species
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	Birds	Priority Species
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	Birds	Priority Species
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	Birds	Priority Species
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	Birds	Priority Species
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	Birds	Priority Species
Ficedula hypoleuca	Pied Flycatcher	Birds	Priority Species
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	Birds	Priority Species
Fulica atra	Coot	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Category
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	Birds	Priority Species
Ichthyaetus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	Birds	Priority Species
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	Birds	Priority Species
Larus cachinnans	Caspian Gull	Birds	Locally Important Species
Larus canus	Common Gull	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Larus michahellis	Yellow-legged Gull	Birds	Locally Important Species
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	Birds	Priority Species
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	Birds	Priority Species
Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler	Birds	Priority Species
Loxia curvirostra	Crossbill	Birds	Priority Species
Lymnocyptes minimus	Jack Snipe	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Mareca penelope	Wigeon	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	Birds	Priority Species
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	Birds	Priority Species
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	Birds	Priority Species
Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	Birds	Other Species
Numenius arquata	Curlew	Birds	Priority Species
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	Birds	Priority Species
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Oriolus oriolus	Golden Oriole	Birds	Priority Species
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	Birds	Priority Species
Panurus biarmicus	Bearded Tit	Birds	Priority Species
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	Birds	Priority Species
Phalacrocorax carbo carbo	carbo cormorant	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	Birds	Priority Species
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	Birds	Priority Species
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	Birds	Priority Species
Puffinus puffinus	Manx Shearwater	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	Birds	Priority Species
Recurvirostra avosetta	Avocet	Birds	Priority Species
Regulus ignicapilla	Firecrest	Birds	Priority Species
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
Riparia riparia	Sand Martin	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Category
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Shoveler	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Birds	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	Birds	Priority Species
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	Common Pocket-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Fissidens viridulus</i>	Tiny Pocket-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Leptobarbula berica</i>	Beric Beard-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Pohlia lutescens</i>	Yellow Thread-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Tortula caucasica</i>	Blunt-fruited Pottia	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Tortula muralis</i>	Wall Screw-moss	Bryophytes	Locally Important Species
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Eel	Fish	Priority Species
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	Fish	Priority Species
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea Trout	Fish	Priority Species
<i>Clavaria argillacea</i>	Moor Club	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Clavaria falcata</i>	Pointed Club	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Clavaria fragilis</i>	White Spindles	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Clavaria fumosa</i>	Smoky Spindles	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Clavaria incarnata</i>	Skinny Club	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Clavulinopsis corniculata</i>	Meadow Coral	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
<i>Clavulinopsis fusiformis</i>	Golden Spindles	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
Clavulinopsis helvola	Yellow Club	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Clavulinopsis laeticolor	Handsome Club	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Clavulinopsis luteoalba	Apricot Club	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Cuphophyllus pratensis var. pratensis	Meadow Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Cuphophyllus virgineus var. virgineus	Snowy Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Cuphophyllus virgineus var. virgineus	Snowy Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Dermoloma atrocinerum	a fungus	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Dermoloma pseudocuneifolium	Dark Crazyed Cap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma chalybeum var. lazulinum	a fungus	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma clandestinum	Papillate Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma conferendum	a fungus	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma hebes	Pimple Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma hirtipes	Graceful Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma jubatum	Sepia Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma lucidum	Shining Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma ortonii	Roundspored Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Entoloma rhodopolium	Wood Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
Entoloma turci	Blushing Pinkgill	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Geoglossum fallax	Deceptive Earthtongue	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Gliophorus irrigatus	Slimy Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Gliophorus psittacinus	Parrot Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe ceracea	Butter Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe chlorophana	Golden Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe coccinea	Scarlet Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe conica	Blackening Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe glutinipes var. glutinipes	Glutinous Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe insipida	Spangle Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe intermedia	Fibrous Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe marchii	a fungus	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe miniata	Vermilion Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe mucronella	Bitter Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe punicea	Crimson Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe quieta	Oily Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Hygrocybe reidii	Honey Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
Porpolomopsis calyptriformis	Pink Waxcap	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Trichoglossum hirsutum	Hairy Earthtongue	Fungi and Slime Moulds	Locally Important Species
Acronicta psi	Grey Dagger	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Agrochola lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Allophyes oxyacanthae	Green-brindled Crescent	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Amphipoea oculea	Ear Moth	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Amphipyra tragopoginis	Mouse Moth	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Anchoscelis litura	Brown-spot Pinion	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Andrena marginata	Small Scabious Mining Bee	Invertebrate s (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
Apamea remissa	Dusky Brocade	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Arctia caja	Garden Tiger	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Argynnis paphia	Silver-washed Fritillary	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
Atethmia centrargo	Centre-barred Sallow	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Bombus humilis	Brown-banded Carder Bee	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Bombus sylvarum	Shrill Carder Bee	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Calamotropha paludella	Bulrush Veneer	Invertebrate s (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
Calopteryx virgo	Beautiful Demoiselle	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
Caradrina morpheus	Mottled Rustic	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Ceramica pisi	Broom Moth	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Chiasmia clathrata	Latticed Heath	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Cirrhia gilvago	Dusky-lemon Sallow	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Cirrhia icteritia	Sallow	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
Conocephalus dorsalis	Short-winged Cone-head	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
Conocephalus fuscus	Long-winged Cone-head	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
Cordulegaster boltonii	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
Cupido minimus	Small Blue	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Cymatophorina diluta	Oak Lutestring	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Ennomos erosaria	September Thorn	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Ennomos fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Ennomos quercinaria	August Thorn	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Erythromma najas	Red-eyed Damselfly	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
Eudonia delunella	Pied Grey	Invertebrate s (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
Eugnorisma glareosa	Autumnal Rustic	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Euphydryas aurinia	Marsh Fritillary	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Euxoa nigricans	Garden Dart	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Forficula lesnei	Lesne's Earwig	Invertebrate s (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
Harmonia axyridis	Harlequin Ladybird	Invertebrate s (insect)	Other Species
Helotropha leucostigma	Crescent	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Hemistola chrysoprasaria	Small Emerald	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Hepialus humuli	Ghost Moth	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Hipparchia semele	Grayling	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
Hylaeus signatus	Large Yellow-face Bee	Invertebrate s (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
Lasiommata megera	Wall	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>	Western Conifer Seed Bug	Invertebrate s (insect)	Other Species
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush-cricket	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Brindled Beauty	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	Lackey	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Black-tailed Skimmer	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Perizoma albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Rutpela maculata</i>	a beetle	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	White-letter Hairstreak	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Schoenobius gigantella</i>	Giant Water-veneer	Invertebrate s (insect)	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Darter	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Tetrix subulata</i>	Slender Ground-hopper	Invertebrate s (insect)	Locally Important Species
<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Invertebrate s (insect)	Priority Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
Xestia castanea	Neglected Rustic	Invertebrates (insect)	Priority Species
Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus	a crustacean	Invertebrates (other, marine or freshwater)	Other Species
Halichoerus grypus	Grey Seal	Mammals (marine)	Species of Conservation Concern
Arvicola amphibius	Water Vole	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Chiroptera	Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Lutra lutra	Otter	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Meles meles	Badger	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Muscardinus avellanarius	Hazel Dormouse	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Mustela erminea	Stoat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Locally Important Species
Mustela nivalis	Weasel	Mammals (terrestrial)	Locally Important Species
Mustela putorius	Polecat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Myotis mystacinus	Whiskered Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Myotis	Myotis Bat species	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Neovison vison	American Mink	Mammals (terrestrial)	Other Species
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle Bat species	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Mammals (terrestrial)	Priority Species
Sciurus carolinensis	Grey Squirrel	Mammals (terrestrial)	Other Species
Anguis fragilis	Slow-worm	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Lissotriton helveticus	Palmate Newt	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Vipera berus	Adder	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard	Reptiles and Amphibians	Priority Species
Allium schoenoprasum	Chives	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic	Vascular Plants	Other Species
Alopecurus bulbosus	Bulbous Foxtail	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Apium graveolens	Wild Celery	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Arenaria leptoclados	Slender Sandwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Bidens cernua	Nodding Bur-marigold	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Bromus racemosus subsp. commutatus	Meadow Brome	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	Vascular Plants	Other Species
Callitriche platycarpa	Various-leaved Water-starwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Calystegia sepium subsp. roseata	a flowering plant	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Campanula latifolia	Giant Bellflower	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Carex pseudocyperus	Cyperus Sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Carex riparia	Greater Pond-sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Carex strigosa	Thin-spiked Wood-sedge	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Carex vulpina	True Fox-sedge	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Crocasmia aurea</i> x <i>pottsii</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	Vascular Plants	Priority Species
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian Waterweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> subsp. <i>robbiae</i>	a flowering plant	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall Bedstraw	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	a flowering plant	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Vascular Plants	Priority Species
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i>	Touch-me-not Balsam	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Inula helenium</i>	Elecampane	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Koenigia polystachya</i>	Himalayan Knotweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Variegated Yellow Archangel	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Lemna gibba</i>	Fat Duckweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
Lemna minuta	Least Duckweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
Lepidium latifolium	Dittander	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Leycesteria formosa	Himalayan Honeysuckle	Vascular Plants	Other Species
Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle	Vascular Plants	Other Species
Lotus subbiflorus	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Medicago arabica	Spotted Medick	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Mentha arvensis	Corn Mint	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Mentha suaveolens	Round-leaved Mint	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Mercurialis annua	Annual Mercury	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Muscari neglectum	Grape-hyacinth	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Narcissus pseudonarcissus	Daffodil	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Oenanthe fistulosa	Tubular Water-dropwort	Vascular Plants	Priority Species
Oenanthe lachenalii	Parsley Water-dropwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Ophrys apifera	Bee Orchid	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Orobanche hederæ	Ivy Broomrape	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Papaver cambricum	Welsh Poppy	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia-creeper	Vascular Plants	Other Species
Peucedanum officinale	Hog's Fennel	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Picris hieracioides	Hawkweed Oxtongue	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
Platanthera chlorantha	Greater Butterfly-orchid	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Polypodium cambricum	Southern Polypody	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Populus nigra	Black-poplar	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Populus nigra	Black-poplar	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Vascular Plants	Other Species



Actual name	Common name	Taxon	Catagory
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird Cherry	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	a flowering plant	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Rosa stylosa</i>	Short-styled Field-rose	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Purple Willow	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Club-rush	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper-saxifrage	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	Vascular Plants	Species of Conservation Concern
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Stellaria aquatica</i>	Water Chickweed	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort	Vascular Plants	Priority Species
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow-rue	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Green Field-speedwell	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species
<i>Vinca difformis</i>	Intermediate Periwinkle	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	Vascular Plants	Other Species
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe	Vascular Plants	Locally Important Species